<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Grammar</th>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Social networks</td>
<td>Present simple and present continuous p.7 State verbs p.7 Verb patterns: -ing and infinitive p.10</td>
<td>Collocations: communication; family relationships p.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Transformations</td>
<td>Present perfect and past simple p.14 Past simple, used to and would p.16</td>
<td>Describing feelings p.12 Dependent prepositions p.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Passions</td>
<td>Countable/uncountable nouns; expressions of quantity p.19 Present perfect simple or continuous p.22</td>
<td>Collocations: pastimes p.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A sense of adventure</td>
<td>Narrative tenses: past simple, past continuous, past perfect p.26 Time phrases p.26 Subject/Object questions p.28</td>
<td>Extreme adjectives p.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The consumer society</td>
<td>Future forms: p.31 be used to/get used to p.34</td>
<td>Shops and shopping p.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Well-being</td>
<td>Zero, first and second conditionals p.44 unless, otherwise, provided that p.45</td>
<td>Health and fitness p.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nature study</td>
<td>Passive forms p.49 Causative have p.52</td>
<td>Animals p.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Future society</td>
<td>Future perfect and continuous p.55 Reported speech p.58</td>
<td>Computers p.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Global culture</td>
<td>Relative pronouns and relative clauses p.62 Articles p.64</td>
<td>Arts and culture p.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Style and design</td>
<td>Modals of possibility and certainty p.67 so/such/very; too and enough p.70</td>
<td>Fashion and design p.66 Adjective order p.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Science and discovery</td>
<td>Third conditional and wish p.74 Reporting verbs p.76</td>
<td>Research and discovery; science and scientists p.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Introduction p.3 Useful language p.78 Practice test p.81
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Writing</th>
<th>Use of English</th>
<th>Listening</th>
<th>Speaking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Essay (Part 1) Communicating with friends p.11</td>
<td>Multiple-choice cloze p.7</td>
<td>Multiple choice p.6</td>
<td>Interview: Giving personal information p.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal letter Catching up with news, informal expressions p.17</td>
<td>Open cloze p.16</td>
<td>Sentence completion p.13</td>
<td>Long turn Comparing photos p.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Film review p.23</td>
<td>Word formation pp.22</td>
<td>Multiple matching p.18</td>
<td>Collaborative task Organising a discussion, involving your partner, giving opinions p.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report p.29</td>
<td>Key word transformations p.29</td>
<td>Multiple choice p.27</td>
<td>Long turn Comparing photos, speculating p.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essay p.35</td>
<td>Multiple-choice cloze p.31</td>
<td>Multiple choice p.34</td>
<td>Collaborative task Discussion, decision-making task Making suggestions p.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter of application p.41</td>
<td>Open cloze p.40</td>
<td>Sentence completion p.40</td>
<td>Collaborative task and discussion Discussion questions Introductory phrases p.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal email: giving advice p.47</td>
<td>Word formation p.43</td>
<td>Multiple matching p.45</td>
<td>Long turn Making comparisons, speculating p.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article p.53</td>
<td>Key word transformations p.52</td>
<td>Multiple choice p.48</td>
<td>Collaborative task Asking for clarification p.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report p.59</td>
<td>Open cloze p.59</td>
<td>Sentence completion p.54</td>
<td>Long turn Finding the right word p.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article p.65</td>
<td>Multiple-choice cloze p.64</td>
<td>Multiple choice p.63</td>
<td>Collaborative task: Discussion Giving opinions, reasons and examples p.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review p.71</td>
<td>Word formation p.68</td>
<td>Multiple matching p.66</td>
<td>Personal information Question tags p.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essay p.77</td>
<td>Key word transformations p.74</td>
<td>Multiple choice p.75</td>
<td>Collaborative task Agreeing and disagreeing p.76 Long turn p.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Listening
Multiple choice ➤ CB page 7

1 You will hear four people talking about some communication problems. For questions 1–4, choose the best answer, A, B or C.

1 Why did the girl lose her job?
   A She spent too much time online.
   B She was not honest.
   C She had an illness.

2 Why was the girl upset?
   A She lost her mobile phone.
   B Her boyfriend was angry with her on the phone.
   C Strangers listened to a private phone call.

3 How did the boy feel about sending the postcard?
   A Surprised that it took so long to arrive.
   B Annoyed because he doesn’t enjoy writing.
   C Embarrassed because it never reached his friend.

4 What did the girl do wrong?
   A She accidentally deleted a whole email.
   B She sent an email to the wrong people.
   C She wrote some angry things to her friend.

Vocabulary
collocations: communication; family members ➤ CB page 7

1 Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences.

1 You must start/get in touch when you come to my city.
2 I’ve communicated with my French friend by email a lot but we’ve never met face by/to face.
3 My friend and I often go online to chat/discuss about nothing in particular.
4 If you make/send an email, make sure you’ve got the right address!
5 I’ve made some good friends at uni and I hope we don’t forget/lose touch.
6 You must download/record Adele’s new album – it’s amazing!
7 When I have a day off, I like to visit Mum to make/catch up with news.
8 I like to keep/bring up-to-date with the latest fashion trends.
Grammar
present simple and present continuous ▶ CB page 8

1 Choose the correct options to complete sentences 1-8.
1 I am not going/don't go to the school reunion next month.
2 Shh! I speak/m speaking to your aunt on the phone.
3 Tara has/is having a hard time trying to get the phone company to replace her mobile.
4 I find/am finding it easy to misunderstand what people mean in text messages.
5 Miguel is being/is a real whizz on the computer – he can do anything!
6 Jenny's flight leaves/is leaving at three o'clock. She's going to visit her cousin in Australia.
7 It is becoming/becomes harder and harder to keep in touch with old friends.
8 I visit/m'm visiting my cousin in hospital tonight.

2 Read the email below about a school reunion. Complete the text with the present simple or present continuous form of the verb in brackets.

Hi, Suzana!
I (1) _________ (look forward to) the school reunion next week! (2) _________ you _________ (come)? I hope so!
I'm so happy that our old school (3) _________ (organise) such an exciting event. I (4) _________ (remember) so much about our school days! I (5) _________ (be) out of touch with some of our old friends now, so I can't wait to talk to everyone face to face about what they (6) _________ (do) these days.
The party (7) _________ (start) at seven o'clock, so if you like, I can pick you up after I (8) _________ (finish) work at six. Let me know!
Love,
Zena

3 Look at the verbs in brackets in Activity 2. Do they describe states (S) or actions (A)?

4 Circle the state verbs in the box.

chat communicate depend do hear
like lose own phone smell

Use of English
Multiple-choice cloze ▶ CB page 9

About the exam:
In the exam, you have to read a text with eight gaps and choose from four possible answers to fill each gap.

Strategy:
• Read the title and the text first for meaning.
• Think about what kind of word might fit in each gap (e.g., a noun, a verb, an adjective, a conjunction, etc.).
• Look at the words immediately before and after each gap to help you.
• Think about words that often go together (collocations), for example: to catch a bus.

1 Read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) fits each gap.

**BLOG**

I LOVE MY MOBILE PHONE

I just love my mobile phone and I (0) _________ hours every day texting friends and chatting on the internet. My parents think I waste too much time playing around on my phone (1) _________. I should be doing more (2) _________ things like schoolwork! But I (3) _________ online to look things up and it's really helpful talking to my friends about what we're doing at school. My parents don't agree (4) _________ me, though! My favourite app is the music app. I've got all my music (5) _________ on my phone so I can listen to my favourite tracks (6) _________ when I'm in bed before I go to sleep. It helps me relax. I also love taking photos on my phone, which I share with all my friends on Facebook. I've got loads now - I just can't seem to have (7) _________ . It's like my own personal photo (8) _________ of my life!

0 A spend B use C have D do
1 A although B while C during D despite
2 A important B busy C good D popular
3 A wait B arrive C visit D go
4 A on B for C with D at
5 A collected B carried C supplied D stored
6 A quietly B finally C immediately D slowly
7 A enough B plenty C several D some
8 A experience B diary C time D adventure
Reading
Multiple choice  ► CB pages 10–11

About the exam:
In the exam, you have to read a text and answer six multiple-choice questions. Each question has four options to choose from. Only one option is correct.

Strategy:
- Read the four possible answers for each question carefully.
- Scan the text quickly to find the information you need and underline the part of the text where you think the answer is.
- Then read the section more carefully in order to find which option is correct.
- Remember that the words in the question and the words in the text may be different. Make sure you identify words in the text which mean the same as the question.
- Make sure you know why the other options are not correct (e.g. it may be true but the text doesn’t say it; the text says the opposite; the text says it but it does not answer the question).

1 Look at the picture. What is a holiday rep?

2 Read the title of the article. What kind of information do you think will be included?

3 Read the whole article quickly and answer the questions.

1 What sort of people is the job of holiday rep not suitable for?

2 How old do you need to be to have a job like this?

3 Apart from English, which other languages are mentioned in the article?

4 Where can you find advertisements for jobs as a holiday rep?

5 What do holiday companies give their reps free?

6 What hotel facilities are mentioned in the article?

4 Read the whole article. For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A or B) which you think fits best according to the text.

1 According to Angela, what is the most important quality for a holiday rep?
A having a confident personality
B enjoying responsibility

2 Angela uses the examples of France and South America to show us that holiday reps
A have to be flexible.
B have to work long hours.

3 Angela was surprised to get her job as a holiday rep because she
A only had a basic travel qualification.
B could only speak one language.

4 In the second paragraph, Angela says that she
A hadn’t travelled a lot in her free time.
B didn’t know much about other countries.

5 Angela says that in an interview you should
A make yourself sound better than you are.
B be honest about what you know.

6 What does Angela like most about being a holiday rep?
A meeting people from different places
B getting free access to facilities

5 Look at the phrasal verbs underlined in the article and decide which meaning (A or B) is closest to the meaning in the article.

1 believe in
A be certain that something exists
B be certain about an ability

2 deal with
A solve a problem
B be concerned about

3 send out
A put in the post
B advertise

4 stand out
A be easy to see
B be better than others

5 find out
A discover
B recover

6 get on with
A continue doing
B have a good relationship
My name's Angela and I'm a holiday rep. I love my job and it's the best way to make friends with people from all over the world. Holiday reps are responsible for making sure that the customer has a fantastic holiday. As a rep, you represent the holiday company you're working for, so above everything else, you have to be friendly, sociable and believe in yourself. You also have to be able to deal with all kinds of situations and if you're impatient or like regular working hours then this isn't the job for you! In addition, you have to be ready to go anywhere in the world – you don't get to choose where you work. For example, one month you might be in the south of France and the next in South America!

You need to be at least eighteen to become a rep and although formal qualifications aren't necessary, getting a basic certificate in travel and tourism (like I did) will always be useful because there's a lot of competition for jobs. It's not as easy as you might think to get a job in the travel industry. It's helpful if you can speak other languages, especially French or Spanish. I only speak English, so I didn't really expect to get a job – but I did! It helps if you travel a lot yourself too. I didn't have much chance to do that before I became a rep, though I do have a good knowledge of where places are in the world.

So you want to be a holiday rep? Read on ...

There are a few ways you can find work as a holiday rep. Newspapers and travel magazines often advertise positions. And don't forget the internet, which is probably the most useful source of information! Travel companies send out application forms to people who are interested in working for them – read the form carefully and make sure your application stands out. If you do get an interview, remember, you must answer questions truthfully – you'll quickly get found out if you pretend you can speak Greek or are familiar with a country you've never even heard of! One thing you should avoid is saying you want the job to get free holidays! It sounds silly but you'd be surprised by how many people actually say that.

There are lots of cool things about being a holiday rep. The pay isn't the best in the world but in my opinion the benefits of the job are worth far more than the pay packet. You get to see some amazing places and the people are fantastic – I keep in touch with a lot of the customers I look after. The nightlife with the other reps and customers can be fun too, if you get on with them! You get free accommodation as a rep. Don't be too excited about this – I'm staying in a tent in my current job, which isn't the most comfortable place to stay! You also get a uniform but the greatest thing of all for me is that you get to use the facilities in the resort you're working at – brilliant if there's a swimming pool or tennis courts because you don't have to pay to use them.
Grammar
verb patterns ► CB page 12

1 Complete the postcard with the correct form of the words in the box. Use -ing or the infinitive with or without to.

do eat fish go see (x2) spend swim

Hi, Andrei!

I'm here on holiday in Hungary with my family - my grandparents are Hungarian, so it's great to be with people who know the country really well. We're staying in a cottage in the countryside and there's a lake nearby where we enjoy (1) ______ every morning. I'd love (2) ______ this at home too, but there's nowhere fun to go.

I'm also learning (3) ______! I'm not usually keen on fishing but my grandad makes it great fun. (4) ______ all day in the sun is pretty tiring, so before we have dinner we take a short nap. I like (5) ______ outdoors - the food definitely tastes better!

I'm looking forward to (6) ______ you. Let's (7) ______ that new action film when I get back. I'd better (8) ______ now.

See you soon!

Pete

2 Find and correct the mistakes with infinitives in the sentences. There is one mistake in each sentence.

1 We'd better not to be late home from school - we're visiting Grandma this evening.
2 I'd love go to Kenya on holiday. I've never been to Africa.
3 I can't wait get my new phone - it's got some fantastic apps!
4 Let's to buy a present for Dad's birthday. What do you think he would like?
5 Stephanie's hoping pass her Travel and Tourism exam. She worked really hard.
6 Jo's learning be a tour guide. He wants to work in Spain.
7 I've arranged have a new website built for my work.
8 You should check your passport is valid before you travel.

Speaking
Interview: Giving personal information ► CB page 13

About the exam:
In the exam, the examiner asks you some general questions about yourself: where you live and your hobbies, plans or experiences.

Strategy:
• Try to give an answer that is not too short but also that is not long and complicated.
• Try to make a good impression and avoid making basic grammar mistakes.
• Do not learn and practise a speech about yourself. It is better to listen and answer the questions directly.

1 Match questions 1-10 with answers A–H. There are two questions with no answers.

1 Where are you from? ........................
2 What do you like about living there? ........................
3 Do you watch much television? Why/Why not? ........................
4 How do you like to keep fit? ........................
5 What did you do on your last birthday? ........................
6 What is your main ambition? ........................
7 Are you very interested in fashion? ........................
8 Tell us something about your best friend. ........................
9 Where do you like to spend your holidays? Why? ........................
10 Do you have a favourite hobby? What is it? ........................

A It's very peaceful and the people are very friendly. Everyone gets on well.
B France. My home is in Beaulieu, a small village just outside Bordeaux. It's close to a lovely forest.
C I think I'd like to be a teacher of primary school children. I'd like to teach English.
D Not a lot. I prefer to spend my time with my friends, playing games and chatting.
E I prefer to go somewhere nice and hot where I can relax. Like Spain or Italy.
F I do a lot of painting and drawing – especially cartoons. I draw cartoons of famous people and give them to my friends. It's fun!
G I'm not very worried about what I wear. I like trendy things but I don't spend a lot of time thinking about clothes.
H I went to a big hotel with my family and we had a lovely meal there. It was good.
As we get older, we go to different schools, begin new jobs and even start families. We meet a lot of different people and make new friends all the time, (1) __________ usually our social network includes people we have met at many different times in our lives. But are the oldest friends really the best?

For some people, I (2) __________ this is true. The (3) __________ I say this is because these friends know you better than anyone else. They have shared important experiences with you and sometimes they know you better than you know yourself! (4) __________ of that, they can give really good advice.

(5) __________, this is not always the case. Someone may have known you very well in the past but that does not (6) __________ that they know you very well now. Perhaps you have both changed. This is especially (7) __________ if you have been out of touch for a while. (8) __________ me, the best friends are the ones you can rely on to give you support and to tell you the truth. It doesn’t (9) __________ whether you’ve known them for ten months or ten years.
Vocabulary describing feelings ➤ CB page 16

1 **Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.**

1 I was **surprised/surprising** when Eddy gave me a present because he never usually remembers my birthday!
2 We were **confused/confusing** by the instructions in the test and we didn't know what to do.
3 I lent my umbrella to Eva and she lost it. I was very **annoyed/annoying**.
4 We worked until midnight on the project. It was **exhausting/exhausted**.
5 At the fancy dress party, Fred wore a tiger suit. It was very **amusing/amused**.
6 Someone spilt coffee all over Greta's new dress. She was very **upsetting/upset**.

2 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.**

1 I love the history of fashion! I think it's **fascinate** to see how clothes have changed over the years.
2 Jenny always gets **worry** before acting in a play. She thinks she'll forget her lines.
3 If someone says I look good or they like my new outfit, I get **embarrass** and go red!
4 I can't watch horror films because I get **scare** when I go to bed!
5 Pete was in a TV competition and he was **thrill** when he won £1,000.
6 When I saw my bad test results I got a bit **depress** but I'm OK now.

3 **Which two adjectives from Activity 2 are positive?**

Speaking

Long turn ➤ CB page 17

**About the exam:**
In the exam, you have to talk on your own for about a minute. You have to compare two pictures and answer a question.

**Strategy:**
- Don't describe the pictures in detail but compare them and then answer the question.
- You can easily remind yourself of the question because it is printed above your pictures.
1 Listen to the instruction an examiner gives to a candidate and complete what he says.

Your pictures show people who have (1) ................. for different reasons.
Compare the pictures and say why the people (2) ................. to change their appearance.

2 Choose the correct options to complete the candidate's answer. Then listen and check.

(1) Both/Two pictures show people who look different from the way they normally look, but (2) on/in the first picture, the little girl is still changing her appearance (3) whereas/although in the second picture the people have completely changed already. The little girl is probably getting ready for a party or for a celebration with her friends. I think it (4) perhaps/might be Hallowe'en or something like that. (5) So/Because, she wants to look different for fun. An older person, it might be her mum, is putting some bright make-up on her face. I think the little girl looks (6) excited/exciting! She's probably been looking forward to this for a long time. And little girls always love to dress up! The people in the other picture, (7) however/but, need to look different because it's their job. They are actors in a play. I think it's a funny play and maybe there's some singing and dancing in it too. They (8) look/look like very happy. Perhaps the audience is clapping. I don't think they needed to change their appearance much - just put on some clothes from a different time and change their hairstyles.

Listening
Sentence completion ➤ CB page 18

About the exam:
In the exam, you listen to a monologue and fill in the missing words in ten sentences. The sentences will be in the same order that you hear the information.

Strategy:
- Read the title. This gives you information about what you will hear.
- Read the sentences first and think about which word might go in each gap.
- Remember that you have to write the same word(s) that you hear on the recording. You have to write one number, or one or two words. Try to spell the words correctly.
- Don't worry if you aren't sure about your answers the first time you listen. You will hear the recording twice.

1 Look at part of an exam task and answer the questions.
You will hear part of an interview with a woman called Suzy who is talking about winning the lottery.

1 How many speakers will you hear? ........................
2 Which person will give you the answers to the questions? ........................
3 What did this person do? ........................

2 Look at 1–6 in the text. What kind of word do you think might go in each gap?

LOOTERY WINNER

Suzy bought her first lottery ticket at the local (1) ......... Suzy felt (2) ...... because she wasn't sure how to spend her money. The first thing Suzy bought for herself was a (3) ............

Paying for a new (4) ............. pleased Suzy the most. Buying a (5) ............. helped a member of Suzy's family in their work.

Suzy's first trip to a foreign country was to (6) ............

3 Listen to the recording and complete the sentences. Then check your answers to Activity 2.
**Vocabulary**

dependent prepositions  ➤ CB page 18

1 Choose the correct option (A, B or C) to complete the sentences.

1 Which company do you work _______?
   A of B by C for
2 Don't make jokes _______ Paul's new hairstyle!
   A about B across C on
3 Can you think _______ a word that ends in -ism?
   A up B at C of
4 Tom ran _______ from the police after he stole the money.
   A along B away C after
5 The children laughed _______ the dog in the funny hat!
   A over B at C up
6 I agree _______ Sally about the right answer.
   A about B with C on
7 I don't care _______ about the money. I just want an interesting job.
   A of B over C about
8 We arrived _______ the hotel just before lunchtime.
   A to B in C at

**Grammar**

present perfect and past simple  ➤ CB page 19

1 Match sentences and questions 1–6 with replies A–F.

1 Have you ever bought a lottery ticket? _______ 
   A No, I haven't. Have you?
2 Gareth's got a new job working for an advertising company. _______ 
   B I went to one two weeks ago, actually.
3 Have you thought about who you'll invite to your party yet? _______ 
   C Yes, she said she loved it!
4 I've never been to a tennis match, have you? _______ 
   D Yes, I wrote the invitations last night.
5 I've been scared of cats since one scratched me. _______ 
   E I've never liked them myself.
6 Sheila's been to South America, you know. _______ 
   F I know, he told me last week.

2 Correct the mistakes with the present perfect and past simple in the sentences. There is one mistake in each sentence.

1 I've been to London on a business trip last week.
2 Life changed over the last few years for animals that live in the Polar Regions.
3 I did wear cool clothes when I was a teenager.
4 Megan has got up early this morning and did her homework before lunch.
5 The town I live in grew a lot since I've lived here.
6 People became more and more conscious of the need for responsible tourism.
7 Gina has bought some new glasses at the weekend. They look great!
8 The invention of the wheel has changed the world forever.

**Reading**

Gapped text  ➤ CB pages 20–21

**About the exam:**
In the exam, you will read a text with six missing sentences. You need to choose the correct sentences from a list to fill the gaps. There will be one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

**Strategy:**
Look carefully at the sentences before and after the gaps and use words such as it/he/they/this, etc. to help you choose.

1 Read the article about tourism in Antarctica quickly and choose the best answer (A, B or C).

   Why are more people visiting the Antarctic these days?
   A New technology lets us go there all through the year.
   B Travel articles show us how beautiful the place is.
   C People want to see it before environmental changes affect it.

2 Read the first paragraph of the article again. What do the words in bold refer to?

   1 one refers to ..........................................................
   2 This refers to ..........................................................
   3 it refers to ..........................................................
   4 them refers to ..........................................................

3 Read the article again. Choose from sentences A–F the one which fits each gap 1–5. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.
TO COLDLY GO

Tourism is damaging Antarctica. We should protect this unspoilt place by limiting the numbers of people allowed to visit.

There has been a rush of 'see it before it's gone' tourism in recent years. The popularity of 'climate tourism' has certainly been encouraged by travel journalism. In March, one newspaper had a travel article with the headline: Global warming: 10 places to see before it's too late. Last year, another newspaper had one called 10 wonders of the disappearing world. This described threatened places such as Mount Kilimanjaro and the Maldives — and then it told you how to get to them!

This is a worrying, although understandable, trend. I too would love to see some of these places with my own eyes. Who wouldn't? On the top of my list would be Antarctica. I grew up amazed by the adventures of Amundsen, Shackleton, and Scott. When people learn that these places may be changed by the climate in the near future, they suddenly want to visit them. I can easily understand the reason behind this type of tourism — just as I can understand why people want to climb to the top of mountains or reach out into space. But if tourists are making a bad situation worse, then they shouldn't be allowed to go.

Antarctica is one place where I believe that this is true more than anywhere else. It is too environmentally fragile for the heavy feet of tourists! It is also one of the only places in the world that hasn't got a human population — so it doesn't need tourism for the money.

The sea ice is disappearing and it will soon be possible to reach more places by sea. This will allow tourist activities to grow. Over 80 percent of tourists actually land on Antarctica during their voyages and therefore the risk to the fragile environment is increasing.

For decades, the country received just a few tourists. However, in recent years, it has become extremely popular as a destination for cruise ships, encouraged by the continual demand for 'adventure tourism'. Last year more than 35,000 tourists stepped ashore from their cruise ships in Antarctica.

One visitor wrote recently, with childish glee, about how he is now the proud owner of a small stone that he picked up when visiting Antarctica. He had strong opinions about tourism here.

I strongly disagree: I believe in being careful. We must show that we can be responsible tourists in other places first before we spoil this beautiful place.

Surely, we don't always need to 'have' something just because we know it's there and as a result, end up damaging it. (And no, I don't agree with the view that you have to see these things with your own eyes to really understand why they need protecting.) I fear, though, that this is an unrealistic hope. Companies are buying bigger and stronger ships to carry their tourists to Antarctica. The force of tourism is perhaps more powerful than that of a glacier.

A He argued that the continent shouldn't only be open to scientists.
B This means that the tourist season will get longer.
C It would surely be a wonderful personal experience to follow in their footsteps.
D Although these rules are good, it is unlikely that anyone will obey them.
E I've never seen the Brazilian rainforest, but I understand why it shouldn't be cut down.
F In fact, I believe it is the one place in the world where there should now be a strict 'no tourism' rule.

4 Match the underlined words in the article with definitions 1–6.

1 joy, happiness, delight
2 a place tourists go to
3 weak, easily broken
4 in danger
5 hurting
6 strong
Grammar
past simple, used to and would
► CB page 22

1 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 When I was a child I used to/ would have blond hair but now it's dark brown.
2 Tommy went/used to go to Rome last week on holiday. Lucky him!
3 I used to/ would love sitting by the fire listening to my grandma telling stories.
4 Michaela said/used to say she enjoyed the party on Saturday.
5 Tina sent/ would send Angelo a text to arrange a time to meet last night.
6 On Saturday, Grace and Joe had/ would have a meal in a restaurant and then saw a film.

2 Complete the text with the correct form of used to or would. Sometimes both are possible.

What did you [1] ___________ want to be when you were a kid? I wanted to be a professional footballer. Even when I was really little, I [2] ___________ spend hours kicking a ball around in the street where I lived. I [3] ___________ have the best football or the smartest trainers but I had so much energy and passion for the sport. My mum [4] ___________ have to come and find me at mealtimes – I didn’t hear her calling because I was so absorbed in my practice! I [5] ___________ watch every match on TV and I [6] ___________ know the names of all the footballers. Sometimes my dad [7] ___________ take me to watch a live match and I loved it! I [8] ___________ have a really powerful kick but then I got injured and that was the end of my dreams of becoming a professional player. I still watch my team but I don’t play anymore. I’m more into music these days and now I want to be a rock star!

Use of English
Open cloze ► CB page 23

About the exam:
In the exam, you have to read a text and fill in eight missing words.

Strategy:
- Remember that the title gives you clues about the topic of the text.
- Before you start reading, think about what ideas might be mentioned in the text.
- Read the whole text first for meaning and think about which word might go in each gap.
- Remember that the missing words may be parts of verbs (e.g. give up), linking words (e.g. and, but) or vocabulary such as a collocation (e.g. do a project).

1 Look at the title of the article in Activity 3. What is the article about?

2 Look at the words in the box and decide if they are linking words, verbs, pronouns, prepositions or articles.

are have make out than the them While

3 Complete the text with words from the box in Activity 2.

How the internet has transformed homework
The internet [0] ___________ truly transformed how students do their homework. [1] ___________ homework today still means spending time in the library; it’s for a different reason. Rather [2] ___________ using books for research, students today [3] ___________ accessing the internet to download the enormous amount of data available online.

In the past, students were limited to their school’s selection of books and it could be very annoying to get to the library only to find out that someone had already taken the book you needed. The internet, though, never runs [4] ___________ of information. However, students do have to [5] ___________ sure that the information they find online is true. Teachers [6] ___________ also benefited from homework being done on the internet. Instead of carrying students’ work around with [7] ___________ , online systems allow students to electronically upload their work for teachers to read. Of course, this also means that students can no longer use [8] ___________ excuse that the dog ate their homework!
Writing
Informal letter  ▶ CB page 24

About the exam:
In Part 2 of the exam, you must choose one of three questions to answer. One question may be to write a letter or email in response to part of a letter or email you have received. This may be informal or semi-formal.

Strategy:
Make sure you deal with all the points that are made in the email or letter extract.

1 Read the exam task and the answer. Choose the correct options to complete the letter.

You have received a letter from your Scottish friend, Gemma. Read this part of the letter and then write your letter to Gemma.
Write 140–190 words.

We’ve just moved into our new house and there’s lots of work to do. At least we can choose how it looks, though. What would you do to make your dream house?
Love,
Billy

2 Which of the phrases 1–8 would you NOT find in an informal letter?

1 I was delighted to receive your letter.
2 Thanks for your lovely, long letter.
3 I must also tell you about …
4 Would you kindly send me …
5 We had a really good time.
6 I look forward to your reply.
7 See you soon, …
8 Yours sincerely, …

3 Read the exam task and write the letter in 140–190 words.

You have received this letter from your English friend, Max. Read this part of the letter and then write your letter to Max.
Write 140–190 words.

Hi, Billy,
I thought I’d drop you a line to (1) make/let you know what I’d do in my perfect new house! You know that I love nature, so (2) as/like you can imagine, for me, the most important thing is the front garden. I’d like the first thing I see to be grass and flowers and things. When we moved here, I asked Tom and Fran to come round and we did the work on the garden together. It (3) went/happened really well.

I’ve decided to completely change my bedroom! I want a new colour scheme and a new style of furniture. Mum and Dad are paying for it and say I can do anything I like! You’re really creative — any suggestions?

Love,
Max
Listening

Multiple matching  ► CB page 27

1 ► 05 You are going to hear four people speaking about cookery classes they run at a college. Listen and match headings A–D with speakers 1–4.

A Only the best!  
B Eat well, stay well!  
C Fattening but fun!  
D Eat for less!

Speaker 1  
Speaker 2  
Speaker 3  
Speaker 4

2 ► 05 Listen again and choose from the list A–E what each speaker 1–4 says. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

A I hope to change people's lifestyles.  
B My students are not satisfied with easy recipes.  
C I cannot teach all the students who want to attend my class.  
D My first teacher was a chef on a TV cookery programme.  
E I teach an unlikely combination of students.

Speaker 1  
Speaker 2  
Speaker 3  
Speaker 4

Vocabulary

collocations  ► CB page 27

1 Complete the second sentences with the word given so that they have a similar meaning to the first.

1 In the beginning it was difficult to hit the ball in a straight line, but I got better!  
TOUGH  
It ______________________ first to hit the ball in a straight line, but I got better.

2 Acting is my real love!  
PASSIONATE  
I'm ______________________ acting!

3 I nearly gave up learning German at school because it was hard. However, I didn't and now I speak it well!  
STUCK  
I nearly gave up learning German when I was at school because it was hard. However, ______________________, and now I speak it well.

4 You can't become a top chef in only a few years.  
LIFETIME  
It ______________________ to become a top chef.

5 I became addicted to computer games when I was ten.  
HOOKED  
I ______________________ when I was ten.
2 Complete sentences 1–8 with the correct form of do, go or play.

1. Some of my friends ______ voluntary work at the weekends.
2. My parents never ______ clubbing when they were my age!
3. Do you fancy ______ cards this evening? I'm not going out.
4. I can't ______ this crossword. It's way too difficult.
5. My brother ______ cricket every Saturday afternoon.
6. I'd like to ______ an evening class in car maintenance.
7. We're ______ skiing next month in France. I hope the snow's good.
8. My friend's sister is ______ karate at school. She's really good.

3 Complete the text with the correct prepositions.

**CUP STACKING CHAMPIONSHIPS**

If you're interested (1) ______ seeing young people who are passionate (2) ______ their hobby and who are also amazingly good (3) ______ it, then don't miss the finals of the National Cup Stacking competition at Swindon Arts centre this Saturday afternoon. This is fast becoming a really popular activity and kids everywhere are mad (4) ______ it. This Saturday, contestants from all over the country will show us their skill by putting cups on top of each other as quickly as they possibly can when they compete (5) ______ the nationals. You'll be fascinated (6) ______ their speed! Think you'd be hopeless (7) ______ it? Try it yourself after the competition when some of the youngsters will hold a teaching session aimed at getting us all (8) ______ cup stacking!

**Grammar**

Countable and uncountable nouns

1 Read the article and look at the underlined nouns. Are they countable (C) or uncountable (U)?

I'm really lucky to work in a job I love. I teach at a college which offers a fantastic range of evening classes for adults. I've always been passionate about (1) languages, especially my own - English. At the moment I'm working with a group of adults who, for various reasons, missed out on schooling when they were younger and fell behind in their reading and writing (2) skills. I don't earn much (3) money but what I love about teaching this class is the students' desire to catch up. Also, they're really creative in their (4) work because they have life (5) experience. They're an interesting group of (6) people - they soak up (7) knowledge and are keen to get the qualifications they didn't get when they were younger. It's really inspiring and quite different from teaching (8) children.

2 Look at the words in the box. Which of them are abstract (ideas or thoughts) and which of them are concrete (objects you can touch)?

bread love news oil pasta silver skills values

3 Complete the sentences with the words from the box in Activity 2.

1. Caroline has learned a great new recipe for ______ and sauce in her Italian cooking class.
2. I've learned how to top up my car with ______ in the car maintenance workshop.
3. Steve listens to the ______ every day - he likes to know what's happening in the world.
4. I've baked ______ to eat with the soup. I hope you like it!
5. Zeke's into making jewellery from ______ for men.
6. Doing an evening class is a great way to develop new ______.
7. Your ______ are the things you believe in.
8. Dina and Ned share a ______ of playing sport.
4 Complete the sentences with **a**, **an**, **some**, **any**, **much**, **many**, **few**/**a few**, **a lot of**/**lots of** and **little**/**a little**. Sometimes there might be more than one correct answer.

1. There's _______ fashion design course you might be interested in at my college. I'll give you _______ information about it next time I see you.
2. Chris, can you add milk to the shopping list? There isn't _______ left. We need _______ biscuits too. Oh, and can you get _______ oranges?
3. There's only _______ coffee in the jar – would you like tea instead?
4. Jen, do you have _______ guitar music I could borrow? I really want to learn to play.
5. _______ children seem to enjoy playing outside these days. It's a pity.
6. How _______ people were at the pool today? There weren't _______ when I went the other day.

5 Find and correct the mistakes in sentences 1–6. There is one mistake in each sentence.

1. I don't have many interest in sport, I'm afraid.
2. How much times have you run a marathon?
3. There are lots of cheese in the fridge if you fancy a snack.
4. Do you have albums by Justin Bieber? He's so cool.
5. I love listening to little classical music to relax.
6. I've got lot of hobbies and I'm always busy at the weekends.

Speaking
Collaborative task  ► CB page 29

1 Read the exam task and say if comments 1–6 are **true** (**T**) or **false** (**F**).

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Here are some different types of competition. First, talk about what preparation people need to do before these different types of competition. Then decide which types of competition make people feel most nervous.

1. You have to talk about what the people have done before the competitions. _______
2. You have to say whether you would like to do these competitions. _______
3. You have to take turns to give your own opinions. _______
4. You have to talk about how the people feel when they do these competitions. _______
5. You have to make a decision together. _______

2 Match the students' comments 1–5 with the types of competition they're talking about A–E.

1. I think you need to train really hard before you do this kind of competition because you need to be very fit. _______
2. Some people don't need any training because they have natural talent, but others need classes, I imagine. _______
3. These are just friendly games so I don't think people have prepared very much at all for them. _______
4. Sometimes people just play at home for fun but sometimes they can have serious competitions. Then they have to practise a lot. _______
5. It depends. If it's just a quick class test then they don't have to prepare a lot but if it's a big exam then yes, they have to do lots of revision. _______

3 Complete the useful phrases with the correct words from the box.

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<th>about</th>
<th>agree</th>
<th>choose</th>
<th>for</th>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>_____ begin with ...</td>
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<td>Don't you _____?</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>What _____ this one?</td>
<td>7.</td>
<td>That's a good _____</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>_____ my opinion ...</td>
<td>8.</td>
<td>_____ do you think ...</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Do you _____?</td>
<td>9.</td>
<td>_____ me, it's the TV show</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Let's move _____</td>
<td>10.</td>
<td>So, that's the one we _____</td>
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</table>

4 Match the phrases in Activity 3 to headings A–C.

A. Organising the discussion
B. Involving your partner
C. Giving an opinion
Reading
Multiple matching ➤ CB pages 30–31

About the exam:
In the exam, you have to match ten questions or statements to some short texts or paragraphs in a long text.

Strategy:
• Read the texts through first to see what each one is about.
• Look at the questions and underline key words that will help you when you read the texts again.

1 Read the magazine article about famous people who have done difficult things to raise money for charity. Which celebrity (A, B or C) raised the least money?

To the Limit

Every year celebrities push themselves to the limit – all because of a passion to help charities. Here are three of them.

A Eddie Izzard
Eddie Izzard is better known for his comedy and acting skills than his running! However, Eddie decided to set himself a big challenge to try to raise a lot of money for charity. He set out to run 43 marathons across the UK. His aim was to run one marathon every day, six days a week and he nearly did it! In fact it took him slightly longer – 51 days. A challenge like this would be difficult for an experienced runner and Eddie had very little experience! When he decided to go ahead with the marathons he was rather overweight and hadn’t done much running before. Some fitness experts worked out a nine month programme for him to prepare but Eddie only had five weeks! So, he trained hard and then set out on the challenge of a lifetime. And he succeeded. Despite blisters and sore toes he ran and ran and returned home triumphant. He believes that it was his determination not to give up that saw him through the challenge – as well as the fear of letting down his charity. He ended up raising more than £200,000 online. Well done, Eddie!

B Matt Baker
Imagine cycling 16 hours a day for eight days from Edinburgh in Scotland to London. Then imagine that you are pulling a rickshaw behind you and most of the time there is a passenger in it! This was the task that Matt Baker, a TV presenter, set himself last year to raise money for charity. Luckily, Matt was quite fit to start with. However, after the exhausting ride he had lost weight, was suffering from lack of sleep and had a very sore bottom! Matt is certain that he could not have finished the task without the encouragement of people who lined the roads to watch him – even at night in the pouring rain. He was amazed by people’s generosity. Many just pushed money into his hands and pockets as he rode past. Matt finished the challenge having raised over a million pounds. But he never wants to see a rickshaw again!

C David Walliams
David Walliams is a popular TV comedy actor who has spent a lot of time in recent years doing swimming challenges for charity. He has raised large amounts of money by swimming across the English Channel and the Straits of Gibraltar and in 2012 he swam 140 miles along the Thames River, finishing at Westminster Bridge in central London. David completed this marathon swim in eight days and it certainly wasn’t an easy challenge. Because of the cold summer, the water temperature was low. When his skin started turning blue he had to wear a wetsuit! Then after a short time he picked up a stomach illness. The Thames isn’t the cleanest river! In spite of a fever and sickness David continued. Luckily, he got better and completed his journey. Thousands and thousands of people cheered as he swam past and the final total donated to his online campaign raised was £1.1 million. What will it be next, David? Across the Atlantic?!
2 Read the article again and write A, B or C for questions 1–6.

Which celebrity
had someone with him for most of his challenge? 1
needed to lose weight? 2
was given some money directly? 3
has experience of doing sporting challenges for charity? 4
attracted spectators in spite of the time and weather? 5
recovered from a health problem during the challenge? 6

3 Complete sentences 1–6 with the correct form of the underlined phrasal verbs in the article. Use the word in brackets to help you.

1 When I was in Spain on holiday, I __________________ (caught) an illness and I was in bed for a week.
2 I think I really __________________ (disappointed) my mum and dad when I failed my exams last year.
3 We decided to __________________ (continue) with our plans to run ten miles for charity although the weather was terrible.
4 We got lost on our walk and __________________ (found ourselves) five kilometres away from home!
5 I __________________ (planned) to revise for three hours every day but I never did the full three!
6 I spent ages yesterday looking for our dog, which had run away. I nearly __________________ (stopped) but then I heard barking in the trees behind our house.

Grammar
present perfect simple or continuous  ► CB page 32

Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.
1 I've been counting/ve counted up the money we raised for charity. I'll carry on after lunch.
2 Have you ever tried/been trying gardening? It's not as boring as people think.
3 Sue has trained/has been training for the marathon for weeks.
4 I've been ringing/ve rung Maria all afternoon. I think she's at the gym.

2 Complete the text with the past simple, present perfect simple or present perfect continuous form of the verb in brackets.

UNUSUAL HOBBIES: CLOG DANCING

I'm passionate about rhythm and I (1) __________________ (always be) into dance forms that are percussive — in other words, where you make a noise on the floor with your feet! I (2) __________________ (do) tap dance classes since I was ten and more recently I (3) __________________ (take up) clog dancing — a traditional form of dance that, where I come from, (4) __________________ (grow up) in factories in the late 1800s. The story goes that factory workers, who (5) __________________ (wear) wooden shoes for work, started dancing in them and imitated the sounds that the factory machines made.

In fact, clog dancing (6) __________________ (probably be) around for hundreds of years and over the last decade or so, it (7) __________________ (make) a comeback in the UK. There are festivals all over the country and my dance group (8) __________________ (just raise) over £1,000 for charity by doing a 'dance-a-thon', where we danced non-stop for twelve hours! Since then, we (9) __________________ (work) really hard on a new dance routine and we're going to enter a competition. We'll be on stage in front of hundreds of people — I (10) __________________ (never feel) so nervous! It'll be great fun, though.

Use of English
Word formation  ► CB page 33

About the exam:
In the exam, you have to complete eight gaps in a text. You have to make a new word from the one given in capitals at the end of some of the lines.

Strategy:
- Read the title and the whole text first for meaning.
- Look at each gap in the text and decide if you need, e.g. a noun, adjective, verb or adverb.
- Look at the word in capitals and decide how to make it fit the gap.
- These changes may be made by adding a prefix or suffix, making a change in the middle of the word (foot → feel) or making a compound word (feed → feedback).
- Remember, you don't need to make more than two changes to the word.
1. Look at the suffixes and examples. Match suffixes 1–6 with meanings A–F.

1. -ous  
   Example: famous, dangerous
2. -er/-or  
   Example: teacher, actor
3. -less  
   Example: homeless, careless
4. -ive  
   Example: attractive, creative
5. -ly  
   Example: quickly, thoughtfully
6. -able  
   Example: drinkable, countable

A. having the character of
B. without
C. capable of being
D. full of
E. how something is done
F. someone who

2. Use the word given in capitals at the end of the line to form a noun that fits in the gap in the same line.

PLAYING THE PIANO: FROM BAD TO GOOD

I've played the piano since I was five. I had no interest in learning a (0) musical instrument – it was my mum who decided it was a good idea.

I went to lessons every week. My friends thought it was really (1) ........... and I hated it. I wanted to be outside riding my bike like them. Then, my mum started entering me for (2) ........... . I think she had an idea that I might one day become a (3) ........... musician! Everyone else seemed to be (4) ........... to be taking part but I never won anything. I was completely (5) ........... and it was awful.

Now I'm an adult, I'm glad my mum made me practise for hours because I feel more (6) ........... playing in front of people. I actually find playing for my friends great fun and I really like to be (7) ........... when I play. But if I ever have (8) ..........., I'll let them do whatever they want!

Writing

Review  ➤ CB page 34

About the exam:
In the exam, you choose between different tasks. One of the options may be a review of a book, a film, a play, a place or a product. You need to write 140–190 words.

Strategy:
- It doesn't matter if you like or dislike what you are reviewing, but give examples for your opinion.
- Include general information, say why you liked/disliked it and make a recommendation.
- Use an informal style.

1. Read the exam task and the answer. Then complete the review with the words in the box.

You recently saw this notice on a magazine website. Have you seen a good documentary recently? What was special about it? Send us your review and we'll post the three best ones on the website.

Write a review in 140–190 words.

awards came combines ever follows found remarkable seem

Man on Wire

I enjoy documentaries and one of the most interesting I've (1) ........... seen is the British-made Man on Wire, which (2) ........... out in 2008. It won many (3) ........... at the time.

Man on Wire (4) ........... the real story of Robert Petit, a French tightrope walker. Robert developed a particular obsession when he was ten years old. In 1974, his dream finally came true. He walked across a wire stretched between the Twin Towers in New York, 1,350 feet up in the air, not just once, but eight times!

The first (5) ........... thing about this documentary is how the director (6) ........... real film and photographs from 1974 with current interviews. The second is that the documentary is filmed like a crime film. As the team plan to enter the Towers illegally it is just like the planning for a bank robbery!

I (7) ........... this documentary fascinating, funny and entertaining. It's amazing to see how a dream can come true, however impossible it may (8) ........... !

2. Make notes for a review of a documentary you have seen. Organise the points into paragraphs and then write the review in your notebook.
A sense of adventure

Reading
Multiple choice ▶ CB pages 38–39

1 Read the article on page 25 quickly and choose the correct answers.
   1 Where was the research boat?
      A near South America  B near South Korea  C near South Africa
   2 How big was the shark?
      A three metres  B three and a half metres  C five metres
   3 What happened to the shark?
      A it died  B it was taken to a research centre  C it was put back in the sea

2 Match words 1–6 with meanings A–F.
   1 tow
   2 bait
   3 trapped
   4 rope
   5 prey
   6 crew
   A unable to find a way out
   B small animals that big animals hunt for food
   C people who work on a boat
   D use a vehicle to pull something
   E food used to attract animals
   F thick line used to tie things

3 Read the article again and choose the answer (A, B or C) which you think fits best.
   1 The writer suggests that many people
      A know a lot about marine biology.
      B enjoy reading about marine research projects.
      C would like the same experiences as marine researchers.
   2 The scientists were in the boat because they wanted to
      A catch some sharks.
      B observe the sharks' behaviour.
      C talk to the fishermen in the area.
   3 What were the scientists doing when the shark jumped?
      A They were putting some food in the water.
      B They were watching sharks swimming by the boat.
      C They were waiting quietly.
   4 What did the shark do when it landed on the boat?
      A It fell on and crushed a crew member.
      B It broke some things on the boat.
      C It prevented the men from moving.
Great white shark jumps from sea into research boat

Marine researchers lead an interesting and exciting life. They do important work and visit places all round the world that normal people can only dream of. They find and observe animals and plants that most of us only ever see on TV and in books. However, life became a little more exciting than expected for some scientists in the sea off the coast of South Africa recently.

Several scientists were conducting a survey of the shark population when they suddenly got much closer to a shark than they wanted! The scientists were on board a research boat called Cheetah and they were putting sardines into the water to attract white sharks. These wonderful animals are known to jump out of the water when they see some prey. The scientists wanted to watch this type of activity.

Dorien Schröder is the team leader at Oceans Research. She said that after more than an hour of shark activity around the boat, the waters at the front of the boat had been quiet for five minutes. 'Next thing I know, I hear a loud splash, and see a white shark jump out of the water directly over the man who was throwing sardines into the sea!'

Schröder pulled her colleague to safety before the shark, weighing about 500kg (half a ton) and about three metres long, landed on top of the bait and fuel containers. It was about three metres long! At first, half of its body was outside the boat but in a panic the shark pushed its way further on to Cheetah. It cut fuel lines and smashed equipment before becoming trapped between the containers and the back of the boat. The crew ran to the front of the boat for safety.

Schröder poured water over the shark to keep it alive, and the crew tied a rope round the shark's tail. A second boat then towed Cheetah to the port with the shark still on deck. Eventually, the big fish was lifted off by machinery and then lowered back into the water.

Though the shark swam away it was unable to find its way out of the harbour and soon ended up on the beach. With Oceans Research's co-director, Enrico Gennari, an expert on great white sharks, the team tried many ways to rescue the animal. Finally, they used ropes to pull it through the harbour and back out to sea. The ropes were then removed and the animal swam away.

Gennari said it was the first time he had heard of a great white shark jumping onto a research boat. He guessed that the animal had jumped about three metres out of the water to be able to land on the boat. As for the cause of the shark's behaviour, Gennari said it was almost certainly an accident and not an attack on the boat. In the dark water the big fish might have thought that the boat's shadow was prey. 'It's all speculation,' he said. 'But sometimes a shark jumps out of the water when it feels another shark underneath it. They move like a flying fish and end up several metres away.'

In this case, both scientists and shark had a narrow escape. But there can't be many scientists who have had the chance to get so close to a great white shark. And there can't be many sharks that have got so close to their observers!

Complete the collocations with words from the article.

1. I think writers ______ very interesting lives.
2. We're going to ______ a survey at school to find out who has had the most exciting holiday.
3. When the cruise liner was in port we went ______ board and had a look round. It was amazing!
4. We couldn't see the performers on stage so we pushed our ______ to the front of the audience.
5. We rescued a bird with a broken wing and helped ______ it alive by giving it some bread before we took it to the vet.
6. Janine had a ______ escape last week when her bike nearly went into a river!
**Grammar**

narrative tenses ➤ CB page 40

1 Match 1–6 with A–F to complete a story.
   1 It was a great day for snowboarding.
   2 I had got all my gear ready the night before.
   3 The slopes had just opened when
   4 I was speeding down the mountain on my board when
   5 I couldn’t see what it was but
   6 It was a huge white swan flying over the slopes!

A so I set off to the mountains nice and early.
B It flew over my head and into the distance. What a strange sight!
C I saw something in the air ahead of me.
D I arrived.
E it was coming towards me very quickly!
F The sun was shining and the snow was fresh.

2 Complete the text with the past simple, past continuous or past perfect simple form of the verbs in brackets.

**A party in Oporto**

What a trip I had last month! My friend, Noela, (1) ___________ (invite) me to her 21st birthday in Oporto, Portugal. She studied English with me in London last summer and we had stayed in touch. This was a chance to see her again and I (2) ___________ (look forward to) it. I (3) ___________ (book) my flights and accommodation, found a great outfit to wear and bought a cool gift for Noela.

On the day of the party, everything was going really well. I (4) ___________ (arrive) in Oporto the night before, the weather was beautiful and I was really excited to be in a city I (5) ___________ (never go) to before. I set off from my hostel in the direction of the hotel where the party was taking place. I got onto the tram and (6) ___________ (look) at the map of the city in my guidebook when I had a sudden feeling that I (7) ___________ (go) in the wrong direction!

I quickly got off the tram and looked around. Then I (8) ___________ (realise) I was lost in a strange city without knowing a word of Portuguese! Fortunately, a very kind girl saw me looking at my map and she asked me in English where I wanted to go. I (9) ___________ (explain) the situation and then she smiled and pointed across the road. I (10) ___________ (stand) opposite the hotel! I had been going in the right direction after all!

3 Cross out the alternative(s) which are NOT possible to complete the sentences.

1 Afterwards/As soon as/When I reached the hotel, I went for a swim in the pool.
2 While/When/As soon as Sue had booked the travel arrangements, she rang to tell me.
3 Michael cooked dinner for Petra after/when/by the time she got home from her trip.
4 While/During/After the sun was going down, we sipped cocktails on the balcony.
5 I was really hungry by the time/afterswards/when I had finished skiing.
6 During/While/When Jay was collecting the luggage, he dropped a suitcase on his toe.
7 The flight was so tiring that as soon as/by the time/when I got home, I went to bed and slept for twelve hours.
8 During/When/While my trip to Morocco I went to see the city of Casablanca.
Speaking
Long turn  ➤ CB page 41

About the exam:
The student who is NOT speaking about the pictures will be asked a short personal opinion question about the pictures after his/her partner has finished their long turn.

Strategy:
Give a brief answer but more than just one word.

1 ➤ 06 Listen to the question then complete a candidate’s comments about the pictures with the words in the box.

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<tr>
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<th>imagine</th>
<th>looks</th>
<th>might</th>
<th>probably</th>
<th>sure</th>
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</table>
1       | The people in the second picture are _______ at an airport. |
2       | I _______ the people at the airport are feeling pretty fed up. |
3       | It looks as _______ the people in the first picture are trying to get on an underground train. |
4       | It _______ be during the rush hour. |
5       | One person at least _______ really tired. |
6       | I’m _______ it’s really boring to wait for ages like that. |

Listening
Multiple choice  ➤ CB page 42

About the exam:
You hear a person talking in an interview. In the exam, there are seven questions with three possible answers each.

Strategy:
• Read all the questions before you listen so you have an idea of what the person is talking about.
• Try to choose the correct options. If you are unsure of any, you can focus on these the second time you listen.

1 ➤ 08 Listen to a radio interview with an author and answer the questions.

1 What is the name of the book? ____________________________
2 Where did the event Monty describes happen? ____________________________
3 Did the man live or die? ____________________________

2 ➤ 08 Listen to the interview again. For questions 1–5, choose the best answer, A, B or C.

1 Why did Monty write the book?
   A He saw an interesting film.
   B He was in a small plane crash.
   C Someone told him a great story.
2 The man was found by two people
   A whose car had broken down.
   B who were travelling in the area.
   C who were searching for someone else.
3 Monty thinks the man was in the car because he
   A was upset because of personal relationships.
   B had had an accident.
   C was confused by the roads.
4 His survival was probably helped because
   A he built an igloo round his car.
   B the temperatures stayed above freezing.
   C he was able to cover himself warmly.
5 What do doctors disagree about?
   A how long people can live without food and water
   B whether people can hibernate like animals when it’s cold
   C what people can learn from studying animal behaviour
Vocabulary

extreme adjectives  ➤ CB page 43

1 Find the extremes of the adjectives in the box in the wordsearch below.

bad big cold hot hungry interesting loud scary small tired


2 Complete the sentences with the correct adjectives from the wordsearch.

1 When the tree crashed down in our garden the noise was ________.
2 I hadn’t eaten all day and I was ________ by the time I got to the hotel.
3 It was a lovely meal but it cost my parents an ________ amount of money.
4 The bus driver drove very dangerously and for me the whole journey was ________.!
5 The temperatures dropped a lot overnight and in the morning it was ________.
6 I have a scar on my hand because of the accident but you can hardly see it, it’s so ________.

Grammar

subject/object questions  ➤ CB page 44

1 Read the news story. Then choose the correct alternatives for the questions 1–6.

All’s well that ends well

Jake and Sarah Mellor have just returned from what should have been a sunny, romantic getaway. Jake had planned to ask Sarah to marry him once they had arrived at a luxury hotel in the romantic Indian city of Udaipur. But Jake hadn’t done his research properly and the couple arrived in the middle of the monsoon season! The weather was absolutely terrible! Poor Jake’s plans of getting down on one knee outside one of the city’s beautiful palaces suddenly didn’t seem like such a good idea in the pouring rain.

But Jake wasn’t a person to give in easily and he approached the manager of the hotel they were staying in to ask if the chef could prepare a special meal with a diamond engagement ring hidden inside it for his wife-to-be. Of course, the hotel manager was happy to help Jake and promised a fabulous dinner in the restaurant overlooking a nearby lake.

The meal arrived and Sarah was enjoying the delicious food when she suddenly bit on something hard. ‘I thought I had broken a tooth!’ she laughed. ‘But when I saw the ring and Jake asked me to marry him, I said yes straightaway.’ The couple plan to get married in a palace in Udaipur – in the dry season of course!

1 A Where did Jake and Sarah go on holiday?
   B Where Jake and Sarah went on holiday?

2 A Where the couple did stay in the city?
   B Where did the couple stay in the city?

3 A What Jake planned to do?
   B What did Jake plan to do?

4 A Who did Jake ask to help him?
   B Who asked Jake to help him?

5 A Who cooked a special meal?
   B Who did cook a special meal?

6 A What Sarah did think she broke?
   B What did Sarah think she had broken?

2 Match answers A–F with questions 1–6 in Activity 1.

A the hotel manager  .......... 
B Udaipur  .......... 
C ask Sarah to marry him  .......... 
D in a luxury hotel  .......... 
E a tooth  .......... 
F the hotel chef  .......... 

1 A Where did Jake and Sarah go on holiday?
   B Where Jake and Sarah went on holiday?

2 A Where the couple did stay in the city?
   B Where did the couple stay in the city?

3 A What Jake planned to do?
   B What did Jake plan to do?

4 A Who did Jake ask to help him?
   B Who asked Jake to help him?

5 A Who cooked a special meal?
   B Who did cook a special meal?

6 A What Sarah did think she broke?
   B What did Sarah think she had broken?

2 Match answers A–F with questions 1–6 in Activity 1.

A the hotel manager  .......... 
B Udaipur  .......... 
C ask Sarah to marry him  .......... 
D in a luxury hotel  .......... 
E a tooth  .......... 
F the hotel chef  .......... 

1 A Where did Jake and Sarah go on holiday?
   B Where Jake and Sarah went on holiday?
Use of English

Key word transformations  ► CB page 45

About the exam:
In the exam, there are six pairs of sentences. You have to use the word given to complete the second sentence in each pair, so that the meaning is as similar to the first as possible. Your word limit is between two and five words.

Strategy:
• Do not change the form of the word in bold.
• Sometimes there may be two possibilities, but only one will fit into five words.
• If you have to change a vocabulary item, think about any changes you need to make grammatically too.
• There will sometimes be two changes to make.

1 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1 I think it’s going to rain.
   AS       It ___________________________ going to rain.
2 My dad became a pilot ten years ago.
   FOR     My dad ___________________________ ten years.
3 I hurt my leg during the football match today.
   WHILE   I hurt my leg ___________________________ football today.
4 It was extremely cold when we were in Scotland.
   ABSOLUTELY It ___________________________ when we were in Scotland.
5 Mark arrived late so we missed the bus.
   UP       Mark ___________________________ we missed the bus.
6 In my opinion, the exhibition was fascinating.
   FOUND   I ___________________________ fascinating.

Writing
Report  ► CB page 46

About the exam:
In Part 2 of the exam, you may have the choice to write a report.

Strategy:
• give a title and use subheadings
• include an introduction and a conclusion with recommendations
• don’t use an informal style.

1 Read the exam task. Which of the points below do you think should NOT be included in the report?

Your teacher has asked you to write a report on safety and security at your college for new students. You should explain fire and accident procedures and advise how to protect personal property.

1 Students shouldn’t come to college if they’ve got a cold.
2 There is a fire drill every week.
3 Students shouldn’t leave money in the classrooms.
4 There is a student car park.
5 Smoking is allowed in the College gardens.
6 There are vegetarian meals in the cafeteria.

2 Read the answer and check your ideas.

Introduction
The aim of this report is to give information to new students about college safety and security.

Fire
There are instructions in each classroom about what to do if there is a fire, which you should read carefully, and we have a weekly fire drill. You should find out where the fire exits are.

Accidents
If you have an accident or feel ill, there is a nurse’s room on Floor 3. Any accidents in the college must be reported and recorded in the ‘Accident Book’ in Reception.

Security
We advise you not to bring a lot of money or expensive things to College. Our advice is to take bags or laptops with you when you leave the classroom. If necessary, you can lock valuable items in the Principal’s safe.

Conclusion
Generally speaking, the College is a safe and secure place. Let’s keep it this way.

3 Which of the phrases A–F could replace the underlined phrases 1–6 in the report?

A It’s important to …
B You shouldn’t …
C We recommend taking …
D The purpose …
E On the whole …
F should be written …

4 Read the exam task. Make notes and write your report. Write 140–190 words.

Your teacher has asked you to write a report for new students on safety and accident procedures at the swimming pool in your college. You should explain safety and accident procedures, and give advice on how to protect personal property.
Vocabulary

shops and shopping  ➤ CB pages 48–49

1. Read the clues and complete the crossword.

Across
1. People usually do this in shops when they don't particularly want to buy something.
2. Name of a product or group of products made by a company.
3. People use this when they don't want to pay for something immediately.
4. A small image that represents a company.
5. You can buy and sell things at these places, usually outside.
6. A store which is part of a bigger group of shops run by the same company.
7. An area where lots of shops are together.

Down
1. Something you buy cheaply.

2. Complete the blog extract with the correct form of the words from Activity 1. One word is used twice.

BLOG
I must admit, I'm a bit of a shopaholic! I love all sorts of shopping, whether it's in a shopping (1) _________ or an outside street (2) _________, and I especially like looking for (3) _________! Whenever there's a sale advertised, I'm there! Sometimes I just (4) _________ but other times I spend way too much. But I try not to buy things on (5) _________ because I don't like being in debt and often if I haven't got much money I check out the (6) _________ things in charity shops. You can often get good (7) _________ when you buy designer items there. Mind you, I'm not that worried about having a famous (8) _________ on everything I buy. Just one Ralph Lauren T-shirt or pair of Jimmy Choo shoes is fine with me!
Listening
Multiple choice ★ CB page 49

1 Select the option that matches the situation.

A You hear a customer making a complaint. ..........
B You hear two friends talking about a shirt one of them has bought. .............
C You hear part of a news report about the way people shop. .............
D You hear two people talking about designer clothes. .............
E You hear a girl talking to her friend about saving money. ..........

2 Listen again and answer the questions by choosing A, B or C.

1 What is the boy doing?
   A asking for help
   B admitting a mistake
   C accepting advice

2 What do they agree about designer clothes?
   A They are good quality.
   B They are not worth the money.
   C They are expensive because of the name.

3 What does she want the sales assistant to do?
   A give her a refund for the shoes
   B exchange the shoes
   C give her a discount on another pair of shoes

4 What does the man say about consumers?
   A They are refusing to give up luxury items.
   B They are finding new places to shop.
   C They are avoiding buying food on the internet.

5 Why does the boy think the girl's plans are unrealistic?
   A She will not be able to stop going out.
   B She will never afford to buy a car.
   C She will become bored with her clothes.

Grammar
future forms ★ CB page 50

1 Cross out the option that is NOT possible in each sentence.

1 I'm taking/to take/I'm going to take that new phone back to the shop this morning - it isn't working properly.
2 I'll meet/meeting/I'm going to meet Tina at the leather market at 3 p.m. She wants to buy a new bag.
3 Where do you think I'm getting/I might get/I'll get the best deal on a second-hand car?
4 Oh no! The website's crashed on the payments page. I'll have to/I'm having to/I'm going to have to start again!
5 I think I'll look at/I look at/I might look at some of those price comparison websites for travel insurance later. It depends how tired I am after work.
6 The bank might close/closes/will close at 4 p.m., so I'd better go and pay the money in now.

2 Complete the text with might, will, going to or the present continuous. Use the verb in brackets. Sometimes more than one future form is possible.

Hi, Charlie!

What (1) (do) this evening? I'm (2) (go) shopping. It's my twin brother and sister's birthday on Sunday. I've got lots to buy, so I'm going into town after my classes.

I (3) (buy) my sister a voucher and for my brother, an alarm clock – he loves his gadgets! I think they'll be really pleased with those.

After shopping, I (4) (meet) my friends and we (5) (have) dinner at our favourite pizza restaurant. One of my friends, Steph, hasn't been before but I'm sure she (6) (like) it. Then we (7) (go) to see a late-night film at the cinema which starts at 11 p.m., but it depends how tired we are!

I (8) (write) again soon.

Love,

Elena
Speaking
Collaborative task  ▶ CB page 51

1 Complete the comments about organising an event to raise money for charity with the words in the box.

about  agree  could  don’t  Let’s  might  sure  work

1 ________ have a big sale of second-hand items for charity.
2 We ________ always ask the teachers to donate some things for the sale.
3 What do you think ________ asking a local celebrity to come too?
4 It ________ be better to have it in summer when the weather’s sunny.
5 Why ________ we sell sandwiches and soft drinks too?
6 That might ________ but we need to organise it carefully.
7 I’m not too ________. There are a lot of sales like this these days.
8 But don’t you ________ that everyone loves a bargain? We’ll make a lot of money.

2 Which two phrases underlined in Activity 1 are responses to suggestions?

3 ▶ 10 Read the exam task and choose the correct words to complete the phrases. Then listen and check.

I’d like you to imagine that your school is having a big sale of second-hand items to raise money for charity. Here are some ways they could advertise the sale.

A: So, let’s think about leaflets first. Is that a good way of advertising? What do you think?
B: Mmm. They’re quite quick and easy to do – and they won’t cost too much. But don’t you think that a lot of people will just throw them away?
A: I know what you (1) say/mean. If you get a leaflet, you often don’t even look at it! Especially if it comes through the door.
B: How about a radio commercial? Loads of people listen to the radio.
A: You’re (2) OK/right. Dad always has it on in his car. But it might be a bit expensive.

B: It (3) depends/can. We could always record it ourselves – we wouldn’t have to pay actors!
A: And that (4) shall/would be great fun! OK – that’s a possibility. Then, of course, there are posters. I’m sure the school could produce those.
B: And we (5) might/could go round sticking them up in shop windows. People usually look at posters – particularly if they’re bright and clever. The art students could design some good ones.
A: Cool! And the newsletter advert would be good. It won’t cost anything.
B: Yeah. But it only goes to school students and families, doesn’t it? We need to get to a wider audience.
A: So, (6) could/maybe the advert in the local paper is a good idea. People often browse through the ‘What’s on?’ section when it gets near the weekend.
B: Good (7) thought/idea. How about the T-shirts? I really like the idea – but it would cost a lot.
A: But (8) while/then if all the organisers wear a T-shirt advertising the sale for a few weeks before, people will notice, won’t they?
B: I’m not too sure (9) on/about that. It will only really be their friends and family and they’ll know anyway! I think you just want a free T-shirt!
A: (laughs) Why (10) not/so?!

Examiner: Now you have a minute to decide which form of advertising should not be used.

leaflets and fliers  |  radio advert  |  posters in shop windows

How effective might these forms of advertising be?

school newsletter  |  T-shirts advertising the sale  |  advert in local newspaper
I swapped my paper clip for a house ...

D o you, like me, have a drawer somewhere at home full of different bits of rubbish which you think might come in handy some day? If so, the story of Canadian entrepreneur Kyle MacDonald may inspire you to take a closer look at what is hiding among the old pieces of paper and bits of string.

A few years ago, Kyle set out on what seemed at the time a ridiculous and impossible project – to trade a single red paper clip for a house. He advertised this almost worthless item on the internet and succeeded in swapping it for bigger and better things. Twelve months and thirteen swaps later, he announced that his final deal had got him a property, a two-storey farmhouse in Kipling, Saskatchewan. It certainly turned out to be more than that!

Kyle graduated with a degree in geography before travelling the world. He did odd jobs – from delivering pizzas to working on oil rigs. One day, he received an email from an old friend reminding him of a game called Bigger and Better which they had played as children. In this game, you started with small objects and competed to see what you could trade them for. MacDonald finished reading the email, glanced down at his desk and saw a red paper clip. And so a strange and brilliant idea was born.

He wrote down this ambition. ‘I’m going to keep trading up until I get a house,’ he wrote. His first offer was a pen in the shape of a fish. This was soon exchanged for a doorknob with a smiley face and the doorknob, in turn, for an outdoor stove. It was, he says, ‘just a great way to meet new people’.

In this, he did have some help. His father, an enthusiastic inventor, had come up with a new idea for restaurant tables. MacDonald travelled across America and Canada to advertise his father’s product. On the way, he would stop off to meet the people who’d contacted him on his website and who he wanted to do business with on his paper clip project.

As news of the website spread, MacDonald had to choose between hundreds of offers for each item he advertised but he says their financial value was irrelevant. Kyle continued to trade up. His trades included an appearance on TV, some time in a recording studio, an afternoon with the rock star Alice Cooper and a small role in a film. Finally he got his house.

Kyle tries to explain his success. ‘People might think this is an odd way to spend your time but remember that before money was invented people swapped things for centuries.’

What’s that blue plastic object on my desk? It is the top of an old pen. Once I might have thrown it in the bin but now I pick it up and turn it thoughtfully in my fingers. Today, it’s just a plastic pen top ... tomorrow it could be a villa in Tuscany.
Grammar
be used to/get used to ♦ CB page 54

1 Complete the text with the positive or negative forms of be used to and get used to.

I’m from Spain and I came to live in the UK a few months ago. I’m a shopaholic and I love shopping! But it’s taken me a while to (1) __________ shopping here. I live in a village and the shops close at 5.30 p.m. I (2) __________ that because in Spain they’re open much later and I (3) __________ being able to go shopping after work. I can’t do that now, so I have to either shop online or wait until the weekend. One thing I (4) __________ is the prices because they’re much higher in the UK. It’s taken me ages to (5) __________ shopping without comparing how much I’d spend on a similar item back home. The sizes are different too, so I can’t just walk into a shop and pick something up without trying it like I (6) __________!

Use of English
Multiple-choice cloze ♦ CB page 55

1 Match words 1–6 with the parts of speech A–F.

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<td>customer</td>
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<td>expensive</td>
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<td>A</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>adverb</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>linking word</td>
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2 Read the article and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Supermarket scams
Supermarkets are very (0) __________ at deceiving their poor customers, it seems. Customers, (1) __________ think they are getting good value for money, are (2) __________ getting less of a bargain than they imagine. (3) __________ are a couple of the most common tricks used by supermarkets to keep their customers spending.

You might think that buying a bigger packet would cost you quite a lot less, right? Wrong. At Superco, for example, a 100g jar of coffee costs £3.00. (4) __________, a 200g jar costs £5.99 — a saving of (5) __________ one penny!

Special offers. You’ve seen them on the shelves – ‘buy one, get one free’. The best offers are usually on fruit and vegetables – but can you really eat (6) __________ those potatoes before they go bad and you have to throw them (7) __________?

So, (8) __________ to think about what you’re buying before you fill up your shopping trolley!
In the past, people usually bought things because they needed them. Now, we spend money on things that we want, not on things that we need. We buy things because we think they will make us happy. But do they?

First of (1) ___________ , I must say that money can make us happy in many ways. Of (2) ___________ , it can stop us worrying about a lot of the important things in life, such as having somewhere to live and keeping warm. As (3) ___________ as this, it can help us enjoy our free time by buying concert or theatre tickets or gym membership.

(4) ___________ , many people think material things are too important. In my (5) ___________ , money cannot buy us friends or good health. What is more, I really believe that it is immoral to spend our money on luxury items when many people in the world are so poor they cannot afford basic medicine.

On (6) ___________ , I think material things can help us to be happy but there are many more things in life that we should think about rather than just buying things all the time.

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**Writing**

**Essay**

[CB page 56]

1 **When you are writing an essay, are statements 1–5 true (T) or false (F)?**

1. You should agree with the statement in the exam task.
2. It is better to write a lot of short sentences than longer, more complex sentences.
3. It is a good idea to give examples for both points of view.
4. In your conclusion, you should repeat what you say in the introduction.
5. It’s a good idea to have one long paragraph.

2 **Read the exam task and the answer. Complete the essay with the correct words.**

In class you have been discussing money and happiness. Your teacher has now asked you to write an essay. Write an essay using all the notes and give reasons for your point of view.

**Essay question:** Does buying lots of things make you happy?

**Notes:**

Things to write about:
1. health
2. security
3. your own idea.

Write your essay in 140–190 words.

---

3 **Match the underlined phrases in the essay with words and phrases 1–6.**

1. On the whole
2. Obviously
3. As far as I’m concerned
4. To begin with
5. Nevertheless
6. In addition to this

---

4 **Read the exam task and write your answer.**

You have recently had a discussion in your class about money. Your teacher has now asked you to write an essay.

Write an essay using all the notes.

**Essay question:** Is it better to save money or spend it?

**Notes:**

Things to write about:
1. enjoyment
2. security
3. your own idea

Write your essay in 140–190 words.
Vocabulary

finding a job  ► CB pages 58–59

1 Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences.

1 A job should give you a sense/an emotion of achievement that makes you feel that you've done well.
2 Ambitious people look for a job that has good ambitions/prospects so that they can advance quickly.
3 However much you love your job, I think you need to find a good work-life balance/similarity or you miss out on some important things.
4 I need a fully/well-paid job because I have to pay a lot for my accommodation.
5 My mum gave up her complete/full-time job when she had a family and went part-time for several years.
6 Could you please send me an applying/application form for the job advertised in the paper?

2 Match words 1–8 with definitions A–H.

1 secure  A not temporary
2 status  B money for a job paid weekly
3 rewarding  C not likely to change, you can depend on it
4 salary  D a formal meeting for someone to ask you questions
5 stressful  E money usually paid for a job every month
6 interview  F important position
7 permanent  G giving a lot of satisfaction
8 wage  H causing a lot of worry

3 Complete the email with words from Activity 2.

Hi, Brad

I've really got to find a new job — one that's a bit less (1) __________ than this one! I seem to be worrying all the time. Do you know of any job vacancies locally? I'm looking for something (2) __________ — obviously I want a job that I can depend on, at least for a few months. But it doesn't have to be (3) __________ or long term. Money isn't a big concern for me so I don't need a high monthly (4) __________, but I'd really like to do something that's (5) __________ and that motivates me. I had an (6) __________ for a job at a restaurant last week, but I haven't heard back from them. So any suggestions would be good!

Thanks!

Mick
Speaking
Collaborative task and discussion
» CB page 59

1 ➡ 11 Read the exam task and listen to a conversation between two candidates. Then answer the questions.

Here are some people who do jobs that are sometimes dangerous. Talk together about how dangerous you think these jobs are. Now decide which job is the most rewarding.

1 Which job do they NOT discuss?
2 Do they do everything they are asked in the task?

2 ➡ 11 Listen again and tick the comments the candidates make.
1 Chefs can get health problems. ☐
2 Firefighters get good salaries. ☐
3 Photographers often get attacked. ☐
4 Window cleaners need to have good equipment. ☐
5 Police officers have a long training. ☐
6 People often complain about police officers. ☐

About the exam:
In Part 4 of the exam, you will be asked some questions related to the topic of your Part 3 discussion. You will need to give your opinion. You will be asked between 2 and 4 questions. Sometimes you will be encouraged to give your opinion on a question your partner has answered.

Strategy:
Try to give a full answer with your reasons and perhaps an example from your experience. You can add your opinion after your partner has answered and this can develop into a discussion.

3 Match questions 1–5 with answers A–E. Then complete the answers with the phrases in the box.

It all  I've never thought
That's an interesting  To be  to think of it

1 Do you think that people usually follow their parents and do the same job as they do?
2 Do you think it's a good idea for schools to invite people who do different jobs to talk to their students?
3 Do you think that people who do dangerous jobs should be paid a lot of money?
4 Would you like to do a dangerous job?
5 What do you think makes people do dangerous jobs?

A ________________ question. I'm not really sure. Some people should get paid more if the danger is very high, and they're doing things to save people's lives. But if it's a choice – like the photographer – then no, not really.

B ________________ depends. Sometimes people see their parents doing a job that they love and they think, yes, I'd like to do that too. But not always.

C ________________ honest, I can't understand why some people choose to do things like that. I could never work high up like those people! Maybe they enjoy the fear?

D ________________ about it before. I suppose it depends how much I needed the money! I couldn't see myself cooking in a hot kitchen, though!

E Come ________________, that might be a good idea. I think children would enjoy listening to people like that at school. It would help them choose a good job too.
You are going to read a magazine article about people who turned their hobbies into jobs. Read the article quickly and decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. All the people are happy about what they have done. ________________
2. All the people found it hard to turn their hobby into a job. ________________

Read the magazine article about people who turned their hobbies into jobs. For questions 1–10, choose from people A–C. The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person had to improve their skills in a new area quickly?

Which person was uncertain about how attractive their product was?

Which person made a decision not to do something they had planned?

Which person found it difficult to build up their work?

Which person did something they realised was wrong?

Which person received positive comments about what they made?

Which person has moved on from their first role in their new career?

Which person was surprised that their hobby turned into a job?

Which person developed a love for their work from someone else?

Which person says they are lucky to have a satisfying career?

1. try extremely hard to achieve something difficult
2. satisfactory
3. reply
4. test
5. became very interested in
6. someone with a lot of skill in a subject

Three people tell features reporter Sue Carter how they turned their hobbies into full-time careers.

A Computer games inventor

When I was at school, I never used to pay attention in IT classes – not because I was bored but because I loved seeing what I could do on the computer. I’d play around on it when I was supposed to be doing my classwork. It was a bit naughty I know, but it’s how I came up with the idea for a new computer game. I got my friends to try it out at break times and they loved it. I wasn’t sure whether other people would like it, though so I decided to put it on a gaming site and see if I’d get any response. To my amazement, I did. People started messaging me about how much they liked it and suddenly everyone wanted to have a go. I couldn’t believe that what started as me playing around at school became a real job, selling my game online. Eventually I was developing games full-time and my new ones are becoming just as popular. I know some people struggle to find work that they enjoy, so I’m fortunate that my favourite hobby has also become my job.
B  Jewellery maker

I’ve always been into making things. My grandma loved knitting and I remember watching her make tiny outfits for my dolls when I was young. Then, when I was a little older, she taught me to knit myself and there was no stopping me. I used to make crazy clothes that were the envy of all my friends. Then I started work in a busy office and didn’t really have time to do what I loved most. My job wasn’t creative at all and I was disappointed not to be fulfilling that side of me. That’s when I decided to learn something new and I went to a jewellery-making workshop. Immediately, I was hooked and I made loads of earrings and necklaces. I would give them to friends as gifts and it was my best friend, Nancy, who said I should try selling them. I set up a little online shop and got some good feedback from my new customers. It was slow and very hard work but I’ve managed to establish a business that provides me with a decent income and I love my new job!

c  Kiteboarding instructor

I’ve spent my life in the water and I was first hired as a sailing instructor when I was eighteen in the summer before going to university, just as a holiday job. They had just started offering kiteboarding and I loved the idea of having a go at teaching it. I’d taught myself the summer before by getting out on the sea with a board and kite. Luckily for me, I picked it up straight away. The sport became really popular at the centre and I loved my job so much that I made up my mind to stay on there full-time rather than go to university. I soon became an expert and found myself working on a watersports magazine as an editor and gave up teaching the sport. This meant I had plenty of free time to travel and try out new places to do kiteboarding. I sometimes wonder what I’d be doing now if I’d gone to university but I love what I do and there’s no going back.

Grammar

making comparisons  ▶ CB page 62

1 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 Sheila works more slow/slower than Lin but her work is more accurate.
2 Andula is a tree surgeon. She says it’s the most dangerous/dangerous job she’s ever had.
3 Charlie works the longest/longer hours of anyone I know.
4 Theresa has been much happier/happy since she got a promotion.
5 Steven’s job is much well/better paid than mine.
6 Now that I’ve moved house I don’t have as far to travel to work as/than I used to.

2 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use between three and five words.

1 Megan’s the best computer programmer in the department.
No one in the department is as ________________ Megan at computer programming.
2 I’ve never read such an impressive application letter. This is ________________ application letter I’ve ever read.
3 Jean’s not as experienced as Rob in managing people. Jean ________________ than Rob in managing people.
4 The old machinery wasn’t very good but the new machinery is very efficient. The new machinery is ________________ the old machinery.
5 He’s a very fair boss – more so than any other I’ve had. He’s a ________________ any other I’ve had.
6 I’ve never had such a bad job in my life. This is ________________ I’ve ever had.

3 Complete the dialogue with the comparative and superlative forms of the words in brackets.

A: How are you enjoying your new job, Chris?
B: It’s great, thanks. A lot of the people in my department are (1) ________________ (old) me and have worked for the company for a long time. They’re (2) ________________ (experienced) me, which is good because I’m learning a lot from them. I’m starting to feel (3) ________________ (confident) in my role now.
A: That’s good. Are your presentation skills improving too?
B: Yes! I gave my first presentation to new clients last week. It was (4) ________________ (big) group of people I’ve ever spoken to and it went really well.
Use of English
Open cloze  ➤ CB page 63

1 Read the text in Activity 2 quickly. Is the writer talking about a part-time summer job or voluntary work experience?

2 Complete the text with the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning.

I’m having the (0) best time in the Ecuadorian rainforest and I’m glad I decided to spend my gap year here before I go (1) university. I’m helping scientists protect the rainforest and the species of wildlife (2) live there. I work in a small team (3) other volunteers doing research and investigation work, collecting data and helping on construction projects. The first couple of weeks were tough (4) the climate and environment we’re working in are very different from home. We (5) to do some training to help us understand the work and we also learned first aid and other skills, which helped us to feel safer. The days (6) long and tiring but it’s really rewarding to think I’m doing something so worthwhile. We don’t get paid but we get our accommodation and meals for free. I’ve learned loads (7) new stuff and the people I’m working with are cool. I’d love to come back (8) I’ve finished my studies!

Grammar
obligation and necessity  ➤ CB page 65

1 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 I don’t have to/must wear a uniform for my job. It’s great because I can wear my jeans to work if I want to!

2 Peter didn’t have to/had to leave home very early to get the train to work. He had a meeting at 7.00 a.m.!

3 We were supposed to/had to move to the new offices today but they still aren’t ready.

4 You mustn’t/don’t need to switch the computers off – I’ll do it before I leave.

5 You are supposed to/should ask for a pay rise. Your salary hasn’t increased for three years.

6 You need to/mustn’t handle food without washing your hands first because they could be dirty.

Listening
Sentence completion  ➤ CB page 64

1 ➤ 12 Look at the photo and the title. Then listen to the recording. Are statements 1 and 2 true (T) or false (F)?

1 The woman is a famous actress. _________

2 The woman works in the film industry. _________
Complete the job advertisement with must, have to, need to or don’t have/need to. Sometimes more than one form is possible.

**MARKET RESEARCHER REQUIRED**

This is a fantastic opportunity for the right person. Yummy Chocs Ltd require an in-store market researcher to collect customer feedback on samples of our premier chocolate ranges.

Here's what the role involves:

Placed in a variety of stores across the North West, you will meet customers on a daily basis, so you will (1) dress smartly at all times.

Talking to customers about their tastes is an essential part of this role, so you (2) be a friendly and sociable person.

You will be part of a team of co-workers who will get together regularly to discuss and analyse customer feedback. Therefore you (3) enjoy working with others to share your ideas.

You don’t (4) have a qualification in food science or marketing but you (5) be passionate about chocolate.

You (6) send proof of qualifications at this point but if you think you’ve got what it takes, send your CV and covering letter to the address below.

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**Writing**

Letter of application ➠ CB page 66

**About the exam:**

In the exam, you may have the option to write a letter of application.

**Strategy:**

- Make sure you include all the information asked for in the question.
- Write in an appropriate style.

1 Read the task and the candidate’s letter. Which information has NOT been included?

You see this advertisement in a local newspaper.

**Do you like working with children?**

We’re looking for an enthusiastic play worker for children at our holiday club. Applicants must be qualified and motivated. Apply in writing, indicating your availability for interview to Mrs G. Randall at the address below.

Write your letter of application.

---

Hi, Mrs Randall,

I saw the job for a holiday club worker advertised in the newspaper last week and I want to apply for it. It looks very interesting.

I believe I could do the job very well. I am currently working as a nursery nurse and I really enjoy being with children. I am patient because I grew up in a family with a lot of children! I am enthusiastic and creative and I love thinking up new games for children to play. Regarding my formal training – I have qualifications in child care and I also speak three languages: French, Italian and German.

My job finishes at the end of June so I'll be free to work over the summer. If I get the job with you, I could start from 5th July. If you wish, I could send you references from two employers. I am attaching my CV with my contact details.

What's the pay and what are the hours?

Please write soon,

Yours faithfully,

Maria Benson

Maria Benson

---

2 Read the letter again and find four examples of language that is too informal.

3 Read another advertisement from the newspaper and write your letter of application. You should write between 140–190 words.

**WANT TO WORK ON A FILM?**

Over July and August, we shall be filming a new Robin Hood film in this area and we are looking for people to help with make-up and costume.

Apply to James Deacon at Weekes Films (address below) with details of your experience and availability.
Well-being

Speaking
Long turn  ➤ CB page 70

1 Read the task and look at the photos below. Which of the comments 1–6 are relevant for Student A? Which comment is relevant for Student B?

Student A: Your pictures show people who are happy for different reasons. Compare the pictures and say why you think the people are happy.

Student B: What sort of music do you enjoy listening to most? Why?

1 He's probably listening to his favourite music. ..............................................
2 I would like to spend a holiday in this place. ..............................................
3 My favourite place to listen to music is in my bedroom. ..............................................
4 People are often happy when the weather is good. ..............................................
5 I really like rock music, especially Bryan Adams. ..............................................
6 The girl has probably said something funny. ..............................................

2 ☛ 13 Complete a candidate's answer with words from the box. Then listen and check.

Both     definitely     imagine     look     might     must     other
probably     seem     sure

I like these pictures! It's good to see people who are enjoying life. (1) __________, the young guy with the iPod and the family (2) __________ very happy. The guy has a contented smile on his face and the family are laughing. But the reasons they are happy are (3) __________ quite different. I mean, the young guy is listening to music, he's alone but his eyes are closed so you can (4) __________ that he's lost in his world of music. He (5) __________ be in a park or relaxing in his back garden, but he's (6) __________, away from all the stresses of life! The family, on the (7) __________ hand, are in a busier place. They are probably on holiday and they (8) __________ to be enjoying a meal outside together. For them and the boy, the weather looks good. I'm (9) __________ the family are happy because they're together and relaxing and maybe someone has told a joke! It (10) __________ be very enjoyable and exciting to eat a meal in a lovely place like that!
Use of English
Word formation ➤ CB page 71

1 Add a prefix to make the opposites of adjectives 1–6.
1 _______ friendly
2 _______ patient
3 _______ loyal
4 _______ responsible
5 _______ lucky
6 _______ complete

2 Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences.
1 The pharmacist was very helpful/helpless and gave me some drops for my eyes.
2 That was a very thoughtful/thoughtless thing to say. I feel upset now.
3 Laughter is one of the most powerless/powerful medicines. It makes you feel better.
4 Don't worry about the dog! He's completely harmful/harmless.
5 The information the nurse gave me about asthma was very useless/useful. I know what to do now.
6 What a colourful/colourless room. I love orange!

3 Read the article about what makes people happy. Use the word given in capitals at the end of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

What really makes people happy?
According to (0) psychologists, what really makes people happy might, at first, seem rather (1) ______. Experts say that individual happiness levels are genetic, which is why some people manage to remain (2) ______ even when things are going wrong, whereas others find it (3) ______ to lift themselves out of a bad mood. But it's not all in the mind; actions count too. A certain amount of life (4) ______ comes from spending time doing things we love. (5) ______ which give us “flow” – in other words, which keep us interested and focused, are (6) ______ in helping us to forget our problems. Whether it's playing a (7) ______ instrument or piloting a plane, the result is the same: doing things you're good at makes you feel better. Another thing that makes us feel happier is the (8) ______ to forgive others, as well as doing things for people less fortunate than ourselves. So, let's get busy!

Vocabulary
health and fitness ➤ CB page 72

1 Read the clues and complete the crossword.

Across
1 You get this if you have an accident.
2 It’s important to … fit if you want to stay healthy.
3 People are taken to hospital in this.
4 A way of hurting your ankle.
5 You can get a lot of this in red meat – like steak.
6 This is the best type of diet to have.

Down
1 If your body is in good … you won’t have so many health problems.
2 This can help when you have a bad headache.
3 … exercise helps the heart stay strong.
4 This is the best type of diet to have.
5 A doctor will give you the right … for an illness.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of words from the crossword.

1 People who do a lot of exercise need a lot of ______ in their diet.
2 I fell over during a football game and ______ my ankle.
3 My aunt is over sixty but she’s in good ______ because she’s always done a lot of exercise.
4 It isn’t easy to ______ fit if you’re ill and in hospital.
5 My brother had a knee ______ after a car accident and it took ages to get better.
6 For a ______ diet you should eat a little bit of everything!
3 Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences.

1. Apparently there are a lot of health profits/benefits to drinking tea.
2. I went down/out with flu after staying with my cousin last week.
3. I've got a new cream to rub onto hurt/aching muscles. It's great after football.
4. My mum makes sure that we all have a balanced/fair diet.
5. They say you can't catch/take a cold just from being in a low temperature.
6. How often do you work up/out in the gym?
7. Life prediction/expectancy is now something like 85 years for men.
8. I've got a blocked/closed nose and people can't understand what I'm saying!
9. I've taken/picked up a stomach bug and I really feel awful.
10. The doctor suggested taking cough tablets/medicine every four hours.

Grammar

zero, first and second conditionals

1. Look at the internet forum about a new way of exercising. Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

2. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences or questions.

   1. hungry, / eggs / fill me up / because / If / I'm / eat / I / they

   2. would / twisted / you / ankle / do / if / your / What / you?

   3. take / I / painkiller / if / had / a / would / headache / a / I

   4. you / information / I'll / you / that / give / it / want / if / diet

   5. If / were / I / would / go / bed / earlier / you, / to / I

   6. you / milk / muscles / exercise / after / ache / Do / if / drink / your ?

Tina123, 1/08/12, 8.14 a.m.
I watched this fascinating programme last night about exercise. It said that if you did just three minutes of intense exercise a week, you (1) ___________ (get) huge health benefits! Experts reckon that natural, everyday movement could be better for us than doing regular workout sessions at the gym. Apparently, doing quick bursts of exercise, where you run or cycle as hard as you can for less than a minute each time, keeps you fit. They said that if you exercise like this, it (2) ___________ (keep) you in shape, but it also makes you want to eat less - whereas exercising for longer periods makes you hungrier! Cool!

BusyBea, 01/08/12, 9.41 a.m.
I (3) ___________ (be) really annoyed if they find out this is true because I'm a personal trainer and my job depends on people employing me to help them do training workouts. I wouldn't get paid much if I only (4) ___________ (work) for three minutes with each customer!

Gino, 01/08/12, 2.03 p.m.
Well, I guess if you (5) ___________ (be) a lazy person, this way of exercising sounds like a great idea. But just three minutes of exercise a week?!
That's ridiculous.

ZigZagZoo, 02/08/12, 1.31 a.m.
I work really long hours and don't have time to go to the gym. So, if this worked, I (6) ___________ (find) time to try it.

DanDan, 03/08/12, 6.15 p.m.
If you (7) ___________ (not exercise) you get fat and that's a fact. But only doing three minutes a week? Doesn't sound enough to me.

FunnyMouse, 03/08/12, 10.42 p.m.
Think of all the time you (8) ___________ (save) if this was true! Instead of being bored at the gym or jogging round the streets when it's dark in winter, you could be doing something much more interesting, like seeing friends or going to the cinema. Great idea!
Listening
Multiple matching   CB page 74
1 14 Listen to four people talking about alternatives to seeing the doctor about health problems. Match speakers 1–4 with pictures A–D.

A

B

C

D

Grammar
unless, otherwise, provided that   CB page 75
1 Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences. There is one mistake in each sentence.

1 Provided that this cough clears up soon, I’ll go to the doctor’s for a prescription.
2 I must stop eating so much, provided that I’ll get fat.
3 You’ll have health problems otherwise you eat healthily and take regular exercise.
4 Steve wants to be a nurse unless he passes his final exams.
5 If you want, I’ll give you a lift to the hospital. Unless I’ll see you later instead.
6 Jenny said she would help me with my exercise plan this week unless she has the time.

2 Complete the article with unless, otherwise or provided that.

Vitamins and minerals
Toni Sherry asks whether we really need to take supplements

Open any health magazine and you’ll see hundreds of adverts for vitamins and minerals. I’ve tried many of them, but I haven’t noticed any real differences in my health. In fact, I think that (1) ______ you have a particularly poor diet, you should get everything you need from what you eat. But am I right about this? I asked health expert Brian Peacock for advice.

‘Yes, you’re right,’ he tells me. ‘(2) ______ you stick to a healthy eating plan, you shouldn’t need to take additional vitamins or minerals. (3) ______ your body is suffering from a lack of a particular vitamin and your doctor gives you a prescription for something, you should be fine – (4) ______ you could be taking more vitamins than your body actually needs.’

He goes on to tell me that beliefs have changed in the medical profession over the benefits of taking extra vitamins and minerals. ‘(5) ______ you’re pregnant, when taking folic acid is recommended, don’t bother wasting your money. Buying vitamins from health food shops is expensive, so (6) ______ you’ve been specifically advised to take them, leave them on the shelf.’
The world’s craziest diets

Almost all of us want to lose a kilo or two or decide to at some time during our lives. But eating less and doing more exercise seem very sensible compared with some of the weird diets of the past few centuries. Here are some of the craziest.

The ‘chewing diet’ was invented by a man called Horace Fletcher and was popular during the early twentieth century. Fletcher believed that chewing allowed food to be properly absorbed into the body. To implement the chewing diet, a person must chew each bite over 32 times – which takes approximately 30 seconds per bite. It’s a fascinating theory and there may appear to be some reason to this diet. I’m almost tempted to have a go – but surely it only works because it’s so boring that you eat less!

If your food looks horrible, you’re less likely to eat it. That’s what people who believe in the ‘vision diet’ say, anyway. The idea is to wear blue glasses while you’re eating so that your food looks disgusting. Why blue? Blue food doesn’t occur often in the wild and plants that are blue are often poisonous – therefore food that’s blue in colour doesn’t look very inviting. Unsurprisingly, this diet doesn’t really work and while some might enjoy the attention they receive while sitting in a restaurant wearing blue glasses, to do so for long periods could actually have a negative impact on your vision.

If you’re showering every day, you might as well lose weight while doing it, right? Well, that’s the theory behind Aqilli diet soaps. These special soaps contain seaweed that will get through your skin and break down fat. Does it work? While there may be evidence that seaweed breaks down fat when you eat it, there’s no evidence for it working when washing and some people who’ve tried it have been allergic to the soaps, which made their skin itch. Isn’t it their own fault for believing such a silly idea in the first place?

The ‘cotton ball diet’. I’d say that this has to be one of the most dangerous diets for your body and it’s difficult to understand how it ever became even slightly popular. The theory is that eating cotton balls – similar to the ones you clean your face with – prevents you wanting to eat anything fattening. This diet might be low in calories (which would usually keep the weight off) but it’s not only dry and disgusting – it can also cause major damage to your body – which makes it very irresponsible to promote such a diet.

The theory behind the ‘blood type diet’ is that every blood type has a set of foods that are suited to it. Therefore, say supporters of this diet, if you eat according to your blood type, you’ll lose weight. So, a person with type A blood should be vegetarian and a person with type O should avoid eating cereal or wheat, while type B can fill up on cream and yogurts. This diet may seem harmless, but be careful if you have an allergy to dairy foods. For example, doctors say you might be eating food that could cause your body serious problems.

Last but not least, we come to the ‘caveman diet’, which perhaps makes more sense than any of the other weird ideas. This diet is based on what cavemen ate 10,000 years ago, which means only eating food that could be hunted or picked locally – including meat, fish, vegetables, fruit and nuts. But, while it could probably manage without them, for some it must be difficult to avoid tasty things like bread, dairy products, salt, sugar or oils. The conclusion? This diet isn’t dangerous and you can still eat outdoors at restaurants on steak and salad, but you do need to make sure you’re getting enough calcium – a mineral found in milk and cheese.
1. What does the writer say about the chewing diet?
   A. It seems to be a sensible diet to follow.
   B. She would like to try the diet.
   C. The diet doesn’t take up much time to do.

2. The writer says that the vision diet
   A. attracts unwelcome looks from other diners.
   B. recreates something that is seen in nature.
   C. can cause sight problems for people who do it.

3. What suggestion does the writer make about the Aoqili soap diet?
   A. The diet requires considerable effort to do.
   B. The idea behind the diet is based on proof.
   C. The people who do it deserve the consequences.

4. What opinion does the writer express about the cotton ball diet?
   A. It is the least helpful for keeping weight down.
   B. It is wrong of people to suggest it is worth doing.
   C. It is a diet that stops you from feeling hungry.

5. When talking about the blood type diet, the writer uses the example of allergies to show that
   A. people should be cautious about trying the diet.
   B. doctors advise using this method of losing weight.
   C. people with type B blood suffer the most from the diet.

6. How does the writer feel about the caveman diet?
   A. She would not like to have to avoid all her favourite foods.
   B. She thinks it is a diet she would be able to stick to.
   C. She is glad that restaurants provide options for caveman dieters.

3. Complete the sentences with the prepositions in the box.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>from</th>
<th>in</th>
<th>on</th>
<th>to(x4)</th>
<th>with</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
1. I’m tempted ___________ eat some of that chocolate cake but I know I shouldn’t.
2. Jed doesn’t eat prawns because he’s allergic ___________ them.
3. You should eat a healthy diet based ___________ fresh vegetables, white meat and fruit.
4. Eating plenty of green, leafy vegetables can prevent you ___________ getting cancer.
5. Vitamins occur ___________ fresh, unprocessed foods.
6. Too much fat in your diet can cause damage ___________ your heart.
7. Compared ___________ some other food types, there is a lot of iron in red meat.
8. According ___________ my doctor, I should cut down on the number of eggs I eat.

**Writing**

Informal email ➤ CB page 79

1. Read the exam task. Underline the phrases in the email extract that show it is written in an informal style.

   You have received an email from your Canadian friend, Pam. Read this part of the email and then write your email to Pam.

   I’ve got end of year exams next week and I’m having real problems revising! There seems so much to do and I can’t concentrate! Help! Any ideas?
   Love,
   Pam

2. Here are some sentences from the reply. Which sentences are NOT relevant?

   1. I’m not good at revising, either.
   2. How did the exams go?
   3. Make sure you take lots of breaks.
   4. It’s a good idea to plan a revision schedule.
   5. Forget about it. Enjoy yourself!
   6. It sometimes helps to work with a friend.
   7. If you want me to check your work, that’s not a problem.
   8. I find that I concentrate best in the evenings.

3. Complete phrases 1–6 with the words in the box. Then write your email, including all the phrases. Write 140–190 words.

   about  don’t hear  idea  sorry  well

   1. It’s good to ___________ that …
   2. I’m ___________ to hear that.
   3. Hope all goes ___________!
   4. That sounds a great ___________.
   5. Why ___________ you …?
   6. Or how ___________ …?
Vocabulary
animals ➤ CB page 80

1 Choose one word in each group that does NOT fit.
1 reptile insect cat mammal
2 feathers wings fur scales
3 fins paws claws fish
4 bear crocodile salmon shark
5 dragonfly owl snake kingfisher

2 Decide if statements 1–10 are true (T) or false (F).
1 Fish use their fins to breathe. ..............
2 Kingfishers live in the water. ..............
3 Bears have brown skin. ....................
4 Owls usually hunt at night. ............... 
5 Dragonflies use their paws to fly. ........
6 Salmon eat with their beaks. ..............
7 Snakes don’t have claws. ..................
8 Reptiles can swim, crawl and fly. .......
9 Ants live in large groups. .................
10 Crocodiles are covered in fur. ..........

Listening
Multiple choice ➤ CB page 81

1 Listen to part of a radio interview and answer the questions.
1 Who is Michelle? ..............................
2 Who is Rufus? .................................
Grammar

passive forms ➤ CB page 82

1 Complete the sentences with the passive form of the verbs in brackets.

1 Zoo animals ______________ (look after) very well these days.

2 My dog Zack ______________ (see) by the vet at the moment.

3 The kitten ______________ (rescue) by the fire service when he got stuck up a tree.

4 The fences ______________ (repair) at the safari park because a small animal escaped.

5 I've just had a call from the stables to say my horse ______________ (steal)! I can't believe that's happened.

6 The animal rescue centre ______________ (give) a large donation by the local government.

2 Complete the text with the active or passive form of the verbs in brackets.

RUDYARD KIPLING’S JUST SO STORIES

Rudyard Kipling was a British author who wrote a series of stories for children called the Just So Stories. These fabulous tales are a work of fantasy, in which strange things happen to animals and people. They (1) ______________ (first publish) in 1902 and they describe how animals – in the writer’s imagination – (2) ______________ (change) from their original form to how they appear today. Some changes (3) ______________ (make) by humans, while others happened magically.

In How the Camel got his Hump, the camel (4) ______________ (give) the hump on his back as a punishment for refusing to work, and in The Sing-song of Old Man Kangaroo, we find out how the kangaroo got his powerful back legs from (5) ______________ (chase) by a wild dog all day. The dog (6) ______________ (send) to chase the kangaroo, after the kangaroo (7) ______________ (ask) to be made different from all other animals. The original editions of the stories (8) ______________ (illustrate) by the author himself and they (9) ______________ (still enjoy) by children and adults today. Editions of the stories (10) ______________ (also release) on DVD, so that people can watch them too.
Speaking
Collaborative task  ► CB page 83

1 16 Listen to the examiner's instructions and complete the task.

Here are some things (1) __________ can do to help the environment. Talk to each other about (2) __________ these things can help the environment. Now you have a minute to decide which is the most (3) __________.

2 17 Complete the extract from the conversation with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

again  know  mean (x2)  right  say
saying  understand

A: So, we have to (1) __________ how these things can help the environment. Is that (2) __________?
B: OK, well, obviously recycling your rubbish is really important. It helps because then we don't put so much stuff into landfill sites.
A: What do you (3) __________, 'landfill'?
B: That's what they call those great big rubbish dumps in the countryside. You (4) __________, the rubbish stays there for ages.
A: OK, Yeah – we reuse things and don't have to use energy and new materials to make things from scratch.
B: You (5) __________ – like clothes and things?
A: Exactly. What about the food for birds? Do you think that's very helpful?
B: Well, yes. Because with climate change a lot of bird species are dying out.
A: Sorry, I don't (6) __________.
B: Sometimes the winters are harder and they can't find food, or the summers are hotter and they don't get enough water.
A: So, are you (7) __________ that it's more important to feed birds than recycle rubbish?
B: No, I'm just pointing out that a lot of our wildlife is having a bad time and it's good to help, don't you agree?
A: Could you say that (8) __________?
B: It's good to help …
A: Sorry, I meant the bit about the wildlife.

3 Match questions 1–5 with the candidate's answers A–E.

1 Do you do any of these things or know someone who does? __________
2 Do you think governments should do more to help the environment? __________
3 Is the climate in your country changing a lot? How? __________
4 Should schools teach children about the environment when they are very young? Why/Why not? __________
5 Do you think it's too late for us to do anything about environmental problems? Why/Why not? __________

A Actually it is. We get a lot more rain than we used to. Also, we've had some very cold winters recently.
B No. There's a lot we can do. The problem is that people don't like changing their habits!
C A friend of mine has bought an electric car but at the moment there aren't many places he can charge it! So, he can't travel very far.
D Definitely. Because people like you and me can't do a lot. There need to be big changes.
E I think so. In my country they do. And also even before they start. My young sister had some books about things like recycling before she started school!
THE HERD INSTINCT

Ten years ago, the conservationist Lawrence Anthony adopted seven wild elephants in South Africa.

Lawrence Anthony remembers the moment he met his readymade family for the first time. ‘They were a difficult group, no question about it,’ he says. ‘Very naughty. But I could see a lot of good in them too. They'd had a tough time and were all scared and yet they were looking after one another, trying to protect one another.’

From the way he talks, you might think that he was talking about problem children; in fact, it’s a herd of elephants. Farmers were now threatening to shoot them. ‘I was their only hope,’ says Anthony, 59. ‘There were seven of them in all, including babies and a teenage son. But the previous owner had had enough of them – they’d smashed their way through every fence he had.’

Anthony knew dealing with elephants like this was risky. But when an elephant-welfare organisation spoke to them, Anthony, a respected conservationist, knew he couldn’t refuse.

Today he says that he had never imagined the job would be so hard. ‘It's been a hundred times harder than I'd thought,’ he says. ‘The care these elephants have for each other is astounding,’ he says. From the start, Anthony considered the elephants part of his family. ‘We called the oldest mother Nana, because that’s what all the children in the Anthony family call my mum,’ he says.

As with human adoptions, the early days were especially difficult. Every day, Anthony, like many parents who have to deal with difficult kids, would try to persuade them not to behave badly. ‘I'd go down to the fence and I'd beg Nana not to break it down,’ he says. ‘I knew she didn’t understand English, but I hoped she'd understand by the tone of my voice and my body language what I was saying.

Then she put her trunk through the fence towards me. I knew she wanted to touch me – elephants are tremendously tactile, they use touch all the time to show concern and love. That was a turning point.

Today, the Anthonys are so close to their elephants that occasionally they have almost had to chase them out of the sitting room! Anthony has always believed that if he respected them, they would respect him. When Nana’s son, Mvula was born, she brought the baby to Anthony. She wanted to show him to the man who she now considered part of her family.

‘Mind you,’ he says with a laugh, ‘my daughter-in-law didn’t talk to me for a long time afterwards. There I was, holding her tiny baby, walking towards a herd of wild elephants. The elephants were so excited – their trunks went straight up and they all came closer, completely focused on the little child in my arms, sniffing the air to get the smell. I was trusting them with my baby, just as they had trusted me with theirs.’

Adopting a herd of wild elephants was probably the biggest risk Anthony ever took, but it worked. He is now as much a part of their family as they are of his.
Grammar
causative have  ▶ CB page 86

1 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the causative have.

Example: We built a new shed for our garden tools.
We had a new shed built for our garden tools.

1 We have made our garden into a habitat for butterflies. We __________________ into a habitat for butterflies.
2 We’ve replaced our old windows with double glazing. We __________________ with double glazing.
3 We installed a solar panel on our roof. We __________________ on our roof.
4 We fitted some curtains that keep in the heat. We __________________ that keep in the heat.
5 We’re going to make some of our lawn into a vegetable patch. We __________________ into a vegetable patch.
6 We replaced our coal fire with a wood burner. We __________________ with a wood burner.

Use of English
key word transformations  ▶ CB page 87

1 Complete the sentences with the prepositions in the box.

about after for of (x3) on with

1 I think it’s important to look ______ our local environment for the people who live here.
2 Poor little dog! He’s in desperate need __________ a drink after that long walk in the heat.
3 We should take advantage ______ new energy-saving devices.
4 Local residents are _________ bad terms with the council for not collecting their rubbish.
5 Ted is passionate _______ making his town a greener place.
6 Climate change isn’t going to be good _______ many animals.
7 Oh! I can’t use the snack machine – it’s out ________ order.
8 There’s no point in getting annoyed _______ me. There’s nothing I can do to change things!

2 For sentences 1–6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words including the word given.

Example: The town council have decided they need to provide more recycling bins.
BE The town council have decided that more recycling bins need to be provided.

1 Terry washed his car at the carwash.
HAD Terry __________________________ at the carwash.
2 I didn’t mean to break the window – it was an accident.
PURPOSE I broke the window by accident – I didn’t _________________.
3 The hurricane caused a lot of damage to buildings around the city.
BY A lot of damage ______________________ to buildings around the city.
4 Rainwater has collected in a tub in my garden. It’s completely full.
UP Rainwater ______________________ a tub in my garden.
5 I’ve noticed changes in the weather over the last few years.
BEEN There ______________________ in the weather over the last few years.
6 I’m not sure about the idea of keeping a pet dog in a busy town.
WHETHER I don’t know __________________ good idea to keep a pet dog in a busy town.
7 It is necessary to find new ways to reduce our energy usage.
NEED We __________________ new ways to reduce our energy usage.
8 We can reduce air pollution in cities by changing to electric cars.
BE Air pollution in cities __________________ by changing to electric cars.
Writing
Article ➤ CB page 88

About the exam:
In Part 2 of the exam, you may have the choice to write an article. This is usually for a magazine, newspaper or website. It should be interesting for the reader and include opinions and comments.

Strategy:
• Try to use a catchy title and interest the reader by asking a direct question.
• It’s good to add some humour and you can use an informal style.
• Remember to divide your article into clear paragraphs.

1 Read the exam task and the article. Which points do you think the writer would be wrong to include?

You have seen the following notice in an international nature magazine.

Animals in danger!
Write an article about an endangered animal in your area or country, saying why it is endangered. We shall publish the best three in next month’s magazine.

Write your article in 140–190 words.

1 whether it’s good to keep these animals in captivity
2 how many animals there are left
3 a detailed description of a campaign to save the animal
4 reasons for the animal’s problems
5 their own opinion about the situation

2 Read the article again and answer the questions.
1 Which animal is mentioned?
2 Why is it endangered?
3 What is the writer’s opinion?

3 Find these words in the article that show the writer’s use of a range of vocabulary.
1 two adverbs that show the writer’s opinion
2 four adjectives to describe the red squirrels
3 four adjectives to describe the grey squirrels
4 two phrasal verbs
5 a verb that means ‘manage to live’
6 a verb that means ‘chase’
7 a noun that means ‘place where an animal lives’
8 a noun that means ‘uninvited visitor’

4 Are these alternatives for parts of the article better than those used by the writer?
1 Title: The Red Squirrel
2 Opening sentence: The red squirrel is a beautiful animal which cannot be seen very often in our area today.
3 Opening – second paragraph: The red squirrel is not in danger because of climate change or because humans are destroying its habitat.
4 Opening – final paragraph: In my opinion, the red squirrel will be missed.

5 Read the exam task again. Make notes and write your own article in 140–190 words.

Sadly missed!

There’s an animal that I really love and sadly it is quickly disappearing from our area. This is a very pretty and clever animal that we used to see all over the UK. Now we can only see it in a few protected places, such as the Isle of Wight and some parts of Scotland. This animal is the red squirrel.

So, why is this beautiful animal disappearing? Are humans destroying its habitats? Are we hunting it for food? Or is it perhaps because of the changing climate? The answer to all these questions is no! Red Squirrels are dying out because of a clever invader.

Grey squirrels, not native to the UK, somehow crossed the Atlantic from northern America in the nineteenth century. Because they are bigger and stronger than the reds, they take all the food and the red squirrels can’t survive in the same area. The greys are pushing them out.

This is a real shame. Unfortunately, we are losing many animal and plant species because of unwanted invaders from other parts of the world. Perhaps people should not be the only ones to have passports and security checks when they enter the country!
Listening

Sentence completion   ▶ CB page 90

1 18  Listen to Lottie talking about the design of future homes and answer the questions.

1 Who is she talking to? __________________________________________

2 What has she done? __________________________________________

2 18 Listen again. For questions 1–10, complete the sentences.

1 According to Lottie, the building materials of the future will cope with difficult ______ conditions.

2 Lottie thinks that each home will eventually be equipped with a ______ machine to deal with waste.

3 Lottie says supermarkets will become more conscious of the quantity of ______ they use.

4 Lottie has designed a ______ which will reduce the amount of laundry that needs to be done.

5 Lottie is currently designing a new kind of ______ that will clean itself.

6 A device that recognises ______ will solve problems of household security.

7 Lottie is particularly proud of a piece of equipment that contains a ______ that she has designed.

8 Lottie believes we'll avoid making meals by choosing a ______ and instructing a special pot to cook it for us.

9 When our food supplies are running out, Lottie says our ______ will be able to place orders for more.

10 Wearing a special ______ will help family members to relax at home.

Vocabulary

computers   ▶ CB page 91

1 Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences.

1 I bought a second printer/monitor so that I could use two screens while I'm working.

2 The letter E is the one that is used most often on people's screens/keyboards.

3 It took a long time to install the new software/passwords on my computer.

4 My application/avatar in the role play game is tall with dark hair and is very athletic.

5 I know I shouldn't but I have to write down my passwords/titles or I forget them.

6 I enclosed/attached the file to my email but for some reason it didn't arrive.
2 Complete the sentences from a computer manual with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

bring  Click  crash  Download  enter  Log  lose  print  save  Scroll

MANUAL

1 You must __________ the changes to your document or you'll ______ all your new work.
2 ______ on 'file' and ______ up the menu.
3 ______ down the list of websites and find the most useful one.
4 ______ onto your computer by ______ a password.
5 ______ the information from the internet and then you can ______ it out.
6 If your computer ______, you can sometimes recover data from the hard drive.

Grammar
future perfect and continuous
► CB page 92

Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences.

1 There's no way we'll be living/I'll have lived on the moon any time soon.
2 I'm so pleased John will be making/will have made dinner by the time I get home. He said he will be on the table waiting, so I won't have to cook.
3 At this time tomorrow I'll be swimming/I'll have swum in the hotel pool. It'll be great!
4 I'm going to make sure my son will be learning/will have learned the alphabet by the time he goes to school. He'll know all the letters.
5 I'm in so much debt I'll be paying it off/I'll have paid it off 'till I'm sixty!
6 I hope we'll all be using/I'll all have used renewable energy regularly by the time our natural resources run out.
7 David will be going/will have gone to the tennis club when he finishes his homework.
8 The council will be spending/will have spent its entire budget by the end of summer. They'll have nothing left.

Complete the dialogue with the future perfect or continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Rob: What do you think you ______ (do) this time next year, Gina?
Gina: Well, by then I ______ (finish) my final exams, so I think I ______ (celebrate) I ______ (enjoy) my holiday and I ______ (sunbathe) on a beach somewhere hot. What about you, Rob?
Rob: Well, I've just finished my own studies, so I hope by next June I ______ (find) a decent job. If I'm lucky, I ______ (earn) lots of money and I ______ (buy) myself a car!
Gina: Fingers crossed, then!

Speaking
Long turn  ► CB page 93

1 Look at the pictures and some comments students made. Complete their phrases with the words in the box.

future perfect and continuous

call exact gone remember thing

1 He's wearing a ..., what do you ______ it? When the jacket and trousers are the same.
2 He's standing on the ..., I can't remember the ______ word. It's where you wait for a train.
3 One boy is checking some notes in a ..., sorry, I don't ______ the word.
4 It's the ______ you keep papers and notes in at school.
5 The businessman has got a ..., sorry, it's ______.

Future perfect

Grammar

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Gina: Well, by then I ______ (finish) my final exams, so I think I ______ (celebrate) I ______ (enjoy) my holiday and I ______ (sunbathe) on a beach somewhere hot. What about you, Rob?
Rob: Well, I've just finished my own studies, so I hope by next June I ______ (find) a decent job. If I'm lucky, I ______ (earn) lots of money and I ______ (buy) myself a car!
Gina: Fingers crossed, then!

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3 One boy is checking some notes in a ..., sorry, I don't ______ the word.
4 It's the ______ you keep papers and notes in at school.
5 The businessman has got a ..., sorry, it's ______.

Future perfect
2 Match the words A–D with comments 1–4 in Activity 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>folder</td>
<td>platform</td>
<td>suit</td>
<td>briefcase</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Read the task and two students’ answers. Match comments 1–4 with answers A or B. Which do you think is the better answer?

1 This answer describes the pictures only. 
2 This answer says why the people are travelling. 
3 This answer says why the people are using laptops. 
4 This answer compares the pictures.

Your pictures show people using laptops while travelling. Compare the pictures and say why you think the people are using the laptops while they are travelling.

A: The man in the first picture is at a station. He’s waiting for a train. It’s quite a nice day – at least, it isn’t raining! In the background I can see a train which is coming to the station. He’s soon going to get on it. I think he looks like a businessman because he’s wearing a suit and he’s got a briefcase. He probably prefers to travel by train because it’s better than sitting in a traffic jam in his car. In the second picture, the two boys are already on the train. They’re probably going to school or college or maybe they’re coming home. I think it’s summer because one boy is wearing a T-shirt and he’s got sunglasses. I think they like travelling on the train. They probably do it every day. They can do their homework together.

B: All the people in the pictures are travelling. The man on the platform is waiting for a train whereas the boys are already on the train and probably travelling to school. The man at the station looks like a businessman – he’s got a black briefcase – and he’s using his laptop while he’s waiting. I imagine that he has a lot of work to do and he can’t waste a minute. He might be contacting his clients, or he could be reading his emails and planning his day. The boys, on the other hand, are probably working together to do some homework, or perhaps prepare for a test. None of the people look very stressed so I think this is part of their normal routine and they haven’t got a big problem. It’s good to travel by train because then you can use your laptop to catch up on things.

4 Which do you think is the best follow-up question for this task?

1 Do you like wearing a suit? 
2 Do you enjoy travelling by train? 
3 Do you often use a laptop while you’re travelling?

Reading

Multiple choice ➤ CB pages 94–95

1 Read the questions and text about films that predicted the future. Underline the part of the text where you think the answer is.

1 In the first paragraph of the text, the writer says that
A films that are made today reflect modern society. 
B science fiction films weren’t very good in the past. 
C he thinks old sci-fi films are amusing to watch. 
D some old films guessed the future correctly.

2 When talking about Forbidden Planet, the writer makes the point that
A the characters in the film were the first to use modern mobiles. 
B it is unfortunate that the film’s predictions didn’t come true. 
C the film made predictions that didn’t come true for a long time. 
D the film helped to bring about the progress of technology.

3 What does the writer say when talking about The Truman Show?
A It was unlike any other film that had been made about reality TV. 
B Its main character was unaware of the role he was playing. 
C People are more interested in celebrities then they should be. 
D People who take part in reality TV shows are keen to become famous.

4 What does observes mean in line 58?
A wants B notices C cares D ignores

5 When talking about Minority Report, the writer says that
A we are already experiencing similar technology to that seen in the film. 
B the main character is confused by what he sees in the shopping centre. 
C it is likely that all the film’s predictions will eventually come true. 
D he doesn’t like being exploited by advertising companies.

6 In the final paragraph, the writer expresses the opinion that
A we are all worried about what will happen in the future. 
B we are unlikely to do certain things that have been suggested. 
C we will continue to see inventive ideas in films. 
D we are eager to believe the fantasies we are sold in films.
Films that predicted the future

As humans we are obsessed with the future and this is reflected in films which predict what future society and technology will be like. It’s easy enough to laugh at old sci-fi films but many contained details which proved to be an accurate prediction of life to come. Let’s take a quick look at one or two from the last few decades.

Forbidden Planet, a science fiction film released in 1956, was the first film that was set in space and was one of the first of the modern sci-fi films that predicted life in the future. The film’s characters were shown using handheld ‘communicators’ that they would carry everywhere with them, much like we do with our mobile phones today. This was one prediction that came well ahead of its time — it took another forty years before the use of mobile phones became widespread.

In 1998, when The Truman Show was released, there were very few TV reality shows around. This film follows the life of insurance salesman, Truman Burbank, who does not at first realise that he is the focus of a reality TV show which is broadcast to millions of people around the world. These days, TV is full of such shows, and while — unlike Truman — the people involved agree to take part in them, the shows reflect society’s current fascination with celebrity.

It might have been an interesting idea to make a film about someone’s day-to-day life in 1998, but these days we can’t turn on the TV without seeing yet another weird and wonderful version of reality on shows like Big Brother or Real Housewives. Audiences, it seems, just can’t get enough of them. It seems they are here to stay — for the foreseeable future, at least.

Another sci-fi film, this time a bit more recent, is Minority Report, which came out in 2002. While most of the film’s predictions haven’t come true (yet), in one scene of this popular film, the main character is seen walking through a shopping mall where his eyes are scanned by 3D screens. As he looks around him, he observes that the adverts he sees on the screens are directly aimed at him — screens even call his name to attract his attention, which they eventually get. It’s certainly a strange scene but are we already halfway there? Think about when you use the internet to search for something. If you often look up books, for example, you’ll soon start seeing adverts pop up on your screen for new titles because your computer saves your searches. The film was actually set in 2054, so perhaps by then some of the film’s other predictions, like crimes being prevented before they happen, might have come true.

Have we seen it all now? I doubt it. Interested as we are in technological advances and our own personal futures, I’m sure there is plenty yet to come from the imaginative minds of sci-fi scriptwriters. And perhaps living on the moon isn’t as far away as we think.
Grammar

reported speech  ► CB page 96

1 Change the sentences into reported speech.

1 'As humans we are obsessed with the future,' says sci-fi director, Ken Smithies.

2 'It took forty years before the use of mobile phones became widespread,' he said.

3 'TV reality shows reflect society's fascination with celebrity,' said the reporter.

4 'Most of the film's predictions haven't come true yet,' reports Ken.

5 'Do we really want to mess with our minds?' the scientist asked.

6 'I'm sure there is still plenty to come from the imaginations of scriptwriters,' she told me.

2 Read the text about students' hopes for the future and complete the text below using reported speech.

Meg said that she (1) _______________ (do) a survey about what students at her school hoped to do in the future. She said she (2) _______________ (interview) fifty people so far. This is what a few of them said: Judie, who's 14, said she (3) _______________ (take) ballet classes since she was five but she had grown too tall to become a professional dancer. She said she (4) _______________ (be) a teacher instead. Michel said he had been asked to sign for a professional youth team and that he (5) _______________ (start) training soon. Sonia said she (6) _______________ (not know) what she wanted to do, but she said she might become a scientist. Jared said he (7) _______________ (be) really into rock climbing and he hoped to climb the highest mountains in the world. Linda said she (8) _______________ (go) on a trip to an airport and thought being an air traffic controller would be exciting. Meg said that she would put the full survey on the school website and she told us to take a look.

3 Report these comments from three more students.

Jacky: I'm planning to take my school exams and then go to college for three years. I'd really like to study Art History.

Jim: I've always wanted to be an actor! I'll probably go to drama school for a couple of years and then audition for parts on television.

Simon: My dream is to be a racing driver – in Formula 1, like Lewis Hamilton! I've been doing a lot of karting recently and I've won a lot of prizes, so maybe one day my dream will come true!

1 _______________

2 _______________

3 _______________
Use of English
Open cloze  ► CB page 97

1 You are going to read an article about the future of food. Scan the text. Which foods in
the box are mentioned?

| cheese | insects | meat | rice | seaweed | vegetables |

2 Read the article again and think of the word which best fits each gap.

**THE FUTURE OF FOOD**

In another few years, the world's population will (0) **have** almost doubled. The question is, (1) **what** are we going to feed everyone? Scientists have come up (2) **with** several bright ideas. Here are a few of (3) **them**.

The first idea is artificial meat. Scientists believe they will be able to 'grow' meat from stem cells. It will look and taste exactly the same, even (4) **though** it hasn't come from an animal. The second idea is eating insects. Rich (5) **protein**, vitamins and fats, these are already eaten in many countries around the world. With food prices increasing and a lack (6) **of** available land, it's possible (7) **that** before too long, insect farming will have become popular. And last but not least, super rice. This is a variety of rice that has already (8) **been** developed in China. Not only does it produce lots of grain, but it is also resistant to drought, floods and disease.

Introduction

The (1) **main** aim of this report is to show how the students at Barton College use their computers.

Research

A large (2) **number** of the students go online to do research for their homework and special projects. Most students (3) **spent** that they spend several hours a day on their computers for this reason.

Communication

Again, most students use email or Skype every day to contact their friends or family and about a third of students said that they use chat rooms at least twice a week, (4) **that** this is usually at weekends.

Games

Fewer students than (5) **expected** play computer games regularly. A small number play for an hour or more every day. About fifty (6) **percent** seem to play for a few hours at the weekends. Just one or two students said that this was their main use of the computer.

Conclusion

It (7) **seems** from the results that computers are mainly used for study-related activities, with short but regular time spent on communicating. It may be (8) **common** carrying out another survey during holiday time to compare the results.

2 Match phrases 1–6 with the underlined phrases in the report.

1 It might be useful to __________
2 This report has been written to __________
3 The results seem to show __________
4 Lots of __________
5 According to the majority of students __________
6 An unexpected number of students __________

3 Read the exam task below and write your report.

**Writing**

Report  ► CB page 98

1 Read the exam task and the report. Complete the report with the words in the box.

aim although appears expected number percent said worth

After a class discussion about how much people use computers these days, you have done a survey in your school about what students use their computers for.

Write a **report** for the school magazine about your results.

You have done a survey of the students in your college to find out what students use their mobile phones for. Write a **report** for the college magazine about your results.

Write your report in 140–190 words.
Reading

Multiple matching  ► CB pages 102–103

1 Read a magazine article about people’s favourite performances quickly and decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1 All the people went to theatrical performances.  
2 Their favourite performers were all male.  

2 Read the article again and for questions 1–10, choose from people A–D. The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person had not expected to enjoy the performance?
watched a performance of something made famous by another person?
knew exactly what to expect in the performance?
prefers theatre to cinema?
watched a performance of fictional events?
was reminded of a family member?
appreciates more than one form of entertainment?
enjoys the preparations before going to see a show?
has a different opinion to many others about a particular form of entertainment?
found a large part of the performance amusing?

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of verbs from the article.

1 At the end of the show, I ________ so hard that my hands hurt!
2 I couldn’t ________ my eyes off the main actor. He was incredible.
3 I wouldn’t advise anyone to ________ through that film. It was terrible.
4 Everyone ________ loudly when the singer won the prize.
5 It’s nice to ________, dressed up to go to a party or a show.
6 The actor only played a small part but he later ________, on to become a famous film star in Hollywood.
A memorable performance!

We asked four readers about the best performances they've seen.

**A Donna**
I love going out to the theatre and I enjoy all types of shows, from comedy to musicals and dramas. It’s the whole thing, getting dressed up and looking forward to it. Also, it's brilliant being part of an audience. You can feel the atmosphere and see how different people react to what’s on the stage. Live performances are so much better than film or TV for me. I think one of the best performances I’ve ever seen was during a play called Shadowlands. The play is about C S Lewis, the man who wrote the Narnia books - you know, The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe? He fell in love with an American poet called Joy Gresham but she died quite young and he was heart-broken. Both the main characters were wonderful but the actress playing Joy was superb.

**B Martin**
I was only a teenager — about fourteen, I think — when I went with the family to see the musical, Les Miserables in London. It’s set at a particular time in France but the story is imaginary. The show was part of a day trip and we’d spent the morning going round the sights, so we were pretty tired by mid-afternoon, which is when we saw the performance. It was a matinee but the theatre was completely full. I wasn’t particularly into the theatre at that time! But that performance really changed my opinion. It was magnificent. From the opening moments of the show to the final song - I couldn’t take my eyes off the stage. I’ve been back to see it again and again since then. I was particularly impressed by the male singer who was the lead, Jean Valjean - his voice was amazingly powerful. And at the end everyone stood up and clapped and cheered for ages.

**C Kelly**
A lot of people think that talent shows on the TV don’t really produce good singers but I definitely don’t agree. I always choose my favourite and then I vote for them every Saturday! A couple of years back, my favourite was a young male singer called Matt Cardle. I remember he wore a hat and looked a bit like my cousin, Billy. I thought he had a great voice. He went on to win the TV show, which was great. Then, for a surprise Christmas present, my mum paid for me and my best friend to go to see the singers from the show when they went on tour. Matt sang ‘The first time ever I saw your face’, a song that Roberta Flack had sung a long time ago and I cried. I’ll never forget how much it moved me.

**D Mary**
It sounds odd but one of the most memorable performances I’ve seen wasn’t by a person but a dog! It was a film made from a book I had read, called Marley and Me. It was a real story about a journalist who gets a dog that is really badly behaved. Most of the book is very funny but the ending is really sad. When they made the film, I knew I had to see it but I was a bit worried about how I’d feel at the end. Well - the film was good, mostly very funny with some clever dog acting but at the end the dog playing Marley was perfect. I’m not a very sensitive person and I don’t normally cry at the end of sad films but I did with this one! I don’t believe anyone could sit through that film and NOT cry. It’s impossible.
Grammar
relative pronouns and relative clauses
► CB page 104

1 Complete the sentences with who, which, that, where, when or whose.
1 That’s the woman ______ asked me for directions. She’s lost.
2 She’s the girl ______ dog ran into our garden.
3 This is the map ______ will show you where your hotel is.
4 I suppose I could see you at seven but that’s the time ______ I’m normally having dinner.
5 That’s the hotel ______ we stayed on our honeymoon.
6 This is the book ______ I bought for Sue’s birthday.

2 Read the extract from a travel magazine about a Spanish festival called La Tomatina. Complete the gaps with who, which, that, where, when or whose.

La Tomatina

Many of us have heard of La Tomatina, the tomato-throwing festival (1) ______ is held in Spain each summer – but what really goes on there? Reporter Sue King tells us more ...

La Tomatina is a celebration (2) ______ people take part in the world’s largest tomato fight. It takes place on the last Wednesday of August, (3) ______ it starts with the palo jamón. The aim of this fun activity is to climb to the top of a pole (4) ______ is covered in slippery grease. The leg of ham on top is the prize for the person (5) ______ can reach it without sliding back down the pole or falling off. When someone finally grabs the ham, the tomato fight begins. Trucks full of tomatoes enter the town square, (6) ______ they are then thrown at the crowd. These tomatoes come from an area of Spain called Extremadura, (7) ______ they are grown specifically for the festival. The estimated number of tomatoes used in the fight is around 150,000. After exactly one hour, (8) ______ shots are fired from water cannons, the fight ends. The square (9) ______ the fight has taken place is then washed down and the participants, (10) ______ bodies and faces are now covered in tomato paste, are also provided with water to clean themselves up. See you there next year!!

Speaking
Discussion ► CB page 105

1 Read the exam questions and match two of them with the candidates’ answers, A and B, below.

1 Fewer people are reading books these days. Why do you think this is?
2 How important do you think it is to read stories to a young child? Why?
3 When a film has been made from a book, do you think it’s better to see the film or read the book first? Why?
4 Many people read eBooks these days. Do you think this is a good development? Why/Why not?

A
Anna: OK, let me think. You know, I’m not really sure. Sometimes, (1) _______ me, it’s better to read the book first. That’s (2) _______ I get my own pictures in my head about the characters. What (3) _______ you, Ben?

Ben: Yes, I like to read the book. The (4) _______ is that a book is not only about what happens, the story or plot – it’s the way it’s written, how the writer makes us imagine the pictures. A film is different.

Anna: I agree. (5) _______ why I don’t understand people who say ‘it wasn’t as good as the book’. I’m not sure we should compare them because they’re different.

Ben: For (6) _______, the Harry Potter books and films. Children read and loved the books but they got pleasure from the films for different reasons.

Anna: You know, in my (7) ________, that’s a special example. (8) _______ you think that the books and films sort of led into each other?

Ben: That’s a good point.

B
Eva: Wow! I feel very (1) _______ about this. I think it’s very important for parents to read to their children. It helps their imaginations to grow. When I was young, my mum read to me every night and I looked forward to it a lot. (2) _______ do you feel about it, Jack?

Jack: I couldn’t agree more. It also helps the relationship between parent and child. I (3) _______, that because sometimes it’s the only time in the day that they have the chance to have time together. But you’re right. Reading (4) _______ this helps children in so many ways. (5) _______ example, my dad used to read me adventure stories and I loved them so much I couldn’t wait to learn to read myself.

Eva: And you haven’t stopped since! He’s always got his head in a book!
2 Complete the discussions with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

A about because Don't for instance opinion reason That's
B For How like say strongly

3 Underline phrases in the dialogues in Activity 1 that are used to
1 ask for opinions.
2 give opinions.
3 give reasons and examples.

Listening
Multiple choice ▶ CB page 106

1 Listen to people talking in eight situations. For questions 1–8, choose the best answer, A, B or C.

1 You hear a man and a woman talking about a play. Why does the man apologise?
A he missed the show completely
B he forgot it started yesterday
C he hasn’t bought a ticket yet

2 You hear two friends talking about an art exhibition. Where was the exhibition?
A in a hotel B in a gallery C in a road

3 You hear some travel information on the radio. What does the presenter warn people about?
A There are delays to flights from Bournemouth.
B There is a lot of traffic going to a car festival.
C Drivers won’t be able to use one of the roads.

4 You hear a man and a woman talking about a meal they had together. Why did the man have a bad stomach?
A he ate too much
B he’s allergic to one type of fish
C the fish wasn’t fresh

5 You hear a man leave a voicemail message. Why is he leaving the message?
A to make a suggestion
B to make a request
C to make an arrangement

6 You hear a man and a woman talking about a sculpture exhibition. How does the woman feel?
A she regrets not going to the exhibition
B she admires the town the exhibition was in
C she dislikes long journeys outside London

7 You overhear two people talking about recommending an English book. What type of book is the man going to recommend?
A a children’s book
B a book for English learners
C a detective novel

8 You hear a man talking on a radio show about buying books online. What problem did he have with online buying?
A he was overcharged
B he was sent the wrong book
C a book arrived in bad condition

Vocabulary
arts and culture ▶ CB page 107

1 Read the clues to complete the crossword puzzle and find the word for 13 down.

1 the lines of a play
2 a large group of people playing instruments
3 a long story
4 a practice for a play or concert
5 a part of a book
6 a person who plays music
7 a person in a book, film or play
8 a person who paints pictures
9 a person who directs a group of people playing instruments
10 when actors, singers or musicians compete to get a part in a show
11 the story of a book or film
12 actors need to learn these for a play or film

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2 Complete the sentences with words from Activity 1.

1 I've lost my ______ for the new play we're doing in drama club. Can I borrow yours?
2 The ______ of the film is very complicated and I got confused towards the end.
3 Our school ______ is going to play in a concert on TV next month.
4 I read the first three ______ of the book but then I got bored and didn't finish it.
5 The main ______ in Romeo and Juliet are from two families.
6 Ruth Rendell writes excellent detective ______.
7 Janet is a very talented ______. She plays the violin beautifully.
8 We've had five ______ for the play but I still don't know all my ______.

Grammar articles ➤ CB page 108

1 Complete the sentences with a, an, the or – (no article).

1 Tina's going to live in ______ Monte Carlo for a year – she's really looking forward to it.
2 I saw ______ brilliant film last night!
3 Sue had ______ headache yesterday so she didn't go to Mick's party. ______ party was great fun, so it's a pity she missed it.
4 Hotpot is a dish from North West England made from ______ potatoes and lamb.
5 I'm not usually into football but ______ match I saw last night was really exciting.
6 Dan's going to ______ North Pole next summer – how exciting is that?!
7 That's ______ best play I've ever seen.
8 The town's annual music festival will be held in ______ Brown Street this year.
9 This is ______ third time Stacy's been to Scotland. She's from ______ USA and she loves it here.
10 Jim's ______ instructor at a golf course.

2 Complete the text about British food with a, an, the or – (no article).

British Food

I'm English, and I get a bit frustrated with the ideas people from other countries have about British food. Lots of visitors to ______ England end up going to fast food restaurants or eat in cheap places where ______ food isn't particularly good and then complain about it. I admit that in the past our meals weren't very exciting – lots of meat and potatoes, or greasy fish and chips. But these days we eat cuisine from all over ______ world. I bet you didn't know that ______ most popular dish in Britain is actually ______ dish called Tikka Masala from ______ India! It contains lots of tasty ingredients like ______ cream and spices and chicken. Italian food is popular too – you don't have to go far to find ______ excellent restaurant serving up everything from ______ pasta to seafood. But there are one or two traditional English meals that even people who aren't British love. How can you beat ______ big plateful of bacon, eggs, sausages and tomatoes for breakfast, or some delicious roast beef for lunch?

Use of English Multiple-choice cloze ➤ CB page 109

1 Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences.

1 I ______ did so many mistakes in my German homework that my teacher said I had to do/make it again.
2 Jed's done/made a lot of money by working really hard. He's really making/doing his best in his job.
3 I ______ Ahmed a favour by doing/making his project for him but we got into trouble at school.
4 Steve hates Peter because he's always making/doing trouble. I told him to do/make an excuse and walk away whenever he tries to talk to him.
5 You've got to do/make the most of whatever situation you find yourself in. There's no point just doing/making a wish and hoping it will all go away.
6 The people outside were doing/making so much noise that I couldn't make/do the test properly.
An easy choice!

I know I should choose an artist from my own country — and we’ve got plenty to choose from! But I’m going to be different and go for a writer from another country, who I think was the best writer in the world! My choice is William Shakespeare.

As we all know, Shakespeare was English and he wrote a lot of plays and poems in the sixteenth century. We don’t know a lot about his life but his work is read, performed and studied all over the world. Everyone has heard of Shakespeare, haven’t they?

There are several reasons that I have chosen Shakespeare. Firstly, although he wrote a long time ago, his plays are still relevant now. We can still learn from them about human nature. Secondly, he gave the English language an enormous amount of new words and phrases that are still used today.

I find it amazing that people in India, Iraq and New Zealand all love and perform Shakespeare. He seems to speak to all people from all backgrounds, and that is why he is my favourite writer.

William Shakespeare

I have chosen William Shakespeare as my favourite writer. He is not from my country but from another. I think he was the best writer in the world.

Shakespeare was from England. People all over the world know his plays and poems. However, we do not have a lot of information about his own life.

Shakespeare’s plays are important for people today. They are about human nature and everyone can learn something from them. He invented a lot of new words which have become part of the English language.

He is my favourite writer because lots of people from different countries like his work. He is really international.

2 Write your own answer to the task in Activity 1.
Listening

Multiple matching ▶ CB page 112

1  Listen to five people talking about moving to a new home. Which speakers live in a house and which in a flat?

2  Listen again. For questions 1–5, decide from the list (A–H) what each speaker dislikes about his/her new home. There are three extra letters you do not need to use.

A  the way the building is heated
B  space to store things
C  the floor covering
D  the small garden
E  the modern gadgets
F  the view
G  the countryside surroundings
H  the lack of privacy

Vocabulary

fashion and design ▶ CB page 113

1 Choose one word in each group that does NOT fit.

1  baggy  fitted  leather  short-sleeved  tight
2  cotton  fur  plain  silk  velvet
3  checked  flowery  loose  spotted  striped

2 Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences.

1  People in cold countries often wear cotton/fur clothes to keep them warm.
2  This shirt is too tight/loose, I can hardly breathe!
3  You’ll need a silk/leather jacket if you go on Jim’s motorbike.
4  I used to wear red and white plain/striped pyjamas when I was a child.
5  I don’t like the material/shape of this dress – it’s too thin.
6  In the hot weather you’ll need to have some fitted/short-sleeved T-shirts.
adjective order

3 Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct order to complete the sentences.
1 The bride wore a __________, __________, __________ (white, silk, long) wedding dress.
2 My mum hated my new __________, __________, __________ (leather, tight, black) trousers.
3 We used to have some horrible __________, __________, __________ (velvet, purple, floor-length) curtains in our old house.
4 In the school play I had to wear a __________, __________, __________ (cotton, checked, short-sleeved) cowboy shirt.
5 My favourite item of clothing at the moment is my __________, __________, __________ (leather, fitted, red) jacket.
6 My dad gave me a __________, __________, __________ (silk, plain, blue) tie to wear at the meeting.

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

classic conscious designer fake fashionable genuine

1 My aunt likes to be __________ and spends a lot of money on clothes.
2 It that a __________ leather bag? It must have cost a lot.
3 For kids today the name is more important than the look and they spend a lot of money on __________ clothes.
4 My dad isn't very fashion __________ and he still wears clothes he bought when he was a teenager!
5 They're not made of real fur, don't worry. They're __________
6 The design of that suit is a real __________ and will never go out of fashion.

Grammar

modals of possibility and certainty

➡ CB page 114

1 Match sentences 1–8 with guesses A–H.
1 Steffi has written a book about fashion.
B You might have left it in the kitchen. I think I saw it there earlier.
2 Whenever I wear this top, I get a nasty rash.
C Poor you! You must be so disappointed.
3 Is Henry always so rude to people he doesn't know?
D She must be exhausted.
4 I didn't get onto the fashion course I wanted.
E She must know a lot about the subject.
5 I've been calling the museum all day but nobody ever answers.
F That can't be right – they must have made a mistake!
6 I can't find my ticket to the fashion show anywhere.
G Mm, you must be allergic to the material.
7 Gemma's been filming a make-up commercial since 6.30 this morning.
H Not usually, you must have seen him on a bad day.
8 Look at the price of these boots – £500!

Hi, Jim

How are you? I've been really busy. My college organised a fashion show last week to raise money for charity. It was great fun. It (1) ________ (take) ages for the fashion students to make all the clothes. And the music department (2) ________ (work) really hard to create the music they put together for it. They asked me to be one of their models, which was great fun.

They (3) ________ (be) bothered about what people looked like because I'm nothing like a model! But it was cool to be asked, and everyone who joined in did really well, so the organisers (4) ________ (feel) really proud.

The only disadvantage was that I wore my favourite shoes but I don't know where they are now. I (5) ________ (leave) them in the changing rooms at college, or maybe at a friend's house – I stayed there afterwards. The college (6) ________ (expect) so many people to turn up on the night because there weren't enough chairs in the hall and loads of people had to stand at the back to watch. They sold everything, though, and raised a few hundred pounds – well, it (7) ________ (be) a thousand, I'm not sure.

Anyway, they (8) ________ (make) so much money at a college event before!

I've attached a picture of me so you can see how funny I looked.

Write back and tell me all your news!

Mark
Use of English
Word formation  ▶ CB page 115

1 Change the words in the box into nouns or adjectives by adding a suffix. You may need to make some spelling changes before adding the endings.

able account appear assist attract bake celebrate dark dirt educate fit flexible hunger offend please sleep

1 -ance  
2 -ion  
3 -y  
4 -ive  
5 -ness  
6 -ity  
7 -ant  
8 -(r)ly

2 Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of the line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

My (bad) experience of a TV talent show

Last year I was a (0) participant in a TV talent show called You Got It! I was excited about (1) _______ the competition and turned up for the auditions at a local theatre. (2) _______ , the judges loved what I did - I'm an acrobat - and they invited me back for the next round. But as I left the stage, I was (3) _______ surrounded by the contestants who hadn't got through. I couldn't believe how (4) _______ they were! I got nasty comments from them and they made (5) _______ that I was no good. It wasn't very nice but I didn't want it to put me off. (6) _______ , I passed the next audition too and went on to show the public my act live on TV. My (7) _______ was going well until I slipped on stage and hurt my ankle and that was the end of it. It was such a (8) _______ but I'm going to try again next year.

Reading
Gapped text  ▶ CB pages 116–117

1 Read the article quickly. How do you think the writer feels about the new store?

2 Read the article again. Six sentences have been removed. Choose from sentences A–G the one which best fits each gap. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

A Even more temptation awaits as you finish paying.
B There is ample and easy parking for the drivers and a crèche for young babies while you wander round the store.
C Many young families today furnish their new homes completely from IKEA and are proud of the stylish tables, beds and sofas that furnish their rooms.
D Putting the furniture together can sometimes be annoying and take a lot of time.
E No one could imagine the success that this company would have.
F One of these is its commitment to helping the environment.
G Nearly all its stores have an identical layout.

3 Match the underlined words in the article with definitions 1–8.

1 a quick way to get somewhere  
2 first  
3 wonderful  
4 annoyed  
5 replaces itself naturally  
6 traffic jams  
7 items that are not necessary but decorative or useful  
8 fight
A long-awaited arrival!

Karen Brindly writes about a famous newcomer to her area.

An important event took place in my local town recently, which has excited many local people and irritated others! It was first promised four or five years ago and since then people have been waiting for its arrival, uncertain whether it would have a positive or negative effect on the community.

Was this a stunning piece of public art? Or perhaps a new rail link or extension to the airport? No. It was the opening of that very famous store with the widely recognised blue and yellow flag – a branch of the super chain store, IKEA.

IKEA, for those who may still be unaware of its global significance, is a Swedish furniture company that has more than 300 stores in 38 different countries. Started by Ingvar Kamprad in 1943, it is now the biggest furniture retailer in the world and few families in Europe and America are untouched by its business. (1) ________ Even the art on their walls and china cups in the kitchen may have been bought there.

So, what are the reasons behind IKEA’s success? Undoubtedly, one is the fact that most of the furniture items that IKEA sells are in flat packs, ready for people to build themselves. (2) ________ However, the idea of selling furniture this way was to reduce the energy costs of transport. Flat packs take up much less space than big tables and bookcases and it’s better for the environment too.

In addition to this, IKEA try to make the shopping experience as enjoyable and stress free as possible for all involved. (3) ________ And when you’ve finished shopping (in my case, absolutely exhausted), having spent much more than you originally intended, you can eat delicious Swedish meatballs and chips in the cafeteria!

Another reason for the store’s success is its very clever in-store design. (4) ________ You start on the top floor and follow a one way system that takes you past a range of furniture and accessories for every type of room. So, if you’re looking for a new bed, you have to go past the kitchens, dining rooms and living rooms first! If you know what you’re looking for, this can be extremely annoying! It’s also confusing if, like me, you try to find a short cut to where you’re going and end up lost, passing the same sofas and chairs again and again! Those meatballs in the cafeteria are definitely well-earned.

Having relaxed in the cafeteria, you are now ready to move downstairs. First, you pass through the area where you pick up your flat packs. If you manage to survive the crowds of people struggling to push trolleys filled with awkward packs of furniture, you reach the queues for the checkouts. There you start to worry that maybe, just maybe, you might have overspent. (5) ________ Beyond the checkouts is a small food shop where you can buy even more meatballs (to eat at home) and other Swedish delicacies.

IKEA has a lot of good points. (6) ________ In spite of being the world’s third largest consumer of wood, its plan is to run the business using renewable energy as far as possible. It intends to build wind farms in Sweden and use solar panels in all its stores. It also contributes greatly to the economy of any town or city where it has a store. So, will it be a welcome addition to our local community? We shall just have to battle through the traffic congestion outside the store and see for ourselves.
Grammar

so, such, very; too, enough  ➤ CB page 118

1 Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences.

1 Wow! That was amazing! I’ve never seen such/so a good exhibition.
2 We’re having our house designed by an award-winning architect – it’s so/such expensive, we’ll be paying for it ‘til we retire!
3 There was a huge storm last night and all the lights went out at home. It was so/such dark we had to light candles.
4 I’ve broken your favourite mug. I’m so/such sorry! I’ll buy you a new one.
5 I saw such/so an interesting programme on TV last night.
6 Denzel’s been offered a place at university – he’s done such/so well in his exams!
7 There was so/such excitement in the crowd outside the hotel – you just knew that someone really famous was about to turn up.
8 I’d love to study art and design at college, but it’s just so/such hard to make a living when you graduate.

2 Complete the customer feedback forms about a design exhibition. Use very, too or enough.

1 The furniture designs were extremely futuristic. I wouldn’t mind having a piece in my home.
2 There weren’t enough toilets in the venue – maybe you should choose another place next time!
3 I usually like looking at photos but there were too many in this exhibition and you had to walk through them all to get to the next room.
4 My kids were extremely pleased with the toy section – I’m bringing them again next time!
5 Great office furniture – I’d order some but it’s too expensive.
6 I didn’t really enjoy this event – it was too boring compared with last year’s exhibition!
7 The place was certainly big enough to hold an exhibition like this, but it was cold and not very inviting.
8 We had to stand up to eat our lunch – there weren’t enough places to sit in the café. Great show, though.

Speaking

question tags; personal information  ➤ CB page 119

1 Complete the questions with the correct tags.

1 It’s a gorgeous day today, ________?
2 We don’t have to give in our homework until Friday, ________?
3 You really like designer clothes, ________?
4 This colour doesn’t suit me, ________?
5 The film hasn’t started yet, ________?
6 They won’t build a new factory here, ________?
7 Jack is coming over later, ________?
8 You’ll help me with this homework, ________?

2 22 Read the dialogues and choose the correct alternative to complete the questions. Listen and check.

1 A: How do you like to spend your free time/weekends?
   B: I usually go out with friends or read a book. I enjoy reading. Sometimes at the weekends, I work out at the gym.

2 A: Would you say that you are a punctual/trendy person?
   B: I think so. I like to buy the latest designer clothes. When I’ve got enough money! And I keep up-to-date by reading magazines.

3 A: How important is your mobile phone/laptop?
   B: Oh – very. I couldn’t live without it! I call or text my friends all the time and I keep all my mates’ addresses and numbers on it too.

4 A: What was the best/last film you went to see?
   B: I haven’t seen anything for a while. But I think it was something with Will Smith in. It had really good special effects but I can’t remember the name.

3 Read this extract from a speaking test and find and correct the grammatical mistakes. There are two mistakes in each of the candidate’s answers.

Examiner: Where are you from, Anna?
Anna: I’m from the Poland. I live in the Warsaw. It is an important city in my country.

Examiner: And you, Katya?
Katya: I am coming from Russia. My town is very big. I live in big house with my family.

Examiner: What do you like about living in Warsaw, Anna?
Anna: I am like the people in my town. They are very friendly. The cold and snow aren't good, though! It is always freezing in winter. We must wear fur coats and thick boots.

Examiner: And what about you, Katya?
Katya: My town is very pretty. Outside my town there are many trees and nice lakes. There are a lot of things for doing in the evening, too. Cafes, restaurants, walkings in the parks. I like my town very much.

Writing
Review  ► CB page 120

1 Read the exam task and the candidate's answer and answer these questions.  
1 What is the exhibition of?
2 Where is it?
3 What does it show?
4 Why was it interesting for the writer?

You recently saw this notice on an international website.

If you have recently been to an interesting fashion or design exhibition, we would like to hear from you. Write a review of the exhibition, send it to us and we'll post it on our site.

Write your review in 120–180 words.

2 Complete the review with the words in the box.

advice  display  favourites  how  However  particularly  reason  thoroughly

3 Read the review again and decide which instruction 1–6 the writer has NOT followed.
1 Write about a recent exhibition you have seen.
2 Divide your review into clear paragraphs.
3 Say what it was and why you went.
4 Explain what you can see at the exhibition.
5 Give your personal reaction.
6 Include a recommendation.

4 Write your own review, using as many of the underlined phrases as you can.
Reading

Multiple matching  ► CB pages 122–123

1  Read the article about young female scientists and how they chose their careers. Match the women A–D with their jobs or intended jobs 1–4.

1  engineer
2  botanist
3  astrophysicist
4  forensic scientist

2  Read the article again. For questions 1–10, choose from people A–D. The people may be chosen more than once.

Which scientist changed her attitude towards science at school?  
once experimented on something that wasn't hers?  
has a job in the media?  
didn't get a lot of encouragement at school?  
became interested in a fictional TV story?  
considered several different careers?  
followed a family trend?  
was influenced by an expert on television?  
chose to study something related to her free time interest?  
didn't do what her parents expected her to do?

3  Match the words and phrases from the article 1–6 with meanings A–F.

1  convinced
2  knowledgeable
3  see much point in
4  dedicated
5  pick up
6  drop out

A  keen and enthusiastic
B  very sure
C  win
D  leave university early
E  know a lot of facts
F  understand the value of
Scientists today

Four of our best young female scientists talk about why they decided to follow a scientific path.

**A Ruth**

Today, I absolutely love science and I cannot imagine doing a job that wasn't related to it. However, that hasn't always been the case. When I was younger, I used to hate science lessons. Our science teacher was very clever and knowledgeable but he wasn't much good with children and he wasn't a good motivator. For me, science was hard and I couldn't really see much point in studying it. Then I started watching an American TV drama series about forensics, where the scientists are like detectives and work out how a person died. I found that really interesting and started to see my science lessons in a different way. Now I'm studying forensic science at university and loving every minute of it!

**B Gabriella**

Both my parents are scientists and they work in research, developing new medicines and vaccines. They're completely dedicated to their work and this has obviously had an effect on their children. My elder brother won a science scholarship to go to a top university to study physics and since then he's picked up several prizes for things he has invented. I went in a different direction and found that I loved botany. I used to spend hours in our garden planting and growing strange flowers and trees! Now I give advice to gardeners and you can see me in my own TV show on Saturdays!

**C Gemma**

I liked a lot of different subjects at school and I was quite good at a wide range of things. So, it was hard to decide what I wanted to do as a career. First, I wanted to teach geography, then I decided I didn't have enough patience to be a teacher. After that, I decided to do a sports degree because I loved swimming. I didn't enjoy the course, so I dropped out and became a personal trainer. Then, much to everyone's amazement, I applied to university to study an engineering degree in motor sports! I'd had a love of fast cars since I passed my driving test and driving cars was my big hobby in my late teens. It was a brilliant course. Now I work for one of the famous Formula 1 racing teams. It's a great life! A bit different to teaching geography!

**D Diana**

When I was young, my mum and dad were convinced that I was going to be an engineer. Unlike other children, I wasn't interested in books and stories or even playing with toys. What I was interested in was pulling everything apart to see how it worked. The problem was that I never put them back together again and I think that through the years I broke nearly everything I owned – and that other people owned too! I remember making my best friend cry because I took apart the new toy steam train that he'd just got for his birthday! So, it came as a surprise when I decided not to study engineering at university but to go for astrophysics instead! It's quite a long way from studying how things work to watching the stars and planets and learning all about what they're made of. But it all started when I saw the incredible scientist, Brian Cox, present a series of TV documentaries about the planets. He switched me on to the solar system and since then my head has literally been 'in the stars'!
Grammar
third conditional and wish  ► CB page 124

1 There is one word missing in each sentence. Find the missing word and add it to each sentence.

1 If no one invented the mobile phone, we wouldn't have been able to send text messages.
2 I have gone to the science museum with you if I had known you were going.
3 I wish I came up with an invention that had changed the world — I'd be famous now!
4 If my parents hadn't bought me a telescope, I wouldn't have become so interested in the stars.
5 If my friend Gary hadn't explained that experiment to me, I not have got a good mark in my physics homework.
6 I bet Toni wishes she gone to the talk — Professor Brian Cox was there!
7 If they hadn't invented the wheel, we not have developed motor vehicles.
8 I wish I not dropped out of university, I would have a degree by now.

2 Complete the text using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Thank goodness they invented it!

In a recent survey we asked people which inventions they were most grateful for. Here’s what some of them said.

Jenny, 35
I don't know what I did (do) if they didn’t (not invent) satellite navigation for cars! I was never very good at using maps to find my way — my husband used to make fun of me when I rang him up because I'd got lost in the middle of nowhere — AGAIN! So, I decided to get a sat nav for my car, so I wouldn’t have to ring him anymore.

Steve, 14
Computer games I don't play them myself but my friends spend a lot of time at their computers. I'm playing cricket. I've just been accepted into a sports academy where I'm going to improve my skills. If no one came (come up with) with computer games, perhaps I'd have avoided some embarrassing situations. One day I walked up to a man who I thought was my boyfriend and gave him a hug! Fortunately, he thought it was quite funny so it was OK! In fact, he became a good friend. So if I would have avoided some embarrassing situations.

Tiffany, 21
Thank goodness they invented contact lenses. I've never minded wearing glasses — in fact, I've got some really trendy ones, but it can be hard work when it's raining — you can't see very well and they get all steamed up. If I bought (buy) contacts sooner, I would have avoided some embarrassing situations. One day I walked up to a man who I thought was my boyfriend and gave him a hug! Fortunately, he thought it was quite funny so it was OK! In fact, he became a good friend. So if I had (choose) to get contacts sooner, I would have avoided some embarrassing situations. One day I walked up to a man who I thought was my boyfriend and gave him a hug! Fortunately, he thought it was quite funny so it was OK! In fact, he became a good friend. So if I would have avoided some embarrassing situations.

Use of English
Key word transformations  ► CB page 125

1 Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences.

1 An interesting topic came up/came across in our biology class today — we talked about new species of animals that scientists have discovered.
2 I'm finding it quite difficult to look into/keep up with geography at school. I don't understand the teacher very well.
3 The teacher gave away/ran out of the answers to the chemistry quiz by forgetting to cover them up, so we got them all right!
4 I wish Tamzin wouldn't keep going on/about/coming up with getting a B in science — it's better than anyone else in the class got!
5 The plans for a new sports centre gave away/fell through because they didn't get permission to build on the land.
6 I came across/kept up with my old school reports yesterday — I'd forgotten I still had them!

3 Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences.

1 I wish I (3) _________ (get) one sooner because now I don't need to ask for directions. I've never told my husband I've got it — I just pretend I've become an expert map-reader!

4 Computer games I don't play them myself but my friends spend a lot of time at their computers while I'm out playing cricket. I've just been accepted into a sports academy where I'm going to improve my skills. If no one (4) _________ (come up with) with computer games, perhaps I'd have avoided some embarrassing situations. One day I walked up to a man who I thought was my boyfriend and gave him a hug! Fortunately, he thought it was quite funny so it was OK! In fact, he became a good friend. So if I (7) _________ (choose) to get contacts sooner, I would have avoided some embarrassing situations. One day I walked up to a man who I thought was my boyfriend and gave him a hug! Fortunately, he thought it was quite funny so it was OK! In fact, he became a good friend. So if I would have avoided some embarrassing situations.

What are you glad has been invented?
2 For questions 1–6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

Example: She managed to open the door.

IN She succeeded in opening the door.

1 Jean told everyone about my secret invention.
   AWAY Jean _____________________ secret invention to everyone.

2 I didn’t pass my science exam because I didn’t work hard enough.
   HARDER If _____________________ for my science exam, I would have passed.

3 Steph keeps complaining about our new history teacher but I think he’s OK.
   GOING Steph _____________________ our new history teacher but I think he’s OK.

4 I try hard to stay at the same speed as everyone in the running team but I just can’t.
   KEEP I try hard to _____________________ everyone in the running team but I just can’t.

5 Scientists will discover a cure for cancer before too long.
   FOUND Scientists _____________________ a cure for cancer before too long.

6 ‘I’m not coming to the party with you because I’m too tired’.
   REFUSED Carla _____________________ to the party because she was too tired.

Listening

Multiple choice  ► CB page 126

1 23 Listen to part of a radio interview. Who is speaking and what is his job?

2 23 Listen again. For questions 1–7, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

1 Jamie became a science teacher because he
   A felt that science was based on magic.
   B particularly enjoyed the subject at school.
   C was inspired by his own science teacher.

2 What does Jamie enjoy most about teaching science?
   A using helpful materials with his class
   B the interest that students have in the subject
   C the chance to see students find things out

3 What does Jamie say about the science subject he likes teaching most?
   A It is difficult for many students to understand.
   B The experiments are exciting to carry out.
   C It focuses on things that students easily recognise.

4 What does Jamie find most difficult about teaching?
   A seeing students struggle to understand things
   B experiencing bad behaviour in class
   C not having access to the right equipment in class

5 How does Jamie feel about his school’s entry for the science fair?
   A concerned for the students that it might not win
   B confident that it will receive one of the top prizes
   C worried that other schools will come up with better ideas

6 Jamie thinks that it is important to teach science because
   A it gives students skills for their working lives.
   B it provides ongoing opportunities for discovery.
   C it is different to other school subjects.

7 Why does Jamie wish he had discovered a new kind of medicine?
   A He would have enjoyed being recognised for his work.
   B He would have liked to make a difference to people’s lives.
   C He would have been happy to pass the information on to students.

Vocabulary

research and discovery; science and scientists  ► CB page 127

1 Match words 1–8 with meanings A–H.

1 records 5 process
2 vaccine 6 laboratory
3 conclusion 7 research
4 experiment 8 discovery
A place where students learn about science

a scientific test

a procedure or method

work to find out more about a topic

something which prevents some illnesses

we keep these to refer to later if necessary

something you (or others) didn’t know before

something you deduce from certain facts

Choose the correct alternative to complete the collocations in sentences 1–8.
1 Scientists have recently made/done an important discovery about possible life in the solar system.
2 We need to survey/analyse these results to see if our ideas were correct or not.
3 Kathy came/went up with an excellent idea for our new science project.
4 In the exam, we have to drive/conduct an experiment in the laboratory.
5 Did the doctor take/make an X-ray of your leg after the accident?
6 I’ve got/reached the conclusion that I am not very good at science!
7 I don’t think I’ve made/done enough research to write my assignment yet.
8 They’re hoping to carry/develop a vaccine that will prevent everyone from getting colds.

Grammar

reporting verbs ➤ CB page 128

1 Report statements and questions 1–6 using the reporting verbs in the box.

apologised asked offered refused reminded warned

A: The light bulb was important because it meant that people could stay up later!
B: I couldn’t agree (1) __________. It also meant that there weren’t so many fires from candles and lamps.
A: You’re absolutely (2) __________.

Extract A
A: I don’t think that spectacles were particularly important, do you? It didn’t change the way people lived.
B: I (3) __________ say that. It helped a lot of people continue their jobs and enjoy their lives better.
A: OK. I agree up to a (4) __________. But I don’t think that invention was as important as, say, the light bulb.

Extract C
A: For me, the most important invention was the telephone. It let people contact each other from long distances.
B: I completely (5) __________ with you! In my opinion, it was the computer. Look how it’s changed everybody’s lives today.
A: I (6) __________ agree with you – but you see, without the telephone I don’t think we would have the computer, would we?
B: OK. I see what you mean!
Long turn ➤ CB page 129

2 ➤ 25 Read the exam task and look at the pictures below. Read candidate A and B's answers and choose the correct alternatives. Then listen and check.

Student A: Your pictures show people doing different jobs connected with science. Compare the pictures and say what might be interesting about doing the different jobs.

Student B: Which job would you prefer?

A: OK. (1) Both/Two pictures show people who have got scientific jobs but the sort of jobs are very different. In the picture (2) at/on the left, an astronaut is out in space. I (3) imagine/wonder he's doing a space walk. They sometimes do this to repair the space ship. He (4) must/might have a lot of knowledge about science but he's doing a practical job. The man on the right, (5) however/although, is in a classroom or lecture room and he's teaching some students about science. He's showing them an experiment or something (6) as/like that. I don't think his job is as exciting (7) than/as the astronaut's because he's always in a classroom, (8) whereas/ despite the astronaut goes to fantastic places. He can see things that not many people have seen. It's dangerous (9) although/because a lot of things (10) must/can go wrong, but I think it's more interesting than being a teacher!

B: I'd (11) rather/prefer to work in a classroom because I'd be (12) especially/really scared to be up in space!

Writing

Essay ➤ CB page 130

1 Complete the sentences with the linking words in the box.

although As a result Despite However
In addition to this In spite

1 Many students today are still not very interested in science (____________) teaching methods have got much better.

2 (____________) of the bad weather, the scientists continued with the experiment.

3 Billy failed all his science exams last year (____________), this year he passed them all.

4 We'll be visiting the Science Museum (____________), we'll have a tour of the Botanical Gardens.

5 (____________) of advances in medical science, we shall soon have a vaccine against many cancers.

6 (____________) learning problems when he was a child, the boy eventually became a famous inventor.

2 Read the exam task and the candidate's answer. Choose the correct alternatives to complete the essay.

You have recently had a discussion about science in schools. Now your teacher has asked you to write an essay.

Essay question:
Schools should timetable more science lessons. Do you agree?

Notes:
Things to write about:
1 interest
2 careers
3 your own idea

Write your essay in 140–190 words.

In my (1) opinion/thought, this is a very (2) challenging/controversial topic for most school children. (3) While/When some students who enjoy and are good at science subjects would be (4) in/favour of more science lessons, there are many more who do not think it is a good idea.

I (5) hope/understand that science is very important and that we need to have good, young scientists to help our lives become easier and also to help us protect the planet. Those students who show interest in science when they are young, definitely need to be encouraged.

(6) However/Although, I do not think the answer is to increase the number of science lessons for everyone. I (7) experience/feel very strongly that there are lots of things young people need to do. We need to learn about music, art and books. (8) In/As addition to this, we need to do sport and learn how to keep healthy.

(9) For/in conclusion, I must (10) point/say that it is not the number of science lessons that is important, but how they are taught. We need good science teachers who can motivate the students. Then we'll get good scientists.

3 Write your own answer to the exam task.
Invitations and apologies

1. Match invitations 1–4 with responses A–D.

   1. I'm having a birthday party on Saturday. Would you like to come?
   2. I'm going shopping later. Do you fancy coming with me?
   3. I'm writing to invite you and Tom to our wedding on 8th July. Brian and I do hope you'll be able to come.
   4. Jan and I are going to the new restaurant in Bridge Street for a meal on Thursday. Would you like to join us?

   A. I'd love to. I need to get some new shoes. Where shall we meet?
   B. Thank you so much for inviting us. We would love to come but unfortunately we'll be in the USA working for the whole summer.
   C. Thanks for asking me but I'm afraid I have to work late on Thursday. Have a great time!
   D. That would be great. Is it at your house? What time do you want people to arrive?

2. Underline phrases in Activity 1 used for

   A. inviting     B. accepting     C. thanking     D. apologising

3. Which invitation in Activity 1 is the most formal?

Opinions and agreement

1. Match sentences 1–10 with situations A–F below. Some situations have more than one sentence.

   1. I feel very strongly that students shouldn't have to pay for public transport.
   2. I like this book, don't you?
   3. I see what you mean, but I'm not too sure I agree.
   4. Yes, I'm with you – up to a point.
   5. So, what do you think about the new reality show?
   6. I completely agree. The film was so boring.
   7. In my opinion, the test was really hard! What did you think?
   8. You're right. I totally agree.
   9. I don't think it was a good match. How did you feel about it?
   10. No, I don't think so.

   A. asking for an opinion
   B. asking for agreement
   C. giving an opinion
   D. expressing agreement
   E. expressing partial agreement
   F. expressing disagreement
Suggestions, recommendations and advice

1 Complete conversations 1–6 with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 A: I'm having real problems deciding what to study at university. What would you advise me _______ (do)?
   B: If I were you, I'd _______ (talk) to the career's advisor at school. She's really good.

2 A: I've got some visitors from Norway over for the weekend. Where do you recommend _______ (go) for a meal?
   B: I can thoroughly _______ (recommend) the New Park Hotel. They serve some lovely traditional English food.

3 A: OK. So, we're doing this project about fashion together. Where do you suggest we _______ (start)?
   B: Why don't we _______ (do) some research online about fashion trends? Then we can _______ (download) some useful information.

4 A: I've had a terrible headache all day. What should I _______ (do) about it?
   B: I think you should _______ (get) some sleep. You look really tired.

5 A: I'm staying in London for a few days. Any ideas about places _______ (visit)?
   B: How about _______ (go) to an art exhibition at the National Gallery? There's usually something good on there. Or you could always _______ (go) to one of the musicals in the West End.

6 A: We could _______ (get) a good DVD to watch this weekend. Any suggestions?
   B: Yes. Let's _______ (get) the latest Harry Potter. We haven't seen that yet.

Requests, offers and permission

1 Match conversations 1–8 with speakers A–H.

1 A: Could you get me some water, please?
   B: Certainly. I'll bring some immediately.

2 A: I wonder if you could help me. I'm looking for Trent Road.
   B: Sure. Turn left just after the church.

3 A: Could I have a quick word? Would you mind checking this student's essay for me?
   B: No problem.

4 A: I'll deal with this next customer if you like.
   B: I'm not too busy now, so it's OK. Thanks anyway.

5 A: Sue, can I use your mobile for a moment? I left mine in Dad's car.
   B: That's fine. Here you are.

6 A: Would you like me to carry that shopping to the car for you?
   B: That's very kind of you.

7 A: Is it OK if I borrow the car tonight to go to Mack's party?
   B: Sorry. Not tonight. I'll be using it myself.

8 A: Could you please let me know about the job as soon as possible?
   B: Of course. We'll contact you next week.

2 Put the underlined phrases in Activity 1 under the correct heading.

Requesting
Can you ...

Responding to requests
I'm afraid I can't ...

Offering
Shall I do ...

Responding to offers
Thanks. That's brilliant.

Asking for permission
May I ...

Giving/Refusing permission
Yes, of course you may/can.
### Useful phrases for the Speaking Exam

**1** Match the headings in the box with the groups of phrases 1–8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group of Phrases</th>
<th>Phrases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adding, asking for clarification, bringing your partner in, giving yourself some time to think, interrupting, organising the discussion, reminding, speculating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. ![Cell](Useful phrases for the Speaking Exam 1)

2. ![Cell](Useful phrases for the Speaking Exam 2)

3. ![Cell](Useful phrases for the Speaking Exam 3)

4. ![Cell](Useful phrases for the Speaking Exam 4)

5. ![Cell](Useful phrases for the Speaking Exam 5)

6. ![Cell](Useful phrases for the Speaking Exam 6)

7. ![Cell](Useful phrases for the Speaking Exam 7)

8. ![Cell](Useful phrases for the Speaking Exam 8)

### Useful phrases for the Writing Exam

**1** Choose the phrase (A, B or C) which is the most formal in situations 1–6.

1. Addressing a person in a letter or email
   - A Dear Katy
   - B Hi, Pam
   - C Dear Sir

2. Giving a reason for writing
   - A I'm writing to apply for the job advertised in the newspaper.
   - B I'm writing to let you know I'll be back in London next month.
   - C I'm writing to say thanks for such a lovely birthday present.

3. Referring to previous contact
   - A I'm so happy to hear your news.
   - B With reference to your previous letter, I...
   - C You sounded a bit low in your last letter.

4. Closing a letter or email
   - A Please write soon.
   - B I hope to hear from you soon.
   - C I look forward to hearing from you.

5. Choose the type of writing task where you are most likely to find phrases 1–10.

1. On the other hand
   - (essay/story)

2. How would you feel if ...?
   - (article/report)

3. We had only just set off when ...?
   - (review/story)

4. It is widely believed that ...
   - (story/essay)

5. It is based on a true story.
   - (review/essay)

6. It's definitely worth reading.
   - (review/story)

7. I would recommend a short visit to ...
   - (essay/report)

8. The purpose of this report is to ...
   - (report/article)

9. The plot is extremely exciting.
   - (story/review)

10. On balance, I believe that more people spend ...
    - (essay/story)
Part 1

For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example
0  А requirement  В necessity  С want  D desire

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

How to invent things

Inventions are created through (0) necessity, and this is the best (1) ____________ of creating something. The first step is identifying a need – either someone (2) ____________, there is a lack of something useful, or they decide life would be easier if only there was a device that would do a task more quickly. This is when creative people get (3) ____________, and make the gadget for themselves. Another way to invent something is by observing other people (4) ____________ to do something and concluding that there must be another way to get the (5) ____________ done. This can occur by (6) ____________ – you see someone slip on the ice and invent a new kind of snowshoe – or it can be deliberate. Perhaps you want to start up a business but you don’t know what kind of product to (7) ____________ on. So, you look for ideas. You see someone battling with a (8) ____________, and come up with a way to make it easier – and bingo! Your invention is born.

1  А power  В method  С habit  D force
2  А realises  В suggests  С tells  D values
3  А busy  В alive  С keen  D fast
4  А arguing  В struggling  С concentrating  D competing
5  А exercise  В subject  С task  D question
6  А incident  В accident  С example  D instance
7  А plan  В attempt  С direct  D focus
8  А problem  В matter  С trouble  D factor
Part 2

For questions 9-16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

Example

0 been

Weather and mood

For decades, researchers have (0) been trying to establish whether there is a relationship between weather and mood. (9) .................................................. despite the various studies that have been carried out, researchers can’t agree. While some studies say that the weather has only a small effect on mood, others say weather conditions can affect us significantly – including humidity, temperature and sunshine. (10) .................................................. to these studies, humid conditions make us feel sleepy and make (11) .................................................. harder to concentrate, whereas higher temperatures lower feelings of anxiety. Unsurprisingly, the higher the number of sunshine hours we experience, the (12) .................................................. optimistic we feel. Psychologists, (13) .................................................. course, believe it’s up to us to create positive experiences (14) .................................................. ourselves, whatever the weather. So, when the rain (15) .................................................. falling we should listen to music, read a good book or do some exercise. If the sun is shining, we should get out there and take advantage of the lightness (16) .................................................. increases our serotonin levels – a natural, feel-good chemical that makes us feel awake and happy.

The Red Bulletin magazine

Part 3

For questions 17-24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

Example

0 STRESSFUL

Going on holiday: Why do we bother?

Going on holiday can be (0) stressful and it starts before you even leave home. The list of things to do is (17) .................................................. and it isn’t too long before your (18) .................................................. starts to run out. Eventually, however, the bags are packed and you’re off for some fun.

Or are you? You (19) .................................................. arrive at your destination only to find the hotel’s building site, the air-conditioning is (20) .................................................. and it’s all very noisy. The hotel (21) .................................................. is run by idiots and your kids come down with food poisoning. And then there’s the journey home. The flight is (22) .................................................. and your luggage gets lost.

So, why do we do it? I often find myself (23) .................................................. whether holidays are worth the effort. Yet I still find it (24) .................................................. to look at the photos I’ve uploaded onto the computer, and I can’t help having a quick browse on the internet for ideas for next year’s trip. It’s all good fun really.
Part 4

For questions 25–30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

Here is an example (0)

Example

0  ‘I’m really sorry that I broke your new phone,’ Belle said.

APOLOGISED

Bella _______________ my new phone.

The gap can be filled by 'apologised for breaking', so you write:

0  APOLOGISED FOR BREAKING

Write IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

25  ‘I don’t like this pizza,’ said Vicky.

KEEN

Vicky said she _______________ the pizza.

26  Michael can’t swim very well.

AT

Michael _______________ swimming.

27  Karl made me jump when he suddenly walked into the room.

TOOK

Karl _______________ when he suddenly walked into the room.

28  They’re building a new sports centre in the town.

BUILT

A new sports centre _______________ in the town.

29  The entry ticket to the fair includes one free ride.

IS

One free ride _______________ the entry ticket to the fair.

30  ‘Remember to lock the door when you leave,’ Mum told me.

REMINDED

Mum _______________ the door when I left.
Part 5

You are going to read a newspaper article about a festival called Carnevale which takes place each winter in Venice, Italy. For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Venetian Masquerade

Last month Liz Ford put on a mask and set off for Carnevale, Venice's popular mid-winter festival.

At carnival time in Italy's watery city, wearing a mask appears to be a compulsory part of the uniform. So, when I attended the carnival last month with my friend, Asha, we decided it was something that we too had to put on. We browsed the stalls lining the streets selling what has become the symbol of the carnival. But as there were literally hundreds to choose from, it didn't make for an easy decision and I wasn't satisfied until I had finally settled on one with a few decorative feathers and was ready to take part in the festivities.

The people of Venice have been celebrating Carnevale since the fifteenth century. In those days, parties were arranged where rich and poor alike hid their identity behind masks and danced the nights away to forget the difficulties of winter. The tradition gradually faded away until, in 1979, it was brought back to life, becoming one of the world's most popular festivals. Today, however, some of the city's residents complain that the carnival is nothing compared to its former self, and is purely geared towards bringing in money.

The festivities begin with La Festa delle Marie, a parade through the city and a taste of what is to come. Throughout the following days, guests attend fabulous masked balls, where they mingle with others, watch acrobats and artists and dine on delightful food and drink – the carnival is truly a feast for the senses. The highlight of the festival is without doubt the Grand Masked Ball, located in a beautiful palace and a chance to show off your knowledge of Venetian traditions, such as performing the steps of the ancient quadrilles dances. That won't be me, then!

My friend, Asha and I spent our days in Venice exploring the narrow waterways, hidden shops and cafés. The bustling crowds and party atmosphere were electrifying but without doubt the highlight of our trip was dressing for a special dinner on our final night. We put on our masks, hired dresses and no longer felt out of place with the other party-goers. We boarded the boat at St Mark's bay, lit by street lamps. As the gondola swept up canals past ancient buildings in the shadows of night, I noticed an air of mystery that hadn't been revealed during daylight. Somebody on board passed around sparklers and we waved the fiery sticks at onlookers as we passed under bridges. Putting on a mask makes you an instant hit at carnival time.

Leaving the boat in San Polo we headed for dinner. Walking into the candlelit restaurant was like stepping back in time. More than 50 people were already seated, every face hidden behind a mask, just as they would have been centuries ago. At first, I found it difficult talking to people I couldn't see properly, though I soon started enjoying myself. The entertainment, provided by modern dancers, wasn't quite of the era the feast was meant to represent. But the food was superb and the setting magnificent.

After our meal, Asha and I went out into the busy streets again and found our way to a jazz bar which, though it played more popular music than jazz, was the ideal place to finish off our stay in Venice. As dawn broke, the party carried on, but we sadly made our way towards the vaporetto, the Venetian waterbus which all too quickly carried us along the canals towards the airport for our morning flight back to London. We finally took off our masks – the party was over for me and Asha – but I hope we'll be back next year.
1. When talking about carnival masks, the writer says that
   A. she felt relieved when she had chosen one to wear.
   B. they are the reason why many people go to the celebration.
   C. it was strange to see such large numbers of people wearing them.
   D. she would have preferred not to have to wear one.

2. According to the writer, some people feel that today's Carnevale
   A. draws people's attention away from bad weather.
   B. doesn't deserve its international reputation.
   C. is simply a money-making scheme.
   D. is better than it used to be.

3. What does a feast for the senses mean in line 13?
   A. something that is delicious to eat
   B. something that is pleasing to experience
   C. something that is unexpected
   D. something that provides a chance to meet people

4. As the writer went out on the final evening of her stay, she
   A. was pleased to be wearing a suitable costume.
   B. was embarrassed by the attention she received from spectators.
   C. was impressed with the way the streets had been decorated.
   D. was surprised that the city looked so strange at night.

5. What comment does the writer make about the dinner she attended?
   A. The food was disappointing.
   B. The location was too dark.
   C. The customers were unfriendly.
   D. The entertainment was unusual.

6. In the final paragraph, the writer
   A. feels confident that she will be back in Venice in the near future.
   B. is unimpressed with the transport which she has to use.
   C. is disappointed with the way the last evening finishes.
   D. expresses regret at having to leave the party.
Part 6

You are going to read a magazine article about climbing Everest. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–G the one which fits each gap (7–12). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Climbing Everest

Mountaineer and author, Andy Cave, explains its beautiful, fatal attraction ...

It hurts. Anybody who climbs above 8,000m without oxygen and says it doesn’t is a liar. I take six steps and then bend over my ice axe, resting my head in the snow. Babu Chiri Sherpa and my fellow-climber David are doing exactly the same. A few minutes later, we are standing on the very top of Shishapangma (8,013m), exhausted but very happy. The white mountains of the Himalaya run off to the curved horizon, dividing the green hills of Nepal and the endless desert of Tibet. You can see the giant, Everest, to the east.

Why does Everest continue to attract people? Look at portraits of climbers returning from the summit of Everest; look at the triumph on their faces. Yes, they also look tired. The combination of sun, wind and cold has roughened their skin and they will be dehydrated. More than anyone, they understand the risks involved and they look relieved to be back on firm ground.

The truth is that the thought of standing on the highest point of the earth (8,840m) is a dream for many climbers. And not just a dream. In the spring of 2009 alone, 338 people reached the summit, some of them with little mountaineering experience.

In recent years, for various reasons, the chances of climbing the peak successfully have improved considerably. There are several reasons for this. Firstly, above 8,000m on Everest, almost everyone breathes bottled oxygen and the bottles used now are much lighter than their predecessors. Secondly, the clothing available for today’s mountaineers is made with sophisticated designs and hi-tech fabrics and the weight of equipment such as crampons and karabiners has been dramatically reduced.

To climb on Everest is to walk through history, myth and legend. The achievement of Hillary, Tenzing and team making the first ascent in 1953, is well-known to all of us, but the real romance and mystery is reserved for the story of George Mallory and Andrew Irvine in 1924. The two men were attempting Everest from Tibet via the North Col.

Every climber has a view on the fate of Mallory and Irvine, on whether or not they reached the summit. In 1999, American alpinist Conrad Anker found Mallory’s body on the north side of Everest, but without his camera. His partner Irvine’s body has never been recovered.

The normal route up Everest, via the South Col, is not a technically difficult climb by today’s standards, but it still commands respect. In 1996, a single storm killed eight people and it made no difference whether they were inexperienced mountaineers or sherpas. In the spring of 2009, five people died on the mountain. Mountaineers have to accept the risks involved and put in place strategies to reduce these risks.

For many, climbing Everest will be considered pointless, but its attraction will never die.

To climb any mountain is to take a risk. If human beings had always played safe, we’d all be sitting in caves, living like animals. Perhaps George Mallory understood the motivation of most climbers when he wrote, ‘What we get from this adventure is sheer joy. And joy is, after all, the end of life. We do not live to eat and make money.’
This is unfortunate as scientists believe that the film could have been developed, which might have solved the mystery.

Perhaps the desire to climb so high is part of the human desire to explore and to push the boundaries.

The last known sighting of them was on 8th June, through a gap in the clouds, just a few hundred metres from the summit.

However, there is also a longing to enjoy the moment before returning to routine daily life.

Good ones go bravely into the mountains, not blindly.

Although the media seem obsessed with the risk and loss associated with mountain climbing, clearly this is not what motivates mountaineers themselves.

Today, with a modest technical ability, climbing the mountain is achievable.
Part 7

You are going to read an article about coping with life's problems. For questions 13–22, choose from the sections (A–D). The sections may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Which section</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>advises against a modern way of doing something?</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>says we should imagine a different outcome to a situation?</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talks about fear of the unknown?</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tells us that we can learn from the past?</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>approves of both a modern and old-fashioned way of doing the same thing?</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>focuses on the importance of establishing a routine?</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suggests following someone else's example?</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encourages us to plan ahead?</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reminds us to use an ability we have already developed?</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mentions an activity that has more than one positive effect on us?</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dealing with life's problems!

A Running
Most of us are aware of the physical benefits of running, but equally as important for our well-being are the mental effects – increased clarity of thought, stress relief, etc. When we are running, endorphins are released which give our spirits a definite lift and send the blood to the brain which makes it easier to think clearly. How to run well, though? A good tip is to watch an eight-year-old girl running. Running robotically on a treadmill with a blasting MP3 player, as so many of us do today, is not going to get those happy hormones buzzing. Learn from the child – the steps are springy, the foot gets off the floor quickly and comes down lightly. Tune in to your feet and not the MP3 player.

B Sleeping
Concern about how much sleep we get and worry about all the things we have to do can only increase our problems. If you are a worrier, you will worry and this affects your sleep. So, stick to the ground rules: go to bed and get up at the same time every day, and allow some time to wind down before bed. As for your worries, assign yourself a 'worry period'. This should be in the same place, at the same time every day. Give yourself 15–20 minutes to write down and contemplate a to-do list. And if you’re worrying about worrying keeping you awake, remind yourself that your body actually needs less sleep than you think. Although we’re told to get eight hours – six to seven hours is absolutely fine.

C Dealing with change
Most of us when faced with change instinctively react by wanting to hold onto things as they are. But you’re better at coping with change than you think. In fact, you will already have coped with lots of it in your life and have masses of experience to draw on. So, next time you’re faced with a change that feels terrifying, do this: write down all the changes you have experienced at different times in your life. For example, you might have changed school, had a new baby in the family or moved home and so on. Underneath, write down the coping strategies you had to learn in each of these change situations. The point is that those valuable life skills helped you once and will do so again, if you can just remember them and remove some of the inevitable fear that accompanies change.

D Putting it on paper
Sometimes we get stressed about things that have happened and we just think about them over and over again. What if I’d said ...? Why didn’t he ...? Writing down the things that are worrying us or have made us angry can be very therapeutic. It is a way of setting a thought free. Once it’s on the page – or screen – we can read it, reread it, delete it or reflect upon it. Writing allows us to access the logical and creative parts of the brain as we connect meaning together. Try it: take something that has bothered you – this could be a conversation or argument which didn’t turn out the way you wanted – and write what you wish you’d said or the words of sympathy you wish you’d been offered. Writing a blog may have overtaken diaries, but they are both a means of presenting your thoughts. The style doesn’t need to be of a prize-winning standard to have value! It’s also something you can look back on in years to come!
Part 1

You must answer this question. Write your answer in 140–190 words in an appropriate style.

1 You have recently had a discussion in class about choosing a career. Now your teacher has asked you to write an essay.

Write an essay using all the notes and give reasons for your point of view.

Essay question:
Life is much better today than before because of the internet. Do you agree?

Notes:
Things to write about:
1 communication
2 information
3 your own idea

Write your essay. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.
Write an answer to **one** of the questions 2–4 in this part. Write your answer in **140–190 words** in an appropriate style.

2 You have received an email from your Australian friend, Kate, who has been invited to a wedding in your country. Read this part of the email and write your email to Kate.

I hear you’re going to Magda’s wedding too! I’ve no idea what to get them as a wedding present. Can you give me some ideas? I’ll be in town for a few days after the wedding. What do you recommend to do nearby?

Love,
Kate

Write your **email**.

3 An international magazine wants to publish reviews of recent films in its next issue. Write a review of a film you have seen recently to send to the magazine.

Write your **review**.

4 You have seen the following announcement on a school noticeboard.

Do you have a favourite spot where you like to chill out? Maybe you read there or listen to music. We are looking for articles with the title ‘My Favourite Spot’ to include in the school magazine. Send us your article and you might win a prize!

Write your **article**.
Paper 3 Listening

Part 1 26

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1–8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

1 You hear a boy talking about a recent flight he has been on. What spoiled the experience for him?
A his fear of the take-off  B the length of the journey  C a delay caused by the weather

2 You hear a phone message about a meeting. What does the woman want to do?
A suggest rearranging their meeting  B explain why she missed the meeting  C postpone the meeting until later in the day

3 You hear part of a radio interview with an actress about a recent performance. Why did the actress take the role?
A it was a challenge  B she hadn't done a Shakespeare play before  C she wanted to work with a particular director

4 You hear a swimmer talking on radio about a recent race. Why did he make a false start?
A He was badly prepared.  B He was confused.  C He was nervous.

5 You hear two friends talking about the sales. What advice does the girl give the boy?
A not to go by car  B not to get there too early  C not to expect good bargains

6 You hear a boy and a girl talking about a recent TV programme. What did they dislike about the programme?
A it was too old-fashioned  B it wasn't true to the book  C the main actor wasn't right for the part

7 You hear part of a radio news programme. What does the presenter say about the severe weather conditions?
A They caused a short interruption in power supplies.  B They came as a surprise to many people.  C They are expected to continue.

8 You hear a boy and a girl talking about a new laptop. What is the boy unhappy with?
A the after sales service  B the speed of the internet  C the size and weight

Part 2 27

You will hear a girl called Samantha talking to her class about a wedding she attended. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences.

A wedding in Paris

Samantha says her was unable to attend the wedding in Paris.
Samantha was upset that the hotel didn't have a to sit on.
Samantha was annoyed that she'd forgotten to pack the she wanted to wear for the wedding.
The in the Town Hall particularly impressed Samantha.
Samantha liked the fact that a took pictures of the bride and groom.
The city tour was exciting for Samantha because of her interest in .
Samantha uses the word to describe the setting for the wedding reception.
Samantha ate a specially prepared meal at the wedding meal.
There were no at the wedding, to Samantha's surprise.
The DJ played a song called , which Samantha liked very much.
Part 3

You will hear five different people talking about writers they like. For questions 19–23 choose from the list (A–H) what motivated each speaker to start reading the writer's books. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

A  a film adaptation of one of the books
B  educational requirements
C  a personal recommendation
D  a desire to be up-to-date with modern writers
E  a doctor's advice
F  a coincidence
G  a combination of factors
H  a TV review

Speaker 1
Speaker 2
Speaker 3
Speaker 4
Speaker 5

Part 4

You will hear an interview with a teacher of an exercise form called Zumba. For questions 24–30, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

24  Vicky decided to become a Zumba instructor when she
    A  was praised for her technique.
    B  attended a session with a friend.
    C  became unemployed.

25  What does Vicky say when asked about the popularity of Zumba?
    A  She is surprised that so many people are interested in it.
    B  She wondered whether people would take it seriously as a way to keep fit.
    C  She thinks people have become bored with other types of exercise.

26  Vicky thinks that people enjoy Zumba because
    A  it doesn't require much effort to get right.
    B  it's a good way to meet other people.
    C  it can be done individually at home.

27  Vicky thinks that to become good at Zumba, you need
    A  a basic sense of rhythm.
    B  an ability to learn a variety of steps.
    C  a certain amount of flexibility.

28  What does Vicky enjoy so much about teaching Zumba?
    A  choosing the music she plays while the class works out
    B  inventing new steps for her class to try out
    C  seeing people become more energetic

29  Vicky says that an unexpected benefit of Zumba includes
    A  making the body stronger.
    B  increased coordination for everyday tasks.
    C  feeling emotionally happier.

30  What is Vicky going to do next?
    A  film an exercise video
    B  teach a new form of Zumba
    C  start up a children's class
Paper 4 Speaking

Part 1
The Interlocutor will ask you and the other candidate some questions about yourselves.

Play: Listen to the recording and answer the questions. Pause the recording after each bleep and give your answer.

Part 2
The Interlocutor will ask you and the other candidate to talk on your own about some photographs.

Play: Listen to the recording and answer the questions. When you hear two bleeps, pause the recording for one minute and answer the question. Then start the recording again. When you hear one bleep, pause the recording for 20 seconds and answer the question.
What do you think the advantages are of learning in these different ways?

How do you think the people are feeling?
Part 3
The Interlocutor will ask you and the other candidate to discuss something together.

32 Listen to the Interlocutor’s instructions and read the options. When you hear the bleep, pause the recording for two minutes and complete the task.

Listen to the next instruction. When you hear the bleep, pause the recording for one minute and complete the task.

You now have a minute to decide which you think is the most important change and why.

Part 4
The Interlocutor will ask you and the other candidate questions related to the topic of Part 3.

33 Listen to the recording and answer the Interlocutor’s questions. Pause the recording when you hear each bleep and discuss the question with the other candidate.