

VOCABULARY

Money

1 Work in pairs. Check the meaning of these words: *cash, mobile payment, online banking, credit card*. Now discuss the questions.

- How often do you use the forms of payment above? What things do you buy with them?
- Do you think some forms of payment encourage people to spend more money than others? Why?/Why not?

2 Complete the sentences with *cash or money*.

- _____ on delivery is when you pay for something when it arrives rather than in advance.
- Be careful with that – it cost a lot of _____.
- Customers are offered a discount if they pay _____.
- You can pay in _____ or by card.
- We make sure our clients get the best that _____ can buy.
- I'm a bit strapped for _____. Can you lend me 20 euros?

3 Complete the sentences about money with the verbs from the box. Use the correct forms. There are two verbs you do not need to use.

cost earn exchange pay purchase save
spend withdraw

- If he hasn't got a job, how is he _____ a living?
- Can you buy me lunch? I _____ you back tomorrow.
- The company _____ this land last year and now they're building new offices on it.
- She's bought so many clothes! She must _____ a fortune!
- Can I _____ my euros for US dollars, please?
- It's possible _____ up to £300 at this ATM.

Banking

4 Choose the correct word (a, b, c or d) to complete the questions (1–6). Then, match the questions to the answers (A–F).

- Will you need to take out a student _____ to cover your costs at university?
a loan b payment c refund d allowance
- Did your parents open a joint _____ when they got married?
a account b currency c security d deposit
- How much _____ does this savings scheme offer?
a fee b charge c interest d share
- Do you receive a printed _____ each month, or do you check your balance online?
a account b declaration c statement d explanation
- Will I have to pay a(n) _____ fee for changing money here?
a exchanging b interest c transaction d money
- Can I _____ the money to you online?
a transport b transform c transmit d transfer

- A _____ I get one in the post annually.
B _____ Actually, they both kept their own.
C _____ Yes, but I didn't think you had an Internet account!
D _____ Yes, but I'm also going to get a part-time job.
E _____ All exchange bureaus here charge 0.3%.
F _____ Banks are only offering 0.1% right now, but the rate changes.

5 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.



1 What is the difference between a debit card and a credit card?

2 Where can you find this information (1–7) on a debit or credit card?

card number card type card verification code (CVC)
cardholder's name cardholder's signature
contactless payment chip expiration date

6 Complete the text with words or phrases from the box.

annual charge clear credit late-payment
over-the-limit rate terms

Credit card wisdom

If you don't have a credit card yet, you are very likely to have one soon. You may not realize, but different banks vary on the ¹ _____ and conditions they offer for a particular credit card. Before you make a decision, be sure to know the answers to the following questions.

When are you going to pay off the credit card?

If you'd rather not ² _____ your balance at the end of the month, but extend it instead, the best option may be a card with a low interest ³ _____.

What are the fees?

The most common fees include a(n) ⁴ _____ fee (a once-a-year payment), a(n) ⁵ _____ fee (for not paying by the due date) or a(n) ⁶ _____ fee (when you borrow more than your agreement allows).

How much can you borrow?

Find out about your ⁷ _____ limit: the maximum amount of money you can borrow from the bank.

What does the small print say?

Find out if there are any additional fees. For example, if your card is lost or stolen, you may have to pay a ⁸ _____ for any unauthorized transactions made on it.

7 Work in pairs. Discuss the question.

Do credit cards make our lives easier? Why?/Why not?

Retail and advertising

8 Match the words in bold in the sentences (1-6) with their definitions (a-f).

- 1 What are your favourite fashion **brands**? Why?
- 2 Which advertising **slogans** do you know? What do they advertise?
- 3 Do some advertising **campaigns** only work at certain times of the year? Which? Why?
- 4 Do you read **flyers** people hand you in the street? Why?/Why not?
- 5 What types of messages work well on **billboards**?
- 6 Do you usually watch **commercials**? Why?/Why not?

- a advertisements on TV or on the Internet
- b large advertising signs along roads
- c recognizable products made by a particular company
- d small papers advertising an event or service
- e advertising messages phrased in a way so they are short and striking or easy to remember
- f series of planned activities to achieve an aim

9 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions (1-6) from exercise 8.

The world of business

10 Choose the correct word from the pair of given words to complete sentences a and b.

- 1 donate/invest
 - a We plan to _____ all our savings in the family business.
 - b How much will the company _____ to charity this year?
- 2 shareholders/founders
 - a We are the largest _____. We own 73% of the company.
 - b Bill Gates and Paul Allen were the _____ of Microsoft in 1975.
- 3 profit/deficit
 - a Last year was successful. We made a _____ of half a million euros.
 - b Our accounts last year showed a _____. We spent 5,000 euros more than we earned.
- 4 salary/income
 - a Lowering _____ tax usually encourages economic growth.
 - b The _____ for this job is £23,000 a year.

11 Work in pairs. Take turns to answer the questions.

- 1 Have you ever saved up for something? What was it? How much did you save? Did you succeed?
- 2 What do you think is the best age to open your own bank account? Why?
- 3 Do you ever borrow or lend money? Why?/Why not? Who do you borrow from or lend to?

- 4 How much are your shopping decisions influenced by advertising?
- 5 How does advertising affect our lives? What are the benefits and the drawbacks?
- 6 What skills and qualities do you need to be successful in business?

rac



YAEI

MasterCard

Multiple-choice

1 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and discuss the questions.

- 1 Match the descriptions (A–C) to the pictures (1–3). What other approaches might advertising companies use to appeal to more customers?
 - A advertising on specialized media channels to target people with specific interests
 - B billboard advertising that adapts to the people looking at it
 - C personalized advertisements sent directly to your mobile device
- 2 How do you think advertising is going to change in the near future?

2 Read the article about advertising. Why does the writer use a question mark in the title?

EXAM STRATEGY

- Read the whole text quickly to get a general understanding.
- Note that some statements in the exam task contain words from the text, but they are not always the correct answer.

3 EXAM TASK Read the text. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

- 1 What is NOT TRUE about adverts according to the text?
 - A Viewers often get bored of them.
 - B They are expensive to make.
 - C It isn't easier to avoid watching them.
 - D Skipping them is an option.
- 2 How have adverts changed?
 - A They are less entertaining.
 - B They are easier to forget.
 - C They are more interesting.
 - D They aren't as imaginative as before.
- 3 What do we learn about the Citroën advert?
 - A It featured a famous pop singer.
 - B It told a story of a dancing robot.
 - C It helped the car win an award.
 - D It increased interest in the car manufacturer.
- 4 What does the word *execution* in paragraph 5 mean?
 - A carrying out a plan
 - B designing a product
 - C composing music
 - D producing a film
- 5 What was the problem with the advert?
 - A The car was too expensive for the viewers.
 - B The viewers couldn't remember the name of the car.
 - C The viewers liked the robot, but didn't want to buy it.
 - D The viewers found the robot attractive, but didn't like the car.



A winning advert?

Companies spend billions of pounds on TV commercials every year. Adverts are often boring, repetitive, and irritating, but nowadays you can simply click a button on social media in order to skip most of the advert if you're not interested. This **innovation** certainly improves the experience for impatient viewers, but what does this development mean for businesses?

As a result of these changes, it has become extremely important for advertising companies to create commercials that are enjoyable to watch and that can **capture** our attention. In other words, a successful advert for the new era becomes a form of entertainment – a creative piece that makes us forget, for a moment, that we are watching someone trying to sell us a product or a service.

Most people would agree that the advert for the Citroën C4 car falls into that category. In this short film, a Citroën C4 is parked in a rooftop car park. Suddenly, the animated car splits open and stands up so that its back doors become legs, its front wheels are arms. With its stereo playing, the car, now a robot, starts dancing just like Justin Timberlake. Which is hardly surprising, since the dance moves were designed by none other than Timberlake's own choreographer.





2

The original TV advert soon became so popular that it was considered to be one of the best commercials that year, winning numerous industry awards. In fact, in the month following its release, it helped double the number of visitors to the Citroën website.

The success of the advertising campaign lay in the cinematic quality of its *execution*. Although it was only designed to promote a product, the superb choreography, the dazzling animation and the cool music all added to its *appeal*. Fans loved it because it was lively, fun, and original. Not to mention that it was short and fast-moving, which meant viewers could re-watch it many times without feeling bored.

However, many viewers seemed to be confused by the advert. They loved the robot and some even said that they would *purchase* it without hesitation. This was the first clue that the advert wasn't entirely successful. Additionally, despite its entertainment value, they could never quite recall the make of the car or the model. And isn't that what the advert was *devised* for in the first place?



4 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 What is the most memorable advert you have seen recently? Why was it memorable?
- 2 What role do you think sharing content on social media plays in advertising?

Words in context

5 Work in pairs. Look at the highlighted words in the article. Discuss their meaning and use them to complete the sentences (1–5).

- 1 Our company is very interested in product design and _____.
- 2 This new software has turned out to be the best _____ we have ever made – money well spent.
- 3 First, we listed our target markets and then we _____ a set of strategies to attract them.
- 4 This brand has limited _____ among young people aged 18 to 25.
- 5 They use computer-generated imagery to _____ the imagination of younger audiences.

Purpose and contrast

6 Find examples of phrases expressing purpose and contrast in the article. Then choose the correct option to complete the sentences (1–5).

- 1 You must complete an online form in order *you can become/to become* a member of the organization.
- 2 We need to have this conversation so that *for us not to have/we don't have* any misunderstandings.
- 3 Although *it is/being* a mammal, a duck-billed platypus lays eggs.
- 4 Despite *having/that he has* a strong French accent, Alex speaks excellent English.
- 5 I love my new phone, although *being/it was* really expensive.

7 Rewrite the sentences (1–5) so that the second sentence has the same meaning.

- 1 I saved some money to get a new tablet.
I saved some money so that _____.
- 2 Although I had a receipt, I didn't get a refund.
I didn't get a refund despite _____.
- 3 The babysitter came by taxi so as not to be late.
The babysitter came by taxi in order _____.
- 4 In spite of the rain, the carpenter finished the fence.
Although _____, the carpenter finished the fence.
- 5 The risk is high, but people still invest money in the stock exchange.
People still invest money in the stock exchange, in spite of _____.

LANGUAGE REVIEW

inversion

1 Complete the sentences (1–5) with phrases from the box.

hardly little no sooner seldom
under no circumstances

- _____ did he know what he would find when he opened the letter.
- _____ had Jean left the shop when she realized her credit card was gone.
- _____ will I lend you any money. I've done it too many times before!
- _____ had the shop closed down, than another one opened.
- _____ do they eat out at a restaurant – only on very special occasions.

Grammar reference page 122

Grammatical multiple-choice cloze

EXAM STRATEGY

After you choose your answers, read the whole text again to check it makes sense and is grammatically correct.

2 EXAM TASK Read the text. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

New shopping trends

Little did we know twenty years ago that online shopping would become so popular. Every day more and more people ¹ the Internet to order everything from tablets to cars, food to flights.

² main advantage of Internet shopping is convenience. People can shop online from the comfort of their homes, saving the time and trouble of going to the shops.

As online stores are open around the clock, consumers can visit them ³ they want.

Consumers can browse products ⁴ all around the world, and locate hard-to-find items such as out-of-print books.

What is more, items are usually cheaper on the web because warehouse and staff ⁵ are lower.

In short, the comfort and convenience online shopping offers makes it the future of retail.

- A have used B do use C are using D should use
- A The B Such C That D A
- A whatever B whoever C wherever D whenever
- A are made B been made C have made D made
- A costly B costs C costing D cost

Lexical multiple-choice cloze

3 EXAM TASK Read the text. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).



THE HISTORY OF HARRODS

In 1849, Charles Henry Harrod opened the Knightsbridge store in London. Beginning in a small room, it sold tea and groceries. The business ¹ steadily, and by 1880 it was a successful department store, offering everything ² medicines and perfumes to clothing and food. The store attracted wealthy customers who were looking for exclusive goods under a(n) ³ roof. The building was completely destroyed in a fire in 1883. However, little did anyone realize what would ⁴ it! The new architect-designed store was like a palace, with Art Nouveau windows and Baroque domes.

Harrods became a public company in 1889, and during the 1890s it had established new ⁵, including one that sold exotic pets. During World War II, the store was transformed into a factory, which made uniforms and parachutes. In 1985, it returned to ⁶ ownership when Mohamed Al Fayed and his brother Ali bought Harrods for £615 million and ⁷ over its management. The management team introduced a dress code in 1989, which banned swimwear and many ⁸ items of beachwear considered too revealing. However, these days Harrods is famous for its first-class ⁹ and high-quality products. From modest ¹⁰ as a greengrocer's, Harrods now covers over 90,000 square metres, and sells goods across seven floors. It is the largest store in Europe and has its own postcode!

- A stretched B widened C extended D expanded
- A from B past C through D with
- A only B single C one D solo
- A retake B remove C replace D rebuild
- A departments B units C sections D areas
- A individual B special C personal D private
- A changed B made C took D brought
- A other B of C such D same
- A labour B service C effort D activity
- A ways B starters C creations D beginnings

LISTENING

True/false

1 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and discuss the questions.

- 1 Which of the things in the pictures would/wouldn't you buy online? Why?/Why not?
- 2 Have you or someone you know had a bad experience when shopping online? What happened?



2 **1.13** Listen to the start of a conversation between two friends, James and Monica. Which of the friends is more in favour of online shopping?

EXAM STRATEGY

- The statements often use different words from the recording to express the same ideas.
- Some of the statements may include the same words as in the recording, but that does not mean they are true – focus on the information the speakers give, not only on the words they use.

3 **EXAM TASK 1.14** Listen to the text. For statements (1–5) choose T if the statement is true according to the text, F if it is false. You will listen to the text twice.

	T	F
1 Monica broke her leg at a shopping centre when she was younger.	___	___
2 Monica enjoys shopping online.	___	___
3 James finds it hard to return the things he buys online.	___	___
4 James isn't worried about the future of high street shops.	___	___
5 Monica thinks people are too busy to shop in high street stores.	___	___

4 Match the expressions (1–6) from the conversation with their definitions (a–f).

- | | |
|----------------------|-----|
| 1 hooked | ___ |
| 2 to your doorstep | ___ |
| 3 above all else | ___ |
| 4 for the sake of it | ___ |
| 5 can't be bothered | ___ |
| 6 part with | ___ |
-
- | | |
|---|---|
| a | without a particular reason |
| b | unwilling to make an effort |
| c | absorbed in or obsessed about |
| d | pay or give something to someone else, especially when done reluctantly |
| e | directly to your home |
| f | more than anything |

5 Who do you agree with more: James or Monica? Discuss in pairs.

Forum post: suggesting and giving advice

1 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 Do you ever worry about money? If so, what do you worry about? If not, why not?
- 2 What do you think the saying 'Money doesn't grow on trees' means? Do you agree with it?

2 Read Adele's forum post and answer the questions (1–3).

Adele My friends and I are staying in campsites for three weeks this summer. We're going to be in remote areas, so I think we'll have to carry quite a lot of cash. How much should we take for everyday expenses and emergencies? And how can we keep cash and cards safe? I've heard some horror stories about people losing all their money on holiday. Last year, one of my friends had a lot of cash and his cards stolen from a youth hostel. He had to cancel his debit card and borrow money from his friends.

- 1 Why does Adele say she'll need lots of cash?
- 2 What does she think she will need cash for?
- 3 Why is she concerned about keeping her cash and cards safe?

3 Imagine you are going to reply to Adele. Make notes of your ideas for each point. Discuss your notes in pairs.

Cash for everyday expenses: Food, ...

How much cash: £ ...

Emergencies: Use your ...

Safety: Keep cash and cards in a ...

4 Read Sammy's reply to Adele's post. Discuss the questions (1–3).

Sammy I suggest you work out a daily budget covering food, drink, and transport, and take enough cash for a couple of days. I wouldn't bother taking loads of cash as most campsites accept cards. However, I'd definitely take a cash emergency fund of £100.
To keep your money safe, I'd recommend buying a small lock that you can use on your rucksack. If you don't want to do this, then you might want to sleep with your wallet under your pillow at night.

- 1 What is Sammy's advice on each point? Is it the same as you gave in your notes?
- 2 Which phrases does he use to suggest and advise?
- 3 Does he use formal or informal language?

5 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences (1–5).

- 1 Personally, I would recommend that you *keep/would keep* your cards separately from your cash.
- 2 The best thing to do is *taking/to take* a bit more money than you think you need.
- 3 Don't even think about *leaving/to leave* your bag unattended at a bus or railway station!
- 4 It's a good idea *telling/to tell* your bank if you're going to be travelling abroad.
- 5 It's worth *buying/to buy* a money belt that you can wear under your jeans.

EXAM STRATEGY

Take time to think of some ideas for each of the three points in the task and make notes. Write down any relevant vocabulary that you may use in your text.

6 EXAM TASK Read Jack's forum post. Write a forum post of at least 100 words in which you:

- ▶ give advice about how to save for things,
- ▶ suggest ways to spend less,
- ▶ describe your own experience of saving up.

Jack I love technology and always want the latest gadgets. Right now I really want to buy a new phone. I've saved some money from my part-time job, but I need to save quite a bit more.
My problem is that I find it really hard to save! I spend a lot on clothes because I like to look good, and I love buying presents for people, especially my girlfriend. It's my way of showing I care about them.
I have tried saving in the past, but I've never managed to keep it up for longer than a month. Can anyone advise me on how to save more effectively??

Writing bank pages 148–149

7 Check your work.

- Have you written about all three points in the task?
- Have you used appropriate informal language for an online forum post?
- Have you used the correct language for making suggestions and giving advice?
- Have you written at least 100 words?

Conversation

- 1** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions about managing your money.



- 1 What do you spend money on? What do people your age generally spend their money on? Why do they spend it on these things?
- 2 When was the last time you bought something expensive? What was it? Did you compare prices (online) before buying it?
- 3 'Having a monthly budget for personal expenses is the best way for young people to learn how to spend wisely.' Do you agree? Why?/Why not?
- 4 Describe somebody you know who manages their money either very well or very badly. What do they do? What are the results?
- 5 'Buy now, pay later.' Do you agree? Why?/Why not?
- 6 How much should people your age be given each month as an allowance? Explain why.

Debate

- 2** Work in pairs. Read the statement and the points in the list and have a debate.

Decide if you are going to argue for or against the statement. If you argue for the statement, you are Student A. If you argue against it, you are Student B. Both Student A and Student B should make notes about each point in the list for what you are going to say and what your opponent might say. Make notes about what you will say in reply to your opponent.

Student A: Begin the debate with one point.

Student B: Respond with an argument against Student A's point.

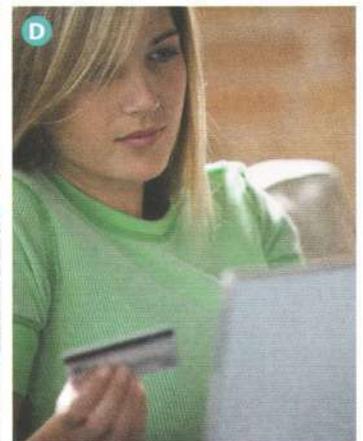
Student A: Respond by saying something that supports your view. Continue until you have discussed the three points in the list.

The government should tax unhealthy food to improve people's health.

- the money it generates for the government
- fairness
- the cost to government and society

Picture description

- 3** Work in pairs. Look at the pictures (A–D) which show people paying for things. Take turns to compare the pictures and talk about the methods of payment.



LISTENING

Multiple-choice
(listening for specific information)

EXAM STRATEGY

Remember that all the items shown in the pictures may be mentioned in the recording, but only one of them is the correct answer.

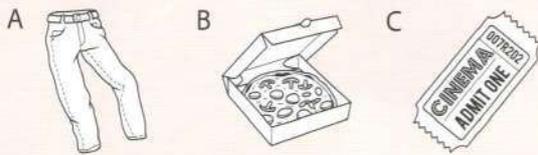
1 1.15 Listen to two friends talking about money and answer the question. Why are the other options incorrect?

1 What is Ben most likely to spend his money on?

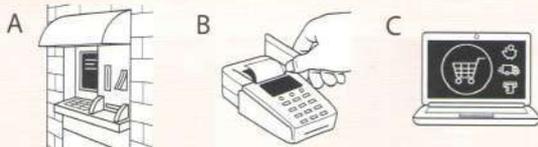


2 **EXAM TASK** 1.16 Listen to the speakers. For questions (1-6) choose the correct answer (A, B or C). You will listen to each recording twice.

1 What does Lola spend her money on?



2 How did someone try to use the speaker's card?



3 Which item did Jack's mother take back to the shop?



4 When does the speaker use her credit card?

- A all the time
- B in difficult situations
- C when she doesn't have cash

5 What does the speaker recommend doing?

- A opening a special current account
- B putting money in different banks
- C setting money aside each month for different things

6 What will the UK curriculum changes result in?

- A better maths results at secondary school
- B the opportunity to study finance at a younger age
- C more school leavers becoming bankers

USE OF ENGLISH

Lexical multiple-choice cloze

EXAM STRATEGY

Read the whole article to get a general sense of the context before you start choosing your answers.

3 Read the article in exercise 4, ignoring the gaps. What does Alex's business do?

4 **EXAM TASK** Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

A YOUNG ENTREPRENEUR

Twenty-one-year-old Alex Tew of Great Britain needed money to be able to go to university, but he didn't know how to get it. However, he was ¹_____ he would succeed. He sat down one day with a notepad and wrote on a page: 'How can I ²_____ a lot of money?' In two and a half weeks he had raised a(n) ³_____ amount. He had more than enough for his ⁴_____, with quite a bit of cash to spare. How did he manage this? As a freelance web designer, Alex was keenly ⁵_____ of the power of the Internet. He also possessed the skills to use it ⁶_____. Alex came up with an idea that was both easily understood and cheap to ⁷_____. He also chose a name that would ⁸_____ people's attention: *The Million Dollar Homepage*. He started selling advertising space on the Internet, but with a difference. Adverts on the Internet are ⁹_____ either banner adverts, text links or video ads. ¹⁰_____ Alex did was to divide his homepage into squares of 100 pixels and sell them at a price of one dollar per pixel. And as a result, he made more than £500,000 in just four months.



- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 A established | B decided | C determined | D settled |
| 2 A make | B create | C produce | D form |
| 3 A principal | B essential | C significant | D important |
| 4 A demands | B wishes | C needs | D wants |
| 5 A familiar | B aware | C sensitive | D informed |
| 6 A deliberately | B fortunately | C obediently | D effectively |
| 7 A set up | B set out | C set off | D set down |
| 8 A grab | B carry | C pull | D take |
| 9 A regularly | B naturally | C averagely | D normally |
| 10 A Why | B Where | C What | D How |

READING

Matching (general)

5 Read the job adverts (1–5). Answer the questions.

- 1 Which job offers the highest salary?
- 2 Which position doesn't require professional experience?

6 **EXAM TASK** Read the texts. Match choices (A–H) to (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

Which job advert describes ... ?

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| A a publishing house | E a charity |
| B a school | F a museum |
| C a fashion house | G a theatre |
| D a gym | H a computer store |

1 **Position:** Help-desk Advisor
Contract: Full-time
Salary: £18,000–£20,000 + benefits and bonus

We require a friendly and committed individual who has previous experience of working with a non-profit-making organization. Your responsibilities will include dealing with fundraisers and donors on the phone and by email.

Hours: Monday to Friday 8 a.m.–2 p.m. or 2 p.m.–8 p.m. plus two weekends every month.

2 **Position:** Assistant Director
Contract: Permanent/Full-time
Salary: £25,000–£28,000 p.a. (depending on experience)

We are an independent institution that organizes an exciting programme of historical events, exhibitions and educational activities. The new Assistant Director will manage the existing collections. The ideal candidate must be reliable, dedicated and have:

- a history or archaeology degree or equivalent,
- minimum five years' experience in management,
- excellent communication and interpersonal skills.

3 **Position:** Secretary
Contract: Full-time (Temporary cover for maternity leave)
Salary: £16,000–£18,000 depending on experience

We are looking for a professional, experienced person with a passion for stylish clothes to support our team of designers. You will be required to support other members of the team with their hotel and travel arrangements and expenses, as well as carrying out other administrative duties.

4 **Position:** Shop Assistant/Gaming Expert

Hours: Part-time

Salary: £7.50–£10.00 per hour

We require a shop assistant who loves technology and who has personal experience of the gaming industry. Retail experience is not required: the successful candidate will attend our in-house training programme before starting the job.

5 **Position:** Learning support professional

Contract: Full-time

Salary: £22,500 - £25,500 + Benefits

We are looking to recruit talented individuals who want to be a part of transforming education in London and helping create excellence in learning. You must be:

- educated to degree level,
- have two years' experience of working in an educational establishment.

WRITING

Letter of application

7 **EXAM TASK** You have seen the following job advert and have decided to apply. Write a letter in which you:

- ▶ say what job you're applying for and why you would like to do it,
- ▶ explain why you are a good candidate,
- ▶ describe your previous work experience.

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way.

Wanted: people with the right attitude!

Our town is growing in popularity with foreign tourists. We need guides to show them round. Guides need to:

- ✓ have a friendly manner
- ✓ speak good English
- ✓ know about our city – facilities, history, etc.

If you fit this description, send us a letter of application, addressed to the Officer for Tourism.

VOCABULARY

1 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 In what different ways can people stay healthy? Which things are most important do you think?
- 2 In what ways is it easier or more difficult to be healthy than it was in the past?



Healthy eating

2 Complete the text with the adjectives from the box.

carbonated fresh lean low oily semi-skimmed
starchy sugary unsaturated wholegrain

SIX WAYS TO
eat smarter

- 1 _____ foods like bread, pasta and rice should make up half your diet. They are your body's main source of energy and fibre. Choose 2 _____ instead of white rice.
- 2 Eat five portions of frozen or 3 _____ fruit and vegetables every day. They're packed with vitamins and minerals and are 4 _____ in calories.
- 3 Have 5 _____ foods and drinks like jam, sweets and cola in moderation. They're high in calories and can make your teeth rot. Not a pretty sight.
- 4 Drink still mineral water. 6 _____ water is higher in sodium than still water, and too much sodium is bad for your heart.
- 5 Eat 7 _____ meat, fish, poultry and eggs as they are good sources of protein, which help your body rebuild itself.
- 6 Limit your intake of fatty foods. Choose 8 _____ fat, which is healthier and can be found in vegetable oil, 9 _____ fish, such as mackerel and salmon, and margarine. Swap whole milk for 10 _____ alternatives.

3 Read the text in exercise 2 again. Evaluate your own diet. Give yourself a point if you follow the advice in each paragraph (1–6). What's your healthy diet score?

My healthy diet score: _____

4 Choose the correct word to complete the questions.

- 1 Do you usually check the information about the *nutritional/culinary* content of the foods you buy?
- 2 Do you make an effort to avoid foods with too many *preservatives/conservatives*?
- 3 Does your family usually eat *ready/fast* meals at home or cook using fresh *materials/ingredients*?
- 4 Do you have a sweet *mouth/tooth*? What kind of desserts do you like?
- 5 Have you tried *giving up/cutting down* on the amount of sugary snacks you eat?
- 6 Do you know anyone who has tried *having/going on* a diet to lose weight? Did they succeed?

5 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 4.

6 Work in pairs. Consider your healthy diet score in exercise 3 and your answers in exercise 5. Whose diet is healthier? What do you need to do to improve your eating habits?

Symptoms and illnesses

7 Match the adjectives from the box with the words and phrases (1–8) to make symptoms of common illnesses.

abdominal high high/low itchy splitting
sudden swollen upset

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 _____ fever | 5 _____ blood pressure |
| 2 _____ tonsils | 6 _____ rash |
| 3 _____ weight loss | 7 _____ stomach |
| 4 _____ headache | 8 _____ pain |

8 Complete the sentences (1–8) with the phrases from exercise 7.

- 1 Hannah's _____ might be a sign of an eating disorder. She's just a shadow of her former self!
- 2 Please be quiet! I cannot bear any noise today. I have a _____.



- 3 Let me have a look at your throat. Yes, you've certainly got _____. You'll need some antibiotics.
- 4 The food at that new restaurant has given me a(n) _____. I'm not going there again!
- 5 Whenever I eat chocolate, I come out in an incredibly _____ all over my body.
- 6 _____ can be a sign of a serious disease, such as appendicitis or a stomach ulcer.
- 7 I have _____. Today it dropped to 90 over 60 and I felt dizzy.
- 8 A very _____, with a temperature of 39.5°C and above, can be a sign of a dangerous infection.

Healthcare

9 Choose the correct word from the pair of given words to complete sentences a and b.

- 1 *A&E (Accident and Emergency)/Day surgery*
 - a _____ treats patients who don't require an overnight hospital stay.
 - b _____ treats all kinds of injuries or illnesses that require immediate attention.
- 2 *Consultants/Family doctors*
 - a _____ are trained in general medicine and work in the community.
 - b _____ are hospital doctors who are specialists in a particular area of medicine.
- 3 *Health insurance/Public healthcare*
 - a _____ is a scheme where people have their medical costs paid for by the government.
 - b _____ is an arrangement in which you make regular payments to cover the cost of your own medical care.

10 Complete the sentences (1–6) with words from the box.

negligence records second visiting waiting wards

- 1 _____ hours in a hospital should be restricted to two hours a day.
- 2 It is often necessary to get a(n) _____ opinion from a different doctor in another hospital.
- 3 A patient's medical _____ must be kept secret, even from their immediate family.
- 4 Accepting payment to put a patient onto a hospital _____ list is a serious crime.
- 5 Doctors guilty of medical _____ shouldn't be allowed to continue practising.
- 6 If people don't want to share hospital _____ with other patients, they should be asked to pay extra.

11 Work in pairs. Do you agree or disagree with the statements in exercise 10? Why?

Alternative therapies

12 Match the types of alternative health therapies (1–6) with their definitions (a–f).

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| 1 acupuncture | _____ | 4 homeopathy | _____ |
| 2 massage | _____ | 5 chiropractic | _____ |
| 3 aromatherapy | _____ | 6 balneotherapy | _____ |
- a using water from mineral springs
 - b manipulating joints and the spine to align them properly
 - c using very small doses of the same natural substances that would cause the complaint
 - d rubbing or pressing muscles and joints to relieve tension or pain
 - e using plant extracts and essential oils for healing
 - f inserting fine needles into the skin to improve the balance of energy in the body

13 Work in pairs. Which of the therapies in exercise 12 do you think are effective? Which are not? Why?

Addictions

14 What is the word or phrase for a person addicted to the following things?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 work | w _____ |
| 2 buying things | s _____ |
| 3 taking drugs | d _____ a _____ |
| 4 drinking alcohol | a _____ |
| 5 playing computer games | g _____ a _____ |
| 6 having an abnormal diet | e _____ d _____ |

15 Work in pairs. Which addictions in exercise 14 are most threatening for young people? Why?

16 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 What would you change about your lifestyle to make it healthier?
- 2 How often do you visit your family doctor? What kind of complaints could he or she help you with?

- 3 Why do you think some people only believe in modern medicine, and others only in alternative therapies?
- 4 What do you think should be done to help prevent young people from becoming addicted to certain things, such as computer games?

Matching (specific)

- 1 Look at the pictures in the texts (1–6). What do you think could be their connection with health?
- 2 Read the texts quickly and check your answers.

EXAM STRATEGY

- Read all the texts first to find out what they are about. Then read the questions in the exam task to see what information you should find in the texts.
- Be careful – you may find words or phrases from a text in a question, but this does not mean that it is the correct answer.
- After you have completed the task, check that the remaining sentences do not match any of the texts.

- 3 **EXAM TASK** Read the texts. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Which method ...

- A might require courage? _____
- B explains your personality type? _____
- C uses a unique technique? _____
- D helps people to live longer? _____
- E links exercise to happiness? _____
- F is well known in other countries? _____
- G focuses on family time? _____
- H allows you to eat as much as you like? _____

2

MASSAGE

Thai massage goes back thousands of years. It isn't regarded as an occasional pleasure. It's part of a routine that is supposed to heal a number of different ailments, including headaches, stress and depression. It is also thought to boost energy levels and improve blood flow around the body. The aim is to relax the whole body using gentle pressure and stretching techniques. Thai massage practitioners use a system that is very different from other types of massage. Where many of us are used to lying still, in Thai massage you participate actively in the process.



3

CYCLING

People in the Netherlands are dedicated cyclists: cycling is part of their life, whether they're getting to work, school or just doing a bit of shopping. 27% of all journeys are made by bike, and a 2015 study found that, due to the health benefits of cycling, around 11,000 deaths are prevented each year. Moreover, the study also found that Dutch people live on average half a year longer than other Europeans due to their more active lifestyle. Towns and cities in the Netherlands make biking safe and easy with clearly marked cycle lanes, parking spaces and bike racks.



1

A GOOD DIET

The Greek diet is famous as one of the healthiest in the world; however, it isn't just a diet, it's also a way of life! Vegetables are prevalent in Greek cooking, but it's a balanced diet, which also includes plenty of olive oil, fish and chicken, so it's high in protein and unsaturated fats. Also, it isn't unusual for people to enjoy a glass of wine with their meal. As for snacks, a Greek diet allows for fruit, nuts and yoghurt, which all help with healthy digestion, and also the occasional sweet treat – as long as you don't eat too much!



4

AYURVEDA

Ayurveda is a healing system which developed in India more than 5,000 years ago. It is concerned with treating the whole person – the mind, body and spirit, because these are thought to affect each other. The system of Ayurveda claims we can stay healthy and live for a long time by balancing three forces in ourselves: *Vata* (wind/air), *Pitta* (fire) and *Kapha* (earth/water). *Vata* people are thought to be imaginative, but also **impulsive** and anxious.

Pittas are self-confident and well organized, but can be impatient and angry. *Kaphas* are **sympathetic** and kind, but can be lazy and tend to suffer from depression. According to Ayurveda, understanding what type of person you are can make you healthier and happier.



5

WORK-LIFE BALANCE

The World Happiness Report places Denmark in the top three happiest countries out of 155 countries that were surveyed. In Denmark people pay high taxes, but they believe they are investing money in a better quality of life. Education – from kindergarten to university – is free. Hospital treatment is free. Daily care for the elderly at home is also free. With a 37-hour working week, Denmark is also getting the work-life balance right. Many people leave work early to pick up their children. Childcare is much cheaper in Denmark than in many other countries, and almost all mothers of younger children are able to work if they want to.



6

STEAM BATHS

The traditional Ukrainian *laznia* is an important part of Ukrainian culture. Its main **attribute** is of course that you get clean. But the health benefits of all the steam and heat are said to be as good as a visit to the doctor. You start in the steam room and can go in and out so you don't get too hot. Whilst there, you use a *vinyk* (oak or birch branches) to beat the skin, improving blood flow. After this, you should pour freezing water on yourself, jump in a cold pool, or – for the truly brave – roll around in snow. You can repeat the process a number of times – over a period of several hours!



4 Read the texts again. Which of the ideas would in your opinion be the most beneficial to your health?

5 Work in pairs. Why do you think ancient belief systems like Ayurveda appeal to people in the modern world?

Words in context

6 Look at the highlighted words in the article, and choose the correct synonym (a or b) for each word (1–7).

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 prevalent | a common | b unusual |
| 2 ailment | a healing | b illness |
| 3 practitioner | a therapist | b trainee |
| 4 dedicated | a hardworking | b qualified |
| 5 impulsive | a sensitive | b spontaneous |
| 6 sympathetic | a caring | b interesting |
| 7 attribute | a quality | b weakness |

7 Complete the sentences with the words (1–7) from exercise 6.

- Annie is such a(n) _____ football player that she never misses a game.
- You shouldn't be surprised by Tim's quick decision. He's always been quite _____.
- A key _____ of soldiers is their ability to follow orders without questioning.
- What qualifications do you need to become a sports _____?
- This disease is more _____ in people over 40.
- It's important to realize that there isn't always a cure for every _____.
- I've always found Tom to be very _____ towards other people's needs.

LANGUAGE REVIEW

reported speech

1 Complete the sentences in reported speech.

- 'I'm sorry I didn't remember to get the tomatoes, Vanessa!
Chris apologized to _____.
- 'You added sugar to my coffee already, didn't you, Peter?'
Sam wondered _____.
- 'Go to the supermarket after school and buy some eggs, Jack.'
His mum asked _____.
- 'I don't think it was me you saw at the café, Elena.'
Ruth doubted whether _____.
- 'You must hand in your essay by 4 p.m. today, Sally!'
The teacher told Sally _____.
- 'Will you tell me if you hear anything, Ben?'
Jenny asked _____.

Grammar reference pages 123–125

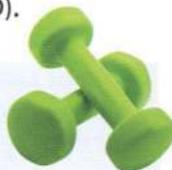
Grammatical multiple-choice cloze

EXAM STRATEGY

Look at the words immediately before and after the gaps – they will help you choose the correct answers. For example, a preposition might tell you what verb you should choose.

2 EXAM TASK Read the text. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Kids pumping iron



For years, weightlifting has had a bad reputation. Many parents, doctors and even coaches believed lifting weights ¹_____ harmful to children. It was thought that this type of exercise ²_____ damage bones and consequently affect a child's growth. Nowadays, however, ³_____ growing number of experts recommend weightlifting. They point out that ⁴_____ type of training has numerous benefits, including contributing to higher bone density, resistance to injury and even a reduced risk of some illnesses, such as diabetes. As a result, schools have started adopting strength training programmes ⁵_____ children as young as ten. These programmes are meant to be perfectly safe, provided children have proper supervision.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| 1 A being | B to be | C of being | D been |
| 2 A should | B might | C ought to | D shall |
| 3 A this | B some | C the | D a |
| 4 A this | B such | C these | D some |
| 5 A at | B to | C for | D from |

Lexical multiple-choice cloze

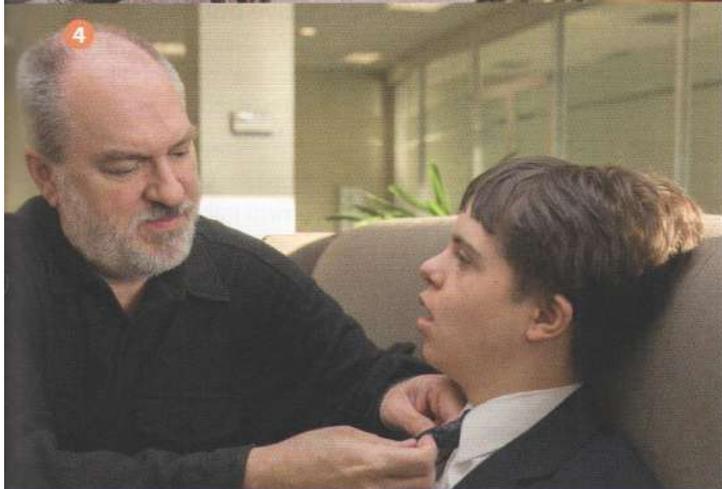
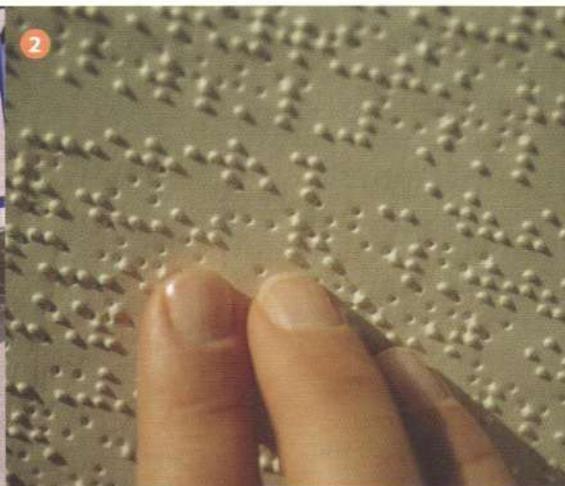
3 EXAM TASK Read the text. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Junk-food generation?

How many greasy burgers and chips have you eaten for lunch this week? And of course you've forgotten to eat your vegetables, haven't you? Our generation is often associated with the growing ¹_____ of fast food. The media are constantly reporting on how teenagers are developing unhealthy eating ²_____. I must disagree with the claim that young people are ignorant of what a balanced diet ³_____. Most people my age are concerned about their appearance and health. ⁴_____, they consider proper eating habits crucial. Most people I know eat three healthy meals a day, and breakfast in ⁵_____ is hardly ever missed. The school canteen is a popular place to have lunch ⁶_____ the fact that it offers healthy meals. Some people prefer to bring their own lunch, which usually includes salads, fruit and other healthy ingredients. Despite the fact that the ⁷_____ of fast-food restaurant customers are teenagers, only a few eat there regularly. Much as young people like the taste of junk food, they realize it is so ⁸_____ in calories and fat that it cannot possibly be beneficial for their health. For this very reason, fast-food restaurants ⁹_____ to just be used as occasional meeting places. No one with any common ¹⁰_____ eats there every day. So, instead of the unfair criticism, why don't the media adopt a positive attitude and discuss the most beneficial diet alternatives for teenagers?



- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 A popularity | B favour | C regard | D admiration |
| 2 A traditions | B customs | C manners | D habits |
| 3 A intends | B explains | C means | D shows |
| 4 A However | B Therefore | C Because | D Not only |
| 5 A particular | B specific | C regard | D aspect |
| 6 A although | B due to | C since | D despite |
| 7 A whole | B majority | C section | D group |
| 8 A tall | B big | C high | D great |
| 9 A tend | B ask | C demand | D suggest |
| 10 A judgment | B intelligence | C sense | D reason |



Multiple-choice (listening for detailed understanding)

1 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures (1–4). Discuss the questions.

- 1 What kind of disability does each picture show?
- 2 What do you think it would be like to live with these kinds of disabilities?
- 3 What kinds of things do you think you would/would not be able to do?

2 Match the ways to help people with disabilities (a–l) with each type of disability in the pictures (1–4).

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----|
| a | mobility scooter | ___ |
| b | Braille | ___ |
| c | ramps | ___ |
| d | hearing aid | ___ |
| e | carer | ___ |
| f | text-reading software | ___ |
| g | subtitles | ___ |
| h | guide dog | ___ |
| i | cane | ___ |
| j | sign language | ___ |
| k | stairlift | ___ |
| l | therapist | ___ |

EXAM STRATEGY

- Read the task carefully to get an idea of what the recording will be about.
- Try to predict the information and language you are likely to hear to help you understand the recording.

3 **EXAM TASK** 2.02 Listen to the text. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, or C). You will listen to the text twice.

- 1 What is **NOT TRUE** about Maya?
 - A She's still learning to read.
 - B She can't see very well.
 - C She's successful in business.
- 2 What helped Maya in her daily life?
 - A She bought better glasses.
 - B She learned to use Braille.
 - C She got books with large print.
- 3 How does Maya describe her university life?
 - A not easy
 - B not difficult
 - C not unhappy
- 4 What does Maya do now?
 - A She's a careers advisor.
 - B She's an entrepreneur.
 - C She's an employment consultant.
- 5 What advice does Maya give to blind and partially-sighted people?
 - A Avoid using a walking stick.
 - B Don't rely on computers.
 - C Try to be independent.

4 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 What facilities are provided in your neighbourhood for people with disabilities? What help is available at your school?
- 2 How can you help students with disabilities to achieve the best they can at school and in exams?

Magazine article: describing past events

1 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- Which of these stressful situations have you experienced? Number them 1–3, with 3 being the one which makes you most stressed.
 Taking exams _____
 Moving to a new town or city _____
 Falling out with a friend _____
- Are there any other common stressful situations that should be included in the list? What are they?

2 Read the exam task and Maria's answer. Match the statements (a–d) with the gaps (1–4).

- Laura found three ways of coping.
- Changing schools can be a major challenge.
- There are other useful strategies.
- There were several reasons for this.

EXAM TASK You are on an exchange trip to a school in the UK and have read the following advertisement in the school magazine. Write an article of at least 100 words in which you:

- describe a time when someone you know changed schools,
- explain why the change was stressful,
- say how this person coped with it and suggest other ways of coping.

CHANGING SCHOOLS

Have you ever changed schools? Could you help others who have just started at a new school or college? We are looking for short articles about how to cope with the stress of changing schools for our next issue.

1 ____ For example, two years ago, Laura moved to my school and she found the move very stressful initially.

2 ____ She did not know anyone and she missed her friends from her former school. Not surprisingly, she felt sad and lonely. 'I felt very different from everyone,' she said. 'I didn't know what my classmates were talking about a lot of the time.' Another problem was the size of our school. It is very large, and sometimes Laura had trouble finding the right classroom.

3 ____ She kept in touch with her old friends, she made an effort to get to know her new classmates and she drew a plan of the school that she took with her everywhere. By the end of the term, she had made some friends and knew her way around the school. She felt much happier and more confident.

4 ____ Join groups at school and talk to your parents about how you are feeling. Remember that it takes time to adjust to a new school and that most students do settle in eventually.

3 Read the article again and answer the questions (1–2).

- Which of these things does Maria do at the end of her article?
 emphasize something to the reader
 encourage the reader
 promise the reader success
 warn the reader
 wish the reader good luck
- Does she use formal or informal language? Is her choice correct?

4 Match two or more adjectives from the box with each topic (1–5). Use each adjective only once.

compulsory confident confused cosy demanding
 determined major motivated practical relevant
 significant spacious supportive tense
 unfamiliar upset

- feelings: _____
- people: _____
- events: _____
- information: _____
- places: _____

EXAM STRATEGY

Start each new paragraph with a statement that explains the main idea. Continue with sentences that provide further information, such as examples or reasons.

5 EXAM TASK You are on an exchange trip to a school in the UK and have read the following advertisement in the school magazine. Write an article of at least 100 words in which you:

- describe your own experience of exam stress,
- explain why the experience was stressful,
- say how you coped with it and suggest another technique for coping.

Coping with exam stress

Of course exams play a big part in every student's life, and many of us get stressed by them. Do you have any experience of coping with exam stress? Do you have any techniques you could share? If so, send us your ideas in the form of a short article.

Writing bank page 155

6 Check your work.

- Have you written about all three points in the task?
- Have you used appropriate formal language?
- Have you started each paragraph with a topic sentence?
- Have you written at least 100 words?

Conversation

1 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions about types of addictive behaviours.

- 1 Describe somebody who feels they *have to* do something, like shop or exercise. How often do they do this activity? How long do they do it for? What effect does it have on them?
- 2 Is there an object or an activity that makes you feel happy, but others think you depend too much on it? What is it? What would you do if you didn't have it?
- 3 Have you ever played a computer game or done another activity for a long time? Why did you spend a long time on it? How did you feel at the end?
- 4 'An addiction to gaming is an illness and sufferers should receive treatment from doctors.' Do you agree? Why?/Why not?
- 5 Imagine a friend wants to stop eating sugary foods. Would you advise them to cut sugary foods out of their diet immediately, or suggest they cut down gradually? Give reasons for your choice.
- 6 'Employers should make sure that their employees don't become workaholics.' Do you agree? Why?/Why not?

Debate

2 Work in pairs. Read the statement and the points in the list and have a debate.

Decide if you are going to argue for or against the statement. If you argue for the statement, you are Student A. If you argue against it, you are Student B. Both Student A and Student B should make notes for each point in the list about what you are going to say and about what your partner might say. Make notes about what you will say in reply to your opponent. Research the topic online if necessary.

Student A: Begin the debate with one point.

Student B: Respond with an argument against Student A's point.

Student A: Respond by saying something that supports your view. Continue until you have discussed the three points in the list.

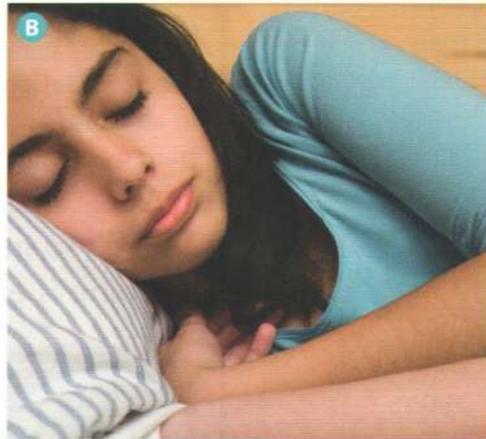
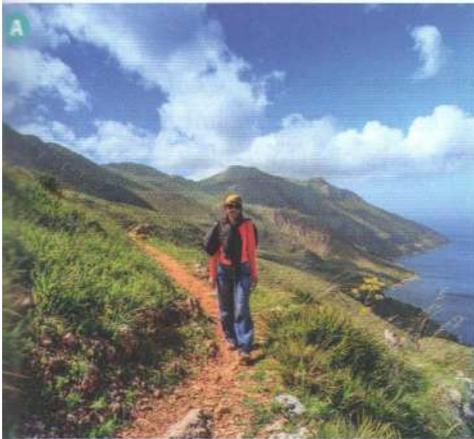
We should all become vegetarians.

- human health
- the rights of other animals
- the environment

Speaking bank: debate ideas page 144

Picture description

3 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures (A–F) of people doing different things to stay in good physical and mental shape. Take turns to compare the pictures and say what you think about these ways of maintaining good health.



VOCABULARY

Types of travel

1 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures in exercise 3 and discuss the questions.

- 1 How often do you go on school trips with your class? What places have you been to?
- 2 How are school trips useful?

2 Choose the correct word from the pair of given words to complete sentences a and b.

1 *cruise/voyage*

- a The Titanic sank on its first _____ to New York.
- b I would love to go on a luxury _____ round the Caribbean.

2 *tour/excursion*

- a My class went on an all-day _____ to the National Park.
- b We went on a long _____ of Spain last summer.

3 *journey/trip*

- a Martha is going on a business _____ to Boston next month.
- b The train _____ was long and tiring. It took us eight hours.

4 *travel/expedition*

- a Are you planning to join the university _____ to the Antarctic this year?
- b My job involves a considerable amount of foreign _____.

5 *flights/rides*

- a Our airline is proud to announce new daily _____ to Chicago and Toronto.
- b Private companies offer helicopter _____ over Niagara Falls for as much as \$110.

6 *outing/commute*

- a Our family _____ to the mountains was such a success, we're already planning the next.
- b I love the job, but I hate the long _____ every day.

Tourism

3 Read the advert on the right. Fill in the gaps (1–7) with the words from the box.

backpacker beach locals thrills track
traditions visitors



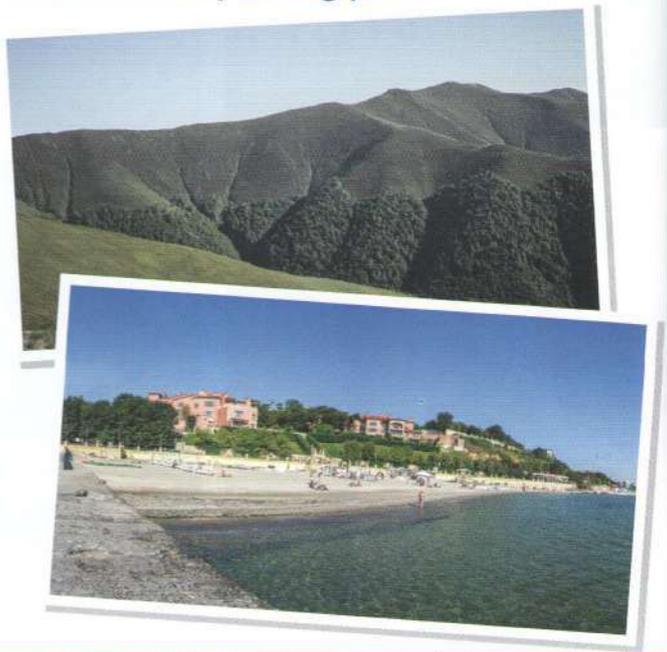
Visit Ukraine!

Ukraine has a wide range of activities for international and domestic ¹_____. Tourists can enjoy the big city ²_____ of Lviv: its culture and nightlife, or its restaurants and shopping centres. You can chill out on a ³_____ in Koblevo, hike in Borzhava mountains or relax for a few days in a spa hotel off the beaten ⁴_____. Or why not discover quirky Ukrainian ⁵_____ like Maslenitsa or Kupala Night?

Visitors will be amazed by all the possibilities they find – lively festivals, amazing landscapes and friendly ⁶_____ everywhere. There's a reason why Ukrainians are famous for their hospitality!

Accommodation for visitors in Ukraine comes in all shapes and sizes from five-star hotels to trendy bed and breakfasts or affordable ⁷_____ hostels.

There's so much here to see and do – Ukraine is expecting you!



4 Work in pairs. Discuss the question.

Which of the attractions mentioned in the advert are most likely to appeal to foreign tourists of your age? Why?

Urban transport

5 Complete the sentences (1–7) with the modes of urban transport from the box.

bicycles buses escalators intercity trains metro
river boats trams trolleybuses

- 1 City _____ are gradually being replaced by electric and LPG (liquid petroleum gas) vehicles to make them more environmentally friendly.
- 2 Passengers in London can travel by _____ to destinations along the River Thames.
- 3 The first electric _____ in Ukraine operated in Kyiv. The system now consists of about 140 kilometres of tracks.
- 4 There are special lanes for _____ to encourage more people to take up this environmentally-friendly mode of transport.
- 5 The majority of _____ lines run underground, and stations can be accessed from the surface via _____.
- 6 In some cities, people can travel by _____. You can see their electric cables above the street.
- 7 _____ operate on domestic routes in Ukraine and you can use them to get to the biggest cities. They offer first, standard and economy classes.

6 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 Which of the modes of transport in exercise 5 are available where you live? What other options are there?
- 2 Which of them have you tried? Which of them do you prefer? Why?

Traffic management and road safety

7 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 What are the main problems with transport where you live?
- 2 What measures are being taken to solve these problems? How effective are they?

8 Read the text. Fill in the gaps (1–10) with the words or phrases from the box.

bike-sharing car pooling fare gridlock
park-and-ride parking tickets pedestrianized areas
rush hour stuck in traffic traffic cameras

People who live in major cities often spend hours ¹ _____ trying to get to work or school in the morning, or get back home in the evening. The busiest periods are often referred to as the ² _____. Accidents or bad weather can cause ³ _____ – a situation where there are so many vehicles on the road that traffic can't move at all for extended periods.

There are different ways cities can help reduce traffic congestion. Some local councils promote the idea of ⁴ _____ so more people use fewer vehicles on the road. In some cities, ⁵ _____ schemes have been set up – encouraging people to leave their cars outside the city centre and continue their journey by public transport. Some cities have gone as far as allowing passengers to use buses or trams without paying a ⁶ _____.

Making drivers buy pay-and-display ⁷ _____ provides much-needed income for local councils as well as reducing traffic volumes. Installing ⁸ _____ for monitoring speed limits helps make roads safer and may help to discourage people from taking their cars for shorter journeys.

Establishing a ⁹ _____ scheme encourages short-range commuters to combine travel with exercise – a healthy and environmentally-friendly solution for some people. Creating ¹⁰ _____ also encourages more people to walk to their destinations instead of driving there.

There is no perfect solution. But the cities of the future must ensure that people can travel around them without cities becoming polluted, congested urban motorways.

9 Work in pairs. Take turns to answer the questions.

- 1 What is the most memorable trip you've ever taken? Why was it memorable? Where did you go? What did you do there?
- 2 What are the main attractions for visitors in your town or area? Where do visitors usually come from?

- 3 What's the fastest way of getting around a big city? What's the most comfortable? What's the safest? What's the most environmentally-friendly?
- 4 How do you think traffic is going to change in your neighbourhood, town or area in the near future? What do you think is going to improve and what is going to get worse? Why?

READING

1



2



3



4



Across the ocean

More people have been into space or climbed Mount Everest than have rowed across the Atlantic Ocean. But on 5 December 2011 Jamie Windsor and John Haskell, two firefighters from Cardiff, in Wales, **set off** from La Gomera in the Canary Islands hoping to do exactly that – to reach the Caribbean island of Barbados in just a few weeks.

The two men decided to take on the Atlantic Dash challenge after John's wife had been diagnosed with cancer. They wanted to raise money for a charity helping patients affected by the same disease. Their families were supportive, but at the same time quite astonished, as neither man had ever rowed before. So for five months Jamie and John trained hard for the race in the calm waters of Cardiff Bay. But nothing could prepare them for the long days and nights in the middle of the Atlantic.

The specially-designed boat meant rowers could be **self-sufficient** during the crossing. They had a device that made seawater drinkable and food stored in **watertight** containers. A big challenge was that because race rules did not permit the boat to **drift**, at least one of the men had to row at all times. To ensure this, they worked out a two hours on-two hours off timetable. This was very difficult for the two men, especially John, who admitted that at one point he had started seeing things due to lack of sleep. At one stage he believed he was talking to an old woman on a bike who was cycling alongside their boat!

The crossing was not without problems. As well as John's hallucinations, the two friends had to face what were at that point the worst storms and roughest seas of the new millennium, battling 10–15 metre waves at times. They also ran into white-tip sharks and were nearly run down by a cargo ship during a storm.

The rowers kept their fans up to date about their progress via tweets and a website that **tracked** their **route** across the ocean. They had expected the trip to take 70 days, so it turned out to be a real surprise for them to reach the finish line in just under 46 days. In fact, they got within just a couple of days of breaking the record time for an Atlantic crossing in a wooden rowing boat.

The men completed the journey on 20 January 2012. They were both relieved to find themselves back on dry land. They were met by family, friends and members of the fire services as they entered the marina at Port St Charles. What pleased them most was that they met their fundraising target: they had collected over £25,000 for the charity from sponsors.

Multiple-choice

1 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures (1–4) and discuss the questions.

- 1 Why do you think people make these journeys?
- 2 Would you consider doing something similar? Why?/Why not?

2 Read the article about a memorable journey quickly. How is the journey described in the text different from those in the pictures?

EXAM STRATEGY

- Remember that the order of questions follows the order of the information in the text. This can help you find exactly where the information is.
- Underlining the relevant parts of the text will help you complete the task.

3 EXAM TASK Read the text. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

- Where did the men want to get to?
 - Cardiff
 - La Gomera
 - Barbados
 - the Caribbean
- Why did they want to row across the Atlantic?
 - to raise money for themselves
 - to take on a new challenge
 - to help people with cancer
 - to prepare for another race
- What does *self-sufficient* in paragraph 3 mean?
 - arrogant
 - independent
 - confident
 - egoistic
- What is **NOT TRUE** about the crossing?
 - There was a big storm.
 - The men encountered sharks.
 - They crashed into a ship.
 - One man started imagining things.
- Why were they surprised when they arrived?
 - They broke a world record.
 - They arrived earlier than expected.
 - They managed to row for 70 days.
 - They didn't expect their friends to meet them.

Words in context

4 Match the highlighted words in the article with the underlined words or phrases with a similar meaning in the sentences (1–5).

- Submarines are specially designed in a way that prevents water from getting into them.

- The fastest way into the city is down the main road.

- They were never at any risk of getting lost, because we followed them using a GPS device.

- The expedition departed from the capital towards the mountain forests. _____
- The boat started to move with the wind, slowly floating out to sea. _____

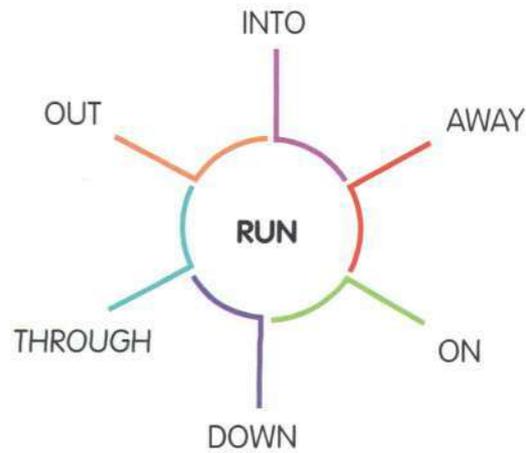
5 Complete the sentences (1–5) with the correct form of the highlighted words from the article.

- Satnavs allow you to choose the fastest or the shortest _____ from A to B.

- Neither of us wanted to row, so our kayak just _____ down the stream lazily.
- The two families _____ together on a road trip along the coast.
- We can send help immediately because we've been _____ the expedition's position.
- The shed roof is being fixed to make it _____.

Phrasal verbs with run

6 Find the phrasal verbs *run into* and *run down* in the article. What do they mean? Match the phrasal verbs from the mind map with their definitions (1–6).



- continue without stopping _____
- hit and knock to the ground _____
- say, discuss or read quickly _____
- meet by chance _____
- be used up or finished _____
- to leave or escape from a place _____

7 Complete the sentences (1–6) with the correct phrasal verb with *run*. Use the correct form.

- Could we just _____ the list of those who signed up for the trip?
- You won't believe who we _____ at the shopping centre yesterday!
- The motorcyclist jumped the red light and ended up _____ the pedestrian.
- Do we have any provisions left, or have we _____ already?
- This lecture will never end! It just keeps _____ for ever.
- She _____ from home at the age of sixteen.

8 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- What's the most exciting journey you've ever been on? What made it exciting?
- What's your dream destination? How would you like to travel there?
- Do you prefer to travel in comfort or do you prefer travelling to be an adventure? Why?

LANGUAGE REVIEW

participles

1 Choose the correct participle form to complete the sentences (1–8).

- 1 Did you see that woman *carrying/carried* a huge backpack?
- 2 We saw a strange man *dressing/dressed* as a gorilla.
- 3 The police will remove and may destroy any luggage *leaving/left* unattended.
- 4 Not *knowing/known* the answer, I remained silent.
- 5 The taxi rank is *locating/located* outside the main terminal building.
- 6 *Growing/Grown* up in a rural area, they had never experienced big-city life.
- 7 Zoe and I sat on our hotel balcony, *watching/watched* the sunset.
- 8 *Having completed/Had completed* his round-the-world tour, he flew back home.

Grammar reference pages 125–126

Grammatical multiple-choice cloze

2 EXAM TASK Read the text. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Coping with TRAFFIC

Many large cities around the world have struggled to keep up with the increase in traffic in recent times. Densely populated areas, growing car ownership, as well as narrow roads ¹ for much lower volumes of traffic all contribute to this. In 1975, Singapore decided to introduce a congestion charge – a fee paid ² drivers entering the most traffic-heavy zones of the city. London introduced a congestion charge in 2003. Public opinion was initially opposed to ³ idea, but people soon became more supportive of the scheme. Despite this, its first decade ⁴ mixed success, and the number of cars in the city fell by only 10%. However, the scheme proved massively profitable, ⁵ allowed the city council to invest in other measures aimed at improving traffic conditions in London. These included cycle lanes, pedestrianized areas and better road surfaces.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------|--------------------|
| 1 A build | B built | C building | D are building |
| 2 A by | B for | C of | D at |
| 3 A the | B an | C such | D some |
| 4 A has been bringing | B was bringing | C brought | D had been brought |
| 5 A who | B which | C what | D that |

Lexical multiple-choice cloze

EXAM STRATEGY

Think of your own answer to complete each gap. Then choose the option that is closest to your idea.

3 EXAM TASK Read the text. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).



The rise of package holidays in the 20th century made us believe that travelling was about jetting off to beach resorts for two weeks of sun, fun and sand. And, more recently, due to the advent of ¹ airlines, it has been a race to tick off experiences and destinations. Books with helpful titles, ² *1000 Wonders of the World*, are bestsellers. Many holidaymakers set out with the ³ of crossing off all the must-see sites they have read about.

When you book a holiday today, the first thing you ⁴ yourself is, *Where shall I go?* But isn't the why and how just as important as the where?

Don't we also go on holiday to ⁵ our batteries and to meet interesting people? As the cost of flying increases and *carbon guilt* sets in, the purpose of travel will ⁶ become more important than ever. This new way of travelling could be described as *deep travel*. It will be about getting under the skin of a place. We will ⁷ real experiences rather than artificial culture packaged up for tourists. It will be about the ⁸ of local character and the detail. It will be about the things that make a place ⁹. It will be as much about the particular smell of a place, for example fresh spices in Turkey, as it is about exploring ¹⁰ shops and restaurants. So get away from the crowds, and see what you can find!

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 A low-charge | B low-hire | C low-cost | D low-price |
| 2 A like | B so | C such | D as |
| 3 A prospect | B end | C scheme | D intention |
| 4 A say | B ask | C question | D tell |
| 5 A remake | B recharge | C refill | D restore |
| 6 A safely | B surely | C firmly | D solidly |
| 7 A search | B attempt | C seek | D hunt |
| 8 A appreciation | B opinion | C regard | D judgment |
| 9 A alone | B independent | C unique | D separate |
| 10 A community | B public | C district | D local |

LISTENING

Multiple-choice (listening for detailed understanding)

- 1 Work in pairs. Read the holiday adverts (A–D). Which holiday would you enjoy most? Why? Compare your ideas.
- 2 Read the questions (1–5) in the exam task. Which holiday (A–D) is it going to be about?
- 3  2.03 Listen to the first part of a conversation between two friends, Abby and Dan, talking about holidays. Then check your answer.

EXAM STRATEGY

- Read the questions and options, and think about different ways of phrasing the same information. Think of synonyms and other ways to rephrase the key information.
- Remember that phrases from all the options may be mentioned in the recording.

- 4 **EXAM TASK**  2.04 Listen to the text. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, or C). You will listen to the text twice.

- 1 According to the advert, what is the aim of eco-tourism?
A to protect endangered animals
B to take care of natural environments
C to help tourists visit remote places
- 2 What's Abby's opinion of working holidays?
A They are dull.
B They are interesting.
C They are educational.
- 3 Which of the following is TRUE?
A Dan wants to go to Scotland by car.
B Abby suggests flying to South America.
C You mustn't use a plane if you go on an eco-holiday.
- 4 What type of meals are provided at the farm?
A takeaway
B vegetarian
C chemical-free
- 5 How would Abby like to spend her holiday?
A stay at home
B go to the seaside
C sunbathe by the pool

- 5 Work in pairs. Imagine that you are planning a two-week summer holiday together. Discuss and try to agree on the following:

- preferred type of holiday
- way to travel
- accommodation
- activities

Use the following expressions from the recording.

Doesn't it sound like a (great/silly) idea?

That sounds really (exciting/boring).

I see what you're saying about ...

And how do you propose ... ?

I was thinking of ...

What's involved?



A Cruises

Cruise your way round the Mediterranean Islands. Stop off in beautiful cities, and dine in luxury in our five-star restaurant.



B Eco-tourism is alive and kicking

Do you want to feel you're helping the planet? Then contact us! We have a whole range of eco-friendly destinations for you and your family.



C Activity holidays on the Red Sea

jet-skiing - bodyboarding - windsurfing

The holiday of a lifetime, an unforgettable experience! For those who enjoy a bit of fun and adventure.



D Sunshine and sand

We are a small travel company offering great deals for beach holidays. We offer package deals to Spain, Italy and Croatia.

Formal letter: making a complaint

1 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 Why do some people choose to stay in a hotel when they're on holiday? Why do others choose to stay in a self-catering apartment?
- 2 What kinds of problems might you have staying in each type of accommodation?

- 3 Which problems would you accept as 'part of life' and which would you complain about to the hotel or apartment owner?
- 4 What would be your reason(s) for complaining?

2 You have been on a walking holiday in the UK with your British friends, Jamie and Anna. Read Jamie's letter to the tour company. Which of these problems does he mention?

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| inexperienced guides | <input type="checkbox"/> | unexpected costs | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| uncomfortable minibus | <input type="checkbox"/> | not enough guides | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| bad food | <input type="checkbox"/> | dirty accommodation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| inaccurate information | <input type="checkbox"/> | rude hotel staff | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to complain about the walking tour that my friends and I went on from 23rd to 30th July with your company. I enclose copies of our receipts for your information.

The first problem we experienced was the sudden departure of one of the guides on the second day of the tour. This was completely understandable as he had a family emergency, but his replacement did not arrive until Day 5. This meant that we had only one guide for three days, and this was insufficient. On Day 4, someone had an accident during our walk, and the guide had to take her to hospital. The rest of us had to continue on to the next hotel, and we got lost on the way. We got there eventually, but it would have been safer if we had had a guide.

Secondly, the walks were much more difficult than expected. They were advertised as 'easy', but we all found them very challenging.

Finally, a couple of the hotels were disappointing because the standard of cleanliness there was low. At the Hill Hotel the carpets in our rooms were dirty and at the Queen's Head Hotel the bathrooms had not been cleaned.

All in all, the tour fell far short of our expectations. I would, therefore, be grateful if you would consider giving us a partial refund, or a discount on a future tour.

I look forward to hearing from you.
Yours faithfully,
Jamie Cooper

3 Read Jamie's letter again and answer the questions.

- 1 Does Jamie communicate clearly what he is unhappy about?
- 2 Does he say what he wants?
- 3 Does he write about anything that is not relevant?
- 4 Which of these words best describes the tone of his letter: *furious*, *quite angry* or *very dissatisfied*?

4 Answer the questions (1–2).

- 1 What is the adjective or verb that these nouns in the letter in exercise 2 come from?
cleanliness _____ expectation _____
departure _____ replacement _____
- 2 You might need to use the nouns of these adjectives in a letter of complaint. What are they?
rude _____ inconvenient _____
hot _____ faulty _____
lazy _____ unreliable _____

EXAM STRATEGY

In the first paragraph say you are writing to complain and what the product or service is that you are complaining about. Use formal language and be polite. Avoid using a tone that is angry or emotional.

5 EXAM TASK While you were on a visit to a friend in the UK, you saw the following advertisement for a coach tour. You and your friend booked places and went. Write a letter of at least 100 words to the manager of the tour company in which you:

- ▶ complain about the coach,
- ▶ describe the problem you had at the hotel,
- ▶ express your feelings about the missed walking tour of Oxford and ask for compensation.

Two-day coach tour of BATH AND OXFORD

BATH

This city tour includes a visit to the Roman Baths, the Royal Crescent and The Circus. Your three-star hotel is only a short distance from the city centre.

OXFORD

A guided walking tour of the colleges, churches and other outstanding buildings gives you a chance to learn about this beautiful and world-famous city.



Writing bank page 154

6 Check your work.

- Have you written about all three points in the task?
- Have you communicated your complaints clearly?
- Have you used appropriate language and tone?
- Have you written at least 100 words?

Conversation

- 1 **Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions about travel and tourism.**
 - 1 How has tourism been recently developed in the region where you come from? If it hasn't, how do you think it could be developed? How would you make this region popular with tourists?
 - 2 Have you travelled to different regions of Ukraine? If so, why did you go? Who did you meet? Were the places as you had imagined them? If you haven't been to other regions, which ones would you like to visit? Why?
 - 3 'Tourism is having a terrible effect on many countries and should be limited.' Do you agree? Why?/Why not?
 - 4 Describe your way of travelling, or the way of someone you know. Do you take a lot of things with you? Do you plan everything carefully in advance? Explain why you do these things.
 - 5 'If we were meant to stay in one place, we would have roots instead of feet.' (Rachel Wolchin) Do you agree? Why?/Why not?
 - 6 Some holiday companies promise to take you 'out of your comfort zone' (do unfamiliar things that you are afraid of). Why do some people want to step out of their comfort zone on holiday? Would you want to? Why?/Why not?

Debate

- 2 **Work in pairs. Read the statement and the points in the list and have a debate.**
Decide if you are going to argue for or against the statement. If you argue for it, you are Student A. If you argue against it, you are Student B. Both Student A and Student B should make notes for each point in the list about what you are going to say and what your opponent might say. Make notes about what you will say in reply to your opponent.

Student A: Begin the debate with one point.

Student B: Respond with an argument against Student A's point.

Student A: Respond by saying something that supports your view. Continue until you have discussed the three points in the list.

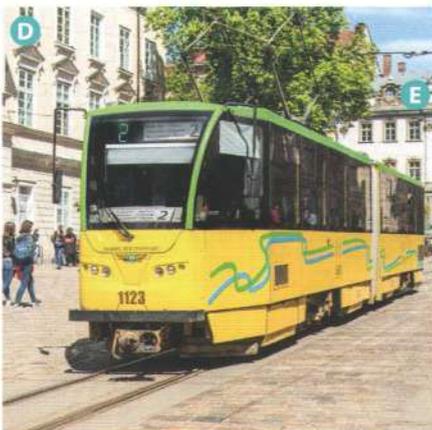
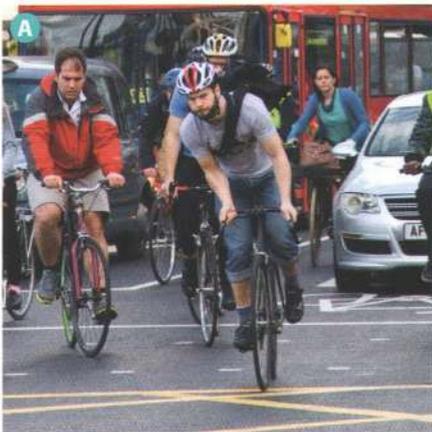
Low-cost airlines do more harm than good.

- increased travel opportunities
- the social impact on tourist destinations
- economic consequences

Speaking bank: debate ideas page 144

Picture description

- 3 **Work in pairs. Look at the pictures (A–F) of different methods of commuting. Take turns to compare the pictures and say what you think about the advantages and disadvantages of each method.**



LISTENING

True/false

EXAM STRATEGY

Statements in the exam task may use different words to express the same ideas as in the recording.

1 **2.05** Listen to the first part of a recording about a national park and decide if the statement is true or false.

T F

1 Cody will give visitors advice on staying out of danger. ___ ___

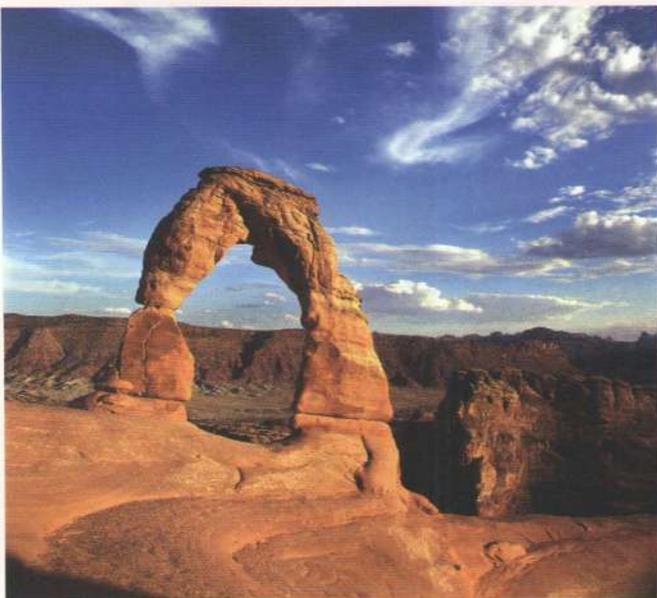
2 What words does Beth use? Complete the sentence with words you hear in the text.

1 Cody will take you through some of the _____.

3 **EXAM TASK 2.06** Listen to the text. For statements (1-5) choose T if the statement is true according to the text, F if it is false. You will listen to the text twice.

T F

- 1 The two rivers are called the Colorado River and the Snake River. ___ ___
- 2 It occasionally rains in the park. ___ ___
- 3 Some cowboys settled permanently here. ___ ___
- 4 It is possible to see parts of ancient buildings. ___ ___
- 5 Kangaroo rats don't need water to stay alive. ___ ___



USE OF ENGLISH

Lexical multiple-choice cloze

4 **EXAM TASK** Read the text. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

A health crisis is coming

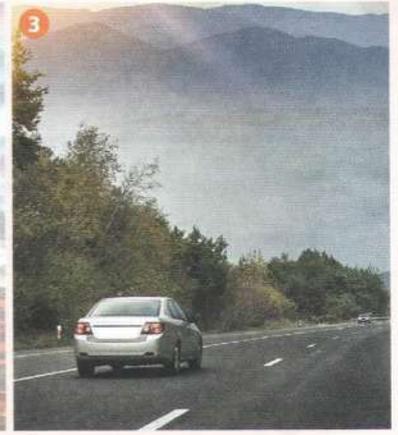
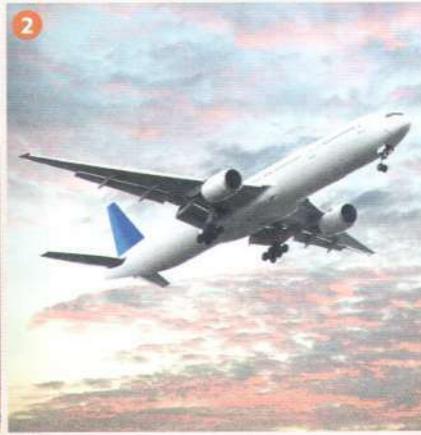
A new problem has arisen recently, in connection with Western healthcare and treatments. The world is entering an antibiotic crisis, which could make routine operations impossible and make a scratched knee ¹___ fatal, the head of the World Health Organization has claimed. Every antibiotic ever developed is now at ²___ of becoming useless. This could ³___ in a return to the past - to the times before Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin. The ⁴___ problem has been caused by our misuse of antibiotics. One reason is that many people ⁵___ to finish their course of antibiotics. This can enable the bacteria to grow and ⁶___ back - attacking the antibiotic when it is used again. What's more, the number of new antibiotics that have been developed ⁷___ the 1980s has declined. This is primarily because they are not ⁸___ types of medicine to invest in. Governments need to do something ⁹___ this. They should offer financial ¹⁰___ to encourage companies to work in this area. Unless action is taken, the situation can only get worse.



- 1 A potentially B thoughtfully C imaginably D likely
- 2 A chance B danger C risk D threat
- 3 A cause B result C contribute D produce
- 4 A actual B modern C current D latest
- 5 A fail B ignore C miss D avoid
- 6 A combat B struggle C challenge D fight
- 7 A since B for C during D meanwhile
- 8 A fulfilling B profitable C rewarding D paying
- 9 A with B around C for D about
- 10 A foundation B support C saving D donation

READING

Gapped text



5 Look at the pictures (1–3) and answer the questions about ways of travelling.

- 1 Which is the most comfortable for travelling long distances? Why?
- 2 Which allows you to get to know a country better? Why?

6 **EXAM TASK** Read the text. Choose from (A–H) the phrase which best fits each space (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

- A wherever they were
- B when we were able to
- C when at the age of sixteen
- D whatever they felt like doing
- E but we had invited them to come
- F which was their home for the entire trip
- G where they took a boat to South America
- H but we didn't have a completely fixed plan

THE TRIP OF A LIFETIME

Can you imagine leaving your home, friends and school for 18 months to travel the world with your family? This is exactly what Jack Clarke did in July 2005, ¹_____ he set off from his home in London with his parents and brothers, George, twelve, Nick, seven, and his sister Molly, nine.

Instead of flying between locations, they drove in a specially converted coach ²_____. Jack's father had designed and built the interior of the coach, which included six beds at its rear, and four desks at the front where the children could study. The desks were hooked up to an Internet connection so that the children could access an online learning programme ³_____.

During their trip, they travelled through Europe and down the east coast of Africa to South Africa, ⁴_____. They drove up through the Americas and Canada, took a boat to Australia and then headed home via Thailand and India.

WRITING

Letter of complaint

EXAM STRATEGY

Learn some useful phrases that you can use in a letter of complaint:

- *I am writing to complain about a product that I bought in your shop.*
- *I would be grateful if you would give me a full refund/exchange it for a new one.*
- *I would appreciate it if you could send me the instructions/the missing part.*
- *I am enclosing the watch together with the receipt.*

7 **EXAM TASK** You have just come back from a package holiday. Unfortunately, you were not happy with it. Write a letter of complaint to the travel agency in which you:

- ▶ describe where you went and when,
- ▶ give a reason for your complaint,
- ▶ say what compensation you expect.

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information. Start your letter in an appropriate way.

Jack said, 'It was the most amazing experience. We had all made a list of the places we wanted to see, ⁵_____ – if we really liked somewhere, we stayed there longer. Some people were concerned about our education, but our parents taught us themselves and they incorporated our travel experiences into lessons. So dealing with foreign money was part of maths, we learned lots of foreign languages and you couldn't have better history and geography lessons than actually seeing these places first-hand.'

'The hardest part of the trip,' he continued, 'was not being able to see our friends for 18 months, ⁶_____ to visit us in different places. Two or three friends took us up on that offer, which was brilliant.'

VOCABULARY

1 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 How do you prefer to spend your free time: a) on your own, b) with one person or c) with a group of people? Why?
- 2 What kind of activities do you most enjoy doing in your free time? Why do you enjoy them?

Media and the press

2 Choose the correct word from the pair of given words to complete sentences a and b.

- 1 *channel/studio*
 - a CNN was the first television _____ dedicated to broadcasting twenty-four hours of news.
 - b News programmes are produced in a TV _____ equipped for recording and broadcasting.
- 2 *vlogs/podcasts*
 - a I download news _____ so I can listen to them anywhere.
 - b Online video diaries are also known as _____.
- 3 *online gaming/social networks*
 - a _____ enable people to keep in touch with friends from anywhere in the world.
 - b With _____, there are always people to play against.
- 4 *streaming/broadcasting*
 - a We will be _____ the match live on national TV.
 - b Internet video _____ allows TV programmes to be distributed over a computer network.
- 5 *headline/breaking*
 - a We're interrupting our programme for _____ news about an earthquake in Japan.
 - b Have you read this _____ about the royal family?
- 6 *report/interview*
 - a Here is the latest _____ on the unfolding events from our special correspondent.
 - b A Hollywood star will talk about his childhood memories in an exclusive _____ tonight.

3 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 What's your main source for the latest news?
- 2 What forms of entertainment do you enjoy online? What do you like about them?
- 3 Do you prefer to watch films in the cinema, or stream them to a TV or mobile device? Why?

Film

4 Complete the questions (1–10) with the correct words from the box.

awards cast dubbed plot rating sequels
soundtrack special effects subtitles trailer

- 1 Does the _____ need to be straightforward for you to enjoy a film?
- 2 When was the last time you watched a foreign language film with _____? Where was the film made?
- 3 Can you think of any series where the _____ have been better than the original film?
- 4 How does using a(n) _____ system help parents choose suitable films for their children?
- 5 How often do you choose a film based only on who's in the _____?
- 6 How do _____ such as the Oscars influence the popularity of a film, if at all?
- 7 Does it spoil your enjoyment of a film if it is _____ from the original language into your own? Why?/Why not?
- 8 Do _____ distract from the story or do they improve it? Why?/Why not?
- 9 Have you ever bought the _____ for a film? If so, what did you enjoy about the music?
- 10 Are there times where you've felt that seeing the _____ has spoiled your enjoyment of the film itself?

5 Work in pairs. Choose five questions from exercise 4. Ask and answer them.



Performing arts: theatre and music

9 Complete the sentences about theatre (1–8) with people from the box.

choreographer composer conductor critic
director principal dancer prompter stage hand

- 1 A _____ designs dance steps and physical movements.
- 2 A _____ leads an orchestra.
- 3 A _____ writes music.
- 4 A _____ plays leading roles in a company.
- 5 A _____ installs, sets and moves props on stage.
- 6 A _____ helps actors remember their lines.
- 7 A _____ gives actors instructions about their roles.
- 8 A _____ writes reviews about performances.

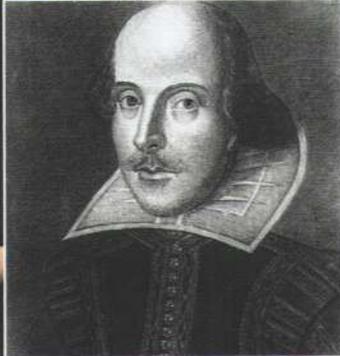
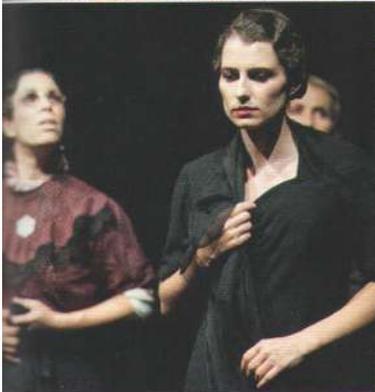
10 Choose the answer that is true for you, or write your own answer. Then, compare your ideas in pairs, and give reasons for your answers.

- 1 The musical genre I enjoy most is *classical/rock/hip-hop/jazz/folk/EDM/world music/_____*.
- 2 My favourite musical instrument is the *guitar/saxophone/violin/piano/bass/_____*.
- 3 I prefer to listen to music *live in concert/with headphones on my mobile phone or computer/at festivals/_____*.
- 4 My favourite music artist is _____.

11 Work in pairs. Take turns to answer the questions.

- 1 How can you decide whether a news source is reliable?
- 2 What do you think people find appealing about video games and online gaming?
- 3 How often do you download music, films or books from the Internet? Should people pay to do this? Why?/Why not?

- 4 Which authors are popular with your generation? Why are they more popular than others?
- 5 How important is art and music education for children today? Do you think schools should put more emphasis on teaching art and music? Why?/Why not?
- 6 What emotions does watching a stage performance (theatre or music) provoke in its viewers? How do you usually feel when you watch a live performance?



Creative arts: literature and art

6 Look at the four pictures. Which of the words from the box in exercise 7 are they associated with? Can you think of a famous example for each kind of artist (1–8)?

sculptor: Michelangelo
painter: ...

7 Match the artists (1–8) with their work from the box. You can use some of the words twice.

autobiography bridge comedy fresco novel ode
portrait relief snapshot sonnet statue stencil
tag tower tragedy

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 sculptor | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 2 painter | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 3 architect | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 4 author | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 5 poet | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 6 playwright | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 7 graffiti artist | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 8 photographer | _____ | _____ | _____ |

8 Work in pairs. Choose your favourite work of art or literature and describe it to your partner. Use the adjectives from the box to help you and include information about the questions below.

articulate bold controversial conversational
discursive fluent geometric lyrical mediocre
monochrome naturalistic negative phenomenal
positive revolutionary rhetorical satirical
sensational subtle surreal wordy

- What appeals to you about this particular work?
- How did you discover it?
- Do you like this type of work in general? Why?/Why not?

Gapped text

1 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 Can you think of any authors who became successful at a young age? What was the first work they became famous for? How old were they when they wrote it?
- 2 What makes it difficult for young authors to get their work published?

2 Quickly read the article about a young author and decide what type of story (a, b, c or d) she wrote.

- a short story
- b memoir
- c novel
- d autobiography

EXAM STRATEGY

- Read the whole text first, ignoring the gaps, to understand what it is about.
- Analyse the sentences before and after the gaps and think about what information is missing. Then read the phrases in the exam task and try to find reference words which link them with other parts of the text.

3 EXAM TASK Read the text. Choose from (A–H) the phrase which best fits each space (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

- A having been educated in England from an early age
- B several more novels and a collection of short stories
- C managed to find the time to write two stage plays
- D while settling in a new country had a big impact
- E her own childhood experiences
- F including New York, Paris, Budapest and Berlin
- G she was studying for her A-level exams
- H moving to a different country brings with it its own difficulties

Words in context

4 Find the highlighted words in the article, and match them with the words and phrases (1–8) which have a similar meaning.

- 1 conflicts _____
- 2 leading character _____
- 3 praise _____
- 4 accomplishment _____
- 5 focuses _____
- 6 become known _____
- 7 source for ideas _____
- 8 passionately _____

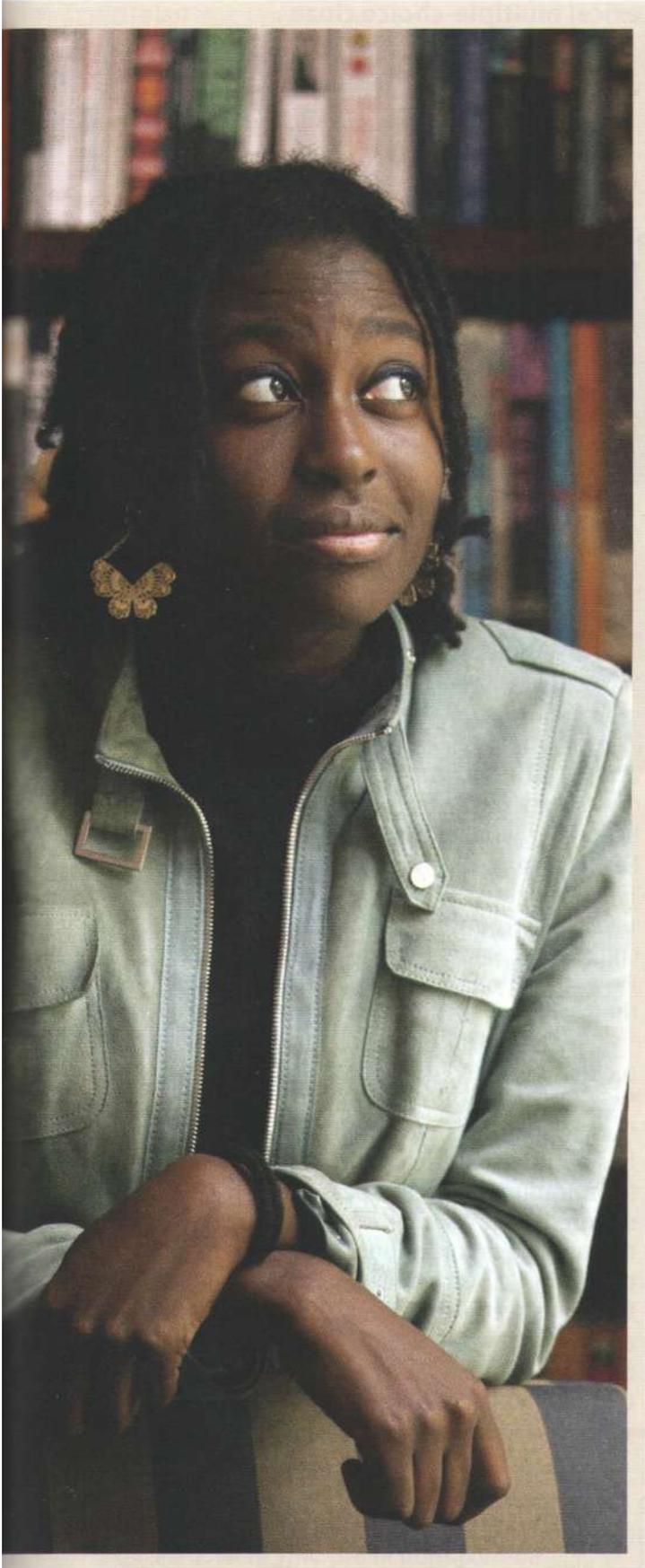
The ICARUS Girl

When Helen Oyeyemi sent twenty pages of writing to a literary agent, no one imagined that seven weeks later she would have completed her first novel and signed a £400,000 book deal with an international publisher. Her **feat** is all the more amazing since ¹_____ at the same time.

Helen was born in 1984 in Nigeria and moved to south London when she was four years old. However, it hasn't been an easy road to success for Helen. Her idea for the book came partly from ²_____ and partly from her imagination. The richly-textured ghost story **centres around** a girl called Jess whose twin dies at birth. Jess moves to England from Nigeria, and the events which **unfold** show how Jess's own culture **clashes** with her new culture in England. As in Helen's own life, ³_____.

After her first book, *The Icarus Girl*, was released to critical **acclaim** in 2005, Helen went on to study social and political sciences at Cambridge University. Despite being busy with her college studies, she also ⁴_____, which her fellow students performed to glowing reviews. Although at the time she **vehemently** denied having any plans to become a full-time writer, she has, since then, published ⁵_____. Her works often focus on female **protagonists** finding their way in an often hostile world.

Having lived in various places around the world, ⁶_____, Helen finally settled in Prague in 2014. She continues writing and publishing to this day. Her style has sometimes been compared to that of Edgar Allan Poe and Emily Dickinson – authors that Helen herself acknowledges as her key sources of **inspiration**.



5 Complete the sentences (1–8) with your answers from exercise 4. Use the correct form of each word or phrase.

- 1 My _____ for painting always comes from nature.
- 2 In the final scene, two armies _____ on a battlefield.
- 3 The plot gradually _____, and everything became clear.
- 4 The novel's main _____ is an unhappy detective.
- 5 Our school orchestra achieved an amazing _____ by winning the contest!
- 6 *The Lord Of The Rings* saga _____ a mission to save the world from evil forces.
- 7 This movement won _____ for its brave position on race equality.
- 8 He _____ denied the accusations made against him.

Using *since* to connect ideas

6 Find and underline two examples of *since* in the article. Match the examples to the uses.

- 1 first paragraph _____
 - 2 third paragraph _____
- a expressing the reason for a claim
 b indicating the starting point of a period of time in the past

7 Identify the use of *since* (a or b) in the sentences (1–4).

- 1 I've loved you since the day we met. _____
- 2 I believe you since you've always been my friend. _____
- 3 You had to take the blame since it was your responsibility. _____
- 4 You've not been the same since it became your responsibility. _____

8 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 Which literary character do you feel is closest to your own life experience? Why?
- 2 Which book has had the most profound influence on you? Why do you think it has been so influential?

LANGUAGE REVIEW

past modals

1 Complete the sentences. Use *must, can't, might, should, or needn't + have* and the correct form of the verb in brackets. Use each modal only once.

- They _____ (meet) Mark yesterday. He's on holiday at the moment.
- You _____ (learn) the entire poem! We were only asked to memorize one verse.
- The cause of Beethoven's deafness is unknown, but it _____ (be) a complication of Paget's disease.
- My sister used to play this song over and over again. She _____ (like) it a lot.
- Jenny _____ (switch) off the lights before she went to bed. It's a waste of electricity.

Grammar reference pages 126–128

Grammatical multiple-choice cloze

2 EXAM TASK Read the text. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

A photo exhibition

When photographer Michael Peto died in 1970, he left a collection of 130,000 prints and negatives to the University of Dundee. While archiving the collection a few years ago, the university ¹_____ more than 400 photographs of The Beatles. The photos were taken during the period around the filming of *Help!* and none of ²_____ had been seen in public before. The collection shows the Fab Four at ³_____ peak of their success. Additionally, Peto's pictures of everyday scenes from 1960s England ⁴_____ the band in social and historical context for visitors. His photos are known for their ⁵_____ and emotional quality. Peto photographed other famous people as well, including several British prime ministers and artists.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 A was discovered | B discovering |
| C discovered | D was discovering |
| 2 A them | B that |
| C those | D they |
| 3 A a | B some |
| C the | D their |
| 4 A to put | B be put |
| C have been put | D put |
| 5 A truthful | B true |
| C truthfully | D truthfulness |

Lexical multiple-choice cloze

EXAM STRATEGY

- In this type of task, the incorrect options could often be used to express the same meaning, but in a different structure.
- Make sure your answer is correct in the given context.

3 EXAM TASK Read the text. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).



The Edinburgh Fringe began when eight theatre companies turned up uninvited to the first Edinburgh International Festival in 1947 and arranged their own ¹_____. It might have turned out to be a one-off episode, but it ended up becoming what is now ²_____ as the Edinburgh Festival Fringe, famous around the world. The Fringe takes ³_____ every August, alongside several other cultural festivals, and they are collectively known as the Edinburgh Festival. However, the Fringe is by ⁴_____ the largest of them all, and certainly the best known. It mostly ⁵_____ events from the performing arts including theatre, comedy, music and dance. There is no ⁶_____ for the acts to audition. The Fringe is ⁷_____ to include anyone with a story to tell who has a place to perform it in. Productions ⁸_____ from traditional Shakespeare plays to circus, children's shows, opera and musicals. You have to buy tickets for indoor performances, but there are ⁹_____ street shows on Edinburgh's most famous street – the Royal Mile – that you can enjoy for free. More than 30,000 ¹⁰_____ from all over the world come to perform. And almost two million people come to watch!

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 A concert | B venue | C event | D play |
| 2 A reported | B broadcast | C published | D known |
| 3 A place | B scene | C spot | D site |
| 4 A high | B far | C way | D long |
| 5 A pulls | B absorbs | C engages | D attracts |
| 6 A demand | B wish | C need | D want |
| 7 A amused | B satisfied | C happy | D content |
| 8 A run | B pass | C reach | D range |
| 9 A besides | B also | C further | D as well |
| 10 A acts | B displays | C stages | D dramas |

LISTENING

True/false

1 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

What's your hobby? How did you start doing it?
What do you enjoy most about it? Why?



EXAM STRATEGY

- Read the statements carefully before you listen to the recording so that you know what information you should listen for.
- Do not try to answer the questions using your own ideas – remember that sentences are true only if they express the same ideas as stated in the recording.
- On the first listening, try to identify the parts of the recording that contain the relevant information. On the second listening, pay closer attention to details.

2 You will hear the first part of a recording about leisure activities. Before you listen, read the sentences (1–3) and try to predict if they are true or false.

- | | T | F |
|---|-----|-----|
| 1 Spending your free time in a creative way is tiring. | ___ | ___ |
| 2 You should do exercise that gives your mind a rest. | ___ | ___ |
| 3 If you change your routine, keep it secret from your friends. | ___ | ___ |

3 2.07 Listen and check your ideas from exercise 2. Were your predictions correct?

4 **EXAM TASK** 2.08 Listen to the text. For statements (1–5) choose T if the statement is true according to the text, F if it is false. You will listen to the text twice.

- | | T | F |
|---|-----|-----|
| 1 Learning a language is as beneficial as reading. | ___ | ___ |
| 2 Exercising every day will wear you out. | ___ | ___ |
| 3 You should carefully choose what you want to watch on TV. | ___ | ___ |
| 4 Your hobby should be similar to what you do at work. | ___ | ___ |
| 5 One third of your time is usually wasted. | ___ | ___ |

5 The speaker gives several pieces of advice about using leisure time. Look at the phrases and try to recall the advice you heard.

- anything / brain active / distinct from

- regular / boost / help you to relax

- pick out / favourite / switch / more constructive

- choose / different from your job

6 2.08 Listen again to check if you have recalled the advice correctly.

7 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- Do you agree with the speaker's suggestions? Why?/Why not?
- Are you happy with the way you use your free time?
- What advice would you give to someone about how to use their free time?



Informal email: making an invitation

1 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.



- 1 What cultural events do you go to? Who do you go with? How far are you prepared to travel?
- 2 How do you find out what's on?
- 3 What event have you been to that you really enjoyed? What did you like about it?
- 4 Is there something that you really want to go to? What is it? Why do you want to go?

2 Read the email and discuss the questions (1–3).

- 1 What do you think the relationship between Clare and Maddy is?
- 2 In which paragraph does Maddy ...
 - invite Clare to something? _____
 - describe a past event? _____
 - recommend Clare does something? _____
 - express her opinions? _____
 - tell Clare that she understands her? _____
- 3 What tells you that this email is written in an informal style?

Hi Clare,

(1) How are you? I hope you had a good time on Friday. It was a shame you couldn't come to the play, but of course you had to go to your brother's graduation.

(2) Would you like to come to another play some time soon? *Julius Caesar* is on next month and I know how passionate you are about Shakespeare! The company that's doing it is great. Their director is famous for her productions of Shakespeare because they really bring the plays to life. I saw their *Macbeth* last year and thought it was stunning! If *Julius Caesar* is like that, you'll love it!

(3) Have a look online and if you'd like to go, let me know, and we can arrange a date.

(4) See you soon,
Maddy

3 Complete the sentences (1–6) with the prepositions from the box.

about at for of to with

- 1 This music and arts venue is typical _____ venues built in the 1990s.
- 2 He's well known _____ his controversial performances.
- 3 If you're crazy _____ ballet, you must come to this production of *Swan Lake*.
- 4 She's brilliant _____ relating to the audience.
- 5 I was very impressed _____ his last film.
- 6 This song is very similar _____ the one we were listening to earlier.

EXAM STRATEGY

- Make your writing interesting by using a variety of adjectives.
- If the adjective is followed by a preposition and a noun, make sure you use the correct preposition.
- In this task, use adjectives that express approval. For example: *stunning, memorable, exceptional, impressive*.

4 EXAM TASK You are staying in Exeter in the UK and you have received this email from one of your British friends. Write an email of at least 100 words in which you:

- ▶ tell Tom that you understand why he couldn't come to the concert with you,
- ▶ suggest another concert you could go to together,
- ▶ explain your reasons for suggesting this concert.

I'm sorry I couldn't come to the concert on Saturday and had to cancel at the last minute. I had a horrible cold and had to stay in bed all weekend! I was really disappointed not to go and very sorry to let you down. I hope you had a good time.

It would be great if we could get tickets for something else though. Is there anything good on in the next couple of weeks? Let me know if there's anything you fancy seeing.

Tom

Writing bank pages 146–147

5 Check your work.

- Have you written about all three points in the task?
- Have you used a variety of adjectives that express approval?
- Have you checked your work for grammar, vocabulary and spelling mistakes?
- Have you written at least 100 words?

SPEAKING

Conversation

1 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions about museums and art galleries.

- 1 Describe an exhibition that you have been to or read about. What was it about? Why did you see it or read about it? What is your opinion of it?
- 2 If a foreign visitor came to stay with you, which museums and art galleries would you recommend they visited? Why?
- 3 'The average time spent looking at a piece in a museum is between 15 and 30 seconds. This is far too short.' Do you agree? Why?/Why not?
- 4 What would make you go to museums and art galleries more often? Or would you be happy if you could view everything in their collections online?
- 5 If there are interactive activities available at a museum, do you try them? Why?/Why not?
- 6 What objects of today's society would you put into an imaginary museum for people a hundred years from now. Why?



Debate

2 Work in pairs. Read the statement and the points in the list and have a debate.

Decide if you are going to argue for or against the statement. If you argue for it, you are Student A. If you argue against it, you are Student B. Both Student A and Student B should make notes for each point in the list about what you are going to say and what your opponent might say. Make notes about what you will say in reply to your opponent.

Student A: Begin the debate with one point.

Student B: Respond with an argument against Student A's point.

Student A: Respond by saying something that supports your view. Continue until you have discussed the three points in the list.

Spending a lot of our free time on the Internet is bad for us.

- relationships with others
- creativity
- finding information



Speaking bank: debate ideas page 144

Picture description

3 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures (A–E) of types of mass media. Take turns to compare them and say how they affect people today.

