

Destination **B1**

Grammar &
Vocabulary **with Answer Key**



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EGE *xpert*

ОГЭ Устная
Часть
- Задание 3 -

Новые
МОНОЛОГИ
!

*[http://oge.fipi.ru/os/xmodules/qprint/index.php?
theme_guid=6AE467806D39AABB4E933C01D
8EB127E&proj_guid=8BBD5C99F3789812
964AB11955663](http://oge.fipi.ru/os/xmodules/qprint/index.php?theme_guid=6AE467806D39AABB4E933C01D8EB127E&proj_guid=8BBD5C99F3789812964AB11955663)*





**ask 2. You are going to take part in a telephone survey. You have to answer six questions. Give full answers to the questions.
Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.**

p.9



**ask 2. You are going to take part in a telephone survey. You have to answer six questions. Give full answers to the questions.
Remember that you have 40 seconds to answer each question.**

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Task 3. You are going to give a talk about your school holidays. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10–12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- when you have school holidays;
- what school holidays you would make longer, and why;
- what you enjoy doing during your school holidays;
- what your attitude to school holidays is.

You have to talk continuously.

Preparation



Topical Vocabulary

- 1) school breaks — школьные каникулы
- 2) to gather new strength — собирать новые силы
- 3) to revise the material learnt — повторять изученный материал
- 4) spend time out in the open air — проводить время на открытом воздухе

- 5) to leave town for the country — уезжать за город
- 6) to sunbathe on the beach ['sʌnbæiθ] — загорать на пляже
- 7) to go to the seaside — ездить на морское побережье
- 8) to listen to the murmur of the sea — слушать шум прибоя
- 9) to dine out — обедать не дома (в ресторане, в гостях)
- 10) to go roller-skating — кататься на роликах
- 11) Indian summer — бабье лето, золотая осень
- 12) to go skating — кататься на коньках
- 13) to go skiing — кататься на лыжи
- 14) to go sledding — кататься на санках
- 15) to play snowballs — играть в снежки

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- 16) to make a snowman — лепить снеговика
- 17) snowdrop — подснежник
- 18) tulip — тюльпан
- 19) sunshine — солнечный свет
- 20) lake — озеро

School holidays

Undoubtedly, all schoolchildren are so eagerly waiting for their holidays to come. In Russia school holidays, or as they are called school breaks, occur four times a year: in spring, in autumn, in winter and in summer. It is a brilliant opportunity to take some rest from your studies, to gather new strength and to revise the material learnt.

The summer vacation is the longest break in the school year. So, in Russia schoolchildren usually have 3 months break from school during summer. This starts in June and ends in the end of August. Summer vacations always revive the best memories in our mind. It is the time for travelling, fun and pleasure. People usually spend much time out in the open air as the weather is fine. Sometimes they leave town for the country and have a wonderful time there swimming, sunbathing and playing different games. Most people go to the seaside and recharge their energy for the whole year. As far as I am concerned, I like to catch beautiful sunsets at the beach, look at the stars and listen to the murmur of the sea waves. If I stay in Rostov, I meet my friends and we try to arrange something interesting. We often go to the movies and concerts, dine out at the open-air cafes and go roller-skating.

The autumn vacation usually lasts for a week. Schoolchildren usually spend most of their time at home because the weather is usually cold and rainy. They play computer games, watch TV, read books or listen to music. But if it is "Indian summer", people enjoy warm and quiet weather. In this case one can walk in the park and admire the colorful beauty of autumn leaves.

The winter holidays are always much fun. Winter is a good time for skating, skiing and sledding. Children like to play snowballs or make a snowman. Besides, on the 31st of December Russian people see the old year out and see the New Year in. So, New Year's Eve is a very busy time. People attack shops stuffing their bags with presents for their relatives and friends. All shops are nicely decorated with toys, tinsel and garlands, and everywhere you can feel the spirit of the holiday. As far as I am concerned, I usually celebrate this holiday with my family and friends. On the 1st of January we usually come to see our relatives. We sing karaoke and dance.

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about your school. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10–12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- what you like about your school most of all;
- how many lessons a day you usually have;
- what school subjects you have chosen for your exams, and why;
- what your attitude to the number of subjects you have to learn is.

You have to talk continuously.

Recording



7 **Task 3. You are going to give a talk about your school. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10–12 sentences).**

Remember to say:

- what your typical school day is like;
- what subjects at school you find most useful for your future, and why;
- what you are going to do when you leave school;
- what your attitude to school life is.

You have to talk continuously.

Recording

To begin with I'd like to say that at present, I'm a ninth grade student at a secondary School. As far as I concerned I'm a diligent student.

As for my school day, my classes always start At 8.00 am and end at around 2pm. Usually,

I have 6 or 7 lessons. We study a lot of subjects but for me, the most useful is English. Moreover, I consider

English one of the most popular and widespread languages/subjects in the world.

Besides these skills will help me in future.

Because in two years, I'm going to finish School and aim to enter the university and

To became a famous interpreter, to earn a lot of money and of course to travel a lot



Topical Vocabulary

- 1) ninth-grade student — девятиклассник
- 2) compulsory [kəm'pʌls(ə)pi] — обязательный
- 3) to drop out — бросать (учебу, работу)
- 4) diligent student ['dɪlɪdʒ(ə)nt] — прилежный, старательный ученик

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- 5) to get acquainted with somebody [get ə'kweɪntɪd] — познакомиться с кем-либо
- 6) to acquire [ə'kwaɪə] a skill — приобретать умение, приобретать навык
- 7) school-leaving party — выпускной вечер в школе
- 8) to pretend [prɪ'tend] — притворяться, делать вид
- 9) well-educated [wel'edʒukeɪtɪd] — хорошо образованный
- 10) qualified ['kwɒlɪfaɪd] — квалифицированный, компетентный, сведущий
- 11) Chemistry ['kemɪstri] — химия
- 12) Biology [baɪ'ɒlədʒɪ] — биология
- 13) Geography [dʒɪ'ɒgrəfi] — география
- 14) Physical Training ['fɪzɪk(ə)l 'treɪnɪŋ] — гимнастика, физкультура
- 15) educated ['edʒəkeɪtɪd] — образованный
- 16) to make up dialogues — составлять диалоги
- 17) to make somebody up — гримировать кого-либо
- 18) conversational [,kɒnvə'seɪʃ(ə)n(ə)l] — разговорный
- 19) to stage [steɪdʒ] — ставить пьесу
- 20) script — сценарий
- 21) to rehearse [rɪ'hɜ:s] — репетировать
- 22) assembly hall [ə'sembli hɔ:l] — актовый зал
- 23) to win a storm of applause [ə'plɔ:z] — срывать шквал аплодисментов
- 24) well-equipped [welɪ'kwɪpɪd] — хорошо оборудованный
- 25) canteen [kæn'ti:n] — буфет, столовая (в школе)
- 26) staff room [stɑ:fru:m] — учительская
- 27) karate [kə'rɑ:tɪ] — каратэ
- 28) emotional release [rɪ'li:s] — эмоциональная разрядка
- 29) united [ju:'naɪtɪd] — дружный
- 30) heedful ['hi:df(ə)l] of others' needs — чуткий, отзывчивый к нуждам других
- 31) to become intimate ['ɪntɪmət] with somebody — сближаться с кем-либо
- 32) intimate friend — близкий друг
- 33) to have much in common — иметь много общего
- 34) break [breɪk] — перемена (в школе)

My school life

At present I am a ninth-grade student at a secondary school in Rostov-on-Don. I would like to tell you about my school which plays an important role in my life. In Russia all students traditionally go to school at the age of six or seven. The period of studies generally lasts for eleven years. However, the education in Russia is compulsory for all citizens up to the ninth grade. Afterwards some ninth-grade students drop out and leave their school for a college, while others, who don't have any progress at school, give up studies and start working. As far as I am concerned, I am a diligent student. In two years I am planning to finish the eleventh grade and then aim at getting a higher education. Frankly speaking, I don't want to leave my school. All my sweet and childhood memories are connected with my school. Here I got acquainted with my faithful friends, learned how to develop into a person and acquired my first writing and reading skills. When I leave school, I will definitely miss my teachers and friends.

But now I don't want to think about my school-leaving party. I am just pretending it won't happen in the nearest future. So, our classes usually begin at 8 a.m. and end at around 2 p.m. As a rule we have six lessons a day. In my school there many teachers and all of them are well-educated and qualified. They teach us different subjects, such as English, German, Russian, Literature, Geography, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Physical Training and Music. My favorite subject is English. It is one of the most popular and widespread languages in the world. In my opinion, every educated person should learn it. On our English classes we translate different texts, write essays, listen to tapes and make up some conversational dialogues. Sometimes we stage a musical or a show in English. It is so fascinating! Our teacher makes all students up and chooses appropriate costumes for them. We learn our scripts by heart and rehearse day and night. When all preparations are behind, we invite our relatives and teachers in our assembly hall and do our best to win a storm of applause.

Task 3. You are going to give a talk about school homework. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10–12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- how long it takes you to do your homework;
- what subject you usually start with, and why;
- whether schoolchildren should be given more or less homework, and why;
- what your attitude to school homework is.

You have to talk continuously.

Recording



Task 3. You are going to give a talk about your school. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10–12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- what you like most about your school;
- what weekday you find the most difficult, and why;
- what you would like to change in your school life;
- what your attitude to your school life is.

You have to talk continuously.



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Task 3. You are going to give a talk about your school. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10–12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- what your typical school day is like;
- what your favourite subject is, and why;
- what you like most about your school;
- what your attitude to your school life is.

You have to talk continuously.

Recording



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Task 3. You are going to give a talk about your school. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10–12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- what you like most about your school;
- what weekday you find the most difficult, and why;
- what you would like to change in your school life;
- what your attitude to your school life is.

You have to talk continuously.

Preparation



▶ Page 148 Writing bank
An article

Read the task below and answer the questions.

- 1 What do you need to write?
- 2 What information do you need to include?

You see this advert for a writing competition.

Articles wanted!

What makes a great school?

Is it the people who work there, the facilities or something else?

What sort of clubs and activities should a great school offer?

The best article will win a laptop.

Write your article.

Make a list of things that make a great school.

teachers, facilities . . .

Complete the mind map with your ideas from Exercise 2. Add reasons. You may need to add some more shapes and lines to the map.



- 4 Read Charlotte's answer below. Does she have any of your ideas from Exercise 3?

What makes a great school?

In my opinion, in a great school, the students enjoy being there because the teachers teach well and they learn new things every day.

The classrooms are large and bright and there is enough space for everyone. When we were at primary school, we didn't use to start class until 9 o'clock. I believe that a later start to the day is better.

I also feel that a great school needs a wide variety of school clubs. In some schools, students can do interesting things like making films, blogs and music, while in my school, we can only choose between football and basketball.



- 5 Look at the questions. Can you answer 'yes' to all of them for Charlotte's answer?

- 1 Does the article include all the information for the task?
- 2 Is the answer written in paragraphs?
- 3 Are the ideas connected with words *like* and, *because* and *while*?

- Read the instructions and the text in the task. Decide what information you need to include.
- Think about the topic and your reader. Note down some ideas and decide how many paragraphs you will write.
- Make a plan for each paragraph. Then write your article.



- 6 Write your article in about 100 words. Use your ideas from Exercise 3.
- 7 When you are ready, use the questions from Exercise 5 to check your writing. If you can answer 'yes' to all the questions, it is probably a good answer.

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Task 3. You are going to give a talk about learning foreign languages. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10–12 sentences).

Remember to say:

- why lots of people learn foreign languages nowadays;
- why you have chosen to do the English exam this year;
- what you did to prepare for your English exam;
- what your attitude to learning foreign languages is.

You have to talk continuously.

Recording



Topical Vocabulary

- 1) to achieve [ə'tʃi:v] — добиваться, достигать
- 2) to broaden horizons — расширять кругозор
- 3) diversity [daɪ'vɜ:sɪti] — многообразие, разнообразие; различие
- 4) fluently ['flu:əntli] — бегло (о речи)
- 5) to be fluent in — бегло / свободно говорить на (каком-либо языке)
- 6) fluency in a foreign language — свободное владение иностранным языком
- 7) highly-paid job — высокооплачиваемая работа
- 8) language skills — языковые навыки, владение языками
- 9) to master — овладевать, усваивать; достичь вершин мастерства в чем-либо
- 10) to feel at home — свободно / хорошо разбираться в чем-либо; чувствовать себя как дома
- 11) when it comes to — когда речь заходит о чем-либо
- 12) essential [ɪ'sen(t)ʃ(ə)l] — необходимый, важнейший
- 13) breathtaking ['breθ,teɪkɪŋ] — захватывающий, умопомрачительный, изумительный
- 14) to explore [ɪk'splɔ:] the world — исследовать мир
- 15) to develop personality — развивать личность
- 16) at least — по меньшей мере
- 17) to improve the educability — улучшать способность к обучению
- 18) to collaborate with somebody — сотрудничать с кем-либо
- 19) to gain popularity — завоевывать популярность
- 20) to focus attention on — сосредоточить внимание на чем-либо
- 21) competent ['kɒmpɪt(ə)nt] — осведомленный, сведущий, квалифицированный
- 22) language skills — лингвистические навыки
- 23) sound — безупречный, тщательный, качественный
- 24) guarantee of success — залог успеха

You have **30** minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend, Andrew.

...They say it's never too late to learn something new. My Grandma decided to prove that and took up a course of French! And she absolutely loves it! She likes the way the language sounds but says that spelling and pronunciation are pretty hard...

...What do you find most difficult in learning English? What do you do to improve your English outside the classroom? What's the best way to learn a foreign language? ...

Write him a letter and answer his **3** questions.

Write **100–120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

You have **30** minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend, Andrew.

...We have lots of optional courses at school, like a sculpture class or a drama class and others. I wish I had more time for this kind of activity! But I spend so much time on my main subjects that I have no time for anything else...

...What school subject do you find the most difficult, why? How much time do you need to do your homework? How do you spend your free time? ...

Write him a letter and answer his **3** questions.

Write **100–120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

You have **30** minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend, Ben.

...We've moved house and now I have to go to a new school. It's a pity because I liked my old school and I had a lot of friends there. Now I feel a bit lonely but I hope to find some friends here too....

...What do you like most about your school? Have you got a lot of friends at school? What do you usually do with your school friends in your free time? ...

Write him a letter and answer his **3** questions.

Write **100–120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

The importance of learning foreign languages

The knowledge of foreign languages is becoming increasingly important in today's globalized world. Learning foreign languages is essential if you are going to build a successful career, if you are planning to travel around the world or if you want to get further education abroad. So, nowadays more and more people are learning foreign languages. There are lots of language schools, private teachers and manuals for self-tuitions to choose from. However, if you want to be fluent in any foreign language, you should be ready to study a lot.

According to Goethe, "Those who know nothing of foreign languages know nothing of their own." In my opinion, the more languages you know, the more opportunities you will have for achieving success in life. Firstly, learning foreign languages broadens your horizons, improves the educability and helps discover the diversity of other cultures. Secondly, the ability to fluently speak foreign languages may help you find a highly-paid job. A good command of a foreign language is a must for most reputed companies. Moreover, if you plan to collaborate with international companies, especially Western ones, you should consider Spanish and Chinese languages that are likely to gain popularity. For instance, experts say that English, Chinese, Spanish and

You have **30** minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend, Ben.

...I am so fond of Japanese cartoons, that I've decided to learn Japanese. Mum says it's hard, but I think it's worth it. Besides, their writing is cool! ...

...What languages do you learn at school? What other language would you like to learn, why? What do you think about my choice of Japanese? ...

Write him a letter and answer his **3** questions.

Write **100–120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

You have **30** minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend, Ben.

...Sometimes I hate our school radio because they talk about things everyone knows. And news should be fresh! One day I will be a reporter and will show them how to make really good news...

...How do you get to know what's happening in the world? What are you going to be? Do you think English will be necessary for your future career, why? ...

Write him a letter and answer his **3** questions.

Write **100–120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

You have **30** minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend, Ben.

... I'm having a very busy time now as I have to get ready for my exams. As far as I know, all students in Russia have to take school exams too...

...When are you going to have your exams? What exams have you chosen and why? What are your plans for the summer holidays? ...

Write him a letter and answer his **3** questions.

Write **100–120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Task 1. You are going to read the text aloud. You have 01.5 minutes to read the text silently, and then be ready to read it aloud. Remember that you will not have more than 2 minutes for reading aloud.

English is the third most-spoken language in the world after Chinese and Spanish. Over 840 million people speak English as a first or second language. It is an official language of 67 countries. 80 percent of information stored on all computers in the world is in English. The vocabulary of the English language is the biggest in the world. A new word is added into English almost every two hours. The English language is said to be one of the happiest languages in the world. The word *happy* is used more often than the word *sad*! That's a good reason to learn this language, isn't it?

Task 1. You are going to read the text aloud. You have 01.5 minutes to read the text silently, and then be ready to read it aloud. Remember that you will not have more than 2 minutes for reading aloud.

The human brain is the most complex and remarkable organ of the body. It controls everything we do – thinking, learning, and even heart rate. Though the brain makes up only 2 percent of the body's weight, it uses around 20 percent of its energy. It works 24 hours a day. Even when a person is sleeping, the brain is working hard to keep other organs functioning. Most people think that our brain is more active during the daytime because it needs to deal with a great amount of information. In fact, that's not true. The brain is far more active when a person is sleeping! However, scientists don't yet have any explanation for this fact.

Task 1. You are going to read the text aloud. You have 01.5 minutes to read the text silently, and then be ready to read it aloud. Remember that you will not have more than 2 minutes for reading aloud.

Great Britain is home to the world's oldest school. *The King's School* was established in 1567 and it is still open. It has a long history. Many famous people have been educated at this old school. Nowadays *The King's School* is an independent secondary school for boys and girls from 13 to 18. More than 800 pupils study at the school. Though *The King's School* is located in old buildings, it has up-to-date technical equipment and provides a full modern education. *The King's School* is also famous for its festival of music, drama and arts. It is held during the last week of the summer term and attracts a lot of people from different parts of the country.

Task 1. You are going to read the text aloud. You have 01.5 minutes to read the text silently, and then be ready to read it aloud. Remember that you will not have more than 2 minutes for reading aloud.

Oxford University is the oldest university in the English-speaking world. It is also the second oldest university in the world. The University of Oxford is believed to have started in 1133. It is located in Oxford City on the Thames River, not far from London. Oxford University is one of the world's most impressive centres of education. There are students from different countries there. In fact, there is no building in Oxford called Oxford University. The University includes 38 colleges and related buildings. Over 22,000 students study English language and literature, geography, history, law, modern languages and other subjects there.

Destination **B1**

Grammar &
Vocabulary **with Answer Key**



Malcolm Mann
Steve Taylore-Knowles

Topic vocabulary

see page 185 for definitions

achieve (v)	guess (v, n)	report (n)
brain (n)	hesitate (v)	revise (v)
clever (adj)	instruction (n)	search (v, n)
concentrate (v)	make progress (v phr)	skill (n)
consider (v)	make sure (v phr)	smart (adj)
course (n)	mark (v, n)	subject (n)
degree (n)	mental (adj)	take an exam (v phr)
experience (v, n)	pass (v)	talented (adj)
expert (n, adj)	qualification (n)	term (n)
fail (v)	remind (v)	wonder (v)

Phrasal verbs

cross out	draw a line through sth written
look up	try to find information in a book, etc
point out	tell sb important information
read out	say sth out loud which you are reading
rip up	tear into pieces
rub out	remove with a rubber
turn over	turn sth so the other side is towards you
write down	write information on a piece of paper

Prepositional phrases

by heart
for instance
in conclusion
in fact
in favour (of)
in general

Word formation

begin	began, begun, beginner, beginning	instruct	instruction, instructor
brave	bravery	memory	memorise, memorial
correct	correction, incorrect	refer	reference
divide	division	silent	silence, silently
educate	education	simple	simplify, simplicity

Word patterns

<i>adjectives</i>	capable of		help (sb) with
	talented at		know about
<i>verbs</i>	cheat at/in		learn about
	confuse sth with		succeed in
	continue with	<i>nouns</i>	an opinion about/of
	cope with		a question about

Topic vocabulary

A Complete using the correct form of the words and phrases in the boxes.

achieve • fail • pass

- 1 We had our English exam this morning. I hope I've
- 2 Pete couldn't answer any questions, so he thinks he has
- 3 Our teacher said that we've all a lot this year.

degree • experience • instruction

- 4 I've left you a list of on the kitchen table. Make sure you follow them!
- 5 Meeting Brad Pitt was an amazing
- 6 My sister left Warwick University after she got her

course • qualification • skill

- 7 Being able to use a computer is a very useful
- 8 I'm thinking of going on a computer
- 9 You can only apply for this job if you've got a in website design.

make progress • make sure • take an exam

- 10 You've all a lot of this year. Well done!
- 11 I always get nervous before I
- 12 I that I'd answered all the questions and then I handed in my test paper.

B Circle the correct word.

1 I **search** / **wonder** how difficult the maths test tomorrow will be.

2 It's nearly the end of term. I **wonder** / **search** how it will be that day.

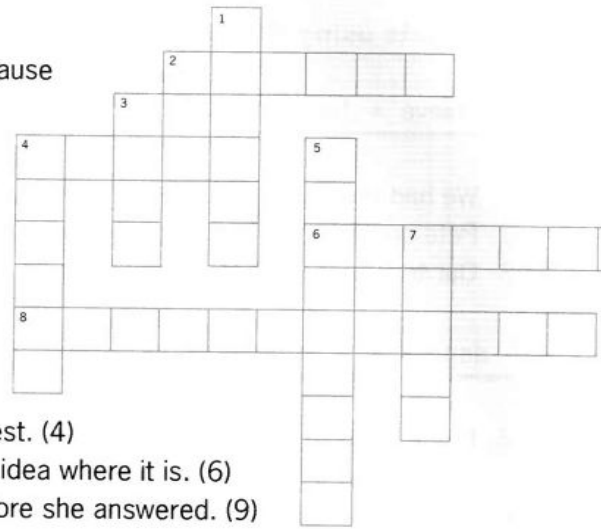
C Complete the crossword. All the answers are words in bold in exercise B.

Across

- 2 I want you to Unit 6 at the weekend because you've got a test on Monday. (6)
- 4 Another word for 'clever' is '.....'. (5)
- 6 What's your favourite at school? (7)
- 8 The other students were talking and laughing but Jamie on his work. (12)

Down

- 1 If you can do maths problems in your head, then you're good at arithmetic. (6)
- 3 I got a of nineteen out of twenty in the test. (4)
- 4 I'll have to for that book because I've no idea where it is. (6)
- 5 Kelly didn't know what to say so she before she answered. (9)
- 7 Everyone uses their when they think. (5)



Phrasal verbs

D Write one word in each gap.

24th June

We had our English exam today. It was a disaster! We all sat there nervously, waiting for Mrs Jennings to say we could start. Finally, she told us to turn our exam papers (1) Then she read (2) the instructions to make sure we all understood. We had to write three essays in two hours! We weren't allowed to look (3) any words in the dictionary, and we had to write in pen. That meant we couldn't rub anything (4) if we made a mistake. We had to cross it (5) neatly or just rip (6) the whole piece of paper and start again. So, I read through the three questions very carefully and thought about what I was going to write. I'd just written my name (7) at the top of the first piece of paper, and was about to start writing the first essay, when Mrs Jennings pointed (8) that there were only five minutes left. Oh dear!

Prepositional phrases

E Each of the words in bold is in the wrong sentence. Write the correct word.

- 1 We learnt that poem by **conclusion** but I've forgotten it now.
- 2 Are you in **general** of teenagers leaving school at the age of sixteen?
- 3 I thought the exam would be difficult but, in **instance**, it was really easy.
- 4 Many people, for **heart** my brother, prefer to do something active rather than do homework.
- 5 In **fact**, the teachers at this school are really nice, but some are nicer than others!
- 6 It's a good idea to start the final paragraph of your composition with the phrase 'In **favour**'.

Word formation

F Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- 1 Do you think you get a good at your school? **EDUCATE**
- 2 I'm not an expert. I'm only a ! **BEGIN**
- 3 The police are going to give Tracy an award for **BRAVE**
- 4 I'm writing in to your advertisement for a guitar teacher. **REFER**
- 5 I want at all times during the exam. **SILENT**
- 6 Rupert is an at a local extreme sports centre. **INSTRUCT**
- 7 I'm afraid that answer is so you haven't won today's top prize.
What a shame! **CORRECT**
- 8 You don't understand ? Look! Twelve divided by four is three.
It's easy! **DIVIDE**
- 9 This is really difficult to understand. Why don't we it a little? **SIMPLE**
- 10 Actors have to a lot of words when they are in a play. **MEMORY**

Word patterns

G Write one word in each gap.

- 1 You didn't cheat the exam, did you?
- 2 We're learning dinosaurs at the moment at school.
- 3 What's your opinion children going to school at a very young age?
- 4 I think you've confused astronomy astrology – they're not the same!
- 5 I hope Mr Aziz doesn't ask me a question the book because I haven't read it!
- 6 I can't cope all this homework I've got to do!

H Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 1 Sasha is a really good tango dancer. **talented**
Sasha is really tango dancing.
- 2 Our teacher wasn't feeling well but she didn't stop the lesson. **continued**
Our teacher wasn't feeling well but she the lesson.
- 3 I've got no experience at designing clothes. **know**
I designing clothes at all!
- 4 Dan couldn't do his homework on his own so I've been helping him. **helping**
I've been his homework because he couldn't do it on his own.
- 5 No one can learn all that in one day! **capable**
No one all that in one day!
- 6 I really hope you find a solution to the problem. **succeed**
I really hope you a solution to the problem.

A Complete using the words in the box.

exam • fact • favour • heart • instance • mark • progress • skill

- 1 My German teacher says I've made a lot of this term!
- 2 What time are you taking the French tomorrow?
- 3 I'm not in of giving students lots of homework each night.
- 4 Being able to drive a car is a very useful
- 5 Have we got to learn all these irregular verbs by ?
- 6 Some languages, like Russian for, don't have words for 'a', 'an' and 'the'.
- 7 I got a very good in my geography test.
- 8 Many people hate learning phrasal verbs, but in they're not that difficult.

(1 mark per answer)

B Write a phrasal verb in the correct form to replace the words in bold. The first letter of the first word is given to help you.

- 9 Simon r..... the wrong answer and wrote the right one. (**removed with a rubber**)
- 10 Why did you r..... that piece of paper? (**tear into pieces**)
- 11 If you make a mistake, just c..... it . (**draw a line through**)
- 12 You should l..... words you don't know in a dictionary. (**find information about**)
- 13 Carol, will you r..... your poem to the class, please? (**say out loud**)
- 14 Our teacher p..... that we only had five minutes left. (**said**)
- 15 Have you all w..... what the homework is? (**made a note of**)

(2 marks per answer)

C Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- 16 What's the name of Dave's driving ? **INSTRUCT**
- 17 Dictionaries and encyclopaedias are examples of books. **REFER**
- 18 I've only been learning Arabic for a few months, so I'm still a **BEGIN**
- 19 In maths, you have to learn to do addition, subtraction, multiplication and **DIVIDE**
- 20 Three of your answers were, so you got 17 out of 20. **CORRECT**
- 21 Are you really going to take part in the singing competition? I admire your ! **BRAVE**

- 22 I think every child should get a good **EDUCATE**
 23 There's a to Albert Einstein in the town square. **MEMORY**
 24 I want complete, so no talking at all! **SILENT**
 25 This maths problem is too difficult for you, so I'll it a little. **SIMPLE**

(1 mark per answer)

D Choose the correct answer.

- 26 It's the first time all the answers
right in a test!
A I've got C I've been getting
B I'd got D I'd been getting
- 27 The exam when Jimmy finally
found the right room.
A has already started C had already started
B already started D already starts
- 28 that crossword for over an hour
and you still haven't finished it!
A You've done C You've been doing
B You'd done D You'd been doing
- 29 When they let us go in, we outside
the exam room for over half an hour.
A have stood C have been standing
B had been standing D are standing
- 30 Clare hasn't finished her homework
.....
A already C just
B yet D ever
- 31 Have you been on a school trip?
A yet C before
B for D ever
- 32 Lizzie has been having dance classes
..... she was four years old.
A for C since
B from D when
- 33 Had you been learning French
several years before you took your first exam?
A for C since
B from D when

(1 mark per answer)

E Write one word in each gap.

Cheating

You're doing a history test. Your friend, who's sitting next to you, really wants to succeed
 (34) the test. There's a question (35) the First
 World War, which you've been learning (36) recently. You know a lot
 (37) it, but your friend isn't really capable (38)
 answering the question properly. Your friend whispers 'Help me!' to you. What should you do?
 Should you help your friend (39) the question, or just continue
 (40) your own test?
 Every student has to cope (41) this difficult situation at some point.
 What's your opinion (42) cheating? Should you help your friend cheat
 (43) the test or not?

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark:/50

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B1

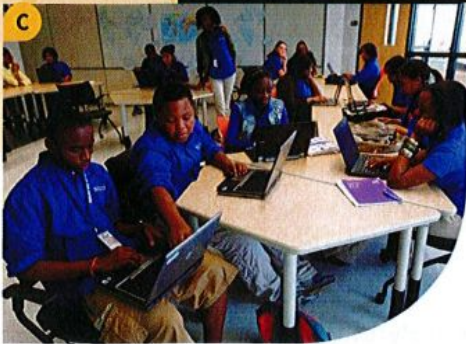
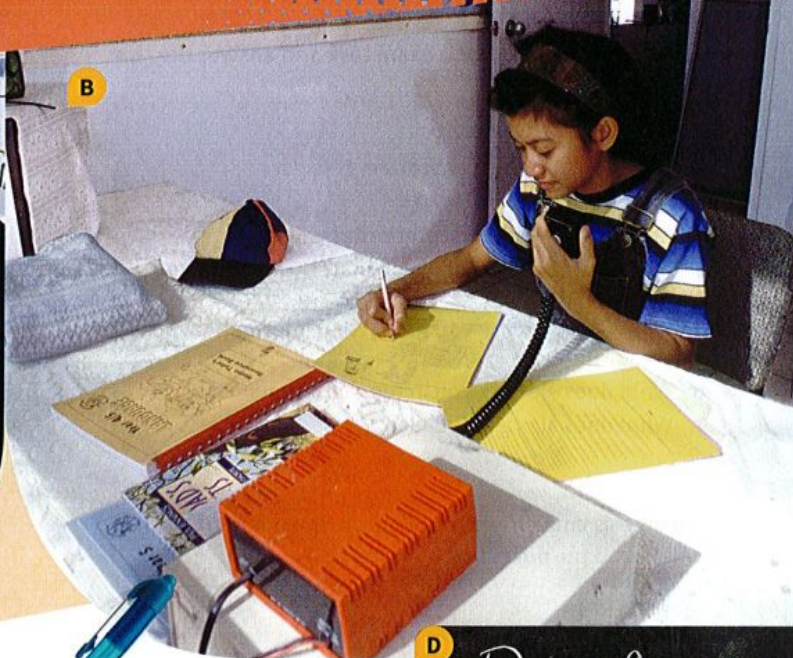
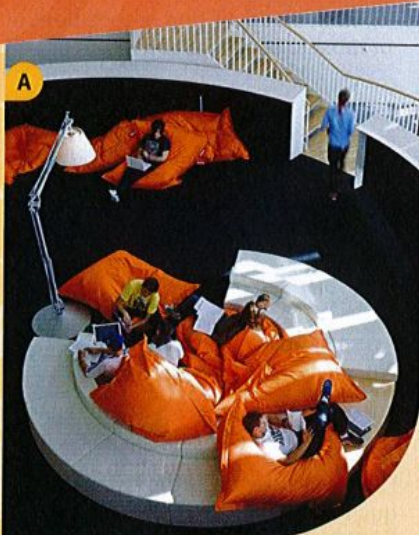


WITH ONLINE
PRACTICE

Emma Heyderman and
Peter May

2

At school



Reading Part 6

Starting off

A typical school day

1 Work in pairs. Put the activities from the box in order to make a typical school day. Add your own ideas.

do homework go home have a break
 have lunch at school make notes
 pay attention set off for school work in groups

1 set off for school

2 Work in pairs. Look at the photos and answer the questions.

- What can you see in each photo?
- How do you think they are connected with different types of school?

1 Match the sentences (1–4) with the photos (A–D). Do not complete the gaps for now.

- At Brooklyn Free School, there (1) no exams, homework or marks. The students make (2) rules.
- In the School of the Future in the USA, the students don't have (3) buy books. They use a computer (4) is connected to the internet.
- Ørestad Gymnasium in Denmark is a school (5) classroom walls. More than 1,000 students study in open-learning zones where teachers walk around helping (6)
- If (7) live on a huge continent like Australia, your nearest school might be hours away. Students who live too far (8) a school study at the School of the Air and receive their lessons over the internet.

2 What type of word is missing in each gap (1–8) in Exercise 1 (a verb, a preposition, etc.)?

3 Read the sentences from Exercise 1 again and write one word in each gap.

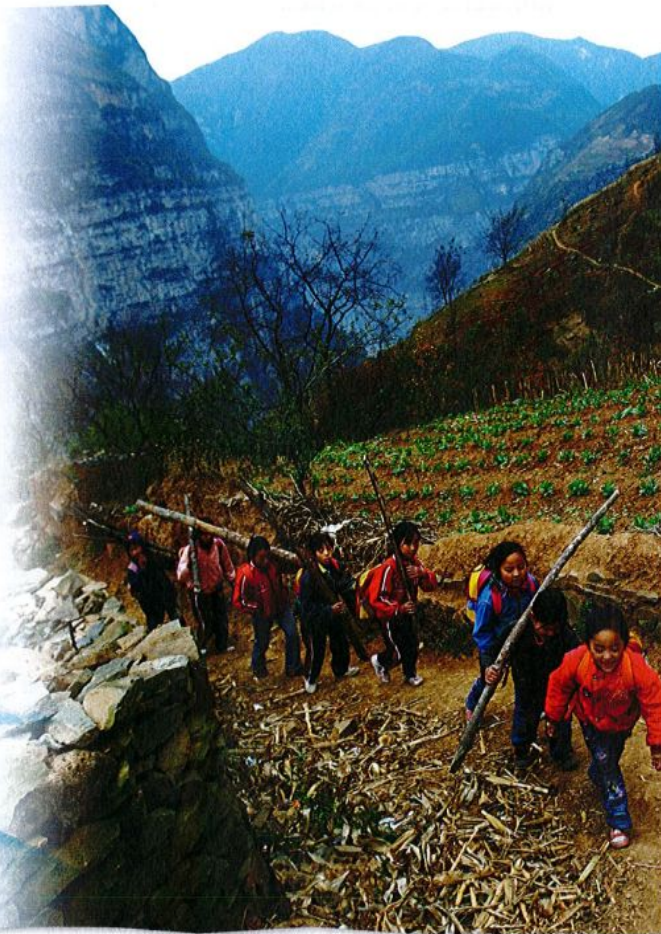
4 Look at the photo. Where do you think these children are going to school?

5 For each question, write the correct answer. Write **one** word for each gap.

ON THEIR WAY TO SCHOOL

The children (0)of..... Gulu, which is a small village in China, used to have (1)unusual journey to school. Their village (2)located in a deep valley surrounded by mountains and it took them five hours to get to their school. The pupils had to climb up a mountain along a path that was (3)narrow in places that they were in danger of falling into the valley below.

Their teacher, Shen Qijun, ran this school (4)over 26 years. Although his students enjoyed school, only two of (5)went to university. Everything changed when a newspaper wrote a report and this journey to school became famous. The local government decided (6)close the school because the journey was too dangerous. People sent money and the families could afford to send their children to the town below the mountain to attend school there.



- Without filling in any of gaps 1–6, quickly read the text to find out what it's about.
- For each gap, look at the sentence and decide what kind of word (e.g. a preposition) is missing.
- Read the sentence again and think of the word which best fits the gap.

Exam advice

6 What do you like about your school? What would you like to change? Make notes on the ideas below. Add your own ideas.

classrooms and facilities
journey and location
rules, homework and exams
teachers and subjects timetable

7 Work in groups. Tell each other your ideas.

I'd like to have new desks in the classroom. These ones are too small!

I would like to walk or cycle to school. I don't like going by bus every day.

Vocabulary

fail, pass, take, lose, miss, study and teach

- 1 Exam candidates often make mistakes with *fail, pass, take, lose, miss, study and teach*. Complete the sentences with words from the boxes.

fail pass take

- We have to *take* an exam at the end of this course. (= do an official test)
- I hope I the exam and get a good mark. (= be successful in an exam)
- I'm studying a lot because I don't want to my exam. (= not be successful in an exam)

lose miss

- I don't want to my class. (= not go to something or arrive too late to get on a bus, a train, etc.)
- I often my keys. (= not be able to find something or someone)

learn study teach

- I want to how to ride a horse. (= get new knowledge or skills)
- My dad's going to me how to cook. (= give new knowledge or skills)
- My brother would like to biology at university. (= go to classes, read books, etc. to try to understand new ideas and facts)

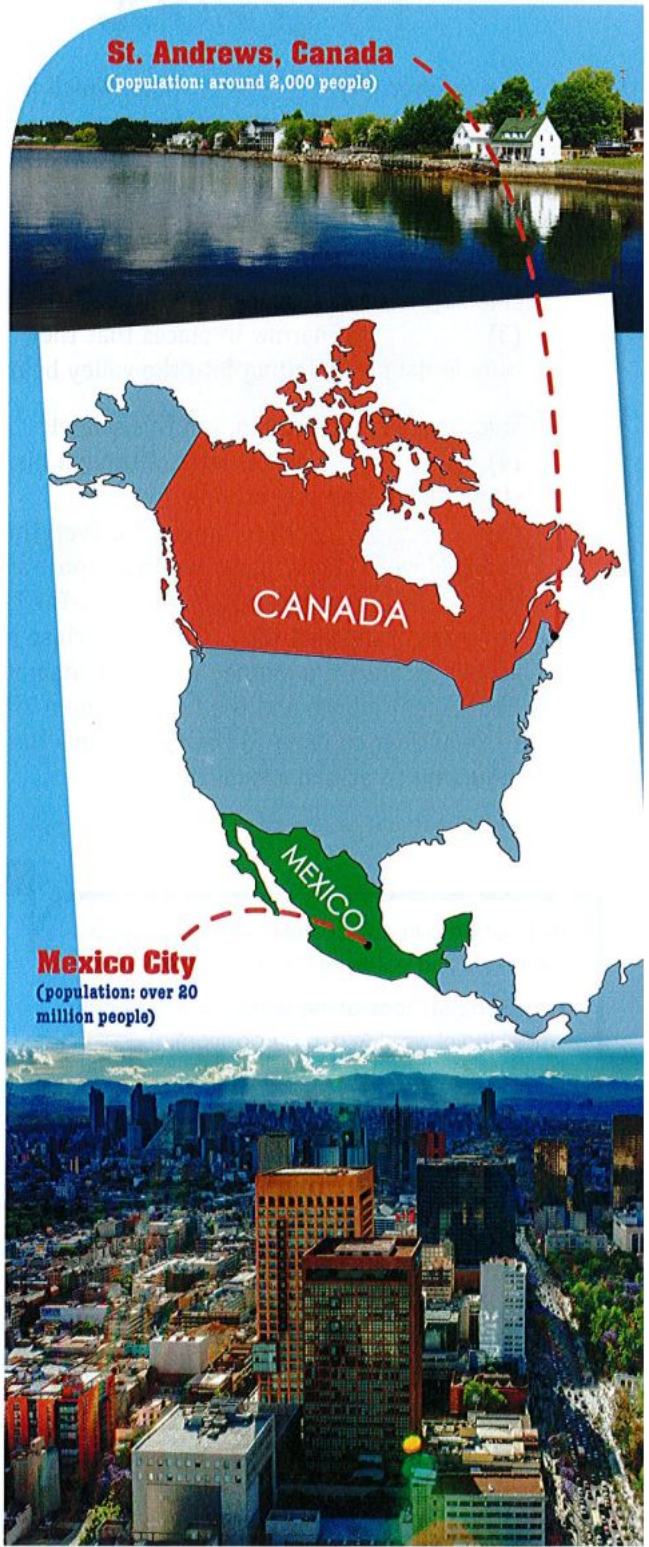
- 2 Choose the correct option in *italics*.
- How often do you *(take)* / make exams?
 - Do you ever *miss* / lose your books, homework or school bag?
 - What subject(s) does your favourite teacher *teach* / learn you?
 - Would you like to *take* / learn a new sport, a new language or a musical instrument?
 - Is it sometimes OK to *miss* / lose school?
 - Do you know what degree you'd like to *learn* / study at university?
- 3 Write follow-up questions for each question in Exercise 2.
 1 *Do you like exams? Do you study a lot for them?*
- 4 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions from Exercise 2, and your extra questions.

Grammar

Past simple

▶ Page 120 Grammar reference
 Past simple

- 1 Work in pairs. Last year, Emily went to Mexico City to be an exchange student. What differences do you think she found between her life in Canada and her life in Mexico?



- 2 Listen to Emily talking about what was different.

Make notes on these topics.

- the school uniform
- the city
- shops and entertainment

- 3 Work in pairs. Write the interviewer's questions, using *you* and the past simple.

- 1 Where / go / last year? *Where did you go last year?*
- 2 Where / stay?
- 3 Why / choose / Mexico City?
- 4 Speak / Spanish / before / go?
- 5 How / feel / when / first / arrive?
- 6 Like / the city?
- 7 What subjects / study?
- 8 Enjoy / the experience?

- 4 Listen again and complete Emily's answers.

- 1 I *went* to Mexico.
- 2 I with Alicia and her family in Mexico City.
- 3 I to improve my Spanish.
- 4 Yes, I did. I French and Spanish at school in Canada.
- 5 When I, I scared.
- 6 I it a lot.
- 7 I maths, chemistry, biology, Spanish and lots of other subjects.
- 8 Oh yes, I did. I'm really glad I there.

- 5 Look again at Emily's answers. Underline the regular past simple forms. Circle the irregular past simple forms.

6 /p/ /d/, /t/ and /ɪd/

Listen to the sentences. How do we pronounce these regular past simple -ed endings? Choose the correct option.

- 1 I stayed with Alicia and her family. /d/ /t/ /ɪd/
- 2 I wanted to improve my Spanish. /d/ /t/ /ɪd/
- 3 I liked the city a lot. /d/ /t/ /ɪd/

- 7 Complete the table with the past simple form of the verbs from the box. Then listen and check.

arrive decide help invite like live need
~~stay~~ study want wash watch

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
stay		

- 8 Work in pairs. Student A, ask the questions from Exercise 3. Student B, read Emily's answers from Exercise 4. Then change. Try to say the regular past simple endings correctly.

- 9 Exam candidates often make spelling mistakes with the past simple. Underline and correct one spelling mistake in each sentence.

- 1 My friends and I plai~~d~~ed football in the playground.
- 2 In the first lesson our English teacher taughted us some new words for sports.
- 3 When I moved to a new school, I studied very hard.
- 4 Last weekend, I found~~d~~ed a very good restaurant in my town.
- 5 When I arived at school, my friends weren't there.
- 6 My friend Sara bringed her dog to school one day.
- 7 I'm reading a book that my teacher recommend to me.
- 8 We puted all our things in the car and we set off on holiday.

- 10 Complete Amelia's review with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

How was your experience as an exchange student?

It (1) *was* (be) an incredible experience. I (2) (spend) four months in a high school in Beijing. I (3) (choose) China's capital city because I (4) (want) to go somewhere very different. Wellington, the capital of New Zealand, has a population of 200,000, while Beijing has a population of over 20 million!

Before I (5) (leave) home, I (6) (be) worried about the new language and culture. I remember that I (7) (feel) very nervous when I (8) (say) goodbye to my family. My host family in China (9) (look after) me really well. I (10) (eat) all kinds of new food, I (11) (see) some wonderful places and of course I (12) (make) a lot of new friends.

I would definitely recommend the experience to other students.



- 11 Work in pairs. Think of a place you went to. Ask and answer the questions.

- Where did you go?
- Why did you go there?
- How did you feel?
- What did you think of the place?

Where did you go?

I visited Madeira.

Grammar

Past simple and past continuous

▶ Page 120 Grammar reference
Past continuous

1 Look at the picture. What happened to Emily when she was walking to school?

2 Listen and check. What do you think happened next?

3 Listen to the rest of Emily's story. Were you right?

4 Look at the extracts from Emily's story. Answer the questions.

1 Suddenly a woman appeared from nowhere and she started screaming at the dogs. The dogs ran off.
Did the three actions happen at the same time? What happened last?

2 The sun was shining and was feeling good.
Do we know when the sun started shining? Do we know if the sun stopped shining?

3 Was walking to school with Alicia when we saw a group of dogs.
Did Emily and Alicia see the dogs before they started walking to school?

5 Complete the rules with *past simple* or *past continuous*.

Rules

- We use the (1) *past simple* to talk about actions or situations in the past (often one action happened after the other).
- We use the (2) to talk about an activity that was already happening at a moment in the past. We don't say if this activity finished or not.
- We often use the (3) and the (4) together to show that an action happened in the middle of an activity.
- We can use *when*, *as* or *while* to introduce the activity in the (5).

When/As/While I was walking to school, I saw a group of dogs.

- We generally use *when* to introduce the action in the (6).

I was walking to school with Alicia **when** we saw a group of dogs.



6 Alicia goes to Canada to stay with Emily. Complete Emily's blog with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

One morning, Alicia (1) *woke up* (wake up) early for school and she (2) *go* (go) downstairs. I (3) *talk* (talk) loudly to my dad in the kitchen. We (4) *stop* (stop) talking and I (5) *say* (say), 'Look outside! There's 20 cm of snow on the ground. We'll have to ski to school!' Alicia (6) *feel* (feel) excited and nervous at the same time. Snow in Mexico City is very rare and she (7) *not know* (not know) how to ski. I (8) *help* (help) her to put on the skis. As we (9) *set off* (set off) for school, one of the neighbours (10) *shout* (shout), 'Everything is closed. No school today!' We (11) *take off* (take off) our skis and we (12) *start* (start) playing in the snow.

7 Listen and check.

8 Work in pairs. Choose a title below (or use your own) and prepare a story about an unusual day at school, like Emily's day. Use the past simple and past continuous.

Bad weather stops classes!
I become teacher for a day!
Famous visitor arrives at school!
No electricity all day!

9 Work in groups. Tell each other about the unusual day.

Vocabulary

do, earn, have, make, spend and take

1 Complete the questions with *do, earn, have, make, spend or take*.

- In which school subject(s) ...
- 1 can you have fun?
 - 2 can you friends?
 - 3 do you need to a good memory?
 - 4 do you most of your time learning facts?
 - 5 does it a long time to do homework?
 - 6 do you often mistakes?

Which school subject(s) ...

- 7 would you like to as a degree at university?
- 8 can help you money?

2 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions from Exercise 1.

Speaking Part 3

▶ page 159 Speaking bank Part 3

1 Tanya and Gareth's teachers would like to introduce one of these new subjects. Listen and answer the questions.

- bicycle repair
- creative writing
- communication skills
- computer programming
- home economics
- money matters

- 1 Which subject(s) does Tanya suggest?
- 2 Which does Gareth suggest?
- 3 Which subject do they both choose?

So (do) I and Nor/Neither (do) I

▶ page 121 Grammar reference
So (do) I and Nor/Neither (do) I

2 Underline the words that Tanya and Gareth use to agree. When do we use *nor*? When do we use *so*?

- 1 **Gareth:** I'm not sure about that one.
Tanya: Nor am I.
- 2 **Tanya:** I still think communication skills is the best option.
Gareth: So do I. Let's go for that.

3 Complete the sentences. Listen and check.

- 1 Shall we with creative writing?
- 2 How communication skills?
- 3 Good Let's talk about another subject.
- 4 I don't Some of us don't have bikes.
- 5 I'm not about that one.
- 6 go for that.

4 Match the underlined phrases from Exercise 4 with these uses.

- Suggesting: *Shall we*
- Disagreeing:
- Agreeing:
- Deciding:

- Listen carefully to the examiner's instructions. Then look at the pictures.
- Talk about the different things in the pictures by making suggestions and replying politely to your partner's suggestions.

Exam advice

5 Work in pairs. Read the instructions for the Speaking Part 3 task. Do the task. Talk for about two minutes.

A teacher would like to organise a new lunchtime club for students to practise their English. Here are some activities they could do. Talk together about the different activities the students could do at the club and say which will be the most popular with their classmates.



Writing Part 2

▶ Page 148 Writing bank
An article

1 Read the task below and answer the questions.

- 1 What do you need to write?
- 2 What information do you need to include?

You see this advert for a writing competition.

Articles wanted!

*What makes a great school?
Is it the people who work there, the facilities
or something else?*

*What sort of clubs and activities should a
great school offer?*

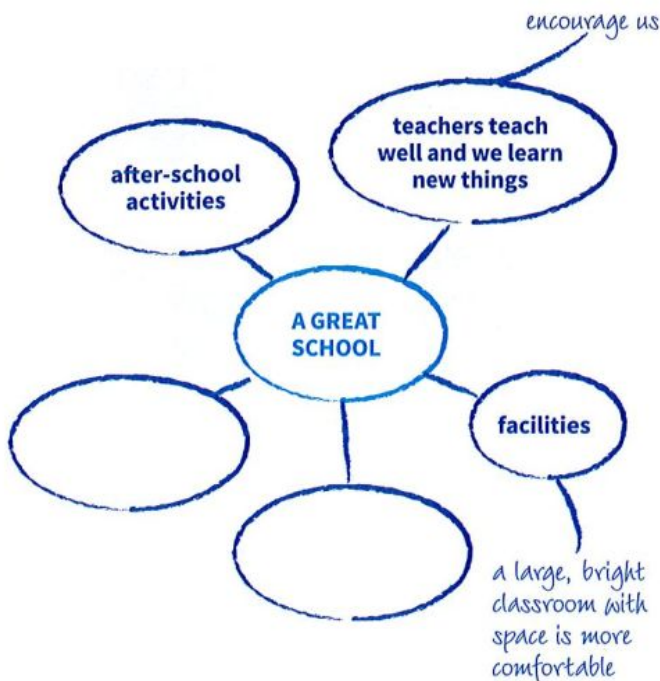
The best article will win a laptop.

Write your article.

2 Make a list of things that make a great school.

teachers, facilities . . .

3 Complete the mind map with your ideas from Exercise 2. Add reasons. You may need to add some more shapes and lines to the map.



4 Read Charlotte's answer below. Does she have any of your ideas from Exercise 3?

What makes a great school?

In my opinion, in a great school, the students enjoy being there because the teachers teach well and they learn new things every day.

The classrooms are large and bright and there is enough space for everyone. When we were at primary school, we didn't use to start class until 9 o'clock. I believe that a later start to the day is better.

I also feel that a great school needs a wide variety of school clubs. In some schools, students can do interesting things like making films, blogs and music, while in my school, we can only choose between football and basketball.



5 Look at the questions. Can you answer 'yes' to all of them for Charlotte's answer?

- 1 Does the article include all the information for the task?
- 2 Is the answer written in paragraphs?
- 3 Are the ideas connected with words *like* and, *because* and *while*?

- Read the instructions and the text in the task. Decide what information you need to include.
- Think about the topic and your reader. Note down some ideas and decide how many paragraphs you will write.
- Make a plan for each paragraph. Then write your article.

Exam advice

6 Write your article in about 100 words. Use your ideas from Exercise 3.

7 When you are ready, use the questions from Exercise 5 to check your writing. If you can answer 'yes' to all the questions, it is probably a good answer.

Vocabulary

- 1 Choose the correct option in *italics*.
- I was late for school because I *lost* / *missed* the bus.
 - Our teacher says that you can learn from *making* / *doing* mistakes.
 - My grandfather taught me to be positive. I *learned* / *studied* a lot from him.
 - The physics test was very easy so I think I'll *pass* / *fail* it.
 - Sam went on a school trip yesterday and he *got* / *had* a lot of fun.
 - When Helen changed schools, she soon *did* / *made* a lot of new friends.
 - I'm nervous because we're *taking* / *passing* a difficult exam today.
 - When my brother leaves school, he'd like to *do* / *make* engineering at university.

Grammar

- 2 Underline one mistake with a verb in each sentence.
- A TV company choosed my school to make a film because it is the oldest in the city.
 - I think I lefte my school bag at your house last night.
 - The teacher was kind. She teached the students well.
 - I woke up very early because I was planing to go to the lake.
 - My dad only payed €75 for his mobile phone.
 - While my sister was riding her bike, she felt and injured her leg.
 - When I was younger, I prefered to take the bus to go to school.
 - I met Holly a very long time ago. We were studing at the same school in London.

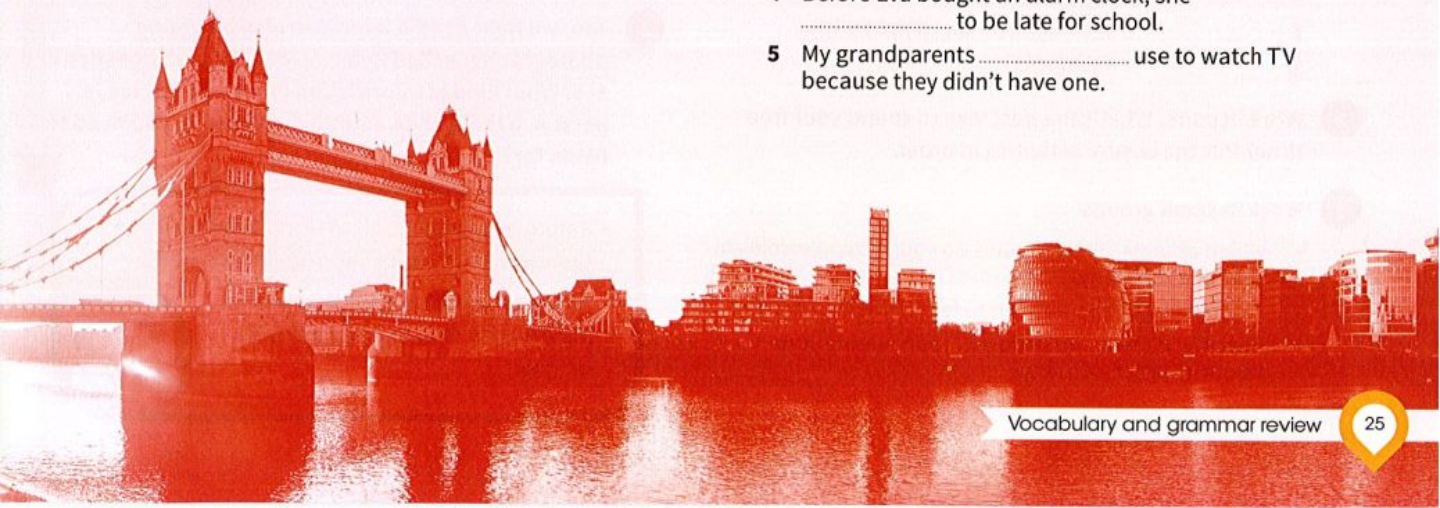
- 3 Complete the sentences with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- Anita *fell* (fall) asleep when she *was doing* (do) her homework.
- When I got to my classroom, some of my friends (chat) and one of them (write) on the board.
- Yesterday, when we (have) lunch, the phone (ring).
- While I (buy) some milk in the supermarket, I (see) a famous TV actor.
- At first I (think) chemistry (be) difficult but now I love it.
- My rabbit (escape) as I (clean) its cage.
- When my best friend (jump) off the table, it (break).
- On Monday we (read) an article in English and then we (write) a short text about it.
- Last weekend I (stay) at my cousins' house. I really (enjoy) myself.
- I (feel) tired after the long walk so I (go) to bed.

- 4 Complete the sentences with the words from the box. There are three extra words you do not need.

give gave use used
used didn't wasn't weren't

- When my mum was younger, she to play basketball at school.
- At primary school, I didn't to have lunch at school.
- When Mr Marsden was our teacher, he used to us a lot of homework.
- Before Eva bought an alarm clock, she to be late for school.
- My grandparents use to watch TV because they didn't have one.



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READING | Multiple-choice cloze | A news article

EXAM SKILL

Understanding *this, that, these, it, them*

- We use words like *this, that, these, it* and *them* to talk about things we mentioned earlier. We use these words so we don't need to repeat something.
- We can use *them* to talk about a word, a phrase or even a sentence.

1 In pairs or as a group, answer the questions.

- 1 Do you use technology in your classroom? What do you use it for?
- 2 What do you think the students in the pictures on page 71 are using the laptops for?

2 Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

- 1 We have technology lessons in my new school. We didn't have **it / them** in my old school.
- 2 My laptop has stopped working. I'm going to ask our technology teacher to look at **this / it**.
- 3 The maths teacher isn't well today. **These / That** means we won't have a lesson this afternoon.
- 4 Our technology lessons are really interesting. I think I learn more in **these / them** lessons than in any others.
- 5 The gaming café is closed today. My friends aren't happy about **them / this**.

3 Read the news article on page 71 quickly and answer the questions.

- 1 How many cars carry the mobile computer classroom equipment?
- 2 How many people a day can have lessons from the mobile computer classrooms?
- 3 How many schools in Uganda are going to have computer classrooms?

OPTIMISE YOUR EXAM

Multiple-choice cloze

- Think about the different meanings of the possible answers.
- After choosing your answers, read the whole sentence with the two answers you didn't choose, to check they don't fit.

TECHNOLOGY FOR ALL



- 1 In classrooms around the world, **Example 6** students now have computers or **tablets** (1) _____ their desks instead of books. Technology is helping young people to learn about the world, and preparing (2) _____ for work. But in poorer countries, there (3) _____ any computers available for students.
- 2 That was a problem for schools in the **countryside** in Uganda, in East Africa. But since 2007, the Mobile Solar Computer Classroom (4) _____ helped many classes of children and **adults** at schools and **libraries** to use computers. There are two mobile computer classrooms, and they travel all over the country in two large cars, going to schools to (5) _____ computer lessons. Later today, one of them is going to visit a village in the west

of the country. It's a long way down a difficult road, but the **drivers** are **lucky** because it isn't going to rain, and that helps. (6) _____ the car, there are 15 laptop computers, desks and chairs, two ICT teachers and a large **battery**. This produces solar energy for the computers, (7) _____ many of the villages don't have electricity.

- 3 More than 200 people a day can have computer lessons from the two mobile classrooms. This means over 5,000 people have these lessons each year! What are they going to do next? Well, over the next few years, they are going to build computer classrooms in 55 Ugandan schools. Teachers and students know how important computers will be in the future and (8) _____ classrooms will really help students prepare for a **job** in tomorrow's world.



5 Match the highlighted words in the article to a definition (1-8).

- older people, not children _____
- an object in a car, radio, etc. that gives it electricity _____
- small, mobile computers that are bigger than mobile phones but smaller than laptops _____
- work that you do to make money _____
- places where you can borrow books _____
- when something good happens as a result of good luck _____
- the people who drive vehicles like trains, buses and cars _____
- the area outside towns and cities _____

4 Read the article about mobile classrooms. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer (A, B or C) to fill each gap.

Example:

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------|
| A much | B many | C lot |
| 1 A on | B over | C inside |
| 2 A their | B they | C them |
| 3 A isn't | B aren't | C are |
| 4 A has | B have | C is |
| 5 A giving | B give | C gives |
| 6 A On | B To | C In |
| 7 A because | B but | C so |
| 8 A this | B these | C its |

THINK RESEARCH | EXPLORE | LEARN | REFLECT

Work in pairs. Make a list of the different ways you can use computers to help you learn.

Grammar in context

Find these sentences in the text on page 71 then answer the question.

- Later today one of them is **going to** visit a village in the west of the country. (paragraph 2)
- ... but the drivers are lucky because it **isn't going to** rain, and that helps. (paragraph 2)
- What are they **going to** do next? (paragraph 3)

What are these sentences about? Choose the correct answer.

- a) the present _____
 b) the past _____
 c) the future _____



REMEMBER

- We use **going to** to talk about future plans: *I'm going to buy a new bike next week.*
- We also use **going to** when we predict something because of what we see now: *She's playing very well. I think she's going to win.*

► See Grammar reference, Unit 7, page 156

- 1 Complete the conversation with the correct form of **going to**.

Teacher: You need to finish your project about the town by Friday. What are your plans?

Alicia: Well, I (1) am going to write the introduction today and then Demir (2) _____ check it tomorrow.

Demir: After I've checked it, Alicia and I (3) _____ take some pictures for the cover.

Teacher: But you can't do that tomorrow, because Alicia (4) _____ be at school. She (5) _____ go on a school trip.

Demir: Yes, I know. We (6) _____ do it on Wednesday.

Alicia: Then on Thursday, Demir (7) _____ write about the history of the town.

Teacher: (8) _____ use the internet, Demir?

Demir: Yes, I am, because I need to get some more information.

Alicia: I (9) _____ use the internet. I don't need it for my part of the project.

Teacher: Well, you seem to have everything organised. I think your project (10) _____ be really good!

- 2 Complete the sentences using the correct form of **going to** and the verbs in brackets.

- Giulio _____ (study) English in London next summer. He's very excited.
- Maria and Marco _____ (not win) the race – they're right at the back.
- What _____ she _____ (do) next year?
- I _____ (not go) to school tomorrow because it's a holiday.
- My sister _____ (be) a doctor when she finishes university.
- It's very cold today. I think it _____ (snow).

- 3 Complete the text with the verbs in the box and the correct form of **going to**.

be (x 3) | have | meet
 not go | not use | study



BIG School

I'm a student at City Memonori School in Lucknow, the largest school in the world. There are over 50,000 students at the school. At the moment, there are 45 students in my class, but next term there (1) _____ more because it's very popular. This morning we have maths. We often use computers in class, but today we (2) _____ them because we (3) _____ a test. After that, I (4) _____ in one of the libraries. I love the libraries here. They're always quiet and there are thousands of books to read.

There are also lots of events at my school. Next month, there (5) _____ a children's film festival here. Unfortunately, I have exams so I (6) _____, but my friends are. They (7) _____ children from all over the world at the festival. It (8) _____ great.

SAY IT RIGHT

Resource centre: Unit 7
 Pronunciation of **going to**

Words connected with school and studying

1 2.18 Put the words in the box into the correct category. Listen and check.

biology | board | bookshelf | desk
dictionary | eraser | geography | history
learn | maths | music | physics
practise | remember | study | teach

things in the classroom	school subjects	verbs for things people do at school
<i>board</i>		



2 Read the sentences. Which subject from Exercise 1 is each one about?

- Today we're going to learn about the kings and queens of France.

- The longest river in Europe is the Volga.

- All animals need water to live.

- What is 12×67 ?

- In today's lesson, we're going to look at how aeroplanes fly.

- Now let's sing that again.

Words + prepositions

3 2.19 Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each gap. Listen and check.

- You can learn a lot _____ books.
A on B for C from
- You need to use technology when you study or are _____ week.
A at B to C for
- Today we're going to learn _____ how the stomach works.
A for B on C about
- Do you need any help _____ your homework?
A to B with C at
- I usually arrive _____ school just before 9am.
A to B for C at
- You can borrow three books _____ the library at one time.
A from B to C for

Collocations with verbs

4 2.20 Match the nouns (a-f) to the verbs (1-6) to make phrases. Listen and check.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1 do _____ | a) a course |
| 2 draw _____ | b) to university |
| 3 take _____ | c) school |
| 4 leave _____ | d) homework |
| 5 go _____ | e) a foreign language |
| 6 learn _____ | f) a picture |

5 Complete the sentences using phrases from Exercise 4.

- In our art lesson today we're going to _____ of these flowers.
- Jess is going to live in a different country for the summer so that she can _____.
- I'm going to _____ in photography.
- Would you like to _____ when you finish school?
- The students have to _____ every evening.
- Most students in the UK _____ when they're 18.

THINK | RESEARCH | CULTURE | LEARN **ME**

Work in pairs and answer the questions.

- What do you like most about school? Why?
- What are your favourite subjects? Why?
- How much time do you spend doing homework every day?



1 Work in pairs and answer the questions.

- Who do you ask when you need help with your homework?
- Would you like to have someone to talk to about it online? Why / Why not?

EXAM SKILL

Thinking about the missing information

- Look carefully at the words before the gaps.
- If there is a preposition before the gap, think about which words can and can't follow it.
- For example, in Exercise 4, question 3, you need to listen for a period of time – probably a month or year.

2 Complete the table with the words in the box.

afternoon | Amsterdam | Halloween
March | night | Paris | Wednesday
2018 | 3:20

in	months and years, e.g. in September, in 2012, _____
	towns and countries, e.g. in Manchester, Spain, _____
	time of the day, e.g. in the morning, in the _____
on	days of the week, e.g. on Tuesday, on your birthday, _____
at	time of the day, e.g. at 10:30am, at midday, _____
	holiday time, e.g. at New Year, at half term, _____


3 Delete the word or phrase that CANNOT complete the sentence.

- Alice lives in:
Scotland | a city | a village | a computer
- She teaches on Mondays and:
Tuesdays | Thursdays | evenings | Fridays
- She started teaching online in:
April | Monday | 2017 | London
- The subjects she helps with are:
maths | geography | study | English
- She has photos of:
online | flowers | the countryside | her family

OPTIMISE YOUR EXAM

Gap fill

- Before you listen, read the information carefully and decide what sort of word you need to write for each answer.
- Don't worry if you don't hear all the answers the first time you listen.
- When you listen again, write any answers you missed and check that your spelling is correct.

4  2.21 Listen to an interview with a woman who teaches schoolchildren over the internet. Complete the information.

ALICE

Lives in:	<i>England</i>
Works as:	1 cloud
Teaches:	2 Mondays and
Started in:	3
Helps with:	4 English and
Photos of:	5

THINK RESEARCH | CULTURE | LEARN | ME

Write down five questions you would like to ask someone your age who lives in India.

Grammar in context

Look at these sentences from the audio in the listening lesson. Match the descriptions (a-e) to the sentences (1-5).

- 1 What are you going to talk about? _____
- 2 They'll probably ask me lots of questions. _____
- 3 I know! I'll talk about this interview. _____
- 4 I'm not working this afternoon, so I'm going to have some free time. _____
- 5 I'll join you and we can talk to the children together. _____

- a) offering to do something
- b) asking about a plan that has already been made
- c) saying/predicting what you think will happen
- d) deciding to do something
- e) saying what you know is going to happen.



REMEMBER

- We use **will** when we decide to do something at that moment: It's cold. **I'll close** the window.
- We use **will** when we make offers: **I'll go** and buy the bread and milk.
- We use **will** when we say/predict what we think will happen: The lesson **will be** interesting. We **won't be** bored.
- We use **going to** when we already have a plan: **I'm not going to be** at home on Saturday morning. **I'm going to play** tennis with Ali.
- We use **going to** when it is something we can see or know about: It says on the radio that there's been an accident. **He's going to be** late.

► See Grammar references, Unit 7, page 156

1 Choose the correct answer to complete each sentence.

- 1 I'll / 'm going to study English at summer school in July. I've got my plane tickets already.
- 2 The teacher has just given us lots of homework. I know! I'll / 'm going to stay at home tonight and study.
- 3 I'm new here. Will you / Are you going to show me where the library is, please?
- 4 Are you going to be away in July? 'No. We aren't going to go / won't go on holiday until August this year.'
- 5 'Who wants to read the first sentence?' 'I'll / 'm going to do it.'
- 6 We've got tickets for the school concert on Friday so we aren't going to / won't go to the party.

2 Complete the conversation using will or going to and the verbs in brackets.

- Daniel:** So, we need a plan for the end-of-term garden party on Friday.
- Casilda:** The teacher said we (1) _____ (make) the posters in art class tomorrow.
- Pete:** And everyone knows I (2) _____ (sell) the tickets.
- Magda:** What can I do?
- Daniel:** Hmm, let me think ... (3) _____ you _____ (choose) the music, please?
- Magda:** Yes, of course. I (4) _____ (buy) the drinks as well.
- Daniel:** Good idea. Thanks. What about the food?
- Pete:** My mum (5) _____ (prepare) some pizzas. I asked her yesterday.
- Casilda:** Great. Everyone is talking about it, so I think lots of people (6) _____ (come).
- Pete:** Oh, and (7) _____ you _____ (check) the weather forecast for Friday, Daniel?
- Daniel:** I checked my phone earlier, Pete. It says it (8) _____ (be) sunny.

3 Read the article about how children get to school in a village in China. Complete the text with one word in each gap.

Some children don't like spending ten or twenty minutes on the bus to go to school. But for the children in Atuler in China, their journey to school is much worse than that.

It's Monday morning and 12-year-old Yi Fong Li is (1) _____ to go to school. But he isn't (2) _____ to walk or take a bus. He and the other children in Atuler (3) _____ going to climb 800 metres down the side of a mountain, using a ladder. It takes 90 minutes and it is one of the most dangerous journeys to school in the world.

However, some of the people in the village believe this (4) _____ change soon. A Chinese photographer visited the village and took some photos of the journey. 'We want people to see how dangerous it is for the children. And we think they (5) _____ help.'

Lots of important people have now seen the photos and have discussed what they can do to help. Next year, they are going (6) _____ build some new steps for the children to use. The journey (7) _____ still take a long time, but it (8) _____ be a lot safer.

Flipped classroom

1 Watch the *Talk2Me* video and answer the questions.

- 1 Why do the twins look sad?
- 2 How much will they earn a day?
- 3 When do they start work?

2 Watch the video again. Underline the phrases in the *Phrase expert* box that you hear on the video.

PHRASE EXPERT

In (one year's) time / the future
 One day, I plan to ... | Next week/month/
 year | tomorrow | tonight | When I
 (leave school) ...

3 Work in pairs and answer the questions.

- 1 What are the best and worst things about going to school?
- 2 How old are students when they leave school in your country?
- 3 How will school prepare you for the future?

EXAM SKILL

Talking about the future

- Remember to use *going to* when talking about your plans for the future.
- Use *will* when you decide to do something while you're speaking.
- Use *going to* to make predictions based on something in the present.

4 Write the questions in the correct order. Listen and check.

- 1 you / to / going / exams / term / Are / take / this / ?

- 2 pass / classmates / Will / the / your / test / ?

- 3 study / will / languages / you / What / year / next / ?

- 4 study / summer holidays / Are / to / in / going / you / the / ?

Talk 2 Me

In one year's time ...

5 Listen again and complete the responses.

- 1 No, we're not going to take any exams until _____.
- 2 Yes, they are studying really hard, so I think they _____ pass.
- 3 I think I'll study French and English _____.
- 4 No, when school finishes for the holidays, I _____ work at a summer camp.

OPTIMISE YOUR EXAM

Interview

- Listen carefully to the questions the examiner asks you.
- If you're unsure of your answer about the future, you can say *I think...* or *Perhaps...*
- There are no right or wrong answers in the interview, so you can make up an answer if necessary.

6 Work in pairs. Take turns asking and answering the questions below. Make notes of your partner's answers.

- 1 What are your favourite subjects at school?

- 2 What subjects are you going to study in the future?

- 3 How many hours of homework are you going to do this week?

- 4 What are you going to do when you finish school today?

- 5 What do you think you will do when you leave school?



THINK RESEARCH CULTURE | LEARN | ME

Talk to some students about what they are going to do when they finish school.

1 Work in pairs. Look at the photo in Exercise 5 and answer the questions.

- 1 What do you think is happening?
- 2 Can you do this in your school?

EXAM SKILL

Learning word phrases

- In this part of the exam, you may be asked to choose a preposition or a verb form.
- It will help if you learn words in phrases not individually (e.g. a break **for** lunch, work **from** nine to five, enjoy **singing**, learn **to** ski, etc.).

2 Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

- 1 I made some new friends **at / on** school.
- 2 Do you usually **have / do** lunch at 2pm?
- 3 The summer holidays last from June **to / at** September.
- 4 Please **do / does** exercise 3 for homework.
- 5 He doesn't want to **make / making** a mistake.
- 6 It's a / **one** good idea to take notes in class.

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

at | did | had | on | take

- 1 How often do you do sport _____ school?
- 2 I make my own lunch _____ Saturdays.
- 3 Everyone _____ very well in yesterday's test.
- 4 We _____ an English class at 9.30 this morning.
- 5 Lots of students want to _____ the bus to school.

OPTIMISE YOUR EXAM

Multiple-choice cloze

- Remember that some words go together to make phrases.
- This part of the exam also tests pronouns, prepositions, linking words and words like *this*, *these* and *them*.
- When you have finished, read the text again with the answers you choose, to check it makes sense.

4 Work in pairs. Read the text in Exercise 5 quickly and answer the question.

How long do students play the game for?

- a) a term b) a month c) a year

5 Read the text. For questions 1–8, choose the best answer (A, B, or C) to fill each gap.



Playing is learning

Classcraft is a computer game that students can play **Example: A** the classroom. Students work in teams of five or six and can get points (1) _____ their team when they do something good, like answering questions in lessons or helping classmates (2) _____ their homework. They can also lose points when they do something wrong. When they have a number (3) _____ points, they can do special things in the game and also in class. For example, they can ask questions in exams or have more time to do homework. When students do well in class, they can move up a level in the game.

Students play the game for the whole term and stay in (4) _____ some teams. This helps (5) _____ make friends with other students and work together. Parents can also go online and see how their children are doing in the game and in class. It (6) _____ now popular with many teachers and students, and (7) _____ of people think it is (8) _____ to become very popular all over the world.

Example:

- | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| Ⓐ in | Ⓑ under | Ⓒ next |
| 1 A for | B on | C at |
| 2 A with | B after | C when |
| 3 A in | B at | C of |
| 4 A my | B the | C a |
| 5 A him | B they | C them |
| 6 A are | B is | C was |
| 7 A lots | B many | C much |
| 8 A going | B will | C won't |

THINK

RESEARCH | CULTURE | LEARN | ME

Work in groups. Imagine you are going to play Classcraft in your class. Think of three good things you can do to get points and two bad things you can do to lose points. Share your ideas with the class.

- 1 In pairs or groups, answer the questions.
- How often do you go on trips with your school?
 - What was the last school trip you went on?
 - What was the best school trip you've been on? Why?

- 2 Read the notice and the email below about a school trip. Would you like to go on the trip? Why / Why not? Discuss your answers with a partner.

SCHOOL TRIP

(Meet by the school gates at 7.30 am.)

Tuesday, 5 May SCIENCE MUSEUM

- Would you like to go on the trip? Ask your parents to complete the form.
- Then tell your teacher before the end of school on Friday.
- Bring a bottle of water or juice, a notebook and pen.

From: Phil To: Olivia

Hi Olivia,

Do you want to come on the school trip next week? I think it will be really interesting.

You need to tell your teacher before the end of the week.

We are meeting early outside the school on Tuesday, but my dad can take us. Call me after lunch on Saturday.

See you soon,

Phil

EXAM SKILL

Understanding similar information

- In this part of the exam, it is useful to understand different ways of giving the same information.
- Look for words in the texts that have the same or nearly the same meaning.

- 3 Match the underlined words and phrases in Olivia's notes (1-5) to words and phrases with a similar meaning (a-e).

Olivia's notes

School trip to the Science Museum

Where:	<u>meet by the school gates</u>
When:	1 7.30 <u>am</u>
What to do:	2 give form to <u>my parents</u> and
	3 <u>tell my teacher</u> this week
What to take:	4 <u>water</u> or juice
Phone Phil:	5 <u>after lunch</u> on Saturday

- a) my mother and father _____
- b) in the afternoon _____
- c) a drink _____
- d) speak to my teacher _____
- e) in the morning _____

4 Plan You are going to complete Alex's notes. Tick the things you need to do before you start writing.

- 1 Read both texts. _____
- 2 Look for numbers, days and dates and find out what they mean. _____
- 3 Make sure I know exactly what information I need to complete the notes. _____

OPTIMISE YOUR EXAM

Information transfer

- Read both texts first, so that you understand the topic.
- Then read the notes and decide what sort of information you need to write, e.g. a word or a number.

Read the information and the email. Fill in the information in Alex's notes.

EXAMS

School exams start next week.

Monday - French

Tuesday - maths

Wednesday - geography

Thursday/Friday - normal lessons

- All exams start at 10 am in the school hall.
- Please bring a pen, pencil, ruler and eraser with you.
- Leave bags and mobile phones in classroom 4A.

From: Rosie To: Alex

Hi Alex,

How do you feel about the exams next week?
I'm worried.

Do you want to study together this weekend?
I'm free after 8 pm on Sunday. Would you like to come for dinner too?

Bye,

Rosie

Alex's notes - Exams

Exams begin on:

Monday

What time?

1 _____ in the morning

No exams on:

2 _____

Take:

3 pen, pencil, ruler and _____

Don't take:

4 _____ into the exam

Dinner at Rosie's house:

5 After _____ on Sunday evening

5 Write Write the information to complete Alex's notes in Exercise 4. Check your spelling and use of capital letters.

6 Check Before you hand in your notes, complete this checklist.

Checklist ✓

- I've carefully read both texts.
- I've read everything and decided what type of information I need to write.
- I've completed all the answers on the form.
- I've checked my spelling.
- I've checked my use of capital letters.

Extra writing

7 You're Alex. You're going to write a short reply to Rosie's email in Exercise 4. First answer questions 1-3.

- 1 Who are you writing to?

- 2 What style should you write in?

- 3 What questions has Rosie asked?

Now write your email in 25-35 words.

Education adviser attacks UK schools

15th October, 2013



A top adviser to the British government has attacked the quality of British schools and teachers. The adviser, Dominic Cummings, has worked closely with

the UK Education Secretary Michael Gove for many years. Mr Gove has followed many of his adviser's ideas and has become very unpopular with British teachers. Cummings has made teachers very angry about a new report he made on education in Britain. He said education in Britain is "between awful and mediocre". He said most teachers do not do a good job in the classroom and that "real talent is rare". He wrote: "In England, few teachers are well trained in the basics of extended writing or mathematical and scientific modelling and problem-solving."

Mr Cummings also attacked other areas of Britain's schools. He said billions of dollars are "wasted" on projects to help poorer students and on "pointless" university courses. He argues that many university courses in England teach students little and do not help them get a job. He said university students needed to work much harder. Cummings also angered teachers by saying 70 per cent of a child's ability in the classroom is because of his or her genes, and not because of teachers. Senior officials at the Department for Education have said Mr Cummings should be fired. One said he is the reason for a lot of the Education Secretary's "madder ideas". Many teachers also want Michael Gove to be fired.

Sources: *Daily Mirror / The Guardian*

Writing

It isn't easy being a teacher but it's a great job. Discuss.

Chat

Talk about these words from the article.

adviser / quality / ideas / unpopular / teachers / classroom / basics / problem-solving /wasted / pointless / university courses / ability / genes / be fired / madder ideas

True / False

- A British government worker damaged some schools in England. T / F
- The name of the adviser's boss is Michael Gove. T / F
- Britain's Education Secretary is very popular with British teachers. T / F
- The adviser said few teachers know how to teach extended writing. T / F
- The adviser wants the government to use money more carefully. T / F
- The adviser suggested a lot of university courses are a waste of time. T / F
- Teachers are angry because of their students' genes. T / F
- No one wants the adviser or his boss to lose their job. T / F

Synonym Match

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. adviser | a. useless |
| 2. quality | b. average |
| 3. unpopular | c. cause |
| 4. mediocre | d. consultant |
| 5. rare | e. misspent |
| 6. attacked | f. disliked |
| 7. wasted | g. criticised |
| 8. pointless | h. standard |
| 9. reason | i. dismissed |
| 10. fired | j. unusual |

Discussion – Student A

- How will teaching change in the future?
- Does having a university degree help you get a job?
- Is a child's ability from genes or from teachers?
- What would you do to make schools better?
- How are computers and iPads, etc. changing the way you learn?
- What would you teach if you became a teacher?
- What kind of teacher do you think you would be?
- What questions would you like to ask Mr Cummings?



Exam task

2a



Track 13 Now complete the examiner's questions in Phase 2 of Part 1. Then listen and check.

- 1 Who do you most time with?
- 2 What do you doing when you're at home?
- 3 What do you about your school or job?
- 4 What you like to do in the future?
- 5 When did you learning English? Do you enjoy it? Why? / Why not?
- 6 Where did you up?
- 7 What do you like about the town you in?
- 8 Where would you like to live, if you the opportunity?

2b

In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

**Education**

1

Put the words into the correct order to make sentences.

1. favourite / maths / my / subject / is

Maths

2. often / Sam / for / appointments / late / is

Sam

3. hobby / photography / popular / is / very / a

Photography

4. Mrs / usually / us / teaches / Edwards

Mrs

5. work / this / enough / isn't / good

This

6. Mr Brown / strict / as / Miss Jones / as / isn't

Miss Jones

7. too / test / the / for / was / difficult / me

The

8. work / checked / my / by / I / a friend / had

I

9. finished / we / eating / just / have

We

10. film / I / that / yet / seen / haven't

I

**Exam task**

2

Five sentences have been removed from the text on the next page. For each question, choose the correct answer. There are three extra sentences which you do not need to use.

- A So at least they can enjoy some parts of typical teenage life there.
- B That means the school has become a tourist attraction too!
- C These young players come here to train, of course.
- D During the school day, therefore, they don't go to some of these sessions.
- E This has helped it to provide a better education for all its students.
- F They are also expected to set a good example to younger students.
- G Which is why there are far more of these students than ever before.
- H After all, only the best ones go on to join the main team.

Football stars at school



Can you imagine being a famous football star but still attending school? That's what some students at Ashton-on-Mersey School in England do!

The school is about 7 km from Old Trafford, the famous sports stadium that is home to Manchester United Football Club. The club takes talented teenagers from all over the world. (1)..... But even though they are following their dreams of becoming sports stars, football clubs recognise that education should still be an important part of their lives. (2).....

Although footballers can play professionally from the age of 16, most don't join professional teams until they are older.

All football clubs have to make sure that players who are under 18 are getting an education, but many choose to do this by organising classes at the club. At Manchester United, however, young players go to a normal school. (3)..... That's why at Ashton-on-Mersey School you

can see people who played against Arsenal or Liverpool on Saturday sitting down to classes with all the other students on Monday morning.

The Manchester United students have classes two days a week and study a range of subjects. While attending, they are encouraged to feel like they are part of the school. They still follow the rules like all the other pupils there. (4).....

There are many benefits to the school from their arrangement with Manchester United. The football club has given money to the school. (5)..... Perhaps more importantly, seeing successful young players in the school can encourage younger students to try hard to do well and achieve their own dreams. Successful players often return to visit the school. When one French-speaking player came back, the students were all keen to ask him questions in French! Chatting to an international football star really helped them improve their language skills.

3

Find the words in the text to complete the collocation for each definition.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. going to school | school |
| 2. do what they really want to do | follow their |
| 3. continue to have good football careers | to have successful football careers |
| 4. learn about lots of different subjects | study a of different subjects |
| 5. do what is required by the rules | the rules |
| 6. believe that they belong to the school | part of the school |
| 7. show other people how to behave | a good example |
| 8. give students better lessons and equipment | a better education |



Exam facts

- In this part of the test, you read a text which had five gaps in it.
- Five sentences have been removed from the text.
- You have to read eight sentences and choose the correct sentence for each gap.
- There are always three extra sentences which you don't need to use.

**School life**

1

Complete the sentences using the words from the box.

play	talk	uniform	trip	classmates	journey
------	------	---------	------	------------	---------

- I'm best friends with one of my
- Sometimes a speaker comes to our school to give a to the students.
- My parents are coming to see me in the school tonight.
- I'm glad we don't have to wear a at our school.
- My to school is quite long – it takes about 45 minutes.
- I went on a school to a museum last month.

**Exam task**

2



Track 4 For each question, choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 You will hear two friends talking about a school trip to a wildlife park. The boy thinks that wildlife parks</p> | <p>A help to save many rare animals.
B are great for teaching people about nature.
C should just have animals from places with similar climates.</p> |
| <p>2 You will hear two friends discussing a talk they went to. They agree that</p> | <p>A the speaker was amusing.
B the information in the talk was useful.
C the pictures the speaker showed were interesting.</p> |
| <p>3 You will hear two friends talking about a new classmate. What does the girl say about their new classmate?</p> | <p>A She seems quite shy.
B She works hard in lessons.
C She reminds her of someone.</p> |
| <p>4 You will hear two friends talking about a college play they're in. What does the boy want the girl to do?</p> | <p>A try to get him a part
B help him learn his lines
C give him advice about acting</p> |

- 5 You will hear two friends talking about school uniforms. The girl thinks that school uniforms
- 6 You will hear two friends talking about the journey on a college trip. They agree that
- A make life easier for parents.
B can be confusing for teachers.
C improve students' behaviour.
- A it was much quicker than they expected.
B there were plenty of refreshments.
C the other passengers were funny.

3a

Complete the sentences using *before*, *while*, *although*, *since*, *plus* or *unless*.

- I spend hours trying to learn things for exams, I rarely remember what I've read.
- I can browse the internet for hours I realise how long I've been online.
- Doing homework with friends is good fun, you can help each other too.
- I've made loads of new friends I started my new school.
- I'm planning to go to the cinema this weekend I get lots of homework.
- I can see how doing homework benefits me, it's not good to get too much.

3b

What are the advantages and disadvantages of going to school? Write a paragraph with your ideas.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Exam facts

- In this part of the test, you listen to six short conversations between people that know each other.
- You have to read each question and the three possible answers, A, B and C.
- You have to choose the answer that matches what the speakers say.

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with these adjectives.

lazy strange sad ashamed curly mean satisfied cheerful

- I hope everybody is with this result!
- I'm really of myself for having been so rude to you.
- Julia is very generous but her brother isn't. He's really
- I'm about Jack's decision to leave the team. It won't be the same without him.
- Clare is really hard-working because she wants to do well but I'm not. I'm the opposite – I'm quite
- It's difficult to be when there's so much bad news around.
- Mum has straight hair but mine is really
- I had a very experience yesterday. It's hard to describe what happened.

2 Circle the correct option in *italics* in each of these sentences.

- I was *brought* / *grown* up in a small village.
- Did you *find* / *find out* what happened to Lisa?
- I *met* / *knew* Peter for the first time at a football match.
- Why do you always make *out* / *up* such ridiculous stories? No-one ever believes them.
- I'm thinking of *taking* / *setting up* a photography club. Would you be interested in joining?
- Have you ever *been* / *gone* to Paris?
- I've never got *on* / *up* with my father, probably because we're too similar.
- I think that I *get to know* / *know* you quite well so I can see that something's wrong.

3 Match the definitions 1–8 with the words a–h.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1 The translation you read at the bottom of a screen. | a review |
| 2 The people who sit in a theatre to watch a play, for example. | b guidebook |
| 3 The place where you decide to go left, right or straight ahead. | c suitcase |
| 4 A piece of luggage you can use when you travel. | d audience |
| 5 The price of an entry ticket to an exhibition, for example. | e campsite |
| 6 Something which gives you information about local tourist attractions. | f subtitles |
| 7 A place to stay if you have a tent. | g admission |
| 8 An article describing a film, book, play, etc. It can be positive or negative. | h crossroads |

Grammar

1 Choose the correct word, A, B or C, for each space.

- You join us if you don't want to.
A mustn't B don't have to C can't
- Jack says he help us later but who knows as he's very unreliable.
A has to B must C might
- You really listen to your parents. They do know what they're talking about!
A ought B should C may
- I know I get so angry but Sally is so annoying at times.
A mustn't B don't have to C can't
- Alex hear very well so you have to repeat everything.
A mustn't B may not C can't

TERM TEST

Standard

2

2 Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Maybe we (try) and get tickets for the concert. It depends how expensive they are.
- 2 Have you decided what you (study) at university next year?
- 3 I (know) Matthew since our first day at primary school.
- 4 What time (the match / start)? You know I don't like to be late.
- 5 We (have) a party next Saturday because it's Emma's birthday. Do you want to come?
- 6 John (not speak) a word of English before he went to London but now he's quite good.
- 7 I (eat) Chinese food for the first time last week. It was delicious.
- 8 We (just / hear) the good news. We're so happy for you.

3 Match the beginning of sentences 1–8 with their correct endings a–h to form conditional sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 If I don't feel well, | a if I pass all my exams. |
| 2 I wouldn't play so much football | b when I get hungry. |
| 3 If I'm stressed, | c I would join you this evening. |
| 4 I will celebrate | d I won't go to John's party. |
| 5 If I were you, | e I don't sleep well. |
| 6 I will order a pizza | f unless I borrow some money. |
| 7 I can't buy Mum a birthday present | g unless I enjoyed it. |
| 8 If I didn't have to study, | h I wouldn't listen to Rob. |

Grammar & Vocabulary

Choose the correct option in *italics* to complete the text.

I finished school last summer, and before going to university, I wanted to have the most (1) *amazed / amazing* adventure, one that I would remember for the rest of my life. I've travelled a lot with my family (2) *by / in* air but this time I wanted to try something (3) *completely / fairly* different. I decided that travelling (4) *with / by* car was the best idea, since I'd just got a driving licence. Before I set off, I had to make sure I had (5) *much / enough* money to travel with. I was (6) *amazed / amazing* when my parents offered to lend me some, because I thought they wouldn't approve of my plans. But it seems they were (7) *extremely / fairly* positive about it, although they were a little worried about me. After a lot of packing, I left home and got (8) *into / onto* the car. I spent a month driving all around the country, meeting lots of different people, swimming in lakes, hiking in the mountains and enjoying all the local food. Of course, there were a few small accidents, like when the car broke down and I had to search for a garage (9) *on / by* foot for more than three hours! When I got back home, everyday life was (10) *enough / too* ordinary for me, but everything changed again when I went off to university!

Reading

Part 4

You are going to read an article about sporting success. Five sentences have been removed from the article. For each question, choose the correct answer. There are three extra sentences which you do not need to use.

- A Although I'm not sporty myself, I love the world of sport.
- B It wouldn't be possible for them without a lot of money.
- C So, what is it that makes these people so special?
- D I know that it takes more than talent to become a sporting superstar.
- E Only a few people have the ambition needed to succeed.
- F Happiness and love were there for all to see.
- G But as we know, people do not become successful all by themselves.
- H It's not enough for them to win and then stop.

Being the best you can be

During our lives, we meet thousands of people. Only a few are really extraordinary, or people who are influencers, people who make a difference. (1)

If you take a moment to think about the people you respect and admire, I think you will find that they all have one thing in common, namely that they feel very strongly about what they do. They want to be the best they can be. And it is this quality that makes them different. (2) No, they want to move on to the next goal and set new challenges.

When I'm asked who I respect, I immediately think of the top sports people, and ordinary ones, too. (3) I particularly enjoy the large international sporting occasions like the Olympics where individuals compete to be the best in the world. And just when you think they have no more to give, they will smash another world record.

(4) In fact, when interviewed, many sports people are quick to thank family and friends, as success would not be theirs without help and support. Driving your child to the swimming pool at 6 o'clock for after-school training is part of what the family will do. And what about those hours sitting in the cold at the athletics track?

Of course not everyone can make it to the top, but the rewards are worth a lot when you see your son or daughter winning their first medal! Who could forget the face of Chad Le Clos' father as he watched his son win his first swimming gold medal in the 2012 Olympics? (5) It's at great moments like this that make me feel inspired!

Part 6

For each question, write the correct answer. Write one word for each gap.

I love the summer, as it's the time of year (1) there are lots of festivals to go to. (2) of my favourite festivals takes place in a village near where we live. We take our tents and put them up in a big campsite. There are lots of bands to listen to, but it can be difficult to hear them well (3) you're right in front of the stage. It doesn't matter though, because we're there (4) meet up with friends and enjoy the great atmosphere. Apart from the music, there are stalls where you can buy clothes, jewellery and of course, food. We (5) already seen some information about next year's festival, and it's going to be bigger and better (6) ever! I'm already looking forward to it and will buy my ticket as soon as I can.

Writing

Part 2

You see this advert for a writing competition.

Articles wanted!

Tell us about a special holiday.

Who did you go with?

Where did you go?

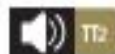
What made it so special?

The best article will win a holiday for two!

Write your article in about 100 words.

Listening

Part 3



You will hear a recorded message for a newly opened local Arts Centre.

For each question, write the correct answer in the gap. Write one or two words or a number or a date or a time.

MAIN GALLERY

Date when art exhibition starts: (1)

NEW CINEMA

Seats can be booked at the (2)

CAFÉ

Food on sale includes: sandwiches and (3)

ENTRANCE FEES

Arts Centre: free

Exhibition: (4) £..... for a family ticket

OPENING TIMES

Tuesday to Saturday: (5) am to 6 pm

Sunday to Monday: (6)

Speaking

1 Choose the correct option in *italics* in each of these sentences.

- 1 In this picture I can *watch* / *see* a boy aged about 15 playing tennis.
- 2 In this photo *there seems* / *there is to be* a football game going on.
- 3 The man in this photo *appears* / *looks* to be a volleyball coach.
- 4 I think this photo *should* / *could* be somewhere in the countryside.
- 5 I *'m not thinking* / *don't think* it's cold, because the players are wearing short sleeves.
- 6 The girl *wears* / *is wearing* a uniform. Perhaps she's a basketball player.
- 7 It *looks* / *is looking* like a fun game. Everybody is laughing and smiling.
- 8 The boy *looks* / *looks like* really tired. Maybe he has been playing for a long time.

Exam task

Part 2 (2–3 minutes)

Now, I'd like each of you to talk on your own about something. I'm going to give each of you a photograph and I'd like you to talk about it for approximately one minute.

Candidate A, here is your photograph. Candidate B, you just listen.



Candidate A, please tell us what you can see in your photograph.
Thank you.

Candidate B, here is your photograph. Candidate A, you just listen.



Candidate B, please tell us what you can see in your photograph for approximately one minute.

Approximately one minute.

Thank you.

ANSWER KEY

Standard

Term test 2

Vocabulary

- 1 1 satisfied 2 ashamed 3 mean 4 sad
5 lazy 6 cheerful 7 curly 8 strange
- 2 1 brought 2 find out 3 met 4 up
5 setting 6 been 7 on 8 know
- 3 1 f 2 d 3 h 4 c 5 g 6 b 7 e 8 a

Grammar

- 1 1 B 2 C 3 B 4 A 5 C
- 2 1 will try 2 are going to study 3 have known 4 does the match start
5 are having 6 didn't speak 7 ate 8 have just heard
- 3 1 d 2 g 3 e 4 a 5 h 6 b 7 f 8 c

Grammar & Vocabulary

- 1 amazing 2 by 3 completely 4 by 5 enough
6 amazed 7 fairly 8 into 9 on 10 too

Reading

Part 4

- 1 C 2 H 3 A 4 G 5 F

Part 6

- 1 when / that 2 One 3 unless 4 to 5 have 6 than

Listening

- 1 July 6 / 6 July 2 ticket office 3 cakes
4 25 5 11 6 closed

Script

Woman: Welcome to Belleville Arts Centre. Please listen carefully to the following information regarding our exciting new programme of events.

Coming up in the main gallery, we'll be having a display of paintings by local artists. The opening evening will be on the sixth of July from 6 pm until 8 pm. Make sure you don't miss this opportunity to meet some of the most talented people in town and reserve your place now.

There will be no charge for this event, but you will not be allowed in without a reservation.

We are also excited to announce the opening of our brand new cinema. Tickets for Sunday's award-winning film cost £7.50 and can be booked through the ticket office, but you can watch all our other movies at £6 per person. Book now to avoid disappointment, as tickets are selling fast.

And don't worry about having something to eat before you get here. In the Arts Centre café, you can find a variety of delicious cakes and sandwiches, all freshly made in our kitchen, soft drinks and probably the best coffee in town.

Entrance to the arts centre is free. The price of admission to the art exhibition is £10 for adults and £5 for children.

Family tickets – two adults and two children – cost £25.

Opening times are from 11 am to 6 pm, Tuesday to Saturday. We're closed Sunday and Monday. We look forward to seeing you very soon. Check out our website for special offers and all the latest news.

Speaking

- 1 1 see 2 there seems 3 appears 4 could
5 don't think 6 is wearing 7 looks 8 looks