

STEP TO

AcCEPT Proficiency

Student Book



Official
preparation
material for
Ascentis Anglia
ESOL International
Examinations

CEFR C1

John Ross

Step To AcCEPT Proficiency

Student Book

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Introduction

Introduction to the Anglia Ascentis Proficiency Exam

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

- Section A** Write an essay: A1 (AcCEPT Proficiency) 300–350 words. or A2 (General English Proficiency) 250–300 words. You have a choice of four topics.
- Section B** (15 marks) Write a letter of about 150 words. You can choose to write a formal letter or an informal letter.
- Section C** (30 marks) C1 (20 marks): Reading comprehension of an article of about 550 words. C2 (10 marks): Writing a 50–75 word summary of part of the reading.
- Section D** (10 marks) Sentence transformation, i.e. rewriting sentences so that they have the same meaning as the originals.
- Section E** (10 marks) Word transformation: You are given a word, for example 'manage', which you need to change (for instance, to 'management') to complete a sentence.
- Section F** (10 marks) Gap fill: You have to write the missing words.

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

- Part One** (40 marks) A gap-fill exercise.
- Part Two** (12 marks) Multiple-choice questions, listening for information.
- Part Three** (28 marks) True/False statements related to the news.
- Part Four** (20 marks) Choosing the best reply to questions/statements.

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

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

Learn phrases, not individual words. Don't focus on (1) _____ words. Learn phrases and pay attention (2) _____ combinations of words. For example, if you learn the word *fascinated* (which means 'extremely interested'), you should note that it is usually used with 'by': *As a boy, Einstein was **fascinated** by a compass.* A good way to help you remember phrases is to personalise the language. Write true sentences (3) _____ yourself, e.g. *I've been fascinated by history since I was very young.*

Read for pleasure. Reading for pleasure is one of the keys to improving your English. However, it's important to find reading material that is at the right level. A mistake that most students make is choosing books and magazines that are too (4) _____. Go to your local library and see if they have any graded readers. Graded readers are books specifically written for English learners. These books use simple (5) _____ and vocabulary, and have levels ranging from beginner to advanced. As well as choosing reading material at the right level, it's important to choose material that you (6) _____ interesting. Don't read something just because it is in English. You'll learn much more if you have a real interest in the material.

Listen to the BBC. Most students don't get (7) _____ listening practice. The BBC Learning English website bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish has a lot of excellent reading and listening material. A section called 'Words in the News' looks at recent news stories. A section (8) _____ 'The Flatmates' has dialogues which contain more informal language.

Writing: Practice makes perfect.

Student: *"My writing is really poor. How can I improve my writing?"*

Teacher: *"Well, how often do you write in English?"*

Student: *"Almost (9) _____."*

The English saying, 'Practice makes perfect', means that you need to practise a lot if you want to be (10) _____ at something. The more you practise writing letters and essays, the easier the writing part of the exam will be for you.

Visit the Anglia website. The Anglia website www.anglia.org has practice tests for each level. You can download the tests (including MP3 files for the listening part).

Introduction

British English vs. American English

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

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

Pronunciation Differences

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

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

Spelling Differences

1. Many verbs end in *-ize* in AmE, but *-ise* in BrE. *realize realise*
2. In British English the final 'l' is often doubled. *traveling travelling*
3. The ending *-og* in AmE is sometimes *-ogue* in BrE. *dialog dialogue*
4. Some words that end with *-or* in AmE end with *-our* in BrE. *color colour*
5. Some words that end with *-ter* in AmE end with *-tre* in BrE. *center centre*

Differences in individual words: AmE & BrE

1. jewelry jewellery	3. program programme	5. specialty speciality
2. (car) tire tyre	4. check cheque	6. license licence

Which words in the following pairs are BrE?

1. theatre theater	3. honor honour	5. legalise legalize
2. catalog catalogue	4. levelled leveled	6. labor labour

Grammar Differences

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

Vocabulary Differences

Circle the words that are used in British English

1. I went to a **football** / **soccer** match at the weekend. I took the **subway** / **underground** to the stadium. Unfortunately, I had to spend twenty minutes in the **line** / **queue** to buy a ticket to the game so I missed the kick off. After the game, I visited Tom's new **apartment** / **flat**. It's on the sixth floor but there's no **lift** / **elevator**. The neighbourhood is a little run-down. I saw a lot of **trash** / **rubbish** on the **sidewalks** / **pavement**. There's an **off-licence** / **liquor store** next door to his building and a **cinema** / **movie theater** nearby. There's a newsagent's on the **first floor** / **ground floor**.
2. I really need to lose weight. None of my **pants** / **trousers** fit me any more. I shouldn't eat so many **crisps** / **potato chips** and **biscuits** / **cookies**. I also need to cut down on **candy** / **sweets** and **chips** / **French fries**.
3. About **two weeks** / **a fortnight** ago my father was **travelling** / **travelling** between Manchester and London on a **coach** / **(long-distance) bus** when one of the **tires** / **tyres** burst. The bus driver pulled over to the side of the **motorway** / **freeway** and changed it, then we continued on our way. After another twenty minutes the bus engine suddenly stopped. The bus driver **rang** / **called** a mechanic to come and have a look at it. Luckily, a passing **truck** / **lorry** driver stopped to help them. He found the problem: the coach had run out of **gas(oline)** / **petroll**. As you can imagine, my father and the other passengers were really **mad** / **angry**.

interesting	long	interest	impression	confidence	habit	explanation
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As with the other speaking tasks, Task One is done with another candidate. First of all, the examiner will ask your name and number. Then you will be asked to introduce yourself and asked questions about things such as your hobbies, school, work, family, hometown, travel experiences, and learning English. In particular, you'll be asked why you're taking the test and what your future plans are. Task One is quite short, just three to four minutes, and is a chance to 'warm up.' It also gives you an opportunity to make a good first _____ (1).

Try to present yourself as an intelligent and _____ (2) person. Do not tell the examiner that your favourite hobby is sleeping. Similarly, when talking about your future plans, it is important to show that you have thought about them. Don't say 'I'm not sure' or 'I don't know'. If you are taking the Proficiency Exam in order to study overseas, you should show a real _____ (3) in your upcoming university studies.

Body language is a very important part of communication. Show energy and _____ (4); sit up straight, and keep your hands away from your mouth. Don't lean on anything, fidget or fold your arms. Maintain eye contact and remember to smile!

Give _____ (5) answers by adding reasons or other information.

What are your study plans for the next few years? I'd like to do a master's degree.

This is too short. Perhaps the candidate hasn't made up his mind what and where he/she will study. If this is the case, give an _____ (6) for the uncertainty and outline several possibilities.

I'd like to do a master's degree in chemical engineering, hopefully in the UK, but it depends on my finances. I will probably need to work for a year to save up for it.

To think of something to add, just give details that answer basic question words; *What? When? Why? Where? Who? How often? How much?* and so on. It's important that you get into the _____ (7) of giving long answers in class. As you go through this textbook, make it a habit; don't wait for the exam to start doing it!

Speaking Task One

What's wrong with the following answers? Listen to the answers for questions 1–10. Only four of them are good. Write 'G' or 'B', and write down what is wrong with the bad ones; for example, too short, long pauses, too vague, sounds boring, off-topic.

1. Can you tell us a little something about yourself?
2. Why are you taking this test?
3. What do you do for a living?
4. What are your study plans for the next few years?
5. What are the advantages of studying overseas?
6. How long have you been studying English?
7. Have you ever been overseas?
8. What do you like to do in your free time?
9. Describe your home town.
10. What kind of work are you hoping to do in the future?

Go through questions 1–5 in pairs, then change partners for questions 6–10. Report back to the class about your partners.

Speaking Test Overview

The Anglia Proficiency Speaking Test consists of three parts and takes about 20 minutes to complete. It is done with an examiner and two candidates.

Task One: The candidates introduce themselves, and answers general questions.

Task Two: The candidates discuss one or two articles on topical subjects. The readings are given to the candidates before the test.

Task Three: Presentation on a topic selected from a list, and followed by a discussion. Candidates are given two groups of questions before the test. They can choose which group (i.e. topic) they want to talk about, but the examiner will choose the question.

Life is What You Make It

Speaking

1 Life Goals:

What are your educational, career and personal goals for the next few years? Where do you see yourself in five years? What are your long-term goals?

2 Change these sentences below to make them true for you.

I'd like to live overseas for a few years.

I'm thinking of taking up the guitar.

I'm planning to start my own business.

I'm going to do an MBA.

I'm hoping to get married before I turn 30.

I hope to get a job in wildlife conservation. Hopefully, I'll be able to retire when I'm 40.

I'll probably leave home next year.

3 Going, Going, Gone! Life Sold Online

After his wife left him, 44-year-old Englishman Ian Usher decided to make a clean break from his life in Perth, Australia. He put his entire life up for sale on an online auction website called eBay. Rather than trying to sell things individually, he offered everything in one package, including his house, car, a jet ski, and all his furniture. As part of the package, Usher also offered an introduction to his friends and a two-week trial for his job as a sales assistant in a rug shop. The winning bid was A\$399,300. He used this money to embark on a trip around the world trying to complete a hundred life goals in a hundred weeks. Below are 22 of his goals.

Go paragliding

See the Grand Canyon

Ride an ostrich

Spend a night alone in a haunted house

See an iceberg

Go on a dog-sled ride in the wilderness

See the statues on Easter Island

See an active volcano

Walk on the Great Wall of China

See the Rio Carnival

Take a flight in a MiG

Learn to speak conversational French

Meet Richard Branson

Stay a night in an underwater hotel

Learn to play the harmonica

Ride an elephant

See Table Mountain

Go skydiving at night

Learn to fly a plane

Go diving with whales

See the Northern Lights

Go white-water rafting

Speaking

4 Match the goals on the opposite page with the pictures below.



5 Discussion

1. What do you think of Ian Usher's decision to 'sell his life' online and his plan to travel around the world completing 100 goals?
2. Which of the 22 goals listed on the opposite page would you most like / least like to do?
3. Think of ten other goals (including places you would like to see, things you'd like to do, and things you'd like to learn).

Listening Part Two

1 What can you learn from the questions? Guess the answers to the following questions by looking at Questions 1–6 on the opposite page.

1. What is the topic of the listening?
2. What is the name of the company?
3. What are two kinds of parachute jumps that can be done?
4. Does the company accept absolute beginners?

2 The answers in the Part Two recordings are in the same order as the questions. What is the likely order you will hear these topics? Write 1–5.

- A. ____ How much the tandem jump costs
- B. ____ How the parachute is opened during the tandem jump
- C. ____ The company's safety record
- D. ____ The number to press for beginners wanting basic information about parachuting
- E. ____ When the static-line jump happens

3 Parachuting Vocabulary:

Which of the following activities are shown in the pictures?

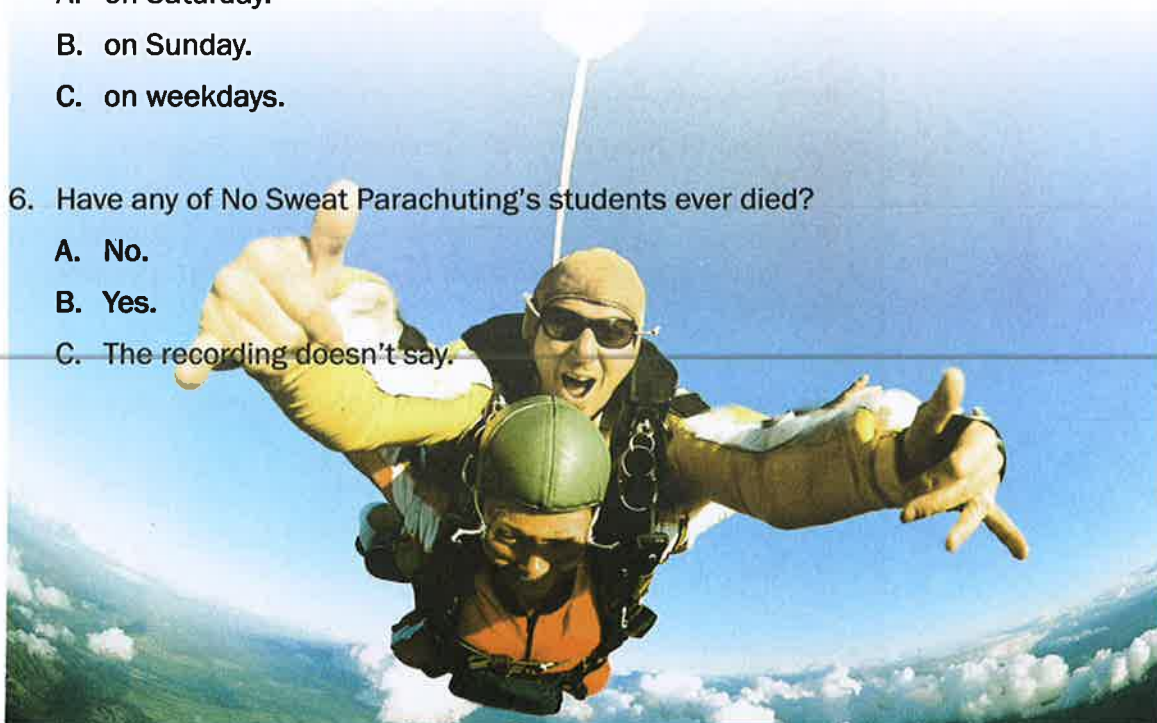
parachuting skydiving paragliding parasailing hang-gliding



**Listening
Part Two**

4 Listen to the recording and choose the best answer.

1. Callers who have no prior parachuting experience should press number
 - A. 1.
 - B. 2.
 - C. 3.
2. Can you take the parachuting course if you weigh over 110 kilograms?
 - A. No.
 - B. Yes.
 - C. Perhaps.
3. During the tandem jump, the parachute
 - A. opens automatically when exiting the airplane.
 - B. is opened by the instructor.
 - C. is opened by the student.
4. A tandem jump costs
 - A. \$185.
 - B. \$245.
 - C. \$145.
5. The static-line jump usually takes place
 - A. on Saturday.
 - B. on Sunday.
 - C. on weekdays.
6. Have any of No Sweat Parachuting's students ever died?
 - A. No.
 - B. Yes.
 - C. The recording doesn't say.



Grammar Inversion

Inversion involves putting an auxiliary verb (and the verbs 'to be' or 'to have') before the subject of a clause. It is common with questions: **Did he** buy the car? Where **is it**? Inversion is also sometimes used in sentences, especially in formal English after negative words and adverbial expressions such as **Never, Not only, No sooner, Never, At no time, Only later, and Hardly**.

Never have I had such bad service.

Not only is he mean, but he's also dishonest.

No sooner had we left, **than** it started to rain.

Never before have I seen such heavy rain.

At no time did he consider giving up.

Only later did she find out that he was a criminal.

Hardly had we walked in the door when the phone started ringing.

Test Practice

Section D

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

Example:

She was a brilliant novelist, and she was also an accomplished singer. (Not only)

Not only was she a brilliant novelist, but she was also an accomplished singer.

1. The door should never be opened. (At no time)

2. I will never forget his kindness. (Never)

3. I have seldom seen such a beautiful sunset. (Seldom)

4. A short time after he bought the car, it was stolen. (No sooner)

5. I had hardly left the house when it started to snow. (Hardly)

6. We had never been so scared. (had we)

Section E

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

Example

If at first you don't succeed, try again. (success)

1. We called an _____ to come and fix the lights. (electric)
2. His bad behaviour is completely _____. (accept)
3. I'm also divorced so I _____ with her situation. (sympathy)
4. Even though you're nervous, try to act and speak _____.
(confident)
5. Five _____ were laid off last week. (employ)
6. He doesn't have any artistic talent but he's very _____.
(athlete)
7. A master's degree is a minimum _____ for the position.
(require)
8. The stolen money had been _____ in a cave. (hide)
9. The government voted to _____ euthanasia in 2002. (legal)
10. Prices have risen _____ over the past six months. (drama)



Essay Writing

Test takers have a choice between two sets of essay questions. Candidates taking the **Academic AcCEPT Proficiency** test choose a topic from **Section A1**. Those taking the **General English Proficiency** test choose a topic from **Section A2**. Both sections have a choice of four essay tasks and both kinds are worth 25 marks but have different length requirements; A1 compositions should be 300–350 words and A2 ones should be 250–300 words.

Section A1

Unlike Section A2, there are not four set question types. However, the most common kinds of essay tasks are:

Discussion (or Argumentative) Essay

1. To what extent do you agree with the following statement... *'Addiction to internet gambling has become such a big problem that internet gambling should be banned'*?
2. Should... *the tax on petrol be increased to make alternative fuels more competitive?*
3. *'Smokers should not get free medical treatment because they are knowingly hurting themselves'*. Discuss

Pros and Cons

4. Outline the advantages and disadvantages of... *doing a university degree overseas.*
5. What are the pros and cons of... *using social networking sites such as Facebook?*
6. What are the arguments for and against... *a single global currency?*

Science-related Questions

7. Describe... *an interesting scientific research project with which you are familiar either through having taken part in it or through having studied it.*
8. In your opinion, should... *science be a compulsory secondary school subject?*
9. To what extent do you agree that... *'Society undervalues the contribution of scientists'?*

Other

10. People in developed countries are living longer. What are the implications of this trend?
11. What are the causes of illiteracy? What are some possible solutions?
12. Some people prefer to travel alone; others prefer to travel with friends or family. Which do you prefer?

Section A2

In Section A2 you have to write an essay of 250–300 words. You have a choice of four topics.

Topic 1. Discussion – Advantages and Disadvantages

What are the advantages and disadvantages of ...?

...single-sex schools? ...working for the government? ...living in a small town?

Topic 2. Descriptive essay

Describe (in detail)....

...a book or film that has influenced you. ...your idea of a perfect wife/husband.

...a popular holiday destination in your country.

Topic 3. Narrative essay (i.e. writing a story)

Write an account of...

...a horrible trip. ...a frightening experience. ...a meeting with a mysterious stranger.

Topic 4. Discussion essay (argumentative i.e. agree or disagree?)

'.....' Discuss.

'Advertising for junk food should be banned.' *'Childhood is the happiest time of your life.'* *'Students should have to study a foreign language.'*

Transition Words

1 Cross out the word that can't be used.

- Most students have to study for about nine hours a day. **As a result** / **Moreover** / **Consequently**, they don't have enough time for extracurricular activities.
- The statistics course is a prerequisite for the master's programme. **In other words** / **This means that** / **In spite of this**, students need to pass the statistics paper if they want to do a master's.
- The university has a good ranking and is relatively inexpensive. **Nonetheless** / **As a consequence** / **Nevertheless**, it is not very popular with students.
- Because** / **Owing to** / **Because of** rising tuition costs, more students are choosing to stay at home.
- Working overseas is a good way to improve one's English. **Indeed** / **Furthermore** / **In addition**, you can gain valuable work experience.
- Universities are focused on teaching theory **whereas** / **while** / **in addition** vocational colleges focus on practical skills.
- Although** / **Even though** / **If** I studied really hard for the exam, I only got 45%.
- Students at single-sex schools tend to perform better academically. **However** / **Similarly** / **On the other hand**, they miss out on learning how to interact with the opposite sex.

Higher Education

02

Speaking

1 Vocabulary – University Subjects

accounting	astronomy	education	journalism	political science
anthropology	botany	geography	philosophy	psychology
archaeology	economics	geology	physics	zoology

Note: Six of the 15 subjects listed above can be changed into job names by replacing ‘-y’ with ‘-ist’. botany → botanist For the other ten subjects, which of the following suffixes are used? –ant –er x3 –ist x4 –or

2



3 Questions for Discussion

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

A Good University

1 Which of these factors do you think are the most important / least important for students choosing a university?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. easy access by public transport | 6. cheap tuition |
| 2. good lecturers | 7. a high ranking |
| 3. good sports facilities | 8. scholarships |
| 4. a large library | 9. a beautiful campus |
| 5. a low student to teacher ratio | 10. many social activities |

2 Which factors are these statements referring to?

1. This was very important in the past, but so much information can be found on the Internet these days that students can get by without one. _____
2. This is important for finding a good job. If an employer has never heard of your school, you're at a disadvantage. _____
3. As far as I'm concerned, it's clearly the key ingredient. Not only can you learn more, but they're inspiring; they make you take more interest in your classes. _____
4. I don't consider this a major factor. Only a small percentage of students get them. And if the tuition is cheap enough, it's not a big deal. _____

3 Now, in pairs, say whether you agree with these statements.

4 Corrections

Correct the underlined words and phrases.

1. Live away from home helps a student to become more independence. There are many things that you need to do by yourself. Such as cooking and shopping for groceries.
2. My high school years were very stressful. Because I didn't get very good marks. In fact, my marks were very terrible.
3. When I was at high school I always try to do my best, even I didn't like a subject.
4. Science graduates have much more work opportunities than arts graduates do.
5. My parents suggested to me to get some work experience before going to university.

5 After checking your corrections, discuss sentences 1–5 with a classmate.

Common Sentence Structure Errors

- 1** Are the sentences 1–9 okay, fragments, or run-on sentences? Write 'OK', 'F' or 'RO'.

fragment = not a complete sentence. *When I was a secondary school student.*

run-on sentence = sentences not separated by punctuation or incorrectly joined by a comma. *My sister is a nurse, she works in a small clinic.*

1. Because I was the first person in my family to go to university.
2. Generally speaking, public schools are better than private ones.
3. The first kindergarten was opened in Germany in 1840, in the UK, they are usually referred to as nursery schools.
4. Adult students are more motivated than their younger counterparts, they have problems finding time to study.
5. The quality of education has not improved. Even though tuition costs have risen sharply.
6. Science graduates have a high rate of employment. Especially those who study chemistry and biology.
7. The University of Oxford is the oldest university in the English-speaking world, it is not as old as some early Islamic schools.
8. Despite the higher rent, many students prefer to stay in the halls of residence.
9. French is the most popular European language at the college. Followed by Spanish and German respectively.

Word Focus

counterpart (usually plural *counterparts*)

Your counterpart is someone who is similar to you but different in a particular way.

Female students are performing better than their male counterparts.

American professors earn more than most of their foreign counterparts.

The Indonesian Foreign Minister will meet his Australian counterpart later today.

respectively

'Respectively' means in the same order as the things or people you have just mentioned.

In the last race, Lisa and Sarah came first and third respectively. = Lisa won the race and Sarah was third.

The cups and saucers cost £5 and £3 respectively. = The cups cost £5 and saucers cost £3.

Test Practice

Section F Paying for University

Write the missing words on the lines. Write only one word in each space.

University tuition in the UK is subsidised _____(1) the government.

Undergraduates in England (and students from EU countries) pay fees up _____(2) a maximum of £3,125, and those in Wales pay a maximum of £1,200. Tertiary education _____(3) Scotland is free.

Students can get government loans to pay for these fees and their living expenses. Some just rely on their savings, parents' money, or earnings from a part-time _____(4). Foreign students _____(5) allowed to work up to 20 hours during term-time and full-time during holidays.

Some students are able to get scholarships. A scholarship is a sum of _____(6) given by a school or organisation to help pay for the education of the best students. Many universities also give monetary payments (called bursaries) _____(7) poorer students.

Graduate and post-graduate _____(8) are sometimes eligible for grants. A grant is a sum of money usually given by the government to _____(9) person or organisation for a special purpose. A zoology student may, for example, be given a grant to _____(10) research on an endangered species.



Test Practice

Listening Part Four

In Part Four of the listening test, you hear a question or statement and choose the best response. Predicting what you will hear from the possible choices will make this easier.

Match the following question starters with the answers A–C in No. 1 & 2.

1. Have you finished...? 2. Where is the...? 3. Are they...? 4. Is she.....?
5. When...? 6. Why...?

For questions 1–10, listen and choose the best response.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1.</p> <p>A. Almost.
B. Yes, she's excellent.
C. Some of them are.</p> | <p>6.</p> <p>A. It is.
B. Yes, it's a rip-off.
C. It's logical.</p> |
| <p>2.</p> <p>A. Two to four.
B. They're too short.
C. Over there.</p> | <p>7.</p> <p>A. Not at all.
B. Yes, I do. It's fine.
C. It might.</p> |
| <p>3.</p> <p>A. Probably not.
B. About a kilometre.
C. On campus.</p> | <p>8.</p> <p>A. I had.
B. I can.
C. I will.</p> |
| <p>4.</p> <p>A. It's too late.
B. I've applied.
C. Tomorrow.</p> | <p>9.</p> <p>A. One semester.
B. Twelve.
C. About a thousand pounds.</p> |
| <p>5.</p> <p>A. Neither have I.
B. No, I haven't.
C. Yes, she has.</p> | <p>10.</p> <p>A. It won't be necessary.
B. Maybe Professor Chen.
C. I will.</p> |

Doing a Master's Degree Overseas

- 1 Complete the points for and against doing a master's overseas by using words in the box.

expensive broaden friends better lonely language back mother

Points For	Points Against
1. Improve your English	7.
2. one's horizons	8. Stressful
3. Can get a job after returning	9. Do not learn much because of problems
4. Become more independent	10. Will be homesick and
5. Make foreign	11. Have few local contacts when you get home
6. Get away from your	

Note: When writing essays, it is important that your essay is not just a list of points. Be sure to add examples and supporting statements that explain your points.

- 2 Below are supporting statements and examples for eight of the points above. Write the relevant number next to A–H. (Note: Sometimes more than one answer is possible.)

- A. By experiencing another culture, you learn new ways of thinking and doing things.
- B. Having foreign friends helps you to get a deeper understanding of foreign cultures. They may also be useful contacts for work and travel in the future.
- C. Students only understand about half of their lectures and textbooks. They would learn more if they studied in their own language.
- D. You are forced to use English every day, both academic English for your course and conversational English for practical purposes such as taking public transportation.
- E. When you return to your home country, your increased English fluency will be a major asset for finding a good job.
- F. It's a huge expense. Students often take out large loans and get into debt – it will take years to pay off.
- G. For many students, it is their first time away from home. They need to learn how to cook, do housework, budget their money, and do everything by themselves.
- H. When you return home you will be at a disadvantage because you don't know many local people in your field or industry.

Essay Writing An Advantages and Disadvantages Essay

Avoiding Repetition is very important when writing essays.

- 3 Which of the following words can be used to replace the underlined words and phrases?

abroad	career	while	moreover	numerous	increased fluency
drawback	attending	opportunity	rewarding	tertiary	

Essay Task: *What are the pros and cons of doing a university degree in a foreign country?*

Studying overseas is popular with university students, especially master's students. Although doing a degree in a foreign country has many benefits, there are also disadvantages that need to be considered.

The main disadvantage of studying overseas is that it is usually very expensive. Students often need to take out large loans and get into debt. It can take many years to pay off the debts. In addition, many students experience homesickness and loneliness. Although they may tell family and friends back home that they are well, the truth is that they don't enjoy their time overseas. This is especially true when studying in a country where the language is not your mother tongue. In addition, language difficulties may also mean that students do not learn very much from their classes, and they end up spending much of their free time checking dictionaries.

On the other hand, university study abroad can be a very good experience. One of the biggest advantages is that it broadens your horizons. By experiencing another culture, you learn new ways of looking at and doing things. You will also be better able to judge what is good and bad about your home country. Another benefit is that your language skills will improve. You are forced to use English every day, both academic English for your course and conversational English for practical purposes such as buying groceries and taking public transport. When you return to your home country, your improved language skills will be a major asset for securing a good job.

To sum up, studying at a foreign university will allow you to improve your English, and give you a more international outlook. These things are not only beneficial for your personal growth but can also help your job advancement. In my opinion, students who have a chance to study overseas should take the chance.

Essay Writing An Argument Essay

Essay Task: *To what extent do you agree that it is better to do a master's degree overseas rather than in one's own country.*

- 4 1. Find and underline the...
 - (A) thesis statement (the sentence that contains the main idea of the essay)
 - (B) four topic sentences of the body (i.e. those that describe the paragraph topic)
2. How does the structure of this essay and the one on the previous page differ?

WARNING: One of the most common mistakes students make is writing an 'advantages and disadvantages' type essay for an argument essay. We should look at both sides but NOT give equal weight to both sides. It is usually best to have 2–3 paragraphs supporting your side and one against (including a rebuttal).

Despite the challenges and high costs, many students choose to do a master's degree overseas. While this can be a stressful and expensive experience, I strongly believe that the benefits outweigh the disadvantages.

One of the biggest advantages of overseas study is that it broadens your horizons. By experiencing another culture, you gain new perspectives and are better able to judge what is good and bad about your home country.

Furthermore, studying abroad forces people to become more independent. For many students, it is their first time away from home. They need to learn how to cook, do housework, budget their money, and do everything by themselves.

Another benefit of studying overseas is that your language skills will improve. You are forced to use English every day, both academic English for your course and conversational English for practical purposes such as buying groceries and taking public transport. When you return to your home country, your increased fluency will be a major asset for securing a good job.

The major disadvantage of studying overseas is that it is expensive. However, there are many scholarships and exchange programmes that can lessen the financial burden. In addition, returning graduates are able to find better paying jobs. This means that over ten or so years their increased earnings pay for the cost of their education.

To sum up, studying at a foreign university will allow you to improve your English, become more independent, and give you a more international outlook. These things are not only good for your personal growth but can also help your career advancement. In my opinion, students who have a chance to study overseas should take the opportunity.

Money Talks 03

Speaking

1 Vocabulary – Multinational Companies

Starbucks	Lipton	Total	Nokia	Harley Davidson
McDonald's	Nestle	Bayer	Apple	Virgin
BMW	Microsoft	KLM	Acer	Toyota
Dominoes	Gucci	Carrefour	Nikon	Heineken
Subway	Ferrari	Louis Vuitton	Hyundai	IKEA

1



2



3



4



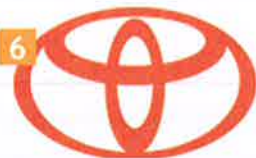
5



7



6



8



2 Discussion

1. Which companies are shown above? What do you know about them?
2. Which of the brands listed in the box do you like?
3. Are you a brand-conscious shopper?
4. What are the most famous local brands in your country? Are any known internationally?
5. How do you feel about large multi-national corporations? Would you like to work for one?

Listening Part Three

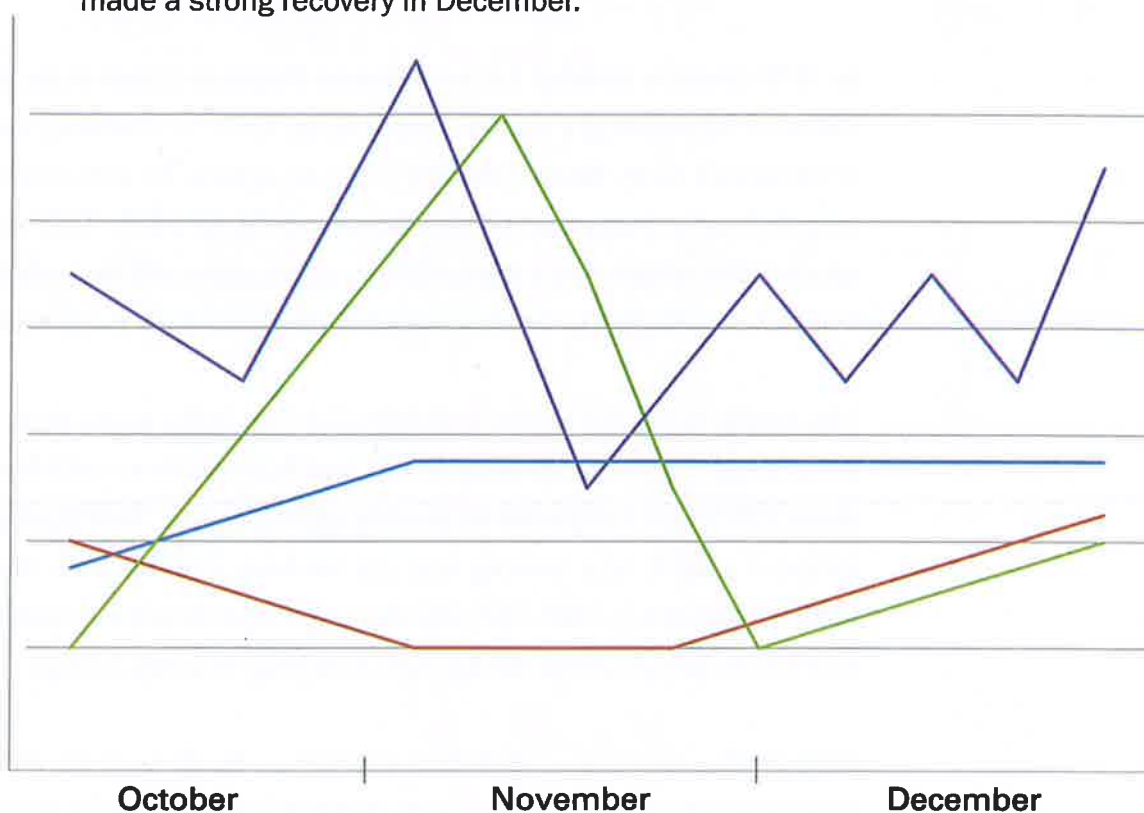
Business News

Business news is often about the rise and fall of things such as exports and interest rates.

1 Match the four descriptions to the lines on the line graph.

Label the lines 1–4.

1. There was a slight increase during the first half of the period, but it remained stable during the second half.
2. It fluctuated throughout the quarter but there was an overall increase.
3. It rose sharply, reaching a peak in early November, then fell rapidly. It recovered a little at the end of the quarter.
4. It experienced a steady decline in October, remained stable in November, and made a strong recovery in December.



2 True or False?

You are going to hear three business news stories. There are two true/false questions for each story. Write 'T' or 'F' for 1–6.

1. Consumer confidence rose sharply from June to July.
2. Business confidence in July was 62.
3. Manufacturing output in Germany fell in June but rose in July.
4. Exports are expected to increase over the next few months.
5. The number of jobless in the UK has dropped.
6. The number of unemployed is likely to remain steady for the near future.

1 Richard Branson

Richard Branson is England's most famous entrepreneur, known not only for his business successes but also his ability to generate publicity. Richard Branson, (technically Sir Richard Branson as he was awarded a knighthood in 1999 for 'services to entrepreneurship') was born in 1950. His early school years were difficult as he suffered from dyslexia which is a learning disorder marked by an inability to recognise and comprehend written words. People at that time were not aware of dyslexia so Branson's inability to read or write was taken as a sign of laziness and stupidity. As a result of his poor schoolwork, he was often beaten by his teachers. Despite his academic failures, Branson excelled on the sports field and captained various teams. Before finishing high school, Branson dropped out to set up a national magazine for students, appropriately called *Student*.

In 1970 Branson founded his now famous Virgin as a mail-order record company, soon followed by opening a record shop and, in 1972, a recording studio. Then came one of Branson's lucky breaks; the first artist he signed, an unknown called Mike Oldfield, recorded an instrumental album, *Tubular Bells* in 1973. This was Virgin's very first release. The album was a phenomenon, going on to sell more than five million copies. Virgin Records grew to become one of the biggest labels in the music business.

The Virgin brand has grown and expanded into many areas, from music Megastores to cell phones, train services to air travel, and from hotels to soda drinks. In total, there are about 200 Virgin companies employing approximately 50,000 people. Branson's biggest business gamble was moving into the aviation industry with the formation of Virgin Atlantic Airways in 1984. Defying the critics, it has become Britain's second largest long-haul international airline and has won numerous industry awards.

High-profile adventures, including attempts to break land, air and water speed records using balloons and boats, have kept Richard Branson and Virgin in the public spotlight. In 1986 he made the fastest ever boat crossing of the Atlantic Ocean, and a year later completed the first crossing of the Atlantic in a hot air balloon.

Branson's latest business gamble is on space tourism. In 2005, he formed a new company, Virgin Galactic, which is working together with the team behind SpaceShipOne to take tourists into suborbital space. SpaceShipOne made the first private manned space flight in 2004. An improved version of the craft, SpaceShipTwo, is expected to begin taking passengers on flights in a few years. Despite a cost of US\$200,000 per person, there has been a strong demand for tickets and two hundred passengers have already signed up.

Reading

2 For questions 1–8 tick the correct box.

Tip: For 'True / False / Doesn't say' questions, don't use your general knowledge. You might know or think that you know that something is true or false, but if the article does not mention it, then you should choose 'Doesn't say'.

1. Richard Branson was knighted in 1999.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say
2. Richard Branson suffered from poor health during his childhood.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say
3. He was often punished for his poor school performance.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say
4. Branson started a recording studio then opened a record shop.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say
5. Virgin's first album, Tubular Bells, was a huge success.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say
6. Virgin Atlantic Airways is Branson's most profitable business.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say
7. Branson has set records for crossing the Atlantic.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say
8. Virgin Galactic made the first private manned space flight.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say

3 Synonyms and Antonyms

9. Find the words in the passage which mean the **SAME** as:
understand (paragraph 1) **did very well** (para. 1)
10. Find the words in the passage which mean the **OPPOSITE** of:
shrank (para. 3) **supporters** (para. 3)



Test Practice

Section E

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

Example

That big dog is really **unfriendly** ; It always barks at people. (friendly)

1. Sprinters usually have very legs. (muscle)
2. My parents tried to me from becoming a policeman.
(courage)
3. Many people like his jokes but I think they are (taste)
4. There are some concerns about the of the new high-speed train. (safe)
5. I got into during my final year at secondary school.
(photograph)
6. The has become increasingly unpopular. (govern)
7. Can you check these? I think the totals are a little too high.
(calculate)
8. He's very about the local fauna and flora. (knowledge)
9. Do you think there's too much on television? (violent)
10. Jack profusely for running over the cat. (apology)



Section F**Online Shopping versus Shopping in Shops**

Write the missing words in the gaps. Write only one word in each space.

Online shopping has numerous advantages _____ (1) traditional shopping. You can shop at any time _____ (2) the day, whether early in the morning, during your lunch break at work or late at night from the comfort of _____ (3) own home. Moreover, because online stores have lower overheads and a bigger customer base, prices are lower. Customers can also save on the cost _____ (4) parking and petrol. Furthermore, there are many savings to be made by buying second-hand goods from online auction _____ (5) such as eBay.

However, buying things online does have some drawbacks. You need to pay delivery charges and there is a risk of things getting lost _____ (6) transit. In addition, if you order a large item _____ (7) won't fit through your letterbox, you will probably have to make a trip to the post office to collect it. _____ (8) problem is that you can't see and feel the garment and try it on before buying it. In addition, there isn't the fun and atmosphere of shopping and browsing at a bricks-and-mortar shop, especially during holidays _____ (9) Christmas. Another thing to consider is the fact that as more people shop online, many high street shops will go out of _____ (10) and local people will lose their jobs.



Listening Part Four

1 For questions 1–12, choose the best response.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1.
A. Not bad. How about yourself?
B. Going well.
C. Why do you ask?</p> <p>2.
A. It may.
B. I doubt it.
C. They won.</p> <p>3.
A. Early June.
B. Never mind.
C. Quite a bit.</p> <p>4.
A. To the post office.
B. Yes, I do.
C. Thanks.</p> <p>5.
A. Very long.
B. It depends on the traffic.
C. Touch wood.</p> <p>6.
A. I'm easy. It's up to you.
B. At seven.
C. That would be nice.</p> | <p>7.
A. Yes, you do.
B. Take it easy.
C. Okay. See you tomorrow.</p> <p>8.
A. He likes classical music.
B. He's very nice.
C. He's like his father.</p> <p>9.
A. Not really. I'd prefer a pizza.
B. I might.
C. Yes, it's quite expensive.</p> <p>10.
A. Okay, I've got it.
B. You could do.
C. Whereabouts exactly?</p> <p>11.
A. Sorry. I'm not really in the mood.
B. Once in a while.
C. It's in a department store.</p> <p>12.
A. Don't you?
B. Hardly ever.
C. Nothing much.</p> |
|--|---|



Word Focus 1 Complete the sentences with words from the boxes.

economics economy economic economical economise economist

1. Small cars are much more _____ than large ones.
2. Many companies are trying to _____ by moving their factories to China.
3. She studied _____ at Harvard Business School.
4. Paul Krugman is an American _____ who won the 2008 Nobel Prize in Economics.
5. The _____ is expected to grow in the second half of the year.
6. The government's _____ forecast for next year is for lower growth and 12% unemployment

competition x 2 compete x 2 competitive x 2 competitor(s) x 2

'Competition' (and its various forms) has two main meanings; one related to an organised event such as the World Football Cup where one tries to win a prize, and a second meaning related to trying to be more successful than someone or something else. (Note: the former 'competition' is a countable noun and the latter is an uncountable noun.)

1. There's a lot of _____ to enter the Civil Service.
2. It is difficult for European manufacturers to _____ with Asian ones.
3. Airbus is Boeing's main _____.
4. Several _____ were disqualified after failing drugs tests.
5. I'm not a very _____ person. I just like to take things easy and have fun.
6. Peters has announced that he will not _____ in this year's race.
7. I believe that _____ sports help teach children important lessons about life.
8. She came third in a singing _____.

2 Write some sentences using words from the two boxes.

Logged In 04

Speaking

1 Vocabulary – Electronic Gadgets

GPS receiver	smartphone	digital camera	electronic dictionary
e-book reader	camcorder	pedometer	USB flash drive
MP3 player	webcam	digital picture frame	electronic thermometer

- 2
- Which electronic devices are shown in the pictures?
 - Which ones in the box do you have? Which ones would you like to get?

1



2



3



4



5



6



3 Questions for Discussion

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Popular Websites

1 Write the website address next to each description.

myspace.com google.com yahoo.com facebook.com ebay.com imdb.com
wikipedia.org bbc.co.uk flickr.com blogger.com amazon.com youtube.com

1. _____ This incredibly popular social-networking site is excellent for staying in touch with friends, and re-establishing contact with old friends and classmates.
2. _____ The world's most popular search engine.
3. _____ This encyclopaedia has been created by volunteers. It's a good first place to look something up; just be sure to check somewhere else for confirmation.
4. _____ The world's largest online auction website. You can buy and sell anything you could ever think of.
5. _____ The Internet Movie Database contains detailed information about films, everything from actors and locations to reviews and memorable quotes.
6. _____ The US's largest online retailer, this website started out as an online bookstore but now sells a wide range of products.



2 Discussion

1. Which of these websites are you familiar with? Which ones have you used?
2. What are your favourite websites? Which websites would you recommend to your classmates?

Vocabulary

1 Word Focus

electric vs. electrical

These are both adjectives but used in different ways. **Electric** is usually used with the names of specific machines that are powered by electricity. *electric fan / car / kettle*
A couple of exceptions are *electric shock* and *electric atmosphere* (meaning 'excitement').

Electrical is used in a more general sense, *electrical appliances / devices* and for things related to electricity that aren't machines. *electrical engineering / storm*

electronic vs. electronics

The adjective **electronic** describes something relating to computers or something that is done by computers. *electronic cash / music*

It is commonly used to describe equipment which involves the control of small amounts of electricity. *electronic dictionary / devices*

Electronics is a noun and has two meanings. (1) the study of electronic devices *a degree in electronics* (2) electronic devices and systems *the latest electronics*

2 Write the correct word on the line.

electronics x 2 electronic electric electrical electricity

1. He studied _____ at UCLA.
2. _____ cars and scooters are expected to become more popular as the price of petrol rises.
3. Google began selling _____ books in 2010.
4. Nikola Tesla, 1856–1943, was a brilliant inventor and _____ engineer who obtained approximately 300 patents.
5. Most of the country's _____ is generated by coal-fired power stations.
6. Japanese consumers like to buy the latest _____.



Writing

Essay Task: What are the pros and cons of using social networking sites such as Facebook?

1 Complete the essay with words from the box.

this outweigh despite main secondly downsides least these tool

Social networking sites are one of the fastest growing areas of the Internet.

_____ (1) websites allow users to chat, share photos, and develop online communities. Although these powerful tools are a lot of fun, they also have some serious _____ (2).

The _____ (3) problem with social networking sites is that they waste a lot of time. They are very addictive and it is easy to lose track of the hours you spend on them. _____ (4) means that you get less work done in the office, and have less free time at home. Another bad thing about these sites is that much of the content is rather shallow and boring. There are a lot of self-obsessed people who really enjoy sharing every small detail of their life. Last but not _____ (5) is the problem of loss of privacy. Your private life becomes public so you need to be careful about what information you put on the Internet, especially when it comes to work and relationships.

_____ (6) these drawbacks, social networking sites have numerous good points. First of all, they are excellent for getting in touch with friends and acquaintances that you have lost touch with. You can find your old classmates and see what they are doing. _____ (7), they are the best way to share photos or inform a group of friends about a certain event. They are quicker to use than blogs and e-mail, and you have more control over who can see the things you post.

In conclusion, social networking sites can devour your valuable time and have some security risks, but they offer an efficient and fun way for people to contact and communicate with each other. As with any _____ (8), whether the benefits _____ (9) the disadvantages depends on a person's own circumstances and how he or she uses it.

Language Focus: Describing Trends

We often start an essay by giving background information on the topic, most commonly by describing a trend. Here are several common patterns.

Internet scams are becoming more and more sophisticated.

In recent years, digital photography has become increasingly popular.

Over the past decade, there has been a dramatic increase in the popularity of...

Writing

Talking about Banning Things

- 2 Read the two passages below then match the highlighted words with the definitions.

Mobile phones in Schools

Headmasters have **called for a ban on** mobile phones during school hours. Many countries have already **banned** the use of phones during classes. Teachers say that they distract students from their studies and that these high-tech devices are sometimes used to cheat in tests. Most students **are opposed to a total ban**, but wouldn't mind a **partial ban**. This would mean that they could use a mobile phone at school outside of class hours.

1. call for v. ____	a. to want / ask for
2. a ban on ____	b. to be against / not support / disagree with
3. ban v. ____	c. to forbid / not allow (by law or rules)
4. be opposed to v. ____	d. a complete ban
5. a total ban ____	e. not a complete ban
6. a partial ban ____	f. a law/rule that prevents something

Prohibition of Alcohol in the United States

The production and sale of alcohol was **prohibited** in the United States during the 1920s. This ban was **implemented** in 1920 and **lifted** in the early 1930s. However, this didn't stop people from drinking alcohol. The activity was simply **driven underground** and criminal gangs became involved in producing and smuggling alcoholic drinks. It was very hard for the police to **enforce** the ban. **Outlawing** the manufacture and sale of alcohol was not only a failure, it was **counterproductive**. Alcohol-related health and social problems actually became more severe during the ban.

1. prohibited ____	a. to end a rule or law
2. implement v. ____	b. not allowed
3. lift (a ban) v. ____	c. to put a plan into action / start doing
4. drive sth underground v. ____	d. to push sth into illegal activity
5. enforce (a ban) v. ____	e. to make something illegal / to ban
6. outlaw v. ____	f. having an opposite effect to what is wanted
7. counterproductive ____	g. to make people obey a law

More ways to talk about laws

support the **legalisation** of euthanasia **legalise** same-sex marriage
decriminalise marijuana use **criminalise** animal cruelty

Writing

Banning Things: Useful Sentence Patterns

- 3** For each topic below, there is one statement supporting a ban and one statement opposing a ban. Write **S** (Supports a ban) or **O** (Opposes a ban).

Smoking

- A. It causes long-term health problems and is a burden on taxpayers.
- B. Although it may be harmful, people have a right to choose how they live.

Parents smacking children

- A. A ban is difficult to enforce.
- B. It is important to protect vulnerable members of society such as children.

Gambling

- A. Outlawing it will deter most people from doing it.
- B. If it is banned, it won't stop. It will just be driven underground.

Private gun ownership

- A. The majority shouldn't have their freedom restricted because of a small minority.
- B. I think the overall welfare of society is more important than individual liberty.

Soft drinks from schools

- A. Soft drinks cause serious health problems.
- B. It is wrong to single out soft drinks because there are many other more harmful things.

Violent video games

- A. Children often copy the violent behaviour that they see in films and games.
- B. The problem isn't that serious. It's exaggerated by the media.

Driving in the city centre

- A. The benefits of a ban outweigh the drawbacks.
- B. It would have serious negative economic impacts.

Dangerous Sports

- A. The government doesn't have a right to tell people how to live.
- B. Injuries from these activities are a heavy burden on the health system.

- 4** Do you agree with banning these things? Discuss in pairs.

Writing

Essay Task: *Addiction to internet gambling has become a big problem. Internet gambling should be banned.*

5 Discuss these statements with a partner.

- Gambling makes poor people even poorer.
- Taking risks is part of human nature.
- Alcohol causes more problems than gambling.
- It's impossible to ban gambling.

6 Complete the essay with words from the box.

dramatic	enforce	similarly	counterproductive	strictly
outlaw	ban	convinced	responsible	examples



Over the past decade, there has been a _____ (1) increase in the popularity of online gambling. The media have started to highlight problems of addiction related to betting on the Internet and there have been calls from some politicians and church groups to ban it. I strongly believe that a _____ (2) would be both unfair and impractical.

First of all, it is wrong to single out online gambling because it is no worse than regular gambling which remains legal. In fact, the government runs its own lottery. If we ban online betting then wouldn't we have to _____ (3) all kinds of gambling? Furthermore, addiction to gambling is rare and much less common than other forms of addiction. Alcoholism, for example, is _____ (4) for numerous health problems, and also a high percentage of violent crimes and traffic accidents. _____ (5), addiction to nicotine leads to million of deaths every year. How could we ban online betting when we allow cigarettes and alcohol to be consumed freely?

The second major problem with making online gambling illegal is that it would be almost impossible to _____ (6) a ban. Because the Internet is a global network, gamblers will find ways to gamble on sites based in other countries. People have been gambling for thousands of years and they will continue to do so regardless of any regulations. Trying to outlaw it will only drive gamblers to unregulated sites where there is greater risk of them being cheated. Attempts to prohibit alcohol and prostitution are good _____ (7) of activities being driven underground and becoming less safe as a result.

All things considered, I am _____ (8) that online gambling should not be made illegal. It is relatively harmless fun, and criminalising it would be _____ (9). However, online betting should be, as with other forms of gambling, _____ (10) regulated by the government.

**Listening
Part Two****IT Classes for Adults**

1 For questions one to six, listen to the recording and tick the correct box.

1. The Cardiff Adult Education Centre is offering
 - ☐ A. daytime classes.
 - ☐ B. evening classes for adults.
 - ☐ C. certificates for people attending the courses.

2. The Digital Photography for Beginners Class
 - ☐ A. provides cameras for free.
 - ☐ B. provides cameras for a small charge.
 - ☐ C. requires students to bring a camera.

3. The Basic Introduction Class has a maximum of
 - ☐ A. 14 students.
 - ☐ B. 12 students.
 - ☐ C. 10 students.

4. The Advanced Internet Course is especially useful for
 - ☐ A. artists and musicians.
 - ☐ B. office workers.
 - ☐ C. the self-employed and small businesses.

5. How long are the courses?
 - ☐ A. Five weeks.
 - ☐ B. 30 hours.
 - ☐ C. Two hours.

6. What time is the Advanced Internet Course class?
 - ☐ A. 10.00 – 12.00 a.m.
 - ☐ B. 2.00 – 4.00 p.m.
 - ☐ C. 3.00 – 5.00 p.m.



The Squeaky Wheel 05

Speaking

1 Vocabulary – Urban Problems

vandalism	lack of housing	air pollution	traffic congestion
litter	theft	ugly architecture	poor public transport
graffiti	stray dogs	homeless people	lack of sporting facilities



2 Discussion

1. What problems are shown in the pictures? What are some possible solutions?
2. Do cities in your country have any of the problems listed above?
3. What other problems are there in your urban areas?
4. How do you think urban areas in your country could be improved?

Writing

Writing a Letter

In Section B you have to write a letter of about 150 words. There is a choice of an informal letter and a formal letter. You will have to do one of the following:

- ask for information or advice
- give information
- thank someone
- congratulate someone
- complain
- invite someone
- refuse/accept an invitation
- apologise

Examples of formal letter questions

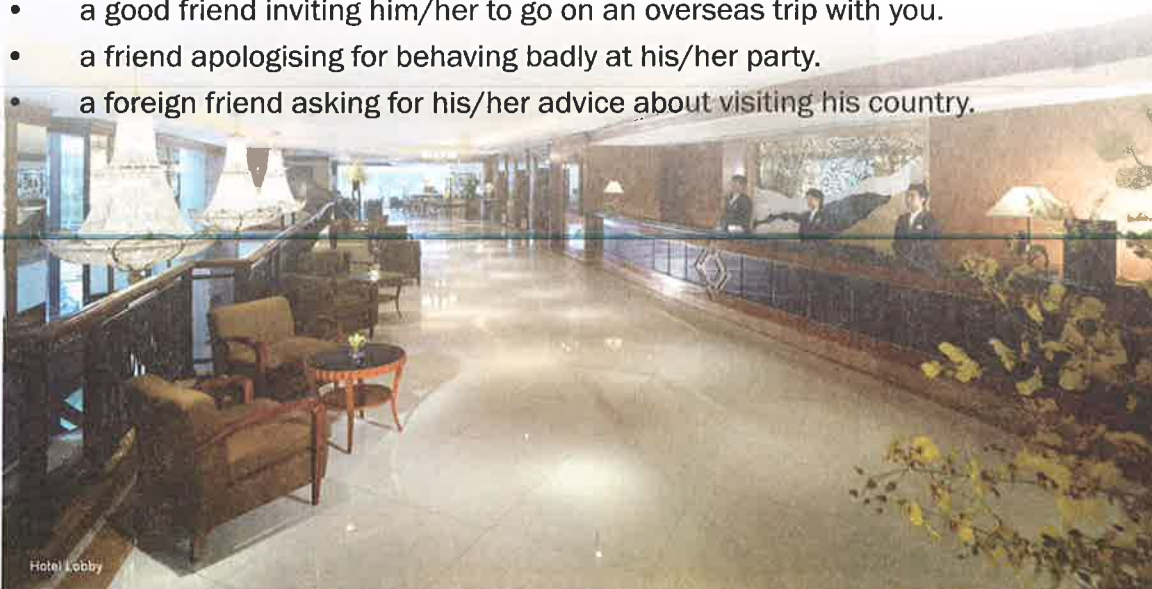
Write a letter to...

- a hotel complaining about your room.
- a newspaper complaining about a... proposed airport / heavy traffic / crime in your country / local council plans to knock down an old building.
- a language school in England asking for information about summer courses.
- a local company enquiring about job vacancies during the summer holidays.
- your favourite author asking for advice on the best way to become a successful writer.

Examples of informal letters

Write a letter to...

- a good friend congratulating him about his forthcoming wedding (and apologising for not being able to attend).
- a relative thanking him/her for a present or for helping you overcome a problem.
- a good friend inviting him/her to go on an overseas trip with you.
- a friend apologising for behaving badly at his/her party.
- a foreign friend asking for his/her advice about visiting his country.



Hotel lobby

Writing

Formal or Informal?

1 Do the following guidelines apply to formal letters or informal letters? Write 'F' or 'I'.

1. Use contractions (*I'm, He's, They're* etc.).
2. Use slang (*That's cool! What's up?*).
3. Use *'I am writing to thank / request / complain...'*
4. Use indirect requests and questions (*I would be very grateful if you could send me a catalogue.*).
5. Use idioms (*I was over the moon.*).
6. Use *'I look forward to hearing from you'*.
7. Use exclamation marks!
8. Use question tags (*It's terrible, isn't it?*).
9. Use phrasal verbs (*show up, take off, give up* etc.).
10. Write as if you are speaking.
11. Don't use contractions (*I am, He is* etc.).
12. End the letter with *'Yours sincerely'* or *'Yours faithfully'*.

Note: If you use **'Dear Sir/Madam'**, end the letter with **'Yours faithfully'**. If you use a name, such as **Mr. Brown**, finish with **'Yours sincerely'**.

Letters to Newspapers

These letters (sometimes referred to as 'campaigning letters') use semi-formal language, i.e. a mixture of formal and informal. They use more idioms (*The traffic is driving us crazy!*), contractions and exclamation marks. Letters to newspapers are usually complaint letters about local issues and have an angrier tone than regular formal letters (*This is ridiculous!*).



Writing

Letter Task:

Write a letter to a newspaper complaining about a dangerous road in your home town.

2 Complete the letter with words from the box.

fatal ought corners force reported dangerous first action

22 Conifer Street
Kettering

17 November 2010

Dear Editor,

As was _____(1) in your newspaper yesterday, there was a _____(2) accident on Park Road on Wednesday evening. This year alone, there have been three fatalities and numerous injuries along Park Road. Quite simply, it is a death trap and something needs to be done!

There are two main reasons why the road is so dangerous. _____(3) of all, the road surface is very bad. This is a result of heavy trucks using the road. Another problem is speeding. The speed limit is 70 km/hr but cars regularly drive much faster than that. Park Road is a winding road with several tight _____(4). Most of the accidents occur when vehicles lose control at these corners.

The local government and the road department need to take _____(5). The road should be repaired at once and heavy vehicles restricted from using it. To stop speeding, speed cameras _____(6) to be installed. Warning signs and perhaps speed humps could be placed at the three most _____(7) corners.

Hopefully, the tragic death of the young motorist will finally _____(8) the authorities to do something.

Yours faithfully,

Jessie Reid

Writing

Letter Task: Write a letter to a newspaper complaining about a proposed extension to an airport near your neighbourhood.

3 Correct the underlined mistakes.

103 River Road
Newcastle

30 October 2010

Dear Editor,

I am writing to inform your reader of the proposed extension to the airport. As the resident of Oakfield, the community next to the planned third runway, I know that I am speaking for many people when I say that it is not wanted.

Oakfield is a sleepy village surround by small farms. The construction of a third runway will cause alot of noise and dust pollution. In addition, our narrow roads will be damage by heavy trucks.

After the runway was built, the noise pollution from the airport will be much bad. The flight path is over Oakfield. This means that planes will fly direct over the village when they land and take off. The noise will disturb Oakfield residents. As a result, not only will our quality of life decrease, but the value of our homes would drop. We won't be able to sell our houses if we want to move.

I urge all my fellow residents to write to the mayor ask for the proposed airport extension to be stop.

Yours faithfully,

Sally Ryder

Note: In letters to newspapers you can make reference to imaginary articles, editorials, or letters in newspapers. For example, the letter on the opposite page starts 'As was reported in your newspaper yesterday,...'

For the above letter, you could say, for instance, that you are writing in response to an article in the newspaper that you disagree with. *I'm writing in response to the biased report, '65% Support New Runway', published in your newspaper on Monday. In fact, this survey...*

Listening

Part Four

- 1 Before listening to the recording, guess possible questions and statements for each answer in 2–6. Compare your guesses with a partner.

E.g. 1. A. I'm so tired. B. Is the museum worth visiting? C. It was a disaster!

- 2 For questions 1–12, listen to the recording and choose the best response.

1.

- A. You didn't sleep well?
- B. I would give it a miss.
- C. Really? What went wrong?

7.

- A. Don't worry, I won't.
- B. Sorry. I forgot to do it.
- C. Definitely.

2.

- A. He was going to.
- B. Not yet.
- C. I'm afraid not.

8.

- A. Not very.
- B. Sorry, I'm not from round here.
- C. I doubt it.

3.

- A. A manufacturing company.
- B. To be honest, it's a bit slow.
- C. It's very relaxing.

9.

- A. Absolutely. It's a must-see.
- B. We couldn't.
- C. Have you?

4.

- A. I could have.
- B. Okay. Just give me a minute.
- C. That would be great.

10.

- A. They have been there.
- B. Yes, they are.
- C. Madrid.

5.

- A. Yes, I have.
- B. No, I didn't.
- C. I won't.

11.

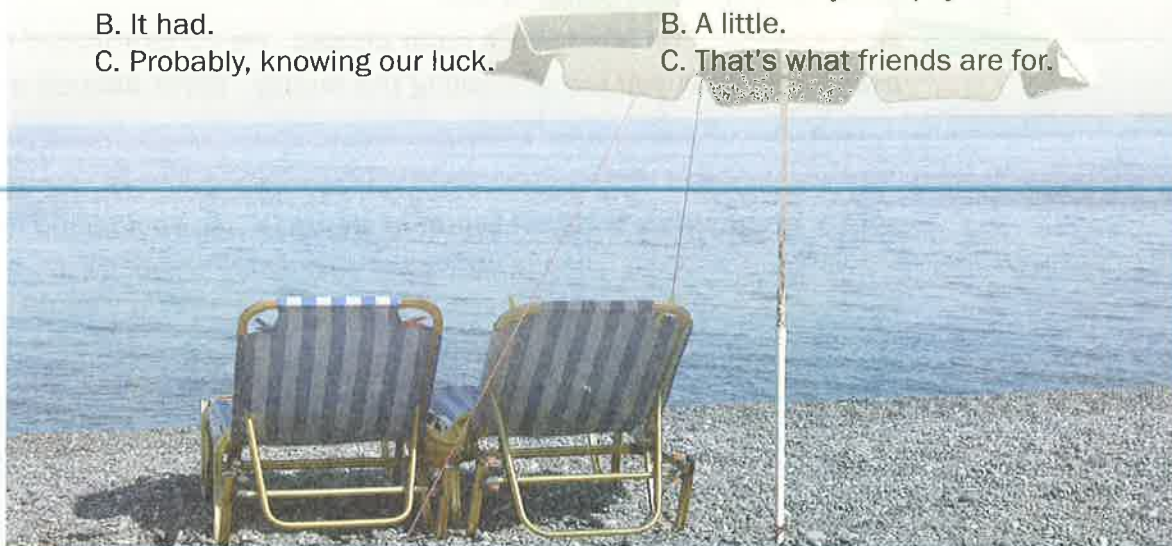
- A. Yes, I had.
- B. No, never.
- C. The best ever.

6.

- A. I will think about it.
- B. It had.
- C. Probably, knowing our luck.

12.

- A. When will you repay me?
- B. A little.
- C. That's what friends are for.



Reported Speech

Common verb patterns in reported speech

Below are the most common patterns used when reporting speech. Some verbs can be used in more than one pattern. Make one or two sentences for each pattern, preferably true sentences about yourself.

E.g. My brother **encouraged me to take** this course.

Last week, my best friend **invited me to go** hiking with him and his family.

verb + object + infinitive I **told him to come** at seven.

advise ask beg encourage force invite order permit persuade
remind tell urge warn

verb + that + clause She **admitted that she had stolen the necklace**.

add admit accept agree argue complain deny explain insist point
out promise protest suggest warn

verb + infinitive He **promised to do it**.

agree offer promise refuse threaten

verb + -ing He **denied stealing** the money.

admit deny suggest

yes/no questions: verb + whether/if + clause He **asked if I wanted to go to the party**.

ask inquire wonder

Some less common patterns are:

verb + object + preposition + noun phrase He **congratulated me on passing the exam**. They **accused me of stealing the money**. Steve **blamed me for the delay**.

verb + preposition + object (noun or gerund) He **apologised for arriving late**.

Remember: When we 'report' speech the verb moves 'one tense back'.

"I **drink** coffee," he said. He **said (that) he drank** coffee.

"I **have eaten** lunch," said John. John **said (that) he had eaten** lunch.

Section D

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

Example:

"I want to see a manager," she said. (insisted)

She insisted on seeing the manager. or She insisted that she see the manager.

1. "Did you have a good weekend?" asked John.

2. "My boss asked me to work late," said Jill. (complained)

3. "Peter, you should get a new computer," said Gareth. (suggested)

4. "I won't pay the fine," said Andy. (refused)

5. "I didn't take the last biscuit," said Angela. (deny)

6. "Sophia, I will make you a star," said Ray. (promised)

7. "You stole the money," said Terry. (accused)

8. "Don't drive so fast," said Michael to the taxi driver. (told)

9. "Are you going anywhere this summer?" asked Kim.

10. "I really must go," said Karen. (insisted)

Itchy Feet 06

Speaking

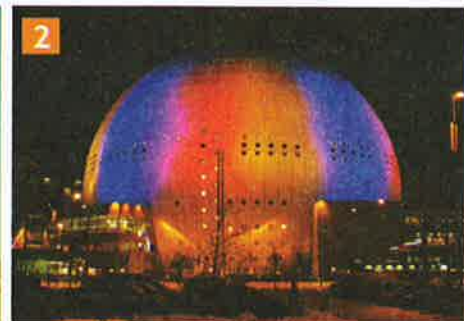
1 Vocabulary – The World's Most Liveable Cities

According to some recent surveys, some of the most liveable cities in the world are:

Auckland (New Zealand)
Melbourne (Australia)
Sydney (Australia)
Tokyo (Japan)

Vancouver (Canada)
Geneva (Switzerland)
Munich (Germany)
Paris (France)

Copenhagen (Denmark)
Stockholm (Sweden)
Vienna (Austria)
Zurich (Switzerland)



2 Questions for Discussion

1. What cities are shown in the pictures? What do you know about them?
2. In your opinion, what criteria should be used to determine how 'liveable' a city is?
3. Which of the cities listed above would you like to visit or live in?
4. Would you rather live in a large city, a small city or the country?
5. Does your home town attract many immigrants and tourists?

Listening Part One

Aspects of Chinese Culture

1 Listen to the recording and fill in the gaps.

Presents

Use both hands to give and _____(1) a present. In fact, when handing anything to a 'superior', use both hands; if using one hand, make sure that it is your right hand. It is polite to refuse presents a few times so be prepared for a bit of verbal volleyball. If _____(2) gives you a present (in a formal situation), it is considered rude to open it on the spot in front of the gift-giver; instead, it should be put aside and _____(3) later.

Personal Questions

Chinese people – acquaintances, strangers, and co-workers alike – ask many questions which would be considered too _____(4) by western standards. They may touch on your salary, the cost of your possessions, your marital status, various details concerning members of your family, your age, and your blood _____(5). It is seen as being friendly so try not to be offended and feel free to ask questions in return.

Flattery, Modesty and Face

Chinese culture stresses harmony over debate, modesty over confidence, and the _____(6) over the individual. You should give frequent praise, refute any flattery you receive, and be careful with offering unsolicited opinions. The cliché that Chinese culture is a culture of 'face' is very much true. Face means showing _____(7) and, more importantly, never embarrassing anyone. Part of making sure people don't 'lose face' is avoiding blunt _____(8) to requests, whether those requests are reasonable or not.

Taboos/Superstitions

Chinese superstitions are often related to homophones (words that are _____(9) the same way but have different meanings). The number 'four' sounds like the word for 'death' so it is considered an _____(10) number; consequently, hospitals don't have a fourth floor, instead calling it the fifth floor. In a similar fashion, the Chinese word for umbrella sounds like the word for 'to break apart' so it's bad luck to lend an umbrella to a friend; it is a sure omen that you will never see each other again. This is _____(11) important for dating couples the first few times they go out together. If you like your new friend, take the time to escort him or her with the umbrella out to the bus stop or taxi. Similarly, giving a clock as a present is a big *faux pas* as the phrase 'to give a clock' sounds like 'to attend a _____'(12). Some colours are also considered unlucky in certain situations. Never give white flowers (white is associated with funerals), nor give money in white envelopes.

- 2
- Are any of these cultural practices and ideas similar to those in your culture?
 - What are some common superstitions in your country?
 - What do's and don'ts should visitors to your country be aware of?

Writing

Descriptive Essay

Essay Task: Describe a popular tourist attraction in your country that you would recommend to foreign visitors.

- 1 In this kind of essay, it is important to use an interesting range of vocabulary, especially adjectives.

Which of the following words can replace the underlined words and phrases in the essay?

up-market vintage premier breathtaking gorgeous exhilarating
destination rural best-loved excursion



One of the most popular (1) tourist resorts in New Zealand is a pretty town called Queenstown. It is located on the edge of a beautiful (2) large lake and is surrounded by spectacular mountains. Most foreign tourists arrive by plane, but it is also conveniently reached by road. Queenstown has a good choice of accommodation from backpacker hostels to expensive (3) hotels, and it also offers a wide range of attractions.

Queenstown is known as the 'Adventure Capital of the World'. There are numerous companies offering exciting (4) rafting and jetboating trips on nearby rivers. Bungee jumping, skydiving, and paragliding are also popular activities for extreme sports enthusiasts. Queenstown is New Zealand's best (5) winter sports resort. There are four ski fields which provide excellent skiing for both beginners and advanced skiers. Many of these activities are expensive, but there are cheaper options. Hiking and cycling, whether for a few hours or a few days, are inexpensive ways to enjoy the mountains.

There is more to Queenstown than just adventure. A sightseeing trip of the area is highly recommended. A gondola ride to a peak overlooking Queenstown gives amazing (6) views of the landscape. Another popular trip (7) is a boat trip on an old (8) steamship across the lake to visit a sheep farm. The countryside around Queenstown also has places of interest for history buffs. In particular, visiting the nearby historical town of Arrowtown gives you a glimpse of life in the gold mining days of the 19th century.

Despite its small size and country (9) setting, Queenstown has a vibrant city centre. There are numerous restaurants and pubs that stay open late. During the winter and summer high seasons the town has a party atmosphere.

In conclusion, Queenstown is a beautiful place to visit (10) which is ideal for both visitors wanting to do adventure activities and those wanting to relax and enjoy the stunning scenery.

Writing

An Informal Letter

Write a letter to a foreign friend thanking him/her for inviting you to stay at his home, and apologising for not being able to go.

1 Complete the letter by adding these words and phrases.

Regards Hopefully Before I forget Unfortunately Once again Actually

22 Martin Crescent
Hamilton

12 August 2010

Hi Toni,

How are you? I was really happy to get your letter and to hear that you're enjoying your summer holidays. Thanks a lot for inviting me to your place for the summer. It is very kind of you and your parents. _____(1), I won't be able to come because I just got a summer job as an engineer's assistant at a local factory. _____(2), I start work this coming Monday. As well as needing to earn money, getting some practical experience is one of my engineering course requirements.

I've always wanted to visit your beautiful city, especially since I saw it on television when it was the host city for the Olympics. _____(3), I will be able to visit you there one day.

_____ (4), did you get the book I sent? I posted it three weeks ago so - according to the post office - you should get it this week.

_____ (5), thanks for the invite.

_____ (6),

John

Useful Phrases

In informal letters, especially ones to close friends and family members, we sometimes suddenly think of something to add. *By the way,...* *Before I forget, ...*

That reminds me. *While I'm on the subject, ...* *One last thing, ...*

In the past, when people wanted to add something after finishing a letter, they often wrote 'P.S.' (the abbreviation for postscript) at the bottom of the letter followed by the added comment(s). However, now that hand written letters are quite rare, this is less common than it used to be.

Grammar

Noun Suffixes

1 Add suffixes to complete the sentences 1–24.

-ment is used to make **nouns from verbs**

move	improve	develop	govern	equip
require	appoint	arrange	enjoy	achieve

1. He has an _____ to see the manager at three o'clock.
2. She considers climbing Mt. Everest to be her greatest _____.
3. The _____ has announced that the general election will take place on the 24th of May.
4. We need to buy a tent and some sleeping bags. Do you know of any stores that sell camping _____?
5. The doctor said that there had been no _____ in his condition.

-ness is used to make **nouns from adjectives**

happy	sad	weak	kind	good	polite
ready	dark	forgetful	bright		

6. I'm an optimist. I believe in the essential _____ of people.
7. I thanked him for his _____.
8. As far as I'm concerned, _____ is the most important thing in life.
9. His main _____ as a manager is his inability to delegate work.
10. The _____ of the beach made his eyes water.

-ity is also used to make **nouns from adjectives** (Note: some spelling changes are needed.)

possible	secure	complex	scarce	generous
----------	--------	---------	--------	----------

11. He works as a _____ guard at the bank.
12. The _____ of clean water is a growing problem in poor countries.
13. I think people take advantage of my mother's _____.
14. Because of the _____ of the disease, it is unlikely that scientists will be able to develop a cure for it in the near future.
15. The forecast said that there's a _____ of heavy rain tonight.

Grammar

-tion / -sion are used to make **nouns from verbs** (Notes: -sion is less common, both are pronounced with a 'sh' sound, and spelling changes are often needed.)

admit alter civilise decorate describe inform decide calculate

-ance / -ence are used to make nouns from adjectives and verbs

insure appear import allow fragrant
absent silent differ exist obedient

16. It's a matter of the utmost _____. (import)
17. I disagree with the saying, "_____ makes the heart grow fonder." (absent)
18. We took down the Christmas _____ yesterday. (decorate)
19. Chinese _____ originated along the lower Yellow River. (civilise)
20. I don't believe in the _____ of ghosts. (exist)

-ship, -hood and **-dom** change the meaning of nouns but the words remain nouns. The suffix '-ship' describes kinds of relationships, or skill, and '-hood' describes periods or groups of people. The suffix '-dom' has the meaning of rank, state or position.

relationship partnership craftsmanship membership priesthood
motherhood childhood kingdom freedom stardom

21. I grew up in quite a rough _____. (neighbour)
22. The worst thing about country life is the _____. (bore)
23. My most enduring _____ were made during my years in the army. (friend)
24. _____ comes from experience, not books. (wise)

Other Suffixes

-ing heating misunderstanding building
-ure failure pressure
-al refusal
-y delivery tasty

Speaking

Task Two

Task Two involves a discussion of recent issues in the news. Before the speaking test, examinees are given two short news articles and a list of points to discuss. Examinees choose one of the topics to talk about for 2–3 minutes. This is followed by a discussion with the examiner and the other student.

1 Read the article and then discuss the questions with a classmate.

A Compulsory Gap Year

The Irish Business and Employers Confederation (IBEC) has called for the government to introduce a mandatory gap year between secondary school and university. They say this is needed to help young people to develop skills that are required in the workplace. The employers' group believe that the current education system has a narrow academic focus that relies too heavily on rote learning.

According to gap year supporters, the time off from school broadens students' horizons, and improves their social skills. In addition, they are said to gain confidence and practical experience, as well as having time to think about their direction in life. Ideally, they can recharge their

batteries and go back to their school with renewed energy.

For most students, a gap year involves a combination of work and travel, either working at home to raise funds for a trip, or going on a working holiday. Examples of the latter are fruit picking in New Zealand and working as camp counsellors in the United States.

Taking a gap year has become more common over the last decade, and it has also become increasingly structured. There are a large number of organisations and companies sending 'gappers' around the globe. Volunteering tourism, in particular, has seen rapid growth.

Points to Consider

- Is taking a gap year common in your country?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of taking a gap year?
- If you took a gap year, what would you like to do?
- Do you think it's a good idea to make a gap year compulsory?
- What do you think is meant by 'volunteering tourism'?



Under the Weather07

Speaking

1 Vocabulary – Extreme Weather and Natural Disasters

avalanche	drought	heat wave	tornado	typhoon
blizzard	flood	hurricane	tsunami	volcanic eruption
earthquake	hailstorm	landslide	storm	wildfire



2 Discussion

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

Listening Part Three

News Vocabulary: Weather and Disasters

1 Match the word(s) with the correct definition.

1. torrential downpour ____	A. to fall down suddenly
2. trigger ____	B. a large strong fire
3. evacuate ____	C. to move people from a dangerous place to safety
4. collapse ____	D. very heavy rain
5. blaze ____	E. earth suddenly falling down a steep hill/ mountain
6. drown ____	F. cause something bad to happen
7. heat wave ____	G. to die from being unable to breathe underwater
8. landslide ____	H. a period of time (usually several days or weeks) of unusually hot weather

2 Complete the sentences with the words 1–8.

- Three hundred people were _____ from the flooded village.
- The _____ is expected to continue until the end of the month.
- Several _____, which were _____ by heavy rain in the mountains, have blocked the highway.
- Firefighters are battling two _____ on the outskirts of the city.
- Thousands of buildings _____ in the earthquake.
- Four fishermen _____ in a boating accident.

3 You will hear three news stories. Are the following statements true or false?

- Melting snow has caused landslides and flooding in Scotland.
- Some bridges have been swept away by the flood.
- The forest fires were started by lightning strikes.
- Temperatures in southern Europe have been higher than normal.
- Four lost hikers from England have been found.
- Their rescue was delayed by bad weather.

Note: In the Part Three Listening there are 14 questions. There are usually 2–3 questions per story. The recording is continuous so you need to listen for news story changes.



Writing

A Narrative Essay A Frightening Experience

Essay Task: *Write an account of a frightening experience.*

- 1 Complete the essay by adding the time words and phrases from the box.

at first ever late suddenly by just later when long

The most frightening thing that I have _____(1) experienced was a flood in the summer of 2002. I was on holiday with my family in Germany and staying at a farmhouse. It was the worst flood in that area for more than fifty years and I thought we were going to die!

_____ (2) we arrived at my grandmother's farm in southern Germany, it was raining heavily. _____ (3), we weren't worried about the rain, just bored and frustrated that we couldn't go out. However, the rain became heavier and heavier and we heard that the local rivers were dangerously high. We stayed up _____ (4) to hear the news; we learnt that a dam had burst and the countryside was flooded. The radio report said a huge wall of water was coming towards us. We couldn't drive to safety because the bridges and roads were underwater.

We helped our grandmother prepare her house and farm. We put sandbags around it, and moved things from the floor. _____ (5), the lights went out. We had to use torches to see what we were doing. The water level was rising minute _____ (6) minute and before _____ (7) it was three-feet deep, then four feet, and six feet. At about three in the morning, we had to climb onto the roof.

_____ (8) as I was beginning to lose hope, we heard the sweet sound of an engine approaching. It was a police rescue boat! We were evacuated to a temporary shelter. A few days _____ (9) we were able to return to the farmhouse, and spent the rest of our holiday cleaning up. The flood was a terrible experience, but it gave me an appreciation of the power of nature and the importance of family.

Tips for Narrative Essays

- Use your imagination. You don't need to rely on your personal experiences. Take things from films or books to make your essay more interesting.
- Give all – or most – of the basic background facts in the introduction, answering what, where, when, who etc.?
- Write the essay chronologically (i.e. in time order) building to a climax.
- The conclusion can be the ending and/or the lessons learnt. You can also say how you feel about the incident now.

Test Practice

Section F The Northernmost City in the World

Write the missing words on the lines. Write only one word in each space.

Although there are several settlements that refer _____(1) themselves as the northernmost city in the world, Tromsø in Norway has _____(2) strongest claim. The city, _____(3) has a population of 50,000, is located just under 70 degrees north, over 300 kilometres north of the Arctic Circle. Most of Tromsø, including the city centre, is on an island which is connected to the mainland _____(4) a bridge and an underwater tunnel. _____(5) to the warming effect of the Gulf Stream, Tromsø _____(6) a relatively mild climate considering its northern latitude. The warmest month is July with _____(7) average daytime maximum of 15° Celcius. January is the coldest month; the average high is -1.7°C and the average _____(8) is -6.7 degrees. From mid-May to late June the area experiences a natural phenomenon _____(9) as 'the Midnight Sun'; this is when the sun _____(10) not set below the horizon. From December to March, Tromsø is one of the best places in the world to see the Northern Lights.



Reading

Beringia

- 1** Beringia (pronounced Beh-RIN-gee-a) is the name given to the Bering Land Bridge, the land connection between Eurasia and North America during the Pleistocene Epoch. This epoch, commonly referred to as the Ice Age, began about 1.8 million years ago. It ended just eleven thousand years ago (although some scientists believe that we are just in an interglacial period). During the Pleistocene, the world experienced great fluctuations of temperature. There was an especially cold period 28,000–18,000 years ago when snowfall accumulated, forming massive glaciers that spread out in huge sheets. What is today Canada was almost completely covered in a thick ice sheet.

With so much water being stored as ice on land, the sea level dropped to a low of 400 feet below its present level. At this time the shallow Bering Strait emerged from the sea, forming a land bridge that was over nine hundred miles from north to south. Most of Alaska and the land bridge were not covered by ice because the arid climatic conditions meant there was not enough snowfall for glaciers to develop. Surprisingly, there was sufficient vegetation to support a wide range of wildlife. The vegetation consisted predominately of grasses and sedges, and was similar to that found in modern cold mountain steppe regions such as Tibet. The most common fauna were grazing animals such as the now-extinct woolly mammoth, steppe bison, and Pleistocene horse.



The land bridge between the continents allowed for various mammal migrations. Species migrated both ways but the great majority moved eastwards from the Old World to the New World. One interesting exception was the horse, an animal that evolved in North America, crossed the land bridge into Asia, then became extinct in its homeland. When Europeans brought the horse to the Americas, they were actually reintroducing it. The ancestor of the camel also originated in North America; it crossed Beringia into Asia and developed into camels while another migration into South America saw it evolve into the llama and the alpaca.

Humans followed the herds of migrating mammals across Beringia into the New World, spreading out rapidly to populate the whole of the Americas. There is no consensus on when the first people arrived from North-east Asia, or whether there was a single migration or multiple ones. However, the evidence suggests that there were probably several separate migrations, the first taking place around 13,000 years ago, and the last one by sea around 4,000 years ago.

Reading

Handling difficult vocabulary

- You can usually ignore difficult words, and often the general meaning can be guessed.
*The vegetation consisted predominately of grasses and **sedges**, ...* Only a botanist or gardener is likely to know what '**sedges**' are, but it doesn't matter; we can guess that it is some kind of vegetation, i.e. a type of plant.
- Difficult words that are important are often explained.
E.g. *Pleistocene Epoch... commonly referred to as the Ice Age...*
- Synonyms and paraphrasing are often used, both within an article to avoid repetition and in the questions to make them harder.
massive / huge wildlife / fauna / animals

2 For questions 1–7 tick (✓) the correct box.

- During the Pleistocene Epoch there were three warmer interglacial periods.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say
- Because of the dry weather, Beringia was not covered by thick ice.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say
- The horse originated in North America but died out there.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say
- The woolly mammoth and steppe bison became extinct as a result of changes to the climate and vegetation.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say
- Scientists agree that there were three separate human migrations into North America, but disagree about the timing.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say
- How wide was the Bering Land Bridge?
☐ A: almost a thousand miles ☐ B: 400 feet ☐ C: 28,000–18,000
- What animal is most closely related to the alpaca?
☐ A: the llama ☐ B: the horse ☐ C: the camel

3 Synonyms and Antonyms

- Find the word or phrase in the passage which means the **SAME** as:
dry (paragraph 2) change (paragraph 3)
- Find the word or phrase in the passage which means the **OPPOSITE** of:
descendant (paragraph 3) disagreement (paragraph 4)

Reading

Tips for Writing a Summary

The reading section of the test ends with a writing task. In your OWN words, you have to write a 50–75 word summary of ONE PART or ASPECT of the article. Remember...

1. Keep your writing simple and clear.
2. Avoid repetition and details such as unnecessary examples and adjectives.
3. Write it as if you are the author; don't use phrases such as 'The article is about...' or 'The author says...'.
4. Don't copy whole sentences – paraphrase them instead. That means rewriting them in your own words.
5. Go through the article, circling the main points and key words in each paragraph.
6. Do not add any opinions of your own.
7. Do not write a summary of the whole reading; read the instructions carefully to see what part needs to be summarised.

Sample Summary

- 4 Task:** In your OWN words, you have to write a 50–75 word summary on the mammal and human migrations across Beringia.

Complete the summary by filling in the gaps.

There were many mammal _____ across the Beringia Land Bridge. Most of them were eastwards from North-west Asia into North _____. Two exceptions were the horse and the ancestor of the _____, both of which evolved in North America and moved _____. The humans who settled the Americas probably came in several separate migrations; the first are believed to have arrived around _____ years ago.

Test Practice

Section E

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

Example

The island is named after a sixteenth-century explorer. (explore)

1. I have complete _____ in his plans for the company. (confident)
2. We had an interesting _____ about recent scientific developments. (discuss)
3. Roger can never make up his mind. I wish he were more _____. (decide)
4. I told her my problem but she wasn't very _____. (sympathy)
5. The lack of a reliable supply of _____ is hurting the economy. (electric)
6. Divorce was _____ in some European countries until quite recently. (legal)
7. _____, I was too busy to attend my son's graduation. (fortunate)
8. I'm really _____; I should start exercising and eat more vegetables. (health)

Listening Part One

Staying Safe in Japan: Typhoons, Earthquakes, and Fires

Listen to the recording and fill in the gaps.

Typhoons

These super-powerful storms, called hurricanes in the Atlantic _____(1), bring high winds and torrential _____(2). There are often fatalities as a result of flooding and landslides. All too often, these deaths are caused by recklessness; typhoons are not a good time to go surfing! The most important thing to do is to stay _____(3) as fallen power lines and flying debris can kill.

If you hear that a big typhoon is _____(4), you should take loose objects off your roof and balcony. Ensure that drain holes on balconies and roofs are clear. It's also important to stock up _____(5) supplies; make sure you have enough bottled drinking water and food which doesn't require any _____(6).

During a severe typhoon, water and electricity may be cut so make sure you have a torch and a radio (and batteries to power them). Fill your _____(7) and a few containers with water. Make or buy some _____(8); it can be used to stop fresh food from spoiling.

Earthquakes

When an earthquake hits, remember that the _____(9) danger comes from head injuries caused by _____(10) debris and objects. The chance of being hit is greatest as you exit a building. Stay where you are and take cover under a table, or a doorway, shielding your head with _____(11) you can grab. Should you decide to leave the building, use a chair to cover your head as you walk out. Don't use lifts.

Remember to turn off the _____(12) and gas. Be wary of gas leaks and possible fires. Open the front door just in case the door and doorframe buckle and become stuck.

Fire Safety

Being prepared is paramount; keep a _____(13) extinguisher in the home and know how to use it. If you live in a _____(14) of flats, familiarise yourself with the best escape routes. (Note: stairwells are sometimes used as storage _____(15) so it's a good idea to run these 'obstacle courses' a few times as a drill rather than try it for the first time in an emergency). During a fire, it is usually best to _____(16) a building ASAP (by the stairs, not the _____(17)) but in some cases the smoke will force you to stay inside. Either way, _____(18) yourself from smoke is the priority. If smoke is entering from around the door, do not _____(19) it. Move to the balcony and close the doors behind you. Show rescuers where you are by hanging a _____(20) from the balcony or a window.

A Touchy Subject

08

Speaking

1 Vocabulary – Religions

Complete the chart.

Religion	Follower	Building	Founder
Buddhism	(1)	(2)	Buddha
(3)	Christian	church	Jesus
Hinduism	(4)	temple	no single founder
(5)	Muslim	mosque	(6)
Judaism	(7)	synagogue	Abraham & Moses
(8)	Taoist	temple	Laozi



2 Discussion

- Which religions are shown in the pictures?
- What do you know about these religions?
- How do you feel about religion being taught in school?
- Is religion a sensitive subject in your country?
- What are some other touchy subjects? Which ones have been in the news recently?

Vocabulary

Vocabulary: Describing Kinds of People

1 Match the words with the statements.

ageist agnostic realist sceptic atheist sexist pessimist racist

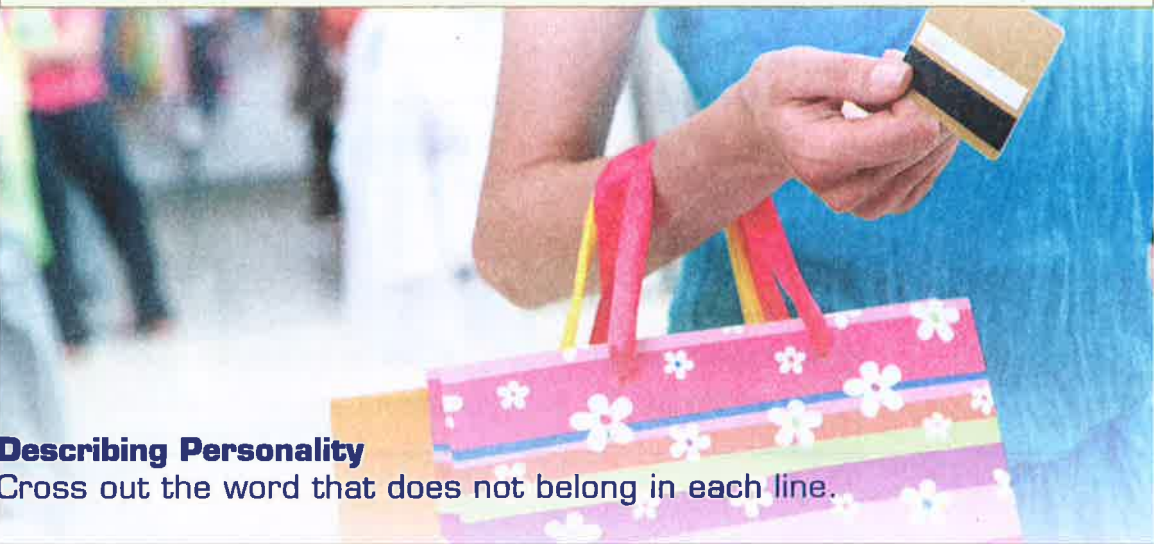
- A. _____ "I don't know whether God exists or not. It's impossible to be sure."
- B. _____ "There is no God! It's just a fairy tale."
- C. _____ "Show me the evidence, and then I might consider it."
- D. _____ "Women aren't good leaders because they're too emotional."
- E. _____ "Those people are inferior to us."
- F. _____ "There should be mandatory retirement at 60."
- G. _____ "The planet will be unliveable within 30 years."
- H. _____ "I'm not good enough to win the race but I'm hoping for a third place."

Note: The words above are both nouns and adjectives except for *realist/realistic*, *pessimist/pessimistic* and *sceptic/sceptical*. Ageist is only an adjective, not a noun.

2 -ism is usually used to describe political, religious and social beliefs and ways of behaving.

What do the following refer to?

racism ageism terrorism feminism socialism consumerism



3 Describing Personality

Cross out the word that does not belong in each line.

1. cautious	reckless	careful
2. tactless	diplomatic	outspoken
3. stingy	generous	selfish
4. reliable	untrustworthy	unreliable
5. courteous	polite	rude
6. outgoing	shy	reserved
7. domineering	bossy	weak
8. creative	artistic	unimaginative

Speaking

Task Three Gender Issues

1 Statements for Discussion

1. There are relatively few male teachers in kindergartens and elementary schools. This is harmful for boys so the educational authorities should introduce a quota to correct this imbalance.
2. Single-sex schools provide a better learning environment than co-ed schools do.

Whether for an essay or a speaking task, we often need to expand on our opinions. To think of things to say or write you can ask questions and/or think of points for and against.

For Statement One we might ask:

What kind of 'harm' do people think a lack of male teachers causes? Why are there fewer male teachers? Would a quota work? Would a quota be fair? Are women better at teaching young children?

For Statement Two some points for and against are:**Agree with Statement**

- Girls who attend single-sex schools get higher marks in science and maths.
- Girls and boys have different styles of learning.
- Boys and girls work better separately because there's less distraction.

Disagree with Statement

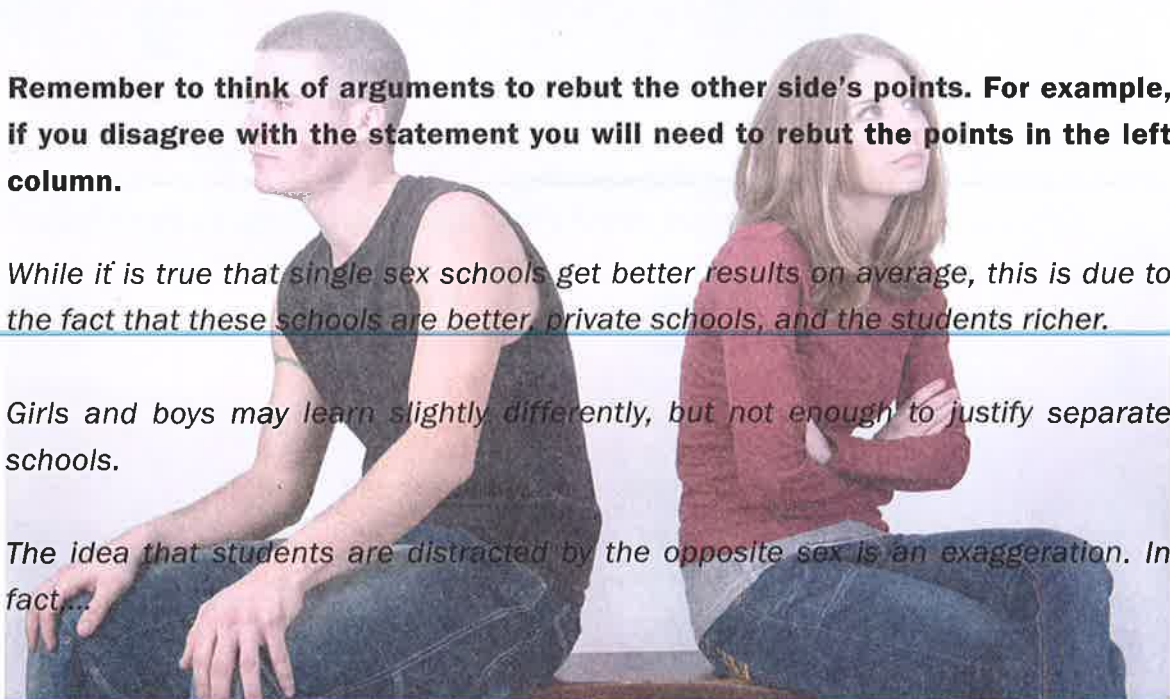
- Learning social skills is an important part of school. Students need to learn how to treat the opposite sex.
- It's more like real life.
- Competition between the sexes is good. Students try to 'impress' each other by getting good marks.
- It's more interesting.

Remember to think of arguments to rebut the other side's points. For example, if you disagree with the statement you will need to rebut the points in the left column.

While it is true that single sex schools get better results on average, this is due to the fact that these schools are better, private schools, and the students richer.

Girls and boys may learn slightly differently, but not enough to justify separate schools.

The idea that students are distracted by the opposite sex is an exaggeration. In fact...



Speaking

2 Discuss statements 1–12 with a partner.

Social Issues

1. Groups that have been discriminated against in the past should be given special treatment today.
2. Rich countries should help poor ones.
3. Reducing the gap between rich and poor people in a country is more important than economic growth.
4. Parents shouldn't use corporal punishment to discipline their children.
5. The prison system needs to be reformed. In particular, a greater emphasis needs to be placed on rehabilitation and community service.
6. It is impossible for authorities to prevent people from using illegal drugs. It would be better if drug use was legalised, and the production and sale of drugs controlled by the government.

**Environmental and Conservation Issues**

7. Renewable energy technology such as solar panels and wind turbines is not ready to replace fossil fuels. Instead, we should focus on building nuclear power plants.
8. It is wrong to keep wild animals in zoos.
9. Because raising animals for meat consumption has such an adverse effect on the environment, governments should encourage people to be vegetarians.
10. Extinction is a natural part of evolution so we shouldn't put a lot of effort into saving endangered species.
11. City centres often suffer from air pollution caused by vehicle exhaust emissions. Because of this, only bicycles and electric vehicles should be allowed downtown.
12. There's very little we can do to reduce or stop global warming so we should concentrate on solving smaller environmental problems.

- 3 Now choose one of the statements for a two-minute speech. Take turns giving your speech in groups of three. Afterwards, the 'listeners' should ask questions and/or say whether they agree or not.

Writing

Commonly Confused Words

- 1 Complete the sentences using each word once. You may need to change the tense.

accept / except

The museum is open daily _____ on Mondays.

The manager _____ full responsibility for the poor sales.

passed / past

Because of the heavy rain, we drove _____ the exit without realising.

He _____ all of his exams without any difficulty.

martial / marital

He went to China to study _____ arts.

It's normal for a couple to experience some _____ problems.

affect / effect

They believe that globalisation has had a disastrous _____ on the poor.

Fortunately, the strikes have not adversely _____ the economy.

desert / dessert

My favourite _____ are cheesecake and apple pie.

The Gobi is the largest _____ in Asia.

advice / advise

We were _____ not to walk around the downtown area at night.

I asked my uncle for some _____ about buying a car.

lose / loose

I'm a very competitive person so I hate to _____.

The strap is a little _____; you should tighten it.

all ready / already

I have _____ finished the essay.

We were _____ to leave at seven in the morning.

breath / breathe

The air was so polluted that it was difficult to _____.

He took a deep _____ then dived into the ocean.

fewer / less

Consumers are spending _____ money on leisure activities.

Due to the economic downturn, the company hired _____ employees.



Writing

Commonly Misspelled Words

2 Write the correct spelling of each underlined word on the line.

1. The peak of the ski season is from mid-January to late Febuary. _____
2. She was very disapointed with her boyfriend. _____
3. There are good arguements for and against teaching it. _____
4. Our firm does a lot of bussiness with the Middle East. _____
5. The weather in New Zealand is very changable. _____
6. I feel really embarassed when my mother tells people about me. _____
7. Keep the reciet just in case you need to return it to the shop. _____
8. DIY has become a popular passtime. _____
9. My most treasured posession is an old piano. _____
10. You should definitly try to go there. _____
11. Neccesity is the mother of invention. _____
12. Can you reccomend a good dictionary? _____
13. Sucess is a difficult thing to define. _____
14. I was suprised by how hard the exam was. _____
15. We visited several old Bhuddist temples. _____

Test Practice

Section D

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

Example:

It was wrong to copy your classmate's homework. (shouldn't)

You shouldn't have copied your classmate's homework.

1. Someone is painting our house tomorrow morning. (being)

2. I don't really want to go to the meeting. (prefer)

3. Please lock up when you leave. (Would you mind)

4. The local council doesn't have any money left. (run out)

5. He was fired because he punched his manager. (hadn't)

6. She started working as a teacher three months ago. (for)

1 Write a sentence for each sentence pattern in 1–6.

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

Grammar

The suffix **-en**

The following adjectives can be made into verbs by adding **-en**. Note: Two of them need additional spelling changes: *strong* / *strengthen*, *long* / *lengthen*.

weak strong bright dark soft broad wide short long sharp

1 Complete the sentences using verb forms of the above words.

1. It is often said that travel _____ the mind.
2. If they are serious about stopping smuggling, border security needs to be _____.
3. Games such as chess _____ the mind.
4. Please _____ the straps; they're a little too loose.
5. The education minister wants to _____ degree courses from three years to four.
6. The rain stopped and the sky began to _____ up.

The suffix **-less**

-less usually means 'without or lacking something'.

powerless meaningless effortless childless penniless thoughtless

but sometimes it has the meaning of 'exceeding a category'.

countless timeless priceless

For example, *timeless* means not changing over time. *Priceless* describes an object that is so valuable that its price cannot be calculated. Similarly, *countless* means 'too many to count'.

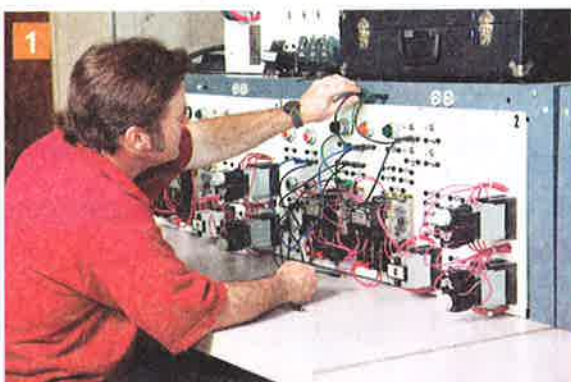
- 2 1. Humans are _____ against the forces of nature.
2. It was _____ of him not to call and say he would be late for dinner.
3. A _____ Ming Dynasty vase was stolen from the museum last night.
4. It's my favourite film; I've seen it _____ times.
5. He's such a talented artist that he makes painting look _____.
6. She ignored her parents' advice and married a _____ writer.

On Campus 09

Speaking

1 Vocabulary – Universities

transcript	open day	careers adviser	distance learning	student union
dean	alumni	accommodation office	common room	medical school
refectory	law school	military academy	freshers' week	technical college



2 Discussion

1. What is shown in the pictures?
2. What universities are there in and near your home town?
3. What are the leading universities in your country?
4. Is distance learning popular in your country?

Speaking

Task Two

Task Two involves a discussion of recent issues in the news. Before the speaking test, examinees are given two short news articles and a list of points to discuss. Examinees choose one of the topics to talk about for 2–3 minutes. This is followed by a discussion with the examiner and the other student.

1 Read the article and then discuss the 'points to consider' with a partner.

Online Education to Revolutionise Education

Participants attending a conference on online learning say that we are on the brink of a major change in education. The driving force is cost; students can learn online for a fraction of the cost of the traditional bricks-and-mortar approach. The conventional wisdom has been that online degrees are inferior but attitudes are starting to change. A recent study commissioned by the United States Department of Education has found that students studying online learn more than those receiving classroom instruction.

Internet learning allows customisation whereas face-to-face classroom education is a one-size-fits-all system with the material aimed at the mid levels. In contrast, online learning allows much more control over what you learn, and at what speed you do it.

South Korea provides a glimpse into the future. High school students there face intense competition to do well on the national college entrance exam in order to get into an elite university. The huge cram school industry which exists to fill this need has seen a huge shift from the classroom to the computer in the past decade.

A pioneer and the most successful online tutoring service in Korea is Megastudy.net which boasts 2.8 million members (roughly half of all senior high school students). Members have access to thousands of video-on-demand tutorials which they can watch at home or download to hand-help devices. Some of the tutors have huge followings and enjoy pop star status.

2 Points to consider

- How is the situation in South Korean similar to the situation in your country?
- Do you do any studying online?
- What are the pros and cons of online learning?
- Would you consider doing an online degree?
- How do you think technology will affect education over the next few decades?

Listening
Part Four

1 Listen to 1–10 and choose the best response.

1.

- A. No, it's optional.
- B. No, I think it's mandatory.
- C. Yes, they are.

2.

- A. No way! I never give up.
- B. We might have.
- C. Good idea. I'm exhausted.

3.

- A. If you want.
- B. That's fantastic.
- C. I wish they had.

4.

- A. He was very fortunate.
- B. Brilliant.
- C. That's a shame.

5.

- A. So did she.
- B. Of course.
- C. I do too.

6.

- A. Two years.
- B. Economics.
- C. A Bachelor of Science.

7.

- A. Yes, I do.
- B. We are in a hurry.
- C. It closes at nine.

8.

- A. No, not yet.
- B. Neither have I.
- C. I didn't.

9.

- A. Partly.
- B. I overslept.
- C. I'd better not.

10.

- A. Sure, here you go.
- B. I'll return them tomorrow.
- C. Not at all.



Speaking

Task Three

In Task Three the candidate chooses one of two groups of statements (Note: only one is given on the opposite page). The statements are given to the candidate before the speaking test. The examiner will choose one of the statements. Therefore, you should be prepared to talk on any of the particular topics for up to three minutes. The examiner will initiate a discussion following the talk.

- 1 Complete the guidelines for making presentations by using the words in the box.

figures formal questions passion repetition

The presentation is similar to a discussion essay but there are some differences.

1. The language in a presentation is less _____.
2. Because you have time to prepare the presentation, you can do some research and find some facts and _____. However, be careful not to overuse these.
3. You show more _____; it's important that the people believe what you are saying. Try to be confident and show your feelings.
4. You can use humour.
5. Ask rhetorical _____ (a rhetorical question is one where an answer is not expected). They help make listeners feel involved in the presentation.
6. While you should avoid _____ in essays, it is an important speaking device to stress your points. Many speakers like to repeat the start of sentences in threes.

- 2 What points are these examples of?

- A. *We need to stop consuming so much... We need to stop using coal... We need to stop...*
- B. *Global warming might not seem like a serious problem for someone living in England, but...*
- C. *Should we only test medicines and medical techniques on people?*
- D. *In the United States alone, over three million dogs are put to sleep every year.*

Speaking

GROUP ONE: EDUCATION

1. Homeschooling is not good for children. Interacting with other children at school is vital for developing social skills.
2. In many countries there are very few male teachers, especially in primary schools. Governments should try to maintain a balance of male and female teachers.
3. Too many young people are going to university. A country doesn't really need the majority of its citizens to have an academic degree.
4. The most important factor in academic success is self-discipline.
5. Governments shouldn't subsidise university tuition. When university tuition is expensive, students choose their courses more carefully and also study harder.

- 3 Listen to the presentation of topic 2 and take notes of the main points that the speaker makes.



- 4 Which of the following were used in the talk? Tick the items on this checklist.

The presentation / speaker...

has rhetorical questions

relates a personal story

has some facts and figures

looks at both sides

uses quotes

is passionate (seems to believe what he is saying)

uses repetition

uses humour

Vocabulary

1 Match the words with the definitions.

thesis doctorate extra-curricular hall of residence lecturer plagiarism tutorial

1. _____ **n.** (also *doctoral degree* or *PhD*) the highest university degree
2. _____ **adj.** (of subjects and activities) not part of the usual studies
3. _____ **n.** a school dormitory, i.e. a building where students live
4. _____ **n.** someone who teaches at a college or university
5. _____ **n.** copying written work and presenting it as your own
6. _____ **n.** a long report written by students for a master's or PhD
7. _____ **n.** a university class involving discussion between a small group of students and a tutor/lecturer

2 Complete the sentences with words from the vocabulary list.

1. I wish I had taken part in more _____ activities when I was in high school. All I ever did was study!
2. It would be nice to be the first person in my family to get a _____ but I'm not sure if it would be worth the time and money.
3. You can learn more in a _____ than you can in a lecture.
4. I rather stay off-campus in a shared flat than in a _____.
5. The most important qualities for a _____ are a deep passion for the subject and the ability to describe things simply.
6. Universities need to take _____ more seriously; students who are caught doing it ought to be expelled.

3 In pairs, discuss the sentences.



Listening
Part Two

Accommodation Vocabulary

1 Match the sentences 1–8 and A–H.

1. There aren't any cooking facilities in the building. B
2. I live in a bedsit. _____
3. I'm renting a studio flat. _____
4. We didn't use a real estate agent. _____
5. Only tenants are allowed to park there. _____
6. The room is fully furnished. _____
7. There's a laundry room on the ground floor. _____
8. All the halls of residence are self-catering. _____

- A. I have to share the bathroom and lavatory.
- B. I just have an electric kettle and electric ring in my room.
- C. We saw an ad on a notice board and called the landlord directly.
- D. It has coin-operated washing machines.
- E. There's a bed, a desk and chair, bookcases and a wardrobe.
- F. Visitors should park in the street.
- G. There are communal kitchens where you can cook meals.
- H. It's just one room but there's an en suite bathroom.



Questions for Discussion

2 Your teacher will read five questions. Listen and write the questions, and then discuss them in pairs.

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



Listening
Part Two

3 For questions one to six, listen to the recording and tick (✓) the correct box.

1. The Housing Office is
☐ A. in the Student Union Building.
☐ B. located at 35 Evans Lane.
☐ C. just outside the west gate.

2. In July the Housing Office is open
☐ A. 9am to 4.30pm, Monday to Saturday.
☐ B. 9am to 5pm, weekdays, but closed on Wednesdays.
☐ C. 10am to 5pm, Monday to Friday.

3. Which students get first consideration for rooms in the halls of residence?
☐ A. First year students from the UK.
☐ B. First year students, both British and foreign.
☐ C. Handicapped students.

4. Smokers are allowed to smoke
☐ A. in special smoking rooms.
☐ B. in their own bedrooms.
☐ C. only on the grounds.

5. The average weekly rent at the halls of residence is
☐ A. £120.
☐ B. £130.
☐ C. £135.

6. How much is the deposit likely to be for someone renting a studio flat?
☐ A. £250.
☐ B. £600.
☐ C. Two months' rent.

Reach for the Stars 10

Speaking

1 Vocabulary – Space

astronaut

comet

constellation

lunar eclipse

meteor

observatory

rocket

satellite

solar eclipse

solar flare

space shuttle

telescope



2 Discussion

1. What is shown in the pictures?
2. What is the difference between astrology and astronomy?
3. Would you like to travel to space?
4. Have you ever seen a solar or lunar eclipse, a comet, a meteor, or looked at planets through a telescope?
5. Does your country have a space programme?
6. Do you enjoy science-fiction novels and films?

Test Practice

Listening Part Four

Listen and choose the best response for 1–12

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. A. Yes, I have.
B. It's just gone four.
C. Not that much.</p> <p>2. A. Hopefully.
B. Pretty good.
C. No, but I should have.</p> <p>3. A. No. He's not going.
B. Yes, I did.
C. No, I can't be bothered.</p> <p>4. A. Okay. What's showing?
B. I hope so.
C. The other day.</p> <p>5. A. Absolutely.
B. Don't mention it.
C. I'm sorry, I can't.</p> <p>6. A. It doesn't.
B. That would be lovely.
C. Not really.</p> | <p>7. A. So do I.
B. Me neither.
C. Of course.</p> <p>8. A. Until September.
B. All my life.
C. No, it's alright.</p> <p>9. A. I haven't made up my mind.
B. Last month.
C. At Easter and Christmas.</p> <p>10. A. Yes, eventually.
B. I'm okay. I just feel a bit tired.
C. Yes, I'm fine thanks.</p> <p>11. A. I'm glad I could help out.
B. I used to be a life guard.
C. To be honest, I'd rather not.</p> <p>12. A. Nor do I.
B. I also like football.
C. Neither am I.</p> |
|--|--|

Writing

Space Exploration

Essay Task: To what extent do you agree with the statement, 'We should solve problems of poverty on Earth before we spend money on space exploration'?

- 1 Complete the arguments with the words below. Do you agree with all of them?

co-operation nature children scientific unrealistic national expensive

For

- promotes international
- leads to development of technology
- part of human to explore
- inspires people, especially
- humans will need to leave Earth one day
- increases knowledge

Against

- too, and money should be spent on helping the poor
- mostly done for prestige
- living on other planets is an dream

Writing

2 Complete the essay with phrases from the box.

long-term investment	firmly believe	strongly disagree
compete against	public funds	for instance
practical considerations	first of all	as well as

Many large countries like the United States have expensive space programs. Some people feel that we should first help poor people here on Earth before spending money on exploring space. I _____ (1) with this opinion.

Space exploration provides us with valuable knowledge about space and our planet. Satellites, _____ (2), give us images and information about Earth, everything from vegetation to weather forecasting. Moreover, exploring space pushes the development of new technology. A _____ (3) of this is the heat-resistant fabrics developed for space suits which are now used in fire fighter suits.

Exploring space is a _____ (4) in our future. One day, the Sun will die and humans will need to leave the solar system. Space also offers us natural resources such as energy and rare elements.

Apart from these _____ (5), exploring is a part of human nature and it changes the way we see the world and ourselves. Looking back to our home from space, we see ourselves as a single vulnerable planet. Likewise, because of the difficulties and expense of launching rockets and spacecraft, these projects encourage countries to work together rather than _____ (6) each other.

Opponents of space exploration say that it is immoral for governments to spend so much on space exploration when there are still so many sick and starving people on Earth. However, I think that they are mistaken. _____ (7), the amount of money spent on exploration is very small, especially compared to expenditure on military weapons. Secondly, the private sector is becoming more involved in space-related research. This trend is likely to continue which means we can have ambitious projects without relying on _____ (8).

In conclusion, I _____ (9) that we should continue to explore space despite existing problems here on Earth. We don't need to choose between these two; we can do both at the same time. _____ (10) increasing our scientific knowledge, space exploration promotes an international vision and gives us hope for the future.

Section E Noun Suffixes

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

Example

Paris is famous for its beautiful ...architecture. (architect)

1. Filipinos are known for their (friendly)
2. He gave us a long and confusing (explain)
3. Having a pet helps children to develop a sense of
(responsible)
4. The book has some lovely (illustrate)
5. Rent in student dorms includes water, and electricity.
(heat)
6. The two parties failed to reach an (agree)
7. Although is a virtue, it should not be taken to extremes.
(tidy)
8. We couldn't have done it without your (assist)
9. Economists expect the rate to fall to 7.3%. (employ)
10. Choosing my degree is the hardest I've ever made.
(decide)
11. It is a legal that you have health insurance. (require)
12. There are no The hotel is completely booked out. (vacant)
13. I have complete in Peter. I'm sure he'll do well.
(confident)
14. It rained all week. We almost died of (bore)
15. Sorry about the I didn't mean to insult you.
(understand)
16. We need to find a for the secretary who resigned.
(replace)



Writing

Essay Writing: One of the essay choices for the exam is a science-related topic.

Essay Task: Describe an experiment / research that you have carried out or are familiar with.

- 1 In which order do you think the following points would be found in such an essay? Order them 1–6.

_____ the results of the research	_____ the aim
_____ the long-term effects /importance	_____ the research methods and steps
_____ the reaction to the findings	_____ difficulties faced

- 2 Now order the paragraphs in the essay below 1–5.

Immediately after being admitted to hospital, these pseudo-patients stopped showing any signs of mental illness. They explained that they were fine and no longer experiencing any symptoms. However, it took a while for them to be released, from a week to just under two months, and the average stay was nineteen days. None of them were identified as having been frauds; instead, they were released with a note 'schizophrenia in remission'.

Rosenhan began his experiment by having seven volunteers (and himself) try to gain admission to various psychiatric hospitals around the United States. The eight people were completely normal and had no history of mental health problems. They made appointments at the hospitals and complained to the doctors that they had been hearing voices. Apart from this, and giving false names and occupations, the eight pseudo-patient participants answered honestly about their lives. All eight were admitted to hospital, most of them being diagnosed as schizophrenic.

A famous experiment examining the diagnosis of psychiatric patients was conducted by David Rosenhan in 1973. Rosenhan, a psychologist at Stanford University in California, wanted to test the validity of psychiatric diagnosis. He had two simple questions; could sane patients be diagnosed as insane, and if they were admitted to hospital, how long would it take for the doctors to realise that the patients were not suffering from mental illness.

Although Rosenhan's research was in some ways more like good journalism than a good example of the scientific method, it had a dramatic and positive impact on psychiatry. As a result, psychiatric diagnoses became more rigorous and improvements were made to the way mental hospitals were run.

Rosenhan's conclusion from the experiment was that it is difficult to distinguish the sane from the insane in mental hospitals. When he published the findings of these experiments in the journal *Science* in 1973 it created a storm of controversy. Some claimed it was unfair to give doctors false information and then criticise their diagnosis. Additionally, there was criticism that some of Rosenthal's findings were based on anecdotes rather than hard data.

Grammar

1 Conjunction Correlations

both... and
not only... but also

neither... nor
hardly... when

no sooner... than
whether... or
unless... will/won't

He is **both** hard-working **and** talented.
She is **not only** funny, **but also** very intelligent.
Not only did he steal my car, (but) he **also** took my cat.
He is **neither** rich **nor** famous.
Hardly had we begun the project **when** it was cancelled.
We had **hardly** finished the meal **when** the waiter brought the bill.
No sooner had I left home **than** it began raining.
Have you decided **whether** you want it **or** not?
Unless you study harder, you **won't** pass the test.

Test Practice

Section D Sentence transformation

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

1. A moment after we sat down to eat dinner, the doorbell rang. (Hardly)

2. As soon as he was fired, he found a new job. (No sooner)

3. Steve is not artistic. He isn't athletic, either. (neither)


4. Tim lied to me and he also killed my goldfish. (Not only)

5. Andy is a chemical engineer and so is Matthew. (both)

6. If his grades don't improve, he will have to repeat the course. (Unless)



1 Why colonise the Moon before going to Mars? NASA scientists give their reasons.



In the decades ahead, NASA plans to land humans on Mars. Brief visits will lead to longer stays and, maybe one day, to founding colonies. First, though, we're returning to the Moon. Why the Moon before Mars? "The Moon is a natural first step," explains Philip Metzger, a physicist at NASA Kennedy Space Center. "It's nearby. We can practise living, working and doing science there before taking longer and riskier trips to Mars." Testing technology on the Moon, which is only 2 or 3 days away from Earth, is going to be much less expensive and less difficult than testing it on Mars, six months away.

The Moon and Mars have a lot in common. Our satellite has only one-sixth Earth's gravity; Mars has one-third. The moon has no atmosphere; the Martian atmosphere is highly rarefied. The Moon can get very cold, as low as -240°C in shadows; the lowest temperatures on Mars are around -140°C .

Even more importantly, both are covered with silt-fine dust, called 'regolith'. There are places on both worlds where the regolith is over ten meters deep. Operating mechanical equipment in the presence of so much dust is a formidable challenge. Martian dust storms whip these particles at speeds of up to 50 m/s (100+ mph), scouring and wearing

every exposed surface. As the rovers Spirit and Opportunity have revealed, Mars dust (like moon dust) is probably electrically charged. It clings to solar panels, blocks sunlight and reduces the amount of power that can be generated for a surface mission.

The Moon is a good testing ground for what mission planners call 'in-situ resource utilization' (ISRU) - a.k.a. 'living off the land'. Astronauts on Mars are going to want to mine certain raw materials locally: oxygen for breathing, water for drinking and rocket fuel (essentially hydrogen and oxygen) for the journey home. "We can try this on the Moon first," says Metzger.

Both the Moon and Mars are thought to harbour water frozen in the ground. Spacecraft have detected hydrogen - presumably the H in H_2O - in Martian soil. Icy deposits seem to range from the Martian poles almost to the equator. Lunar ice, on the other hand, is localised near the Moon's north and south poles deep inside craters. If this ice could be excavated, thawed out and broken apart into hydrogen and oxygen, we would have instant supplies. NASA's Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter, launched in 2009, is currently surveying the lunar surface for ice deposits and possible mining sites.

Adapted with permission from 'En route to Mars, the Moon' by Dr. Tony Phillips, from the NASA website www.nasa.gov

Reading

2 For questions 1–6 tick (✓) the correct box.

1. The Moon is a cheaper place for developing technology that will be used on Mars.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say
2. Minimum temperatures on Mars are lower than the minimum temperatures on the Moon.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say
3. Generating solar power on Mars is difficult because of the dust.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say
4. Water obtained from Martian ice could be used to make rocket fuel.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say
5. Ice on the Moon is concentrated in deep craters near the equator.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say
6. NASA is working with the European Space Agency to build a base on the moon by 2020.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say

3 Synonyms and Antonyms

7. Find the word or phrase in the passage which means the **SAME** as:
sticks (paragraph 3) discovered (paragraph 5)
8. Find the word or phrase in the passage which means the **OPPOSITE** of:
safer (paragraph 1) minor (paragraph 3)

4 Summary

Write a summary of the article in your own words on the similarities between Mars and the Moon. Do not use fewer than 50 words or more than 75 words.

Brave New World 11

Speaking

1 Vocabulary – Cities, Countries and Continents

Africa	Australia	Cairo	New York City	Japan
Antarctica	Bangkok	Jakarta	Bangladesh	Mongolia
Asia	Buenos Aires	Mexico City	China	Russia



2 Geography Quiz

- What places are shown in the pictures?
- What is the largest city in... A. North America? B. South-east Asia? C. Africa?
- Which country is the... A. most densely populated? B. least densely populated?
- Which country has the... A. largest population? B. the highest life expectancy?
- Which continent is the... A. least populated? B. most densely populated?

Listening &
Reading

India Online

1 Listen to the recording and fill in the gaps.

Although everyone knows about China's rapid _____ (1) growth and its emergence as the world's factory, fewer people are aware of India's emergence as the world's office. With the growth of internet technologies and globalisation over the last two _____ (2), many jobs in IT (Information Technology) and back-office services have moved to India. About 80% of the world's 500 largest companies outsource work there. In 2009 outsourcing from foreign companies was _____ (3) US\$47 billion.

India has _____ (4) of highly-educated young university graduates who speak English well. Most importantly, salaries are low; a call centre worker is paid about US\$300 a month, and an experienced IT engineer _____ (5) US\$1200 a month. Indian call centres _____ (6) a wide range of customer queries; from calls to utility companies and mail-order catalogue firms to customer _____ (7) about computer equipment. The British and American callers are often unaware that they are speaking with someone in India as call centre workers typically receive _____ (8) to talk with a western accent.

In recent years, however, the IT and BOP (Back office Processing) industries have been victims of their own success. Rapid growth has pushed up _____ (9) and made it difficult to recruit enough high-quality staff. In many cases, training has not been sufficient; there are customer complaints about difficulties understanding _____ (10) accents as well as the quality of service. Security is another concern, particularly with back-office work which includes things like payroll accounting and credit-card processing.

As the Indian economy _____ (11), operating costs such as utilities and rents have increased. Many companies are now moving operations from hotspots like Bangalore to cheaper cities. _____ (12) these challenges, outsourcing to India is expected to continue growing at a good pace.

2 For questions 1–4 tick (✓) the correct box.

1. Large American companies such as Microsoft have set up offices in India.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say
2. Because of rising costs, outsourcing is predicted to grow slowly.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say
3. In comparison to China's economic boom, India's outsourcing boom is...
☐ A: Less profitable ☐ B: Less well-known ☐ C: More recent
4. India's greatest advantage is its...
☐ A: Huge population ☐ B: Large number of graduates ☐ C: Low-cost workforce

Reading

1 Greying Japan

Aging population is likely to be the most important political and economic issue of the 21st century. The first country facing this problem is Japan. It has the highest life expectancy in the world: 78.7 for men and 85.6 for women. Currently, the proportion of the population aged 65 or older is 22% whereas those aged 14 or under account for just 13.5%. The so-called productive population (those aged 15–64) is expected to fall from 81.6 million in 2009 to 46 million by 2055.

Japan's aging problem is made worse by a falling birth rate. In 1950 Japanese women had an average of 3.65 children. That figure dropped to a record low of 1.26 in 2005. Since then, government attempts to encourage couples to have children have helped raise it to 1.37. However, this is still much lower than the birth rate of 2.1 which is necessary to keep a population stable. Japan's population is expected to fall sharply this century; some estimates think it will half in the next 100 years. Having fewer people may not seem like a bad thing in such a crowded country, but it will have severe economic impacts; economic growth will fall and the proportion of workers to those in need of social security will be unmanageable.

There are several reasons behind Japan's low birth rate. Firstly, more people are getting married later or choosing not to marry at all. Secondly, the high cost of bringing up children – especially housing and education – deters many parents from having a second or third child. Another important reason is the unwillingness of Japanese men to help out around the home. As a result, working women are often reluctant to be stuck with two jobs; one outside the house, and one as mother and housewife inside.

Despite the gloomy predictions about a shrinking workforce, there are several possible solutions. The cost of raising children can be lowered by providing inexpensive childcare and after-school classes. In addition, the workplace needs to become more flexible for female employees. Another solution is immigration; taking in a large number of young immigrants would lower the average age and increase the tax base. However, this seems unlikely to happen. Japan is one of the most homogeneous nations in the world and there is strong public and political opposition to opening its doors to large numbers of foreigners.

As well as bringing in immigrants and raising the birth rate, Japan will need to encourage the elderly to retire later, perhaps by raising the age at which people receive pensions from 65 to 70. Public pensions will have to be cut back and/or restricted to those who have no other means to support themselves. Alongside this, it will be important for the government to force workers to save for their retirement by making them join private retirement savings schemes.

Reading

2 For questions 1–8 tick (✓) the correct box.

1. On average, Japanese women live almost seven years longer than their male counterparts.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say
2. Japan's population is expected to fall to 46 million by 2055.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say
3. The Japanese government has not done anything to stop the falling birth rate.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say
4. Many couples have only one child because of economic reasons.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say
5. One of the economic benefits of a shrinking workforce will be lower unemployment.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say
6. Lowering the cost of childcare and education is one possible way to encourage mothers to have more children.
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say
7. Which possible solution is likely to be the least popular with voters?
☐ A. Large-scale immigration ☐ B. Compulsory savings plans
☐ C. Later retirement
8. At what age do the elderly currently get pensions?
☐ A. 60 ☐ B. 65 ☐ C. 70

3 Synonyms and Antonyms

9. Find the word or phrase in the passage which means the **SAME** as:
serious (paragraph 2) reluctance (para. 3)
10. Find the word or phrase in the passage which means the **OPPOSITE** of:
rigid (para.4) multicultural (para.4)



Reading

Writing a Summary

Task: Write a summary in your own words on the causes and future effects of Japan's low birth rate. Do not use fewer than 50 words or more than 75 words.

- 4 The summary below is an example of what **not to do!** Obviously, it is much too long (nearly 120 words) and it summarises the whole article rather than just the part asked for. There are five additional problems.

Find one example in the summary for each of the following problems.

1. Sentences are copied from the article.
2. It refers to the article with phrases such as '*The article says*'.
3. Part of the summary is given as numbered points – not proper sentences.
4. It has the summary writer's opinion.
5. There are too many unnecessary details.

Sample Bad Summary

Japan has the highest life expectancy in the world: 78.7 for men and 85.6 for women. Japan's aging problem is made worse by a falling birth rate. In 1950 Japanese women had an average of 3.65 children. That figure dropped to a record low of 1.26 in 2005. There are several reasons behind Japan's low birth rate: couples getting married later or choosing not to marry at all and the high cost of bringing up children.

According to the author, there are several possible solutions:

1. lower costs of raising children.
2. more flexible workplace for female employees.
3. Immigration

I believe that bringing in young immigrants is the best way to restore balance to Japan's population.

- 5 Write a summary for the task given at the top of the page.

Reading

Sample Good Summary

The reasons for Japan's low birth rate are that fewer people are marrying, couples are getting married later and they are choosing to have fewer children because of the expense of education and housing. As a result of the low birth rate, Japan's population will decrease, and the percentage of working-age people will shrink. In turn, economic growth will fall and the social security system will need to be reformed. (70 words)

Test Practice

Section E

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

Example

Paris is famous for its beautiful ...*architecture*. (architect)

1. He said he was sorry but he didn't look very _____. (apology)
2. He's so stubborn. It's _____ trying to change his mind. (point)
3. His _____ is very poor. (pronounce)
4. Are we allowed to use a _____ in the test? (calculate)
5. He won the race by a _____ margin. (substance)
6. When I turned eighteen years old, my parents _____ me from getting a motorcycle. (courage)
7. Australia has some of the world's most _____ snakes. (venom)
8. It's the most important _____ that I've ever made. (decide)
9. I chose the college because of its _____ location. (centre)
10. There are still some _____ on the geology course. (vacant)



Fighting Fit12

Speaking

1 Vocabulary – Health Problems

Attention Deficit
Disorder (ADD)
acne

HIV/AIDS
asthma
cancer

diabetes
diarrhoea
flu

hay fever
insomnia
a migraine

obesity
a rash
sunburn



2 Discussion

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

Listening Part Three

Vocabulary: Science News

1 Match 1–6 with the correct definitions.

1. fatality rate _____	A. a connection/link between two or more things
2. clone _____	B. sudden beginning/spread of something dangerous/bad
3. outbreak _____	C. (to create) a genetically identical copy
4. correlation _____	D. the percentage of deaths
5. symptom _____	E. sign of illness or disease
6. laboratory _____	F. a room/building with special equipment for scientific tests or teaching

2 Complete the sentences with the words 1–6.

- The flu strain has a _____ of six in ten thousand people.
- There is a strong _____ between smoking and lung cancer.
- The experiments have only been conducted in a _____, and not in the field.
- There have been several _____ of bird flu in the past week.
- The main _____ of the disease are a high fever and diarrhoea.
- It is illegal to _____ a human being.

3 Listen to the news. Are the following statements true or false?

- A South Korean couple have had their cat cloned.
- The cloned kitten has severe health problems.
- Researchers believe that tall people earn more because they are generally more intelligent.
- Fatter employees earn more than their thinner counterparts.
- The number of flu cases is falling.
- Seventeen people have died from the flu.

Note: Because the news often reports things that are not established as facts the following words and phrases are commonly used. Don't let them distract you.
suspected / alleged claimed to be said to be believed to be reported

Writing

Essay Task: *Smokers should not get free medical treatment because they are knowingly hurting themselves.*

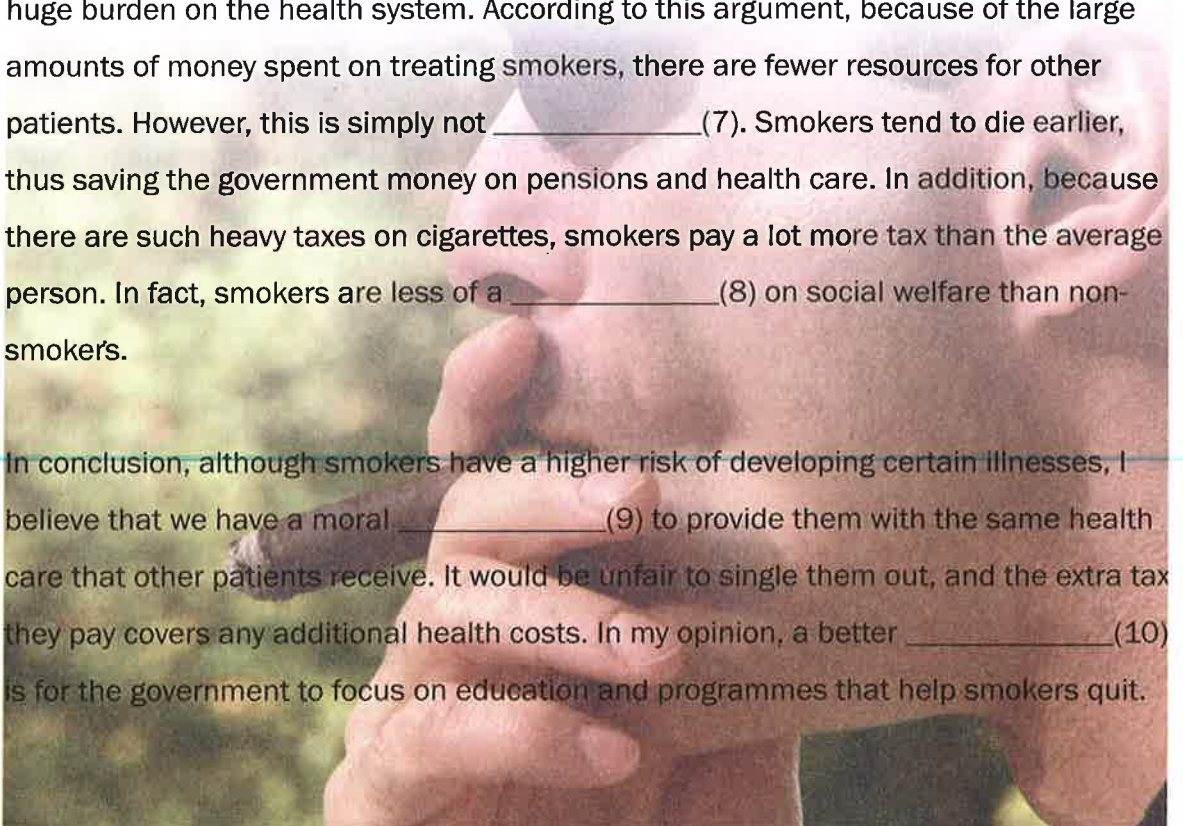
- 1 claim obligation decades God believe
true approach difficult burden risk

Over the last few _____ (1) the links between smoking and various illnesses, in particular lung cancer, have been proven beyond any doubt. As a result, there have been calls to make smokers pay for their health care because their diseases are 'self-inflicted'. However, I firmly _____ (2) that smokers deserve to be treated as well as any other patients.

First of all, smoking is just one of many high _____ (3) activities. If we deny smokers access to free medical care, then to be fair we would have to deny other groups such as alcoholics and the obese who have unhealthy lifestyles. We would also have to withhold free health care from people who take part in dangerous pastimes like skiing and motorcycle racing. Obviously, it would be very _____ (4) to decide which activities should be on the blacklist. Who would play _____ (5) and determine which patients get free care?

People who want to deny free treatment to smokers _____ (6) that they are a huge burden on the health system. According to this argument, because of the large amounts of money spent on treating smokers, there are fewer resources for other patients. However, this is simply not _____ (7). Smokers tend to die earlier, thus saving the government money on pensions and health care. In addition, because there are such heavy taxes on cigarettes, smokers pay a lot more tax than the average person. In fact, smokers are less of a _____ (8) on social welfare than non-smokers.

In conclusion, although smokers have a higher risk of developing certain illnesses, I believe that we have a moral _____ (9) to provide them with the same health care that other patients receive. It would be unfair to single them out, and the extra tax they pay covers any additional health costs. In my opinion, a better _____ (10) is for the government to focus on education and programmes that help smokers quit.



Writing

Giving Both Sides of an Argument

People who want to deny free treatment to smokers **claim that** they are a huge burden on the health system... **However, this is simply not true.**

Giving the other side

Some / Many people say (that)...

People who... claim that

Opponents / Critics of _____ say / argue / claim (that)...

Supporters / Proponents of _____ say / argue / claim (that)...

Concession and rebuttal

In some cases, this is true, but... This may be partly true, but...

Straight rebuttal

I believe... this is wrong. / a faulty argument. / irrelevant.

In fact,... this is incorrect. / the opposite is true.

This is simply not true.

2 Match

1. Opponents of nuclear power claim that it is dangerous.
 2. Proponents of compulsory retirement say that it creates jobs for young people.
 3. Critics of globalisation argue that it is increasing poverty in developing countries.
 4. Some people say that the Internet causes serious problems such as addiction to online games.
 5. Many educators and parents say that students spend too much time on non-academic subjects like music and art.
-
- A. ____ In fact, the opposite is true. It has lifted many people out of poverty.
 - B. ____ This may be true, but it is obviously unfair.
 - C. ____ This might have been true in the past, but modern nuclear power plants are very safe.
 - D. ____ I firmly believe that they are mistaken. These subjects are beneficial for...
 - E. ____ This may be true in a few extreme cases, but overall the Internet has had a positive effect on society.

Listening
Part One

Organic Farming

- 1 Try to guess the missing words, then listen to the recording and check your answers.

I'm here today to talk about organic farming. In _____ (1), I want to talk about doing volunteer work on organic farms in New Zealand. Many people think that organic agriculture is a recent development but it is not new. On the _____ (2), organic farming is a return to traditional farming; it is a reaction against the large-scale, chemical-based farming of the 20th century. Organic farms have some common features. Firstly, artificial fertilisers, herbicides and _____ (3) are not used on crops, and hormones are not given to farm animals. Secondly, they don't use _____ (4) modified crops. Thirdly, biodiversity is very important; that means not having monoculture, but instead planting a _____ (5) variety of crops. Lastly, but certainly not least, is protection of the soil. Organic farming seeks to maintain the fertility of soil so that that land can be used _____ (6) after generation.

Now I would like to look at volunteer _____ (7) on organic farms, and I will use my home country, New Zealand, as an example. There is a worldwide organisation called WWOOF which _____ (8) for Willing Workers on Organic Farms. The organisation, which is _____ (9) in England, started there in 1971, and since then has become an international movement. Its central aim is to promote organic farming by _____ (10) people hands-on experience. So how does it work? Well, WWOOF volunteers (usually called 'WWOOFers') do not normally get _____ (11) for their work. Instead, the host provides free food and accommodation. Most _____ (12) stay at a farm for a week or two. Farming experience is not necessary as long as you are willing to try. I want to stress, though, that only people with a genuine _____ (13) in farming should consider this, not those just _____ (14) for a cheap holiday.

In New Zealand there are more than 800 WWOOF farms. Of course, the work you will be doing varies depending on the type of farm, the area it is in, the _____ (15) of the year, and so on. Volunteers may have to weed vegetable gardens, pick fruit or flowers, milk cows, or make cheese. If you are interested in working on WWOOF farms in New Zealand, the first step is to become a _____ (16); the fee is only 24 Euros and membership is valid for fourteen months. You will then receive a WWOOF guidebook which has information on all the farms in New Zealand. Actually, you will _____ (17) two versions of the book: a printed one and an online version of it which you can access with a password. Volunteers choose the farms that they would like to work on and then contact the hosts about ten days in _____ (18) to see if they need anyone.

For some nationalities, there may be a problem with visas. The government authorities say that WWOOFing is real work so prospective volunteers should have a Working Holiday Visa or a Student Visa. Although WWOOF is unable to _____ (19) with obtaining visas, the good news is that New Zealand has working holiday _____ (20) with over thirty countries (including Argentina, China, the Netherlands, and Thailand).

Listening Part One

2 Comprehension Questions

1. What does the acronym WWOOF stand for?
2. What is the main purpose of WWOOF?
3. What are volunteers given in exchange for their labour?
4. How many WWOOF farms are there in New Zealand?
5. How long do volunteers usually stay on a farm?
6. What are two kinds of visas that allow volunteers to work legally on farms?
7. Would you ever consider becoming a WWOOFer? If so, what kind of farm would you prefer to stay on?



3 Word Focus

Put the following words with the suffix *-cide* (to kill) in the gaps to fill the gaps.

suicide herbicide pesticide genocide homicide

1. The farmers sprayed the weeds with _____.
2. In conventional farming, crops are sprayed with _____ to kill insects.
3. Doctors think that her attempted _____ was a cry for help.
4. He was found guilty of _____.
5. Throughout history ethnic hatred has often led to _____.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change.

It is a story of the people who have shaped the nation.

It is a story of the challenges we have faced and overcome.

It is a story of the values that have guided us through the years.

It is a story of the future we are building for ourselves and for our children.

The history of the United States is a story of hope and possibility.



Ascentis Anglia ESOL International Examinations

Proficiency Level

Sample Test

- **Listening Paper**
- **Reading & Writing Paper**
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Sample Listening (C1)

Instructions

- This paper requires you to listen to a selection of recorded material and answer the accompanying questions.
- There are **FOUR** parts to the test and each part will be heard twice.
- There will be a pause before each part to allow you to read the questions, and other pauses to let you think about your answers.
- When you hear the tone you should write your answers on the question paper.
- Write clearly in the spaces provided.
- You must ask any questions now as you will not be allowed to speak during the test.

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Part One	Part Two	Part Three	Part Four

*Academic Certificate for English Proficiency Test

Part One (40 marks)

Listen to the recording and fill in the missing words in the text below.

Here I am again talking about my adventure. You know, the one with the key, the

(1) _____ and the TV producer. You might have read it in the newspapers. Well, I'm going to start from the (2) _____.

On Friday the 13th of March, when I finished my (3) _____ at University, I went to a restaurant to have lunch. I hadn't eaten since the (4) _____ night. There I discovered that I had left my wallet at home. (5) _____ no money with me, I went back home to collect it. Well, when I arrived home, I remembered that I had (6) _____ my key in a sewer, so I decided to go to my grandmother.

I was starving and I wanted to eat very soon. When I (7) _____ on my grandmother's door, I heard a big bang in the house. I ran immediately to the window to see what had (8) _____. There I saw two men trying to open my grandparents' safe. I went to the neighbours to call the police.

The police station is near the house so they came very quickly. They (9) _____ the thieves, and they took me to the station to testify. I was (10) _____ starving, but I had to go with them.

At the police station the TV channels were waiting to (11) _____ me. I called my mother in Katerini, and she said that my grandma had gone there for the (12) _____. I testified and the policeman told me that these two thieves were notorious. They had apparently (13) _____ many other houses in Thessaloniki. He congratulated me on having called them immediately. Also I became (14) _____ because my story and I were the first topic on the news.

But the story didn't (15) _____ there. When I finally arrived home and had (16) _____ at 5 o'clock in the afternoon a TV producer called me and do you (17) _____ what he asked me? He asked me to present a (18) _____ show every Monday. I had to (19) _____ because I have two important classes on Mondays. But what a strange day it had been! Losing my key had had the most (20) _____ consequences.

Part Two (12 marks)

For questions one to six listen to the recording and tick(✓) the correct box.

1. What is 'Northguild'?
☐ A. a theatre school
☐ B. a leisure centre
☐ C. a cultural centre

2. Which play is opening on 15th March?
☐ A. Romeo and Juliet
☐ B. Hamlet
☐ C. King Lear

3. How many performances of the new Shakespeare production are there each week?
☐ A. four
☐ B. five
☐ C. six

4. To view the Sculpture of India exhibition with a programme you will have to pay
☐ A. £3.
☐ B. £1.50.
☐ C. nothing.

5. Who is the main character in 'Shining Lights'?
☐ A. a nurse
☐ B. an author
☐ C. a teacher

6. To join the Friends of Northguild Society you need to bring ID and
☐ A. your bank details.
☐ B. a photograph.
☐ C. £20.

Part Three (28 marks)

You are **going to hear someone reading the news**. From the information you hear, you must tick (✓) whether the statements are true or false. Remember that to be true a statement must be correct in every detail, according to what you hear.

- | | True | False | |
|-----|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | The trophy had been lost for 2 weeks. |
| 2. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | It was found by a cleaner. |
| 3. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Economists are pleased by the interest rate rise. |
| 4. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Interest rates rose by 0.75%. |
| 5. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | The price of the painting was less than \$35 million. |
| 6. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | The painting was bought by the Spanish government. |
| 7. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | The FTSE 100 index rose today. |
| 8. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | The Pound fell against the Euro. |
| 9. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Manchester United won today. |
| 10. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Aston Villa lost today. |
| 11. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | David Shepherd has won the Player of the Year award before. |
| 12. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | David Shepherd also won the Cricket Writers' Award. |
| 13. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | It will rain in the South tomorrow. |
| 14. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Scotland and Northern Ireland will be better than England. |

Part Four (20 marks)

For questions 1 to 10, tick (✓) which you think is the correct answer, A, B or C.

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | <input type="checkbox"/> | A. No I don't smoke. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | B. Go ahead. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | C. Yes I would. |
| 2. | <input type="checkbox"/> | A. About 20 minutes. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | B. At 4.15. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | C. Just gone five. |
| 3. | <input type="checkbox"/> | A. About 4 miles. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | B. About 20 minutes. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | C. About 10 minutes away. |
| 4. | <input type="checkbox"/> | A. OK! |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | B. Thanks! |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | C. Please! |
| 5. | <input type="checkbox"/> | A. I have too. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | B. I am too. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | C. I do too. |
| 6. | <input type="checkbox"/> | A. No he isn't. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | B. Yes I am. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | C. No I haven't. |
| 7. | <input type="checkbox"/> | A. Neither have I! |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | B. Neither am I! |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | C. Neither do I! |
| 8. | <input type="checkbox"/> | A. Of course. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | B. Not at all. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | C. Help yourself. |
| 9. | <input type="checkbox"/> | A. Since August. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | B. For four weeks. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | C. In four weeks time. |
| 10. | <input type="checkbox"/> | A. Not lately. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | B. Not really. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | C. Not many. |

AcCEPT* Proficiency

Please stick your Candidate label here

For Office Use:

Ascentis Anglia ESOL International Examinations

Ascentis Level 2 Certificate in ESOL International (Ofqual Accreditation No. 500/4064/9)

Sample (C1)

Instructions

- Candidates are to tick (☑) one box:
 Academic English ☐
 General English ☐
- Time allowed – Three hours including listening.
- Candidates should answer ALL questions.
- Write your answers in **PEN** in the spaces provided.
- You may use correcting fluid if necessary.
- Ask for extra paper if you need it.

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For Examiner's Use Only		Section B	Section C1	Section C2	Section D	Section E	Section F
Section A1	Section A2						

*Academic Certificate for English Proficiency Test

Choose **EITHER** Section A1 **OR** Section A2.

Section A1 (25 marks)

These composition options are for academic AcCEPT Proficiency candidates.

Write an essay of 300-350 words on ONE of the following topics:

1. To what extent do you agree with the statement that 'Technology is the enemy of teenage education'?
2. In some countries university degree courses are becoming more diverse. Instead of the more traditional degree courses such as maths, chemistry or Latin, it is now possible to gain a qualification in golf course management, surf science or computer games. Write a balanced essay on which type of degree course you believe is preferential, giving reasons to support your answer.
3. Outline the arguments both for and against studying while listening to music or eating.
4. Scientists contribute more to society than artists. In your opinion, which type of contribution is more valued by your society, giving reasons to support your answer.

OR

Section A2 (25 marks)

These composition options are for General English Proficiency candidates who do NOT wish to write an academic essay and do NOT wish to qualify for an AcCEPT certificate.

Write a composition of 250-300 words on ONE of the following topics:

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of growing old?
2. Describe a journey by plane from the moment of leaving home until the moment of arriving at your destination.
3. Write an account of a disastrous trip abroad.
4. 'The Olympic Games are a waste of money.' Discuss.

Title:

For extra space use the back page.

25

Section B (15 marks)

Write a letter of about 150 words on ONE of the following topics. Set out the letter correctly and appropriately. Include the address or addresses but do not count them in the number of words.

1. Write a letter to a friend apologising for offending him or her and suggesting you meet somewhere.
2. Write a letter to your local council complaining about the lack of facilities for young people in your area.

Section C1 (20 marks)

Read the following passage and answer all the questions.

Footprints in Australia

In 20,000 BC, at the height of the last Ice Age, a hunter ran along the swampy shore of the Willandra Lakes, New South Wales, Australia. Tall and powerfully built, he quickly accelerated, his heels slipping in the mud, as he pursued his prey. To the east, four men ran together and a child dragged its feet. An adolescent wandered away from the path. How do we know such detail about so long ago? Amazingly the footprints of these eight hunter-gatherers have been preserved perfectly, fossilised as the clay soil dried and was buried under layers of sediment.

In 2003 another group was walking on the same ground — a group of archaeology students led by Steve Webb of Bond University. More than 150 Ice Age human burials had already been discovered in the area, as well as the bones of now-extinct animals. However after years of watching scientists take things away to museums elsewhere, the elders of local tribes had enforced restrictions on excavations. Webb had only recently won back their trust and he thought the location would make good fieldwork practice.

They quickly found several footprints, which had been exposed by the wind eroding the dunes. Very careful excavation has since revealed 450 more as well as what appears to be spear holes in the ground and half a dozen perfectly preserved examples of spear heads and hunting weapons, made with great skill and craftsmanship. Fossilised tracks also reveal that kangaroos and emus lived alongside our hunter-gatherers, scratching around for food in an increasingly hostile environment. The tracks are perhaps only an eighth of the total, the rest are still lying under years of sand and stone, but it is already the largest collection of Ice Age footprints discovered anywhere in the world, full of information about the groups physiology, hunting tactics and social behaviour. "We know from skeleton remains and dwelling sites that men and women shared a lot of the work," explains Webb, "and burial sites have revealed that couples (although we don't know whether they were 'married' or not) were buried together, perhaps in the hope that they would continue to be so in the afterlife. And who knows what information remains to be found."

One set of footprints appears to have been made by a one-legged man. It is unlikely that someone would have survived an amputation in this society, so some archaeologists suggest that he was playing a hopping game with a child whose footprints appear alongside. Others think he may have had one leg in a boat while pushing himself along with the other through shallow water.

The stature and athleticism of the group show that they were fit, healthy and well fed. When humans arrived at the lakes around 50,000 BC, the land would have been green and fertile, the lakes full of cod, mussels and crayfish. Kangaroos were plentiful, as were waterfowl and other game. However, by the time these footprints were made in 20,000 BC, the climate had begun to change. The world was becoming cooler and the Ice Age was fast approaching but this area was turning to desert. As glaciers expanded at the poles they tied up huge volumes of water, causing sea levels to drop. Less rain meant that the lakes were drying up, on their way to becoming the dry mud flats they are today. The earth dried for good soon after the group passed by, allowing their footprints to survive, a touchingly human link with a day in the life of our ancestors.

For questions 1-8 tick (✓) the box.

1. All the footprints were made by people roughly the same age.
☐ True
☐ False
☐ Doesn't say
2. Many objects had been uncovered before the Bond University students arrived.
☐ True
☐ False
☐ Doesn't say
3. Archaeologists believe that most of the footprints have now been uncovered.
☐ True
☐ False
☐ Doesn't say
4. Women accompanied the men while out hunting.
☐ True
☐ False
☐ Doesn't say
5. During the Ice Age the Willandra Lakes were completely covered in ice.
☐ True
☐ False
☐ Doesn't say
6. The footprints at Willandra Lakes were uncovered by
☐ A. local tribes.
☐ B. the wind.
☐ C. local wildlife.
7. What is the most likely explanation of the one-legged man?
☐ A. His leg had been cut off.
☐ B. He had injured his leg.
☐ C. He was entertaining a child.
8. When the footprints were made the area was
☐ A. warm with a plentiful supply of food.
☐ B. becoming drier.
☐ C. at risk of flooding.

Write the words on the lines.

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

chased (paragraph 1) _____

limits (paragraph 2) _____

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

friendly (paragraph 3) _____

deep (paragraph 4) _____

Section C2 – Précis (10 marks)

Write a *précis* in your own words of the kind of life these people led at Willandra Lakes.
Do not use less than 50 words or more than 75 words.

20

10

Section D (10 marks)

Rewrite the sentences to give the same meaning as the original, using the word or words given.

Do not change the given word or words in any way at all.

Rewrite all direct speech as reported speech.

Example:

Michael is watering our garden while we're on holiday (being)

Our garden is being watered by Michael while we're on holiday.

1. We didn't just go to Parliament, we went to St. Paul's as well. (Not only)

2. You really ought to see a doctor about that. (high time)

3. Shall we go to see the new James Bond film tonight? (How about)

4. My hair is being cut this afternoon. (I'm)

5. I'm not prepared to tolerate that behaviour. (put)

6. It is two years since he started playing professional football. (player)

7. "Don't forget to buy milk when you are at the shops," Jack said to Jill. (reminded)

8. I missed the party and I really wanted to go. (wish)

9. I couldn't go to the party because I was working. (If)

10. "Please, please will you help me with my work," Leo asked Frank. (begged)

Section E (10 marks)

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

Example:

The bad behaviour of the boy is intolerable.

(behave)

1. The cut was really _____. (pain)
2. After the rain, the football pitch was really _____. (mud)
3. Now that you're leaving work, I hope you enjoy your _____. (retire)
4. We've made lots of money. This business is really _____. (profit)
5. Plans for the _____ of the business are going well. (expand)
6. That was a really _____ act. (hero)
7. I have never had such a _____ car. It's great. (rely)
8. What _____ was Einstein? (national)
9. What are your _____ now that you have read the report? (conclude)
10. Don't get _____. Keep trying and you'll succeed in the end. (courage)

10

Section F (10 marks)

Write the missing words on the lines. Write only one word in each space. There is an example.

The Trans-Siberian Railway

There can be ^(example) few people ⁽¹⁾ have not dreamed of travelling along the Trans-Siberian Railway. It is ⁽²⁾ world's longest continuous railway. It stretches from St. Petersburg ⁽³⁾ the west to the eastern city of Vladivostok. It runs for over 6,000 miles (10,000 kilometres). Ever ⁽⁴⁾ the railway was finished at the beginning of the 20th century, it ⁽⁵⁾ attracted adventurous travellers. However, its main use today is by local people for everyday transport.

So why ⁽⁶⁾ people still travel on this marathon rail journey in the modern jet age?

The greatest advantage of travelling by rail is that ⁽⁷⁾ allows passengers to experience the country ⁽⁸⁾ are travelling through. This is not a 'tourist' train. You are certain ⁽⁹⁾ meet local people. You could find ⁽¹⁰⁾ playing chess with a Russian farmer or discussing basketball with a Chinese student.

SPEAKING TEST

Teacher instructions

Location: A quiet place in the school

Part One: up to 4 minutes

The object here is to give the students **the opportunity to feel more comfortable and to be able to 'warm up'** by asking the candidates to introduce themselves and say why they are taking the examination. Among the questions you should use are:

- What's your name and number? (This is a necessary double check with the name and number previously recorded).
- Would you please tell us something about yourself?

Other questions are admissible such as:

- How long have you been learning English?
- What are your future plans?

Part Two: up to 8 minutes

The two readings which the students have prepared are on the table. Ask each candidate which reading they would like to talk about. It is obviously better if the candidates talk about different topics so you should try and steer them to do this, but it is not compulsory.

Let the candidates begin by talking about the article uninterrupted, after which you will **explore the issues** with them.

Part Three: up to 8 minutes

The list of topics should be on the table in front of the students. There are two groups of topics with five statements in each group. Ask each candidate which group of topics they have chosen. Then choose at random one of the statements in those groups and invite each candidate in turn to speak alone for up to three minutes. The object of this part is to let the candidates speak uninterrupted, after which you will **stimulate debate** with them. It is at your discretion when to begin prompting. The candidates should be allowed to speak alone for up to three minutes if they are able, but should not be left in awkward silence if they have little to say.

Part Two: Readings for Discussion

READING ONE: KEEPING GIRLS AND BOYS APART AT SCHOOL

Do girls do better in single-sex schools or when taught alongside boys? Single-sex schools are seen as strange and out-of-date, but a report published last week found that girls really do do better in single-sex schools. The study, by The Good Schools Guide, followed 700,000 girls and found that those who sat GCSEs in single-sex state schools all did better than could have been predicted by their scores at the end of primary school. By contrast, 20% of those who attended mixed-sex schools did worse than could have been expected from their school records, aged 11. The effect was even more marked among less clever girls.

Janette Wallis, who commissioned the research, says: "To disregard the evidence of this study would be a mistake. We never expected to see such a difference." However, she adds, as girls got older other concerns came into play. "A lot of parents will look at the benefits of mixed schools, like the fact that girls and boys are educated side by side, preparing them for the world of work and life. After the age of 16, some parents might

think that such social considerations outweighed getting better exam results."

Rachel Sullivan, who has just won a place to read English at New College, Oxford, was taught in a mixed primary school. "I have definitely learnt more without having boys around," she says. "In French lessons in primary school we'd be lucky to get to grips with three words of the language – the rest of the time was spent watching the boys throw things at the waste paper bin."

For Jill Berry, president of the Girls' Schools Association, it's all about how boys and girls respond to teaching styles. "Girls have to be encouraged to take risks and make mistakes; boys, however, have to be held back. Girls like to work collaboratively; boys are less keen. In science classes, girls prefer not to be in a minority."

<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/uk/education/article5949829.ece>

Points to consider:

- Is this article in any way relevant to your own country?
- Do you think that the way girls and boys learn is different?
- Would you have liked to have been educated in a single-sex environment?
- Do you think boys benefit most from a mixed-sex or a single-sex environment?

Part Two: Readings for Discussion

READING ONE: CIRCUS ANIMAL BAN FAILS

Once the spectacle of seeing a lion, tiger or elephant performing under the Big Top was commonplace. Now, only one British circus keeps big cats, and fewer than 50 wild animals perform in four UK-owned circuses including seven tigers, eight camels, five lions, several zebras and a retired elephant called Anne who tours but no longer performs.

Many animal welfare campaigners want these wild animals banned from circuses, claiming it's undignified and wrong.

Until recently it seems the government agreed. Last year they introduced the Animal Welfare Act (2006) which was expected to pave the way for a ban on wild animals performing in circuses. A spokesperson said, "The Government have made it clear that we are committed to banning certain non-domesticated species currently used in circuses, with a regulation coming into force in 2008. That commitment is crystal clear."

Committed yes, but the government also added a crucial caveat. There would only be a ban if there was scientific evidence that could prove animals performing in circuses were suffering.

But the science has proved otherwise. A group of experts, including six eminent vets, has concluded there's no proof that circus animals suffer more than other wild animals kept in captivity.

But hard scientific fact is thin on the ground. Much of the evidence given to the experts by animal welfare campaigners was irrelevant or inappropriate. One of the panel, who asks to remain anonymous, says the results are a 'surprise' as he thought the welfare lobby would 'slaughter' the circus lobby.

But that hasn't happened, and the government is not pleased with the outcome. Circus owners are claiming a victory.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/1/hi/magazine/7132664.stm>

Points to consider:

- **Do you like seeing animals in circuses? Is it cruel? Why?**
- **Should zoos also be banned if circus animals are?**
- **Should scientific study be the basis of policy making on moral issues?**

Part Three: Topics

GROUP ONE: USING THE INTERNET

- 1. Children under 14 should be rationed to half an hour a day on the internet.**
- 2. Networking sites such as Facebook mean people have far more friends than they used to.**
- 3. The internet cannot continue to grow uncontrolled. It will have to be controlled at some point.**
- 4. The internet actually makes everyone who uses it cleverer than the greatest geniuses of any age in the past.**
- 5. The internet is dangerous and you should never put any details about yourself on it.**

GROUP TWO: FOOD

- 1. We should only eat food which has been grown within a 100 kilometre radius of us.**
- 2. Food has too great a place in our lives. It would be better for the environment if we just took nutrition pills and got on with something else.**
- 3. You should never eat food out of season.**
- 4. You can tell how well a nation eats by looking at its people.**
- 5. Food is one of the fundamental pleasures of life and we should all be expert cooks.**