

On Screen

Pre-Intermediate | B1

Workbook & Grammar Book

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Multiple choice

Preparing for the task

- 1** a) Read the question and possible answers below. Then read the first paragraph of the text. Pay attention to the underlined words/phrases.

What is so unusual about the beauty contest?

- A The bright clothes.
- B The special face paint.
- C The contestants' hair.
- D The people who compete.

- b) Which is the correct answer? How has the information been paraphrased?

STUDY SKILLS

Quickly read the text to get the gist. Read the questions and the possible answers and find the key words. Read the text again and identify the part that contains the answer to each question. Try to find words/phrases synonymous to the key words in the questions and answers. This will help you do the task.

The Wodaabe Tribe

In the scorching heat of the Sahara Desert a celebration is getting started. But this isn't just a party, it's a competition – one that the entrants take very seriously indeed.

A The preparations for the beauty contest are underway. The contestants are putting on colourful outfits, fixing their make-up and doing their hair. Excitement is in the air and everyone is busy, but this is a beauty contest with a difference. The contestants aren't women, they're men.

B I'm in Niger, in North Africa, staying with the Wodaabe tribe, a group of about 45,000 nomadic cattle herders who travel through the Sahara Desert trading cows for supplies. They protect themselves from the harsh African sun by wearing a check, 13 metres of cotton wrapped around their heads like a turban, and a large straw hat. But perhaps what people know them best for is the high importance they place on physical beauty. The Wodaabe are not ashamed of being thought to be vain and they consider themselves the most beautiful people in the world.

C Every year the Wodaabe hold a beauty contest, called 'Gerewol', to celebrate the region's rainy season. It's an important time for people who live in the desert and many Wodaabe gather together.

Groups of young men dance for hours to impress a **selection** of female judges. **Characteristics** that the Wodaabe look for are height, a long nose and **bright** white teeth and eyes. I'm here to witness this year's dance and like everyone else, I can't wait for it to start. There's nothing like it anywhere else.

D Getting ready for the contest can take days. The men have to make **eye-catching**, elaborate outfits from ostrich feathers, beads and brightly coloured materials. They also paint their faces to better **show off** their looks. For example, a long thin line painted from the forehead to the chin makes the nose seem longer and more **attractive**.

E Soon the dance begins. The men stand in a circle, shoulder to shoulder, and move round as they dance. The women stand behind them and when their favourite competitor comes past they **tap** him on the shoulder. **Whirling** in circles for hours on end under the desert sun requires effort and can be **exhausting**; but the Wodaabe men are **strong** and as the contest goes on, the atmosphere becomes more highly charged.

F Even though I'm not taking part, I find myself dancing along to the music as well. It's great fun, but before long I'm tired. By the end of the dance there are three winners. The losers have to wait until next year's Gerewol to try again. The physical **endurance** needed to dance and sing all day is very impressive to see. It may be a beauty contest, but it certainly isn't typical. This **exciting** festival **highlights** not only the men's looks, but also their **strength**, fun-loving nature and **creativity**. I hope that the Wodaabe continue this fantastic celebration for some time to come.



2 **EXAM TASK** **P** Read the text. For each question, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

- 1 What does the writer suggest about the Wodaabe people in the second paragraph?
 - A The men want to impress each other.
 - B They have a high opinion of themselves.
 - C They care most about the clothing they wear.
 - D They get everything they need from their animals.
- 2 The writer is excited to see the festival because he
 - A has been waiting for it to start for a long time.
 - B has travelled a long way to see it.
 - C thinks everyone else seems too serious.
 - D wants to witness a unique event.
- 3 The costumes worn in the contest
 - A match the colours of the face paints.
 - B emphasise the men's facial features.
 - C are made by the contestants themselves.
 - D are designed to make the wearer look thinner.
- 4 The phrase 'atmosphere becomes more highly charged' in line 40 suggests that
 - A the dancers do not notice the excitement of the crowd.
 - B the contestants are dancing harder despite being tired.
 - C the dancers think the contest is getting more difficult.
 - D the hot weather is starting to make the dancers tired.
- 5 In the text, the author
 - A describes a tradition he feels is worth keeping.
 - B criticises what people will do to win a competition.
 - C presents the disadvantages an African tribe faces.
 - D explains why the competition is unfair to outsiders.

3 a) Match the words in bold to their synonyms.

- **Para A:** participants, lively, plans
- **Para B:** embarrassed, defend, value, rough
- **Para C:** qualities, shiny, variety
- **Para D:** striking, appealing, display
- **Para E:** spinning, tiring, tough, lightly hit
- **Para F:** imagination, power, features

b) What part of speech is each word?

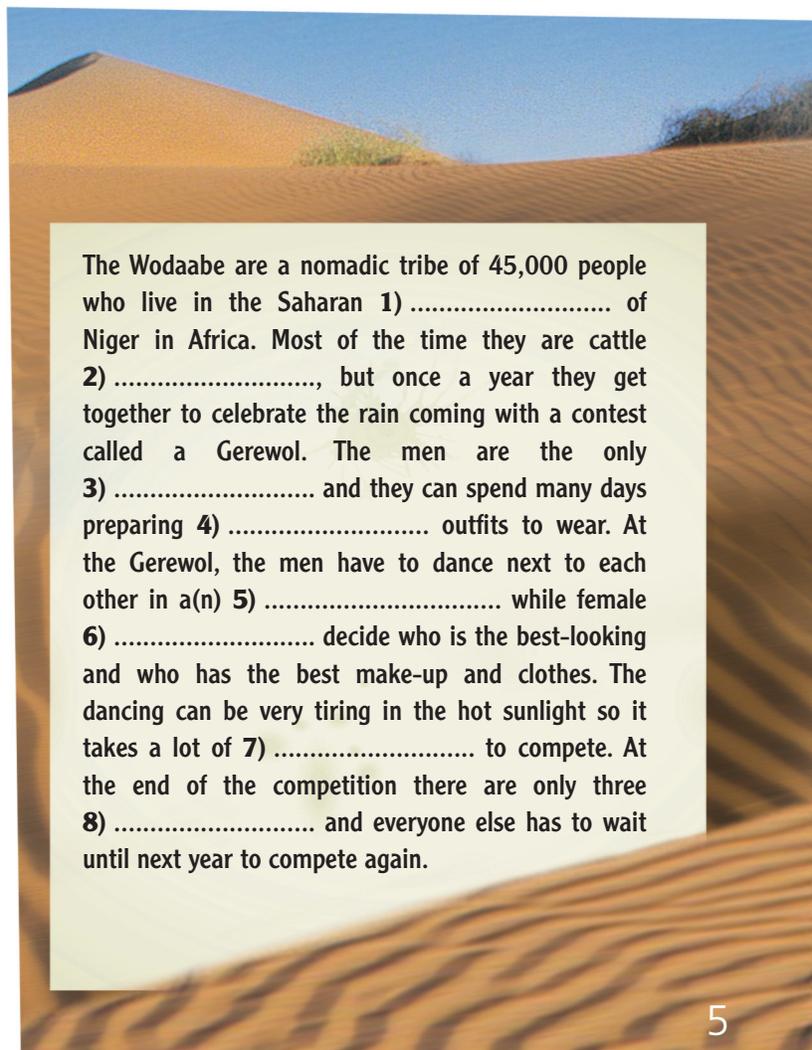
4 Match the highlighted words to their opposites.

- modest • dull • freezing • weakness
- boring

5 Fill in: *nomadic, physical, impressive, show off, whirl, entrant*.

- 1 The locals take great pride in their appearance.
- 2 Each in the beauty contest must make their own costume.
- 3 The celebrations are to watch.
- 4 The festival is a chance for the men to their dancing skills.
- 5 The dancers around in a circle while the women watch.
- 6 The tribe are giving up their lifestyle and settling in a big town.

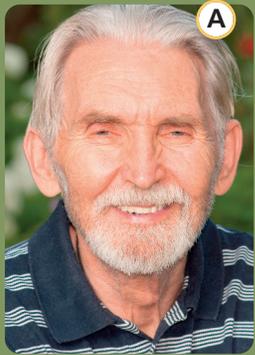
6 Fill in: *winners, herders, region, elaborate, circle, effort, judges, contestants*.



The Wodaabe are a nomadic tribe of 45,000 people who live in the Saharan 1) of Niger in Africa. Most of the time they are cattle 2), but once a year they get together to celebrate the rain coming with a contest called a Gerewol. The men are the only 3) and they can spend many days preparing 4) outfits to wear. At the Gerewol, the men have to dance next to each other in a(n) 5) while female 6) decide who is the best-looking and who has the best make-up and clothes. The dancing can be very tiring in the hot sunlight so it takes a lot of 7) to compete. At the end of the competition there are only three 8) and everyone else has to wait until next year to compete again.

1 b Vocabulary

1 Fill in the correct words. One word is extra in each list.



A

- average • wrinkles • old • straight
- bald • late • long • beard

Jim is a(n) **1)** man in his **2)** sixties. He is of **3)** height. He has a grey **4)** and moustache. Jim has got short **5)** grey hair and a rather **6)** nose. He's got **7)** on his face.



B

- plump • round • teenage • frizzy • thin • curly

Mike is a **1)** boy. He's tall and rather **2)** with short, **3)** hair, a **4)** face, blue eyes and **5)** lips. Mike wears glasses.



C

- wavy • full • late • oval • slim • freckles • short

Sue is in her **1)** twenties. She's rather tall and **2)** with a(n) **3)** face and long, **4)** red hair. Sue has got **5)** lips and **6)** on her face.

2 Circle the odd word out.

- 1 athletic – overweight – vain – skinny **body**
- 2 blue – small – hazel – short **eyes**
- 3 round – wavy – oval – long **face**
- 4 big – hooked – slim – flat **nose**
- 5 fat – curly – frizzy – shoulder-length **hair**

3 Complete the sentences. Use:

- to (x2) • on • out • down • with • about

- 1 Good friends can always count each other for support.
- 2 Holly rarely disagrees her friends.
- 3 Max is so vain; he only cares his appearance.
- 4 Becky always pays attention detail.
- 5 When I feel stressed, I often break and cry.
- 6 Fred is often indifferent others' opinion.
- 7 Arguments always break between George and his cousins.

4 Choose the correct adjective.

- 1 Zack always tells the truth. He is the most **polite/kind/honest/bold** person I know.
- 2 Peter is a very **sensible/outgoing/carefree/shy** person; he never worries about anything.
- 3 David never remembers to bring his homework; he is **forgetful/arrogant/bossy/messy**.
- 4 Billy always listens to others' ideas because he is **frank/open-minded/responsible/brave**.
- 5 Bob hates waiting; he is so **impatient/rude/stingy/vain**.

5 Complete each gap with the correct form of the words in the box so as to create a logical and cohesive text.

| | | |
|------|---------|---------|
| rose | friend | long |
| care | athlete | fashion |

Dear Vicky,

How are you? Someone new has moved into my block of flats this week. Her name is Julia and she's from Sweden. She has a light complexion and **1)** cheeks. She's got **2)** hair I've ever seen! In terms of clothing, she always dresses very **3)** in brightly coloured dresses.

Julia is very **4)** ; she goes to the gym every day. She's also very polite and **5)** ; she always greets us with a warm smile. Julia is very **6)** when it comes to animals. Whenever she sees a stray dog or cat, she feeds it.

Julia is one of the nicest people I've ever met. I feel so lucky to have a lovely new neighbour.

Let me know how you are getting on with your flatmates.

Love,
Ashley

1 Complete the email with the correct *present* tense form of the verbs in brackets.

← →

To: Dylan
From: Peter
Subject: News from the jungle!

Hi Dylan,

I **1** (**just/receive**) your email. You know how you **2** (**always/complain**) that I usually **3** (**not/do**) anything adventurous? Well guess what! I **4** (**write**) this email in the middle of the jungle! I **5** (**stay**) with a native tribe for the last two weeks to do some research. They **6** (**live**) in the middle of the Amazonian Rainforest.

Later today, I **7** (**meet**) the camp elder. I'm quite nervous. I **8** (**look**) forward to this for a week. I know you **9** (**visit**) South America a few times, but this is something completely new for me. Anyway, I've got to go now – there's a message on the screen that says the battery **10** (**run**) low. Talk to you soon.

Best,
Peter

2 Put the words in brackets into the correct *present* tense.

- A: I (**think**) of visiting Greg tonight.
B: I (**not/think**) that's a good idea; he's sick with the flu.
- A: Did you know that Tom (**have**) a twin brother?
B: Yes, and they (**invite**) me for dinner.
- A: Why (**you/look**) at that girl?
B: Because she (**look**) just like my cousin.
- A: I (**see**) your tooth still hurts.
B: Yes it does. I (**see**) my dentist tomorrow.
- A: (**you/see**) Paul?
B: He (**just/leave**) his office. He (**have**) an appointment in fifteen minutes.

3 Put the adjectives/adverbs into the correct form, adding any necessary words.

- Of all the students in the class, Jack works (**hard**).
- Adam feels much (**healthy**) now that he has stopped eating so many sweets.
- The quicker we walk, the (**soon**) we'll get there.
- John is just a bit (**tall**) his father.
- Wait for me! I can't run as (**fast**) you.
- This is definitely (**nice**) meal we've ever eaten.
- I can't understand what you're saying. Can you speak a little (**slow**)?
- This book was (**good**) I've ever read.

4 Complete the interview with the correct *comparative* or *superlative* form.

Presenter: Tonight, we have Dr Grant Thomas. He's just got back from a year with the nomadic Darhad people in Mongolia. So what's it like in Mongolia?

Dr Thomas: Well, the weather there is very different. It's winter at the moment and it gets a lot **1** (**cold**) than in England, sometimes as **2** (**low**) -54°C. Their summer is much **3** (**warm**) than ours, too. It's the **4** (**tough**) environment I've ever lived in.

Presenter: Life must be really hard for the tribe.

Dr Thomas: It is, and things are getting **5** and (**bad**) all the time. By far the **6** (**important**) problem is the fact that a lot of the young members of the tribe want to settle down in towns and cities.

Presenter: That's a shame. OK, let's take some phone calls from our listeners.

5 Complete the exclamations with *How* or *What*.

- a rude man!
- impatient she is!
- quietly he talks!
- a nosey person you are!
- generous people they are!

1 Complete the exchanges with the *present perfect* or *present perfect continuous* tense.

- 1 A: What (you/do), Sam? You look exhausted.
B: I (study) all day.
- 2 A: (you/invite) all of your friends to the wedding?
B: Yes, I (write) out the invitations all morning.
- 3 A: Sophie (decide) to move to the countryside.
B: Well, she (think) about it for ages.
- 4 A: (see) Mum?
B: She (just/leave) for the supermarket.
- 5 A: I (not/hear) from Tom for over three months.
B: Oh, I (not/speak) to him since he graduated last year.
- 6 A: (Dan/look) for a new job recently?
B: Yes, but he (not/find) one he likes yet.

2 Read Sam's blog and put the verbs in brackets into the correct *present* form.

TribeWatch Blog

Hi, everybody. As you all know, I 1) (travel) around Africa for the last few months studying tribal life. At the moment, I 2) (stay) with the Hadza, a hunter-gatherer tribe. They 3) (live) here in Tanzania for centuries. Very little 4) (change) in all that time. Today 5) (be) my first day. The sun 6) (just/come up) and in an hour or two, I 7) (join) the rest of the tribe to look for food. I 8) (not/feel) this excited in a long time!

3 Underline the correct word/time expression.

- 1 Have you read any good books **ever/lately**?
- 2 Josh goes to football training **on Thursdays/ this Thursday**.
- 3 Haven't you finished your homework **since/yet**?
- 4 I have **yet/just** got an invitation to Tracey and Luke's wedding.
- 5 Poppy is moving house **next week/so far**.
- 6 Gary **always/still** walks to work.

4 EXAM PRACTICE Use the words in bold to complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use up to five words.

- 1 He started learning Spanish six months ago. **HAS**
He Spanish for six months.
- 2 As you get older, you become more responsible. **THE**
The responsible you become.
- 3 Surfing the Net after school is a regular habit of his. **USUALLY**
He after school.
- 4 I've never met a nicer person than Dan. **FAR**
Dan is person I've ever met.
- 5 Cooking at home isn't as expensive as eating in a restaurant. **LESS**
Cooking at home eating in a restaurant.

▶ Grammar in Focus

Complete the gaps with the correct word. Then put the words in brackets into the correct form.

- 1 The Atayal are the second 1) (**large**) tribe in Taiwan. They have over 90,000 members. Facial tattoos are very important for 2) A facial tattoo means that they 3) (**reach**) adulthood and can get married.
- 2 The Moken are famous for 4) (**live**) on their boats on the Andaman Sea for eight or nine months a year. Over the years, they 5) (**develop**) the ability to see really well 6) water while diving for their food.
- 3 There are more 7) 100 tribes in the world that have no contact 8) the modern world. These tribes 9) (**live**) in remote mountains and forests 10) many years.
- 4 Tribal art 11) (**become**) more and more popular 12) days. In the USA, New York has held an annual festival of tribal art 13) 2009.

1d Listening skills

Multiple matching

Preparing for the task

- 1** Read the four statements (1-4). Which statement most likely refers to: *a speech? an announcement? an advert? a narrative?* Use the underlined words to help you.

- The speaker offers fifty percent off family holidays.
- We learn about how youth clubs have improved the community.
- You can hear this warning on the local news.
- The speaker describes a chance meeting.

STUDY SKILLS

This task usually tests global understanding of the recordings. Read the statements and underline the key words. Try to predict what type of utterance each is (e.g. announcement, advert, speech, etc). This will help you complete the task.

- 2** **EXAM TASK** **P** You will hear four speakers talking about relationships with others. Match the statements (A-E) to the speakers (1-4). There is one statement that does not match any of the speakers.

- This speaker invites listeners to take advantage of an offer.
- We learn about different aspects of an activity.
- This speaker describes how they met someone.
- This speaker explains why they are planning to do something.
- You can hear this speaker in a professional sports club.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

Multiple choice

Preparing for the task

- 3** Read the question and the choices (A-D). Now read the audioscript. Which is the correct answer? Use the underlined words to help you.

The conversation is mainly about

- an Internet problem.
- a holiday experience.
- a party invitation.
- a book series.

Sue: *Hi, Laura, how is your trip to Vietnam going?*

Laura: *Wonderful, thanks. I'm staying with a family in the mountains.*

Sue: *Wow, what's it like?*

Laura: *It's very beautiful but quite isolated. There's no TV, so I spend my evenings reading. I took all the Game of Thrones books with me. They're great! And luckily, I've got my mobile, but there's no Internet so I can't use Skype.*

Sue: *Well, I'm glad that we're chatting now. Don't forget my birthday party when you get back. Of course you're invited!*

STUDY SKILLS

When identifying a recording's main idea, don't be distracted by less important details of its content.

- 4** **EXAM TASK** **R** You are going to listen to an interview with Dr West, who has written a book. For questions 1-5, choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

- Dr West studies
 - different cultures.
 - the environment.
 - local history.
 - living conditions.
- What does Dr West like about the Amazon?
 - the houses
 - the clean running water
 - the good weather
 - the food
- What does Dr West find odd about the Nukak?
 - They are a peaceful tribe.
 - They eat strange food.
 - They have a lot of weapons.
 - They are similar to him.
- Dr West says that as a result of logging
 - the Nukak's food is running out.
 - the Nukak are losing their homes.
 - the Nukak have become ill.
 - many of the Nukak have died.
- What is the interview mainly about?
 - varieties in people's diet
 - visiting different places
 - the contents of a book
 - the climate in the Amazon

Describing a photo

Preparing for the task

- 1** Look at the photo and choose the correct words in the description.



In the picture, I can see three **1) teenagers/adults** in a computer lab. They are all dressed **2) casually/smartly**. They are looking at a computer screen and look **3) happy/tired**. They are all quite **4) good-looking/pretty**. The teenager on the right is wearing a green **5) jumper/T-shirt** over a long-sleeved top. He has short brown hair, and a **6) pale/dark** complexion. The other two are wearing shirts. They must be working on an interesting project.

STUDY SKILLS

Describe what you can see in detail: the people, their clothes, where they are, what they are doing and how they are feeling. Use phrases like: *This picture shows, There is/are, I can see, In the foreground/background, On the right/left.* You can make assumptions (*maybe, might be...*).

- 2** a) **EXAM PRACTICE** Which photo matches the description?



I can see three people wearing smart business clothes. They are probably colleagues. The men are wearing suits and ties and the woman is wearing a black suit and white shirt. One of the men is wearing sunglasses.



They are all smiling and look pleased. I think they are on their lunch break. In the background I can see the sea.

- b) Write a short description of the other picture. Think about: *the background, the people, their clothes, where they are, what you think they are doing, how you think they are feeling.*

- 3** **EXAM PRACTICE** Look at the photo and complete the sentences to describe it.



- The picture shows
- They are having
- The girl is wearing
- The woman is holding
- The man is wearing
- They must be feeling

- 4** **EXAM PRACTICE** Choose the correct response.

- X: How do you feel about going to university next year?
Y: a I'm not sure.
b That's not right.
- X: I believe students should study harder.
Y: a I couldn't agree more.
b I think it is.
- X: What do you think about teenagers babysitting?
Y: a Of course they are.
b It's a great idea.
- X: In my opinion, school is very important.
Y: a If you ask me.
b I quite agree.
- X: Children should do chores around the house.
Y: a Isn't that right?
b Certainly.

1 Read the rubric and underline the key words, then read the model essay.

A lot of the parents you know send their children to nursery school. Write an **essay** (200-250 words) giving your opinion on the topic and suggesting why someone might hold an opposite opinion.

In today's busy world, more and more parents are putting their children into nursery school while they go to work. Some people feel that parents should stay home with their children, but I strongly believe that nurseries are beneficial.

1) To begin with, nurseries provide educational benefits for children. **2) For example**, they learn skills like counting and recognising the alphabet. That means, when they start primary school they already have the abilities they need to do well.

3) Secondly, nurseries give children a chance to play and learn to share with others their own age. In nursery school in particular teachers concentrate on showing children how to play and work together, which they are less likely to learn at home. **4) Therefore**, they develop self-confidence and social skills.

5) On the other hand, some people are less convinced that nursery schools are a good idea. They argue that children who go to nursery are more likely to catch colds or minor illnesses from other children. This means that parents have to take time away from their jobs to look after them.

6) To sum up, I believe that it is better for children to go to nursery school than stay home. Nurseries can help develop education and social skills, while providing parents with a safe place to leave their children.

2 Replace the linkers in bold with the linkers in the list.

- All in all • In contrast • Moreover
- Firstly • As a result • For instance

Capital letters

We use capital letters:

- To start a sentence (*I believe*)
- with the personal pronoun *I* (*I'm Katie*)
- with names (*Jack Smith*)
- with names of schools (*King's School*)
- with names of countries (*France*)

Punctuation

We use:

- a full stop (.) at the end of a sentence (*My name is Julie.*)
- a comma (,) to separate items (*To begin with,*)
- a question mark (?) at the end of a question (*Where is the nearest playground?*)
- an exclamation mark (!) at the end of an exclamation sentence (*That's fantastic!*)

3 Punctuate the sentences.

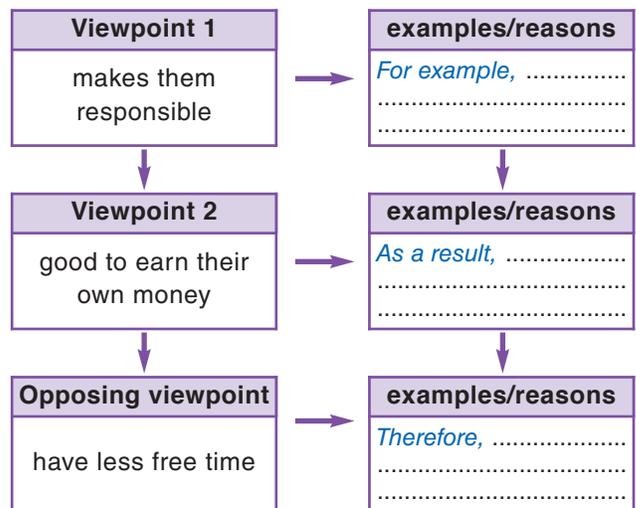
- 1 what are the benefits of nursery school
- 2 in my opinion havering academy is the best school in england
- 3 studying at university is great
- 4 i am strongly in favour of nursery schools
- 5 in addition i feel that mr jones is a fantastic teacher

4 a) EXAM TASK Read the rubric and underline the key words.

Many teenagers today want to have a part-time job. Write an **essay** (200-250 words) giving your opinion on whether this is a good thing or not, and saying why parents might oppose the idea.

b) BRAINSTORMING Complete the table with the ideas below and expand them into full sentences.

- save up/buy things they need
- too tired/hobbies/socialising
- being in charge/build self-confidence



c) Use the completed diagram to write your essay. Follow the plan.

| |
|---|
| Plan |
| Introduction |
| (Para 1) <i>state the topic and your opinion</i> |
| Main body |
| (Para 2) <i>first viewpoint and examples/reasons</i> |
| (Para 3) <i>second viewpoint and examples/reasons</i> |
| (Para 4) <i>opposite viewpoint and examples/reasons</i> |
| Conclusion |
| (Para 5) <i>restate opinion</i> |



Breakfast in Borneo



Matt Cunningham sends us his weekly report on his travels round the world.

This time he's staying in Borneo with a family from the Penan tribe.

A It's early morning and, as I lie in bed, I can see the sunlight filtering through the leaves of the forest. Actually, my bed is just a small mat on the dusty floor. It may sound inhospitable but I'm glad to be here! I'm the guest of a family of the Penan tribe, while I explore the wonders of the Borneo rainforest. This family, like the rest of the tribe, is nomadic, with small groups moving from place to place in search of food. They are entirely dependent on the rainforest for everything they need to survive, hunting wild animals and gathering wild fruit and vegetables. For the time being, this hut they have built is home – until supplies dwindle and it's time to move on again.

B Beckoned by the sunshine, I jump out of bed as breakfast is being prepared. All the members of the family are busy gathering ingredients for the meal and one is expected to do one's bit. In Penan culture, everyone helps one another and shares what they have. Close ties between members of the tribe are developed by preparing and sharing food. I feel honoured to be included in helping out with this breakfast ritual. It shows that the Penan are willing to extend their culture beyond the boundaries of the tribe. We eat rice with fresh green vegetables – a typical Penan breakfast dish. It may be simple, but is really welcome when you

are hungry!

C During the meal, it occurred to me that this Penan family is unique amongst all my travel experiences. In addition to their hospitality, these people have the gift of accepting you as you are and giving you a true sense of belonging to the family. They have almost nothing, but they are more than glad to share it with you. That's why it's so sad to learn that their traditional lifestyle may not survive for much longer. There are now only about 200 Penan who are nomadic and live in this way. The rest have settled in villages and towns as the forest they depend on is being cut down and their livelihood destroyed.

In which paragraph does the author

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | say he feels at home as a guest of the Penan? | |
| 2 | emphasise the temporary nature of the Penan lifestyle? | |
| 3 | express regret about a developing situation? | |
| 4 | mention that he's taking part in a group activity? | |

Multiple matching

Preparing for the task

1 Read the sentences and pay attention to the underlined words. Match the sentences (1-3) to the sentences that are similar in meaning (A-C).

- 1 Man is a social animal and has always enjoyed living in groups.
- 2 The tribe lives in perfect harmony with the wildlife in the area.
- 3 Modern society is becoming more and more distanced from nature.

- A The natives respectfully share their habitat with plants and animals.
- B People today find it harder to appreciate a simple rural environment.
- C It comes naturally to humans to seek out the society of others.

STUDY SKILLS

Scan the texts for similar information, but do not choose an answer just because it has similar vocabulary. The correct answer is a paraphrase of the information in the paragraph. Make sure your answer choice shares the same meaning as the information in the paragraph.

2 **EXAM TASK** **R** Read the text, which has been divided into three paragraphs (A-C) and the questions (1-4). Match the questions to the correct paragraphs of the text. One paragraph is referred to twice.

3 Answer the questions based on the information given in the text. Use your own words.

- 1 What do the Penan do to survive in the rainforest?
- 2 Why do the Penan move from place to place?
- 3 What made Matt feel welcome in this tribe?

Multiple choice cloze text

Preparing for the task

1 Choose the correct word. Do the sentences test grammar (G) or lexis (L)?

- 1 Brad is kind. He likes to money to charity.
A give B take C bring
- 2 Michael is tall slim.
A also B but C and
- 3 Rebecca has one bad point. She's very and wants everything right away.
A impatient B annoyed C irritated
- 4 Kevin likes to talk too, so you can't get a word in!
A much B more C many
- 5 She to be a very smart girl.
A appears B shows C displays

STUDY SKILLS

Read the text and then the options. Decide what each gap tests: grammar or lexis. Choose the best option. Pay attention to the words before and after each gap.

2 **EXAM TASK** **P** Read the text. Out of the given answers, choose the appropriate one to get a logical and grammatically correct text. Circle the letter A, B or C.

Getting into Character

Have you ever seen Batman on a bus or Spiderman on the subway? The **1** are they're cosplayers going to an international comic book convention. This is a new craze where people dress **2** like their favourite cartoon heroes. They don't just buy costumes from fancy dress shops, they make them themselves. Serious cosplayers can **3** months making a detailed costume from scratch. The best cosplayers don't just dress like their favourite character, they try to become them. They imitate their actions and speech and make **4** they never drop out of character when talking to people. Cosplayers take their hobby very seriously. And no wonder, the authentic costumes and make-up have attracted fans from all over the world. **5** started as a small group of people is turning into a worldwide sensation!

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | A opportunities | B chances | C hopes |
| 2 | A in | B down | C up |
| 3 | A spend | B pass | C cover |
| 4 | A positive | B sure | C definite |
| 5 | A That | B What | C When |

Translation

Preparing for the task

3 a) Read the sentence below. Choose the correct option to answer the questions.

I (**wybieram się na przyjęcie**) later this evening.

- 1 What should be in the gap?
a a noun and then a verb
b a verb and then a noun
- 2 What tense should be used?
a simple present
b present continuous

b) Now complete the sentences with the English translation.

STUDY SKILLS

Read the sentences. Find words in the sentences that help you decide what grammatical or lexical structure will follow. Be careful of 'false friends' (words in Polish and English that look the same but have a different meaning). Then complete the sentences with the English translation.

4 **EXAM TASK** **R** Translate the fragments of the sentences (1-4) given in brackets into English to get logically and grammatically correct sentences. You can write a maximum of 5 words in each gap.

- 1 I (**wciąż nie skończyłem/-am czytać**) that book you lent me.
- 2 No one in our class (**jest tak zabawny jak**) .. Peter. He's always telling jokes.
- 3 Do you know if (**zostały jeszcze jakieś bilety**) for the school concert or are they all sold out?
- 4 Connor is not very (**zainteresowany uprawianiem sportów**) He'd rather watch them.

Grammar

5 Choose the correct item.

- 1 This soup terrible! What's in it?
A is tasting **C** tastes
B taste **D** has tasted
- 2 I my family so much because they are always there for me.
A love **C** have been loving
B have loved **D** am loving
- 3 Eric is artistic student in the class.
A least **B** the least **C** little **D** less
- 4 These jeans you more than those trousers.
A are suiting **C** have been suiting
B have suited **D** suit
- 5 Kirsty goes to the gym twice week.
A in **B** a **C** on **D** the
- 6 The baby for the past two hours.
A has slept **C** sleeps
B has been sleeping **D** is sleeping
- 7 She usually to school in the morning.
A is walking **C** has walked
B walks **D** has been walking
- 8 These days, Jason how to drive.
A learns **C** is learning
B learn **D** has learned
- 9 The film starts 7pm, so don't be late!
A in **B** on **C** at **D** for
- 10 Tom seems to be getting at tennis.
A better and better **C** well
B the best **D** best
- 11 Mary very friendly and polite.
A has been usually **C** is usually
B is usually being **D** is being usually
- 12 David really annoys me because he's using my laptop.
A always **C** usually
B often **D** sometimes

Vocabulary

6 Choose the correct item.

- 1 John always wears a watch to keep of time.
A track **B** way **C** course **D** path
- 2 Jessica likes to around the shops looking for new clothes.
A wander **B** tour **C** hike **D** journey
- 3 My school has a lot of rules, you can't just do as you
A please **B** feel **C** amuse **D** satisfy
- 4 Time has no for the Hadza tribe because they don't have a calendar.
A idea **B** sense **C** feeling **D** meaning
- 5 It's good to company on long journeys.
A keep **B** do **C** have **D** own
- 6 Close friends often their secrets with each other.
A share **B** divide **C** bring **D** give
- 7 Some tribes crops to feed their people.
A raise **B** develop **C** grow **D** make
- 8 Water is in supply in many parts of the world.
A tiny **B** short **C** small **D** little
- 9 When people are rude to me, it my feelings.
A hurts **B** injures **C** harms **D** damages
- 10 It is important to for the future.
A plan **B** design **C** intend **D** aim
- 11 John's language is French.
A local **B** home **C** native **D** mother
- 12 Sue has a relationship with her daughter.
A next **B** near **C** dear **D** close
- 13 Sometimes I if I should get a part-time job.
A wonder **B** imagine **C** believe **D** guess
- 14 The Hadza people don't become to possessions.
A connected **C** attached
B linked **D** joined

Rozumienie ze słuchu

Dobieranie

Preparing for the task

1 Read questions 1 and 2, paying close attention to the verbs in bold. Then read the underlined sections of the audioscript. Match the questions to Amy or Ben. Write A (Amy) or B (Ben).

- 1 Which person **complains** about a member of their family?
- 2 Which person **admits** they're lucky?

Amy: *My younger sister is really annoying me at the moment. We share a bedroom and she's always leaving her things on the floor. It's a total mess!*

Ben: *I must say I'm fortunate. I don't have to share my room with anyone. Anyway, I'm the untidy one in our family, but no one tells me to put things away.*

Amy: *Perhaps I should talk to my sister instead of arguing with her.*

Ben: *That might be a good idea.*

Exam Tip

Przeczytaj pytania i podkreśl w nich słowa kluczowe. Zawierają one informację, którą należy wychwycić w nagraniu. Zwracaj uwagę na słowa/zwroty o takim samym znaczeniu jak te podkreślone oraz na osobę, która je wypowiada.

- 2**  **EXAM TASK**  Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę Luke'a i Mary na temat rodzin. Odpowiedz na pytania 1–5 zgodnie z treścią nagrania. Zaznacz znakiem X odpowiednią rubrykę w tabeli (L – Luke lub M – Mary).

| | Which person | L | M |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1 | compares family parties to something unpleasant? | | |
| 2 | enjoys discussing his/her relatives' latest news? | | |
| 3 | suggests meeting some relatives more often? | | |
| 4 | thinks he/she is very different from some relatives? | | |
| 5 | has relatives that live in a different country? | | |

Rozumienie tekstów pisanych

Wybór wielokrotny

- 3** **EXAM TASK**  Przeczytaj tekst.

Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

A Quick Guide to Body Language

Do you know that we are constantly communicating information through our bodies, even when we do not realise it? The way we stand, the look on our face and the movement of our eyes all say something about our feelings and attitudes. Often without thinking about it we send non-spoken signs to other people that show whether we are bored, angry, embarrassed, happy or relaxed. This is body language.

People will form an immediate opinion about you partly from your body language. It is a way for people to tell whether they like, trust and understand you. This means that showing confidence through your body language can improve your relationships at work. Positive body language is also an essential part of forming personal relationships. Whether you're at an important business meeting or on a date with a new friend, just giving someone a simple smile could make a huge difference.

In order to appear more confident at work, you can stand up straight, look people in the eye and give firm handshakes. You could also adopt a power pose – a body position showing confidence. Power poses include standing tall with your hands by your side, or sitting on a sofa with one hand stretched out. Just being in these positions can actually increase your levels of confidence.

Though it is used everywhere, body language isn't really a universal language. For example, in Asian countries people often stand close to each other when speaking, but in northern Europe and America people prefer to stand further apart. Hand signals can also mean different things. In many countries, the thumbs-up sign is a way to show that something is good. However, in some countries, such as Iran and Afghanistan, it is very rude. We have to be aware of where we are and adopt the appropriate body language.

- 1 When we use body language, we
- A are not in the mood for talking.
B want to show others our true feelings.
C are not always aware of the fact.
D try to watch the other person's reaction.
- 2 According to the author, body language can help us
- A get a new job.
B be more sincere.
C trust other people.
D work with colleagues.

- 3 Adopting a power pose is a good way
- A to look physically stronger than others at work.
 - B to look like the tallest person at work.
 - C to increase the power in your handshake.
 - D to help people believe in themselves.
- 4 By saying that body language isn't universal, the author means that it
- A shows how polite a person is.
 - B is different in different countries.
 - C causes a lot of misunderstandings.
 - D is used more in some places than others.
- 5 In this text, the author
- A compares differences between body language and spoken language.
 - B suggests ways to improve your business.
 - C explains the meaning and functions of body language.
 - D suggests ways to hide your body language from others.

Znajomość środków językowych

Wybór wielokrotny

Uzupełnianie luk w tekście

- 4 EXAM TASK** **P** Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Zakończ literę A, B albo C.

The Moken

The Moken people of Southeast Asia spend most of their lives at sea. They live on wooden boats **1)** up to eight months a year, but during the rainy season they live in huts on land. They get most of their food from the sea by **2)** fish and sea creatures from the sea floor. The Moken have **3)** abilities as divers. They can stay underwater for minutes at a time and reach depths of over twenty metres. They can see clearly in the sea **4)** their eyes have become so used to being underwater.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1 A for | B in | C at |
| 2 A catch | B caught | C catching |
| 3 A strange | B weird | C extraordinary |
| 4 A and | B because | C but |

Uzupełnianie minidialogów

Preparing for the task

- 5** a) Read the sentences (a and b). Which are formal?/ informal?
- a Excuse me. Is this seat taken?
 - b How did your interview go?
- b) Now match the situations (1, 2) to the sentences (a, b).

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 1 | Someone is asking a friend if something was successful. |
| 2 | Someone is making a polite request. |

Exam Tip

W zadaniu tego typu staraj się określić kontekst rozmowy (np. gdzie się ona odbywa) i ton (formalny, nieformalny itd.). To pomoże Ci wybrać brakującą wypowiedź.

- 6 EXAM TASK** **P** Uzupełnij poniższe minidialogi (1–3), wybierając brakującą wypowiedź jednej z osób. Zakończ literę A, B, albo C.

- 1 X: Do you come here often?
Y:
- A Now and then.
 - B I'd love to pop round.
 - C Not at the moment.
- 2 X:
Y: He's a civil engineer.
- A What's your father doing?
 - B What does your father do?
 - C How's your father keeping?
- 3 X: How's the party going?
Y:
- X: I wish I could be there.
- A I'm having the time of my life!
 - B It was a great success!
 - C I'm going to one next week.

Wypowiedź pisemna

List/E-mail nieoficjalny

- 7 EXAM TASK** **P** Read the rubric and do the writing task.

Planujesz zorganizować przyjęcie-niespodziankę dla przyjaciela. Napisz na ten temat e-mail (80-130 słów) do swojego kolegi/swojej koleżanki z Anglii. W e-mailu:

- poinformuj, gdzie odbędzie się impreza, i uzasadnij wybór miejsca,
- opisz przygotowania do przyjęcia,
- napisz o swoich odczuciach przed imprezą,
- zaproś kolegę/koleżankę na przyjęcie.

Rozumienie ze słuchu

Wybór wielokrotny

Preparing for the task

- 1 a) Read the question and underline the key words.

The ad is addressed to people who

A want to improve family relations.
 B hope to get a job as a social worker.
 C cannot communicate with their children.

- b) Now read the audioscript. Which answer choice best matches what the speaker says? Use the underlined words/phrases to help you.

A lot of people think that family counselling is only for those who cannot cope, but we believe that everyone can benefit from talking about the things that worry them. In any family, it is vital that everyone has a voice and that the other members of the family listen to that voice. Our highly trained counsellors can help reduce any conflict, no matter how small, by encouraging everyone to open up and share their feelings.

Exam Tip

Niektóre pytania w zadaniach tego typu skupiają się na ogólnym rozumieniu tekstu. W takim przypadku należy podkreślać w pytaniach słowa kluczowe, w szczególności czasowniki i rzeczowniki.

- 2  **EXAM TASK**  Usłyszysz dwukrotnie trzy teksty. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

Tekst 1.

- 1 The recording is about
- A communicating more effectively.
 B the findings of some academic research.
 C why we like to talk about other people.

Tekst 2.

- 2 The book is aimed at people who
- A have low self-esteem.
 B are quite wealthy.
 C have very few friends.

Tekst 3.

- 3 The speech is given to
- A welcome back a co-worker.
 B introduce a new member of staff.
 C announce an expedition to the Amazon.

Rozumienie tekstów pisanych

Dobieranie

- 3 **EXAM TASK**  Przeczytaj informacje o trzech książkach. Do każdego zdania (1–4) dopasuj właściwą książkę (A–C). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Jedna książka pasuje do dwóch zdań.

A The World until Yesterday

by Jared Diamond

Jared Diamond examines the lifestyle of tribesmen and argues that we can learn from the way their traditional societies operate. He notes that in many tribes, children are given much more freedom than their western counterparts. They also have a wider range of social contact since everyone from the village contributes to the care of the young. Unlike in the west, children play in large mixed-age groups and older children do much of the parenting. These factors explain, he suggests, the confidence and maturity of young tribespeople.

B Born to Run

by Christopher McDougall

Christopher McDougall, an amateur runner, goes in search of the Tarahumara people in Mexico to learn more about their astonishing running skills. In Tarahumaran culture, running is essential to a person's well-being. They often run races that last for several days just for fun! And they can compete against the best. In 1993, 55-year-old Tarahumaran Victoriano Churro won the Leadville Trail 100, a 100-mile race in Colorado, USA, beating many international athletes. McDougall joins other long-distance runners in Mexico to race the Tarahumara and try to work out the secret of their extraordinary ability.

C Watching the English

by Kate Fox

Kate Fox tells us about a bizarre tribe in Northern Europe. They are protective of their privacy, can appear shy and awkward, and have a rather confusing sense of humour. They are the English. This is partly observational research and partly self-examination because Fox is actually one of the group of people she's writing about. In one experiment, she goes to the front of an English queue without waiting, so that she can find out how people react. The experience of breaking the rules proves embarrassing, but it illustrates perfectly the power of social conventions.

In this book the author

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | compares ways societies organise themselves. | |
| 2 | is studying members of his/her own society. | |
| 3 | does something he/she would never normally do. | |
| 4 | shares an interest with the people he/she studies. | |

Znajomość środków językowych

Wybór wielokrotny

Preparing for the task

4 Read the sentences and choose the correct option A, B, C or D that best fits the gaps. Which sentences test: *grammar? lexis?*

- Can explain why Brian is so bad-tempered today?
A no one **C** anyone
B everyone **D** anything
- I find it hard to stay on my studies late at night.
A tuned **C** trained
B focused **D** guided
- My new outfit was admired all my classmates.
A on **C** by
B from **D** of
- Next weekend, I skiing with my friends.
A am going **C** to go
B have gone **D** go

▶ Exam Tip

Najpierw przeczytaj tekst pobieżnie, aby dowiedzieć się, czego dotyczy. Zwracaj uwagę na wyrazy występujące przed każdą luką i następujące po niej. Postaraj się określić, jakiej części mowy brakuje w każdej luce (rzeczownika, przymiotnika itd.). Następnie spróbuj odgadnąć ten wyraz, zanim zapoznasz się z czterema opcjami odpowiedzi.

5 **EXAM TASK** **R** Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Zakreśl literę A, B, C albo D.

Dunbar's Number

Social media allows people to build up hundreds of friends on Facebook and thousands of followers on Twitter. But how many friends is it really possible to have? **1)** to Robin Dunbar, a professor at the University of Oxford, the answer is approximately 150. Dunbar believes this is the largest number of people **2)** a human can have meaningful relationships with. The human brain simply cannot keep **3)** of any more. It is no coincidence that 150 is the size of a typical tribal community, or a pre-industrial village. And although some people 'friend' hundreds of people on Facebook, the average number of Facebook friends is actually 120, not far **4)** of Dunbar's number!

- | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 | A Due | B According | C Thanks | D Owing |
| 2 | A that | B which | C who | D whose |
| 3 | A track | B way | C path | D mark |
| 4 | A short | B small | C low | D close |

Wypowiedź pisemna

Artykuł

6 **EXAM TASK** **R** Przeczytaj polecenie i napisz tekst. Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 słów i spełniać wszystkie wymogi typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu.

Coraz więcej osób korzysta z mediów społecznościowych w celu zawierania nowych i utrzymywania dotychczasowych przyjaciół. Napisz **artykuł** do redakcji czasopisma dla młodzieży. Przedstaw w nim swoją opinię na temat tego zjawiska i opisz doświadczenia osoby, na której życie kontakt poprzez media społecznościowe wywarł znaczący wpływ.

Check your progress



GOOD



VERY GOOD



EXCELLENT

Now I can do these in English

- describe people's appearance
- make exclamations
- describe photos
- write an opinion essay about part-time jobs

and I can do these exam tasks

Rozumienie ze słuchu:

- dobieranie
- wybór wielokrotny

Rozumienie tekstów pisanych:

- wybór wielokrotny
- dobieranie

Znajomość środków językowych:

- wybór wielokrotny

Wypowiedź pisemna:

- list/e-mail nieoficjalny
- artykuł