

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СХІДНОУКРАЇНСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
імені ВОЛОДИМИРА ДАЛЯ

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ

до виконання самостійної роботи з дисципліни

«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА (АНГЛІЙСЬКА)»

(для здобувачів денної та заочної форми навчання освітнього рівня «бакалавр» немовних спеціальностей)

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Методичні вказівки до виконання самостійної роботи з дисципліни «Іноземна мова (англійська)» для здобувачів 1-2 курсів денної та заочної форми навчання освітнього рівня «бакалавр» немовних спеціальностей / уклад. Давіденко Н.О. – Київ: СНУ ім. В. Даля, 2026. – 60 с.

Контрольні роботи та питання до самоконтролю, створені на базі програми, що діє, дозволять перевірити знання лексики і граматики та уміння отримувати інформацію з текстів. Матеріали для студентів складаються з 15 варіантів.

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Variant 1

1 Underline the correct form.

Example: We usually get up / *get up usually* early every morning.

- 1 Jake *is taking* / *takes* vitamins every day.
- 2 Clare buys a lot of takeaways, but *I prefer* / *I'm preferring* home-made food.
- 3 *Do you watch* / *Are you watching* the football match tomorrow night?
- 4 *I don't usually have* / *I'm not usually having* dessert, but I'll have one tonight.
- 5 Helen *doesn't work* / *isn't working* tomorrow, so we're meeting for lunch.
- 6 In the summer, we *often cycle* / *we're often cycling* to work.

2 Complete the sentences with *shall* / *going to* / *will* or the present continuous.

Example: I'm sure that Jess will help (help) you with your work.

- 1 A I _____ (go) into town this afternoon. _____ (I / go) to the supermarket on my way back?
B Yes, we need bread, milk and some fruit.
A OK. I _____ (get) all that, and some eggs, too.
- 2 A I heard on the radio that the weather _____ (be) excellent this weekend.
B That's good, because my parents _____ (come) to stay with me.
- 3 A I went to see *Cloud Atlas* yesterday at the cinema. It's excellent.
B Oh good. I _____ (see) it tomorrow.
A I think you _____ (love) it.

3 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: We 're meeting (meet) Bob outside the cinema at 7.30.

- 1 Paolo _____ (buy) a new car next week.
- 2 I _____ (need) a lot of sleep at the moment so I can concentrate on my exams.
- 3 We hardly ever _____ (eat) together as a family.
- 4 Hi, Beth. Sorry, I can't talk right now. I _____ (drive).
- 5 You look very serious! What _____ (think) about?
- 6 I know that Carlos _____ (hate) me! He never says anything nice to me.
- 7 I _____ (have) dinner with my younger brother at 8.00 tonight.

VOCABULARY

4 Underline the odd word out.

Example: beans salmon spicy sausages

- 1 spicy jar fresh frozen
- 2 duck lamb chicken beans
- 3 cherry cabbage pepper cucumber
- 4 grilled roast boiled raw
- 5 crab squid beef prawn
- 6 frozen low-fat tinned cook

5 Write the family word(s).

Example: a mother or father parent

- 1 someone with no brothers or sisters _____
- 2 your brother's / sister's daughter _____
- 3 your husband's / wife's brother _____
- 4 your father's new wife _____
- 5 your brother's / sister's son _____
- 6 your grandfather's / grandmother's mother _____
- 7 everybody in your family _____

6 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: Jim's really shy. He hates meeting new people.
shy sensitive extroverted

- 1 Sergio is so _____ for his age! He seems much older than 14.
competitive sensitive mature
- 2 Vicky can seem like a different person on different days – she's very _____.
sensible moody mean
- 3 You should think about how other people feel instead of being so _____.
spoilt independent selfish
- 4 In sport, boys are often more _____ than girls. They always want to win.
bossy competitive reliable
- 5 Natalia was very _____ tonight. Do you think she's OK?
extroverted confident quiet
- 6 She's just _____ because you got a higher score than her in the test yesterday.
ambitious spoilt jealous
- 7 Juan is always trying to pay for everything. He's very _____.
generous honest sensitive

PRONUNCIATION

7 Match the words with the same sound.

fruit hard-working **plate**
cucumber **sugar** raw

Example: train plate

- 1 **boot** _____
- 2 **horse** _____
- 3 **bird** _____
- 4 **bull** _____
- 5 **computer** _____

8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: tal|ka|tive

- 1 re|be|llious
- 2 com|pe|ti|tive

- 3 cour|gette
- 4 mush|room
- 5 in|de|pen|dent

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

While multi-generational living is normal in many cultures, in some countries such as Britain and the US, it isn't very usual. However, homes where grandparents live with their children and their families in the same house are becoming more common in these countries because of the economic climate. Here, the members of one extended family explain how it works for them.

Georgina – Anna's grandmother

I was really pleased when my son wanted to move back home. I love spending time with Anna, my granddaughter. She's a lovely little girl at the minute – so happy and affectionate – everybody who meets her likes her. It will be wonderful to watch her grow up. I think even my unsociable husband is enjoying it! We eat together twice a week and, once a month, we have a family conference – my husband and I, my son and his wife – to discuss how things are going. We try to respect each other's space. Having my son here makes me less anxious about the future, too. At the moment, we're healthy, but in a few years we're going to need more help.

Esther – Anna's mother

Actually, it's all working out well! My mother-in-law remembers what it's like to have young children, so she's very patient with Anna and sympathetic to me when I'm tired. She often just says: 'Go and rest. I'll look after her'. I think she wants to give advice about what Anna eats and what time she goes to bed, but she usually says nothing! And occasionally I ask her opinion and find her ideas are really sensible. We are all learning to be quite honest with each other, which I think is a good thing.

Chris – Anna's grandfather

I prefer a quiet life and a tidy house, and I think young people should be independent, but my wife loves having the family here. From a selfish point of view, it's good for me too because Georgina is quite talkative and now she can chat to her daughter-in-law. I think it's a very satisfactory situation for everyone concerned!

Alan – Anna's father

I was worried because my mother can be bossy, but actually, she is being sensitive and we're lucky to have a reliable babysitter in the house! My dad is sometimes moody, but he's very affectionate with Anna. We're planning to buy our own house in a couple of years, but I think we'll stay near my parents because the relationship between Anna and her grandparents is so special.

Example: More people are living in extended families in Britain than before.

A True ☒ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

- 1 Georgina thinks that Anna is charming.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 2 The family meets to talk about how they are getting on once a month.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 3 Esther gets very impatient with Georgina because she talks a lot.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 4 Chris is happy that Georgina has a good relationship with Esther.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 5 Chris thinks that they need a bigger house.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 6 Alan is always kind to his mother.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 7 Alan says that they are going to live with his parents for many years.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

2 Write G for Georgina, E for Esther, C for Chris, and A for Alan.

Example: I was very happy about the family moving in. G

- 1 I'm less worried about the future now. _____
- 2 I'm not always very sociable. _____
- 3 I think it's good to be honest. _____
- 4 We can enjoy going out sometimes. _____
- 5 I'm quite bossy but I'm learning to be sensitive. _____
- 6 I sometimes need a little advice. _____
- 7 I love the relationship between the grandparents and their granddaughter. _____
- 8 It's good for young people to live alone. _____

WRITING

Write about two people in your family or extended family (140–180 words). Answer the questions.

- What is he / she like?
- What does he / she like or not like doing?
- What is he / she doing at the moment?
- How do you get on?

VARIAT 2

1 Complete the sentences with *shall* / *going to* / *will* or the present continuous.

Example: I'm sure that Jess will help (help) you with your work.

- 1 A I went to see *Hamlet* yesterday at the theatre. It's excellent.
B Oh good. I _____ (see) it next week.
A I think you _____ (love) it.

- 2 A I _____ (go) into town this morning. _____ (I / go) to the shops on my way back?
 B Yes, we need tea, milk and some fruit.
 A OK. I _____ (get) all that, and some coffee, too.
- 3 A They said on the radio that the weather _____ (be) fantastic this Saturday.
 B That's great, because my grandparents _____ (come) to stay with me.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: We 're meeting (meet) Bob outside the cinema at 7.30.

- 1 I _____ (have) lunch with my sister at 1.00 today.
- 2 We know that Karl _____ (hate) us! He's always giving us extra work to do.
- 3 Maria _____ (buy) a new car tomorrow.
- 4 I _____ (need) a lot more sleep at the moment to help me study better for my exams.
- 5 We never _____ (eat) together as a family any more.
- 6 Hi, Pete. Sorry, I can't speak now because I _____ (drive).
- 7 You look very serious! What _____ (think) about?

3 Underline the correct form.

Example: We usually get up / get up usually early every morning.

- 1 Susan *doesn't work* / *isn't working* tomorrow, so we're going to London.
- 2 *Are you watching* / *Do you watch* the tennis match tomorrow night?
- 3 In spring, *we often cycle* / *we're often cycling* to school.
- 4 Harry *is taking* / *takes* a lot of vitamins every day.
- 5 *I don't usually have* / *I'm not usually having* pizza, but I'll have some tonight.
- 6 Tim buys a lot of takeaways, but *I'm preferring* / *I prefer* home-made food.

VOCABULARY

4 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: Jim's really shy. He hates meeting new people.
 shy sensitive extroverted

- 1 David is always trying to pay for everything. He's very _____.
 generous sensitive honest
- 2 In sport, boys are often more _____ than girls. They really want to win.
 reliable competitive bossy
- 3 Marc is so _____ for a 14-year-old! He seems much older.
 competitive mature sensitive
- 4 Debbie can seem so different on different days – she's really _____.
 moody mean sensible
- 5 You must think about other people's feelings instead of being so _____.
 independent spoilt selfish
- 6 Eduardo seemed very _____ yesterday. Do you think he's alright?
 extroverted quiet confident
- 7 Wanda is just _____ because your score in the test was better than hers.
 spoilt ambitious jealous

5 Write the family word(s).

Example: a mother or father parent

- 1 your grandfather's / grandmother's mother _____
- 2 your father's new wife _____
- 3 your brother's / sister's daughter _____
- 4 someone with no brothers or sisters _____
- 5 your husband's / wife's brother _____
- 6 everybody in your family _____
- 7 your brother's / sister's son _____

6 Underline the odd word out.

Example: beans salmon spicy sausages

- 1 low-fat cook tinned frozen
- 2 salmon crab beef squid
- 3 cucumber cabbage pepper cherry
- 4 lamb beans duck chicken
- 5 raw roast fried boiled
- 6 frozen spicy jar fresh

PRONUNCIATION

7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: tal|ka|tive

- 1 mush|room
- 2 re|be|llious
- 3 cour|gette
- 4 in|de|pen|dent
- 5 com|pe|ti|tive

8 Match the words with the same sound.

hard-**work**ing cucumber **raw**
~~plate~~ fruit sugar

Example: train ~~plate~~

- 1 computer _____
- 2 **boot** _____
- 3 **horse** _____
- 4 **bull** _____
- 5 **bird** _____

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

While multi-generational living is normal in many cultures, in some countries such as Britain and the US, it isn't very usual. However, homes where grandparents live with their children and their families in the same house are becoming more common in these countries because of the economic climate. Here, the members of one extended family explain how it works for them.

Georgina – Anna's grandmother

I was really pleased when my son wanted to move back home. I love spending time with Anna, my granddaughter. She's a lovely little girl at the minute – so happy and affectionate – everybody who meets her likes her. It will be wonderful to watch her grow up. I think even my unsociable husband is enjoying it! We eat together twice a week and, once a month, we have a family conference – my husband and I, my son and his wife – to discuss how things are going. We try to respect each other's space. Having my son here makes me less anxious about the future, too. At the moment, we're healthy, but in a few years we're going to need more help.

Esther – Anna's mother

Actually, it's all working out well! My mother-in-law remembers what it's like to have young children, so she's very patient with Anna and sympathetic to me when I'm tired. She often just says: 'Go and rest. I'll look after her'. I think she wants to give advice about what Anna eats and what time she goes to bed, but she usually says nothing! And occasionally I ask her opinion and find her ideas are really sensible. We are all learning to be quite honest with each other, which I think is a good thing.

Chris – Anna's grandfather

I prefer a quiet life and a tidy house, and I think young people should be independent, but my wife loves having the family here. From a selfish point of view, it's good for me too because Georgina is quite talkative and now she can chat to her daughter-in-law. I think it's a very satisfactory situation for everyone concerned!

Alan – Anna's father

I was worried because my mother can be bossy, but actually, she is being sensitive and we're lucky to have a reliable babysitter in the house! My dad is sometimes moody, but he's very affectionate with Anna. We're planning to buy our own house in a couple of years, but I think we'll stay near my parents because the relationship between Anna and her grandparents is so special.

Example: More people live with their families in England because of the economic climate.

A True ☒ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

1 Georgina is looking forward to seeing Anna grow up.

A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

- 2 Georgina says that Chris isn't very sociable.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 3 Georgina doesn't think she will need her son's assistance in the future.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 4 Esther cooks for the family twice a week.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 5 Esther says that Anna often gets tired.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 6 Esther says that Georgina gives very good advice.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 7 Alan thinks his mother can't look after Anna.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

2 Write G for Georgina, E for Esther, C for Chris, and A for Alan.

Example: I was very happy about the family moving in. G

- 1 It's good to have help when I'm tired. _____
- 2 We'll stay for another two years. _____
- 3 I try to be sensitive. _____
- 4 I'm happy to see what an affectionate grandfather he is. _____
- 5 I don't think it's good to be dishonest. _____
- 6 I remember how tiring young children are. _____
- 7 It's too noisy in the house for me! _____
- 8 It's not a good idea for young people to be dependent. _____

WRITING

Write about two people in your family or extended family (140–180 words). Answer the questions.

- What is he / she like?
- What does he / she like or not like doing?
- What is he / she doing at the moment?
- How do you get on?

VARIANT 3

1 Complete the dialogues. Use the verbs in brackets in the present perfect simple or the past simple.

Example: I've been to Beijing, but I ve never been (not / go) to Shanghai.

Petra ¹ _____ (you / remember) to pay that cheque into the bank?

Alan Yes, it went in this morning.

Tom ² _____ (you / ever / borrow) anyone's car?

Dave Yes, I borrowed my brother's and I crashed it!

Anna Hi, can I speak to Sally, please?

Beth I'm sorry, she ³ _____ (just / go) out.

Doctor What seems to be the problem?

John I ⁴ _____ (fall) over playing volleyball. I think I ⁵ _____ (break) my finger.

Peter How long ⁶ _____ (you / know) Mike?

Liz Well, we ⁷ _____ (meet) in 2008 and we've been good friends ever since.

2 Underline the correct word or phrase.

Example: You've been working / worked hard for months – you need a holiday.

- 1 How long *have you been saving up* / *do you save up* for a motorbike?
- 2 He's *learning* / *been learning* Chinese for three years now.
- 3 I've *been planning* / *planned* my visit to the Amazon for years.
- 4 She's *known* / *been knowing* him for years.
- 5 Don't worry. I haven't *been crying* / *cried* – I've got a cold.
- 6 He's *disliked* / *been disliking* bananas since he was a child.
- 7 I've *had* / *been having* the same bank account since I was a student.

3 Complete the time expressions with *for* or *since*.

Example: for many years

- 1 _____ 2003
- 2 _____ we met in college
- 3 _____ a very long time
- 4 _____ the lesson began
- 5 _____ a couple of months
- 6 _____ Tuesday

VOCABULARY

4 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: I'm hoping my boss will raise my salary soon
charge raise afford

- 1 You need to open a business _____ when you start your own business.
cash machine bank account phone bill
- 2 I think you'll _____ a lot of money selling clothes in this market.
do pay make
- 3 Felipe still _____ me the €100 I lent him last month.
owes charges borrows
- 4 I try to _____ some of my salary every month so that I can go travelling.
save afford cost
- 5 It's difficult to get a _____ from a bank during a recession.
contract loan tax
- 6 He _____ a lot of money from his grandmother when she died last year.
invested inherited took out
- 7 I'm trying not to _____ money on gadgets I will never use.
invest waste charge
- 8 My parents _____ me some money so I could buy a car.

borrowed owed lent

5 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

Example: Can I pay by credit card?

- 1 I'll lend you the money if you promise to pay it _____ by next month.
- 2 You really should avoid getting _____ too much debt.
- 3 I can't believe how much I spend _____ coffees!
- 4 For my last birthday my aunt gave me £50 _____ cash.
- 5 They charged us £10 _____ this theatre programme!

6 Write the synonym.

Example: very tasty delicious

- 1 very funny _____
- 2 very _____ positive
- 3 very angry _____
- 4 very _____ starving
- 5 very frightened _____
- 6 very _____ freezing
- 7 very dirty _____

PRONUNCIATION

7 Match the words with the same sound.

afford worth honest
money ~~boiling~~ owe

Example: boy boiling

- 1 phone _____
- 2 up _____
- 3 bird _____
- 4 horse _____
- 5 clock _____

8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: mortgage

- 1 sa|la|ry
- 2 de|ligh|ted
- 3 in|vest
- 4 re|ce|ssion
- 5 po|si|tive

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

In 1990, the World Bank published a report showing that there were over a billion people in the world with an income of just one dollar a day. At the start of this century, the United Nations promised to halve this figure by 2015. It has been working hard to keep this promise ever since. A series of short films was made to show what you can buy in different countries with this tiny amount. In a market in Nepal, for example, they could only buy four bananas and a loaf of bread. It was impossible to buy meat or any protein.

Other people have been horrified to learn how enormous the problem is and have taken action in different ways. A UK charity called *1 Dollar a Day* has been raising money to invest in projects to improve health, clean water, education, etc. They have also given people loans to help them set up a business as it is difficult to borrow money if you have no bank account.

In the US, two school teachers decided to try spending only one dollar each day on food for a month and have now written a book about their experience. They say they were often starving, and got bored with eating the same food. And they couldn't afford to buy healthy foods such as fresh fruit and vegetables. The book describes how much rich countries waste, and how they try to save money by buying cheap food from other countries.

The World Bank has recently published another report on how the situation has changed since 1990. One dollar is worth less now, and food and fuel cost more, so it is difficult to work out exactly how much progress there has been. However, there have clearly been some amazing changes. Between 1990 and 2008, the number of people who earned salaries below the poverty line went down from 43% of the developing world to 22%, so the UN has already made a big difference. Of course there is still a huge amount to do to improve the lives of millions of people throughout the world.

Example: More than a billion people _____ one dollar a day in 1990.

A gave ☐ B earned ☒ C saved ☐

1 In _____ the UN made a promise to cut the poverty figures by half.

A 2000 ☐ B 1900 ☐ C 2015 ☐

2 In Nepal it costs one dollar to buy _____ and some bread.

A cheese ☐ B meat ☐ C a few bananas ☐

3 The charity *1 Dollar a Day* lends people money to _____.

A get water ☐ B start a business ☐ C buy food ☐

4 Two school teachers spent one dollar a day on _____.

A a book ☐ B vegetables ☐ C eating ☐

5 They were often very _____.

A tired ☐ B hungry ☐ C healthy ☐

6 It wasn't possible to buy _____ with a dollar.

A unhealthy food ☐ B anything ☐ C fruit ☐

7 The book shows how much rich countries _____.

A throw away ☐ B spend each day ☐ C can afford to buy ☐

8 Since 1990, the situation has changed _____.

A very little ☐ B not at all ☐ C a surprising amount ☐

- 9 In 2008, _____ of the world's population was very poor.
A 43% ☐ B 22% ☐ Cover a billion ☐
- 10 The writer says we still need to do _____ to help people.
A a little ☐ B a lot ☐ C some things ☐

2 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Example: The United Nations wants to reduce the number of people who live on one dollar a day. T

- 1 In Nepal, you can buy fruit and bread for one dollar. _____
- 2 To borrow money, you have to have a business. _____
- 3 *1 Dollar a Day* wants to improve schools. _____
- 4 To save money, rich countries pay lower prices for food from other countries. _____
- 5 Food has been less expensive since 1990. _____

WRITING

Imagine you are writing in your diary or updating your status on a social media site about today (140–180 words). Answer the questions.

- How are you feeling?
- What did you do when you got up?
- What have you done today?
- What haven't you done yet?

VARIANT 4

1 Complete the time expressions with *for* or *since*.

Example: for many years

- 1 _____ Monday
- 2 _____ the lecture began
- 3 _____ a really long time
- 4 _____ a couple of weeks
- 5 _____ we met at school
- 6 _____ 2007

2 Complete the dialogues. Use the verbs in brackets in the present perfect simple or the past simple.

Example: I've been to Beijing, but I ve never been (not / go) to Shanghai.

Vicky How long ¹ _____ (you / know) Chris?

Leo Well, we ² _____ (meet) in 2006 and we've been good friends ever since.

Doctor What seems to be the problem?

Jim I ³ _____ (fall) over playing basketball. I think I ⁴ _____ (break) this finger.

Anne ⁵ _____ (you / remember) to pay that money into the bank?

Jo Yes, it went in this morning.

- Brian** ⁶ _____ (you / ever / borrow) anyone's car?
Paul Yes, I borrowed my sister's and I had an accident!
Bob Hi, can I speak to Tom, please?
Diane I'm sorry, he ⁷ _____ (just / go) out.

3 Underline the correct word or phrase.

Example: You've been working / worked hard for months – you need a holiday.

- 1 I've *had* / *been having* the same bank account since I was a student.
- 2 How long *have you been saving up* / *do you save up* for a car?
- 3 Don't worry. She hasn't *been crying* / *cried* – she's got a cold.
- 4 I've *known* / *been knowing* him for years.
- 5 She's *been planning* / *planned* her visit to Peru for years.
- 6 He's *learning* / *been learning* English for three years now.
- 7 I've *disliked* / *been disliking* mushrooms since I was a child.

VOCABULARY

4 Write the synonym.

Example: very tasty delicious

- 1 very frightened _____
- 2 very _____ starving
- 3 very dirty _____
- 4 very _____ freezing
- 5 very funny _____
- 6 very _____ positive
- 7 very angry _____

5 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

Example: Can I pay by credit card?

- 1 They charged us £8 _____ this concert programme!
- 2 I gave my nephew £50 _____ cash for his birthday.
- 3 You can borrow the money from me if you pay it _____ by next week.
- 4 People should avoid getting _____ too much debt these days.
- 5 She spends a lot of money _____ clothes!

6 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: I hope my boss will raise my salary soon.
 charge raise afford

- 1 Dave still _____ me the £50 I lent him last week.
 owes charges borrows
- 2 I _____ a lot of money from my grandfather when he died last year.
 invested inherited charged
- 3 She's going to _____ some of her salary every month.
 save afford cost

- 4 Do you need a business _____ if you start your own business?
phone bill cash machine bank account
- 5 I'm sure you'll _____ a lot of money selling toys in this market.
pay make do
- 6 My parents _____ me money so I could buy a house.
lent borrowed owed
- 7 I don't want to _____ money on gadgets I don't need.
invest waste charge
- 8 It isn't easy to get a _____ from a bank during a recession.
contract loan tax

PRONUNCIATION

7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: mortgage

- 1 in|vest
- 2 re|ce|ssion
- 3 po|si|tive
- 4 de|ligh|ted
- 5 sala|ry

8 Match the words with the same sound.

boiling	money	worth
owe	afford	honest

Example: boy ~~boiling~~

- 1 horse _____
- 2 phone _____
- 3 clock _____
- 4 bird _____
- 5 up _____

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Famous In 1990, the World Bank published a report showing that there were over a billion people in the world with an income of just one dollar a day. At the start of this century, the United Nations promised to halve this figure by 2015. It has been working hard to keep this promise ever since. A series of short films was made to show what you can buy in different countries with this tiny amount. In a market in Nepal, for example, they could only buy four bananas and a loaf of bread. It was impossible to buy meat or any protein.

Other people have been horrified to learn how enormous the problem is and have taken action in different ways. A UK charity called *1 Dollar a Day* has been raising money to invest in projects to improve health, clean water, education,

etc. They have also given people loans to help them set up a business as it is difficult to borrow money if you have no bank account.

In the US, two school teachers decided to try spending only one dollar each day on food for a month and have now written a book about their experience. They say they were often starving, and got bored with eating the same food. And they couldn't afford to buy healthy foods such as fresh fruit and vegetables. The book describes how much rich countries waste, and how they try to save money by buying cheap food from other countries.

The World Bank has recently published another report on how the situation has changed since 1990. One dollar is worth less now, and food and fuel cost more, so it is difficult to work out exactly how much progress there has been. However, there have clearly been some amazing changes. Between 1990 and 2008, the number of people who earned salaries below the poverty line went down from 43% of the developing world to 22%, so the UN has already made a big difference. Of course there is still a huge amount to do to improve the lives of millions of people throughout the world.

Example: In 1990, more than a billion people _____ one dollar a day.

A gave ☐ B saved ☐ C earned ☒

- 1 The UN promised to cut the poverty figures by half by _____.
A 1900 ☐ B 2000 ☐ C 2015 ☐
- 2 In Nepal it costs one dollar to buy four bananas and _____.
A meat ☐ B some bread ☐ C cheese ☐
- 3 1 Dollar a Day lends money to people who have no _____.
A bank account ☐ B water ☐ C education ☐
- 4 Two American people spent one dollar a day on _____.
A eating ☐ B fruit ☐ C books ☐
- 5 They often felt very _____.
A happy ☐ B hungry ☐ C tired ☐
- 6 They couldn't buy _____ with only a dollar.
A unhealthy food ☐ B vegetables ☐ C boring food ☐
- 7 _____ countries often buy food that is not produced locally.
A Poor ☐ B All ☐ C Rich ☐
- 8 In 2008, _____ of the world's population was very poor.
A 22% ☐ B 43% ☐ C 1 billion ☐
- 9 You can buy _____ with a dollar than in 1990.
A less ☐ B more ☐ C the same ☐
- 10 The writer says there are still _____ people who need help.
A some ☐ B a few ☐ C millions of ☐

2 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Example: At the start of the 21st century, over a billion people lived on one dollar a day. T

- 1 By 2015, the number of people with an income of a dollar a day will be reduced by half. _____
- 2 Short films showed people buying meat in Nepal. _____
- 3 *1 Dollar a Day* has lent people money to open bank accounts. _____
- 4 Two people ate on a dollar a day for four weeks. _____

5 Rich countries use more food than they need. _____

WRITING

Imagine you are writing in your diary or updating your status on a social media site about today (140–180 words). Answer the questions.

- How are you feeling?
- What did you do when you got up?
- What have you done today?
- What haven't you done yet?

VARIANT 5

1 Write the comparative or superlative form.

Example: The people in Ireland are some of the friendliest (friendly) in the world.

- 1 The subway in Athens is _____ (modern) one I've ever been on.
- 2 What's _____ (quick) way to get around London?
- 3 Are trains here _____ (expensive) as in Britain?
- 4 I think my old car was _____ (economical) than my new one.
- 5 You look much _____ (good) with short hair!
- 6 Unfortunately my new office is just _____ (tiny) as my last one.
- 7 That was probably _____ (bad) coffee I've ever drunk!
- 8 Mary speaks _____ (slowly) than Anna, so she's easier to understand.

2 Complete the email with *a*, *an*, *the*, or – (no article).

Dear Paula,

We're having a wonderful time here in Rome. We arrived yesterday afternoon so we had time to find ¹ _____ nice little hotel and relax after ² _____ journey. ³ _____ hotel is in ⁴ _____ city centre, but it's not too noisy.

We woke up early this morning because ⁵ _____ sun was shining in through the window. We had ⁶ _____ quick breakfast (great coffee!) and then went out to explore ⁷ _____ city.

Later, we're meeting Kathy's friend Pietro, who's ⁸ _____ economics student at university here. He's going to take us to ⁹ _____ best pizzeria in Rome (at least he says it is!). I think ¹⁰ _____ Italian cities are all wonderful, but I can't believe what ¹¹ _____ fabulous city Rome is!

We'll be back home ¹² _____ next Friday. See you soon!

Love,

Julie

VOCABULARY

3 Complete the compound nouns in the sentences.

Example: Watch out for the speed camera when you drive out of town.

- 1 I never drive during the _____ hour because the traffic is so bad.
- 2 Can you believe that drivers didn't wear seat _____ in the past?
- 3 Excuse me, is there a petrol _____ near here?
- 4 I don't like riding my bike in towns with no cycle _____.
- 5 The _____ transport is excellent here. You don't need a car at all.
- 6 The queues at this taxi _____ are always long on Saturday nights.
- 7 It's annoying when cyclists go through a red traffic _____.
- 8 The speed _____ in many British towns is now as low as 20 mph.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

Example: Are you listening to me?

- 1 Is there anything that you're really afraid _____?
- 2 I'm fed up _____ my job. I need a change.
- 3 Try not to laugh _____ Bill when he speaks French – his accent is terrible!
- 4 It can take ages to get to the city centre – it depends _____ the traffic.
- 5 This restaurant reminds me _____ the one we went to in Paris.
- 6 He used to be married _____ my youngest sister.
- 7 Jenna is arriving _____ Cambridge on Saturday evening.

5 Complete the phrasal verbs in the sentences.

Example: Watch out for speed cameras on this road – you don't want to get caught.

- 1 We need to s_____ off for the airport at 6.00 if the flight is at 9.00.
- 2 We're going to r_____ out of petrol soon. There's very little left.
- 3 Slow **d** _____! You're going way too fast!
- 4 My satnav wasn't working and I **e** _____ up in the wrong part of town.
- 5 If you want a lift home, I could **p** _____ you up outside the supermarket.

PRONUNCIATION

6 Match the words with the same sound.

bridge	limit	rush
coach	seat	lane

Example: fish limit

- 1 **train** _____
- 2 **shower** _____
- 3 **chess** _____
- 4 **jazz** _____
- 5 **tree** _____

7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: scoo|ter

- 1 un|der|ground
- 2 mo|tor|way
- 3 a|fraid
- 4 ca|rriage
- 5 pe|de|stri|an

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

A radical transport system

As one of the world's fastest growing economies, there has been a huge increase in China's urban population. With so many more people also able to afford cars, China's cities now have some of the biggest traffic congestion problems and produce more pollution than any other country in the world.

But one Chinese engineer, Youzhou Song, has designed an exciting solution: the *straddling bus* (a bus which goes across and above part of the road, like a moving bridge). This bus, which looks like a train, holds passengers on the top level while cars can continue to drive beneath. The bus, travelling at about 40 kilometres an hour, will not move as fast as a car, but it will never have the problems of traffic jams. It is as wide as two lanes of the road, but it won't slow down the traffic. It can carry 1,200 passengers, and replace up to 40 conventional buses, saving 860 tons of fuel and 2,640 tons of carbon emissions per year. As it also runs on a combination of electricity and solar power, it offers a much greener, cleaner, quieter and more economical form of transport. It is also three times faster and ten times cheaper to build than the same length of underground railway. Designed with a huge window in the top of the bus, it is also a lighter and more cheerful way to travel!

Youzhou Song has thought of everything. The bus will follow fixed routes and passengers will board the bus from stations above the ground. These stations will also recharge the bus with electricity. If you're worried about the bus crashing into other vehicles, don't be. A system of lights and alarms will stop this from happening. Youzhou Song has even designed escape doors which open at the side in an emergency, just like on an aeroplane.

If tests on the new technology go well, Song's company is talking about building over 180 kilometres of bus route. Los Angeles is also interested in this idea for solving traffic problems and, who knows? We may all be looking forward to a new era of elevated bus travel!

Example: The Chinese economy has grown _____.

A very fast ☒ B faster than any other country ☐ C very slowly ☐

- 1 In recent years, the traffic in China has got _____.
A faster ☐ B better ☐ C worse ☐
- 2 An engineer has designed _____ to resolve traffic congestion.
A a train ☐ B a bus ☐ C a bridge ☐
- 3 The new vehicle will travel more slowly than _____.
A a car ☐ B a normal bus ☐ C all other traffic ☐
- 4 _____ will be used to run the new system.
A Only electricity ☐ B 860 tons of fuel ☐ C Electricity and solar power ☐
- 5 The other forms of transport are not as _____ as the new system.
A noisy ☐ B quiet ☐ C expensive ☐
- 6 The bus will get electricity from _____.
A the stations ☐ B the ground ☐ C the route ☐
- 7 A safety system will stop accidents with _____.
A pedestrians ☐ B traffic lights ☐ C cars ☐
- 8 There are plans to build _____ kilometres of bus route.
A more than 180 ☐ B 40 ☐ C almost 180 ☐

2 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Example: Many more people live in cities in China than in the past. T

- 1 Traffic has got worse in China because more people have cars. _____
- 2 The new bus will carry 40 people. _____
- 3 Cars and the new bus will use different levels. _____
- 4 It is three times faster to build than the underground railway. _____
- 5 The new bus will not pollute the city as much as the old buses. _____
- 6 There will be an escape system similar to an aeroplane's. _____
- 7 China is the only country interested in this new bus system. _____

WRITING

A foreign exchange student is coming to stay. Write an email to welcome him / her and send some information about where you live. (140–180 words)

Begin the email with this introduction:

I'm really looking forward to seeing you. Let me tell you about my town.

- How big is it?
- What is interesting about it?
- What do you like best about it?
- What is the transport system like?

VARIANT 6

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

Hi Susan,

We're having a great time here in Florence. I think ¹ _____ Italian cities are all beautiful, but I can't believe what ² _____ lovely city Florence is!

We got here yesterday afternoon so we had time to find ³ _____ lovely hotel and relax after ⁴ _____ journey. ⁵ _____ hotel isn't far from ⁶ _____ city centre, but it's very quiet.

We got up early because ⁷ _____ sun was shining in through our window. We had ⁸ _____ very nice breakfast (fantastic coffee!) and looked around ⁹ _____ city.

Later, Claire's friend Marco is taking us to ¹⁰ _____ best pizzeria in Florence! He's ¹¹ _____ art student at a college here.

We'll get back home ¹² _____ next Sunday. See you soon!

Love,

Gillian

2 Write the comparative or superlative form.

Example: The people in Ireland are some of *the friendliest* (friendly) in the world.

- 1 This car is _____ (economical) than my last one.
- 2 That was probably _____ (bad) meal I've ever eaten!
- 3 The subway in Beijing is _____ (modern) one I've ever seen.
- 4 I think she looks much _____ (good) with longer hair!
- 5 Are trains in your country _____ (expensive) as they are here?
- 6 What's _____ (quick) way to get to the city centre?
- 7 Jill speaks _____ (slowly) than I do, so she's easier to understand.
- 8 My new bedroom is _____ (tiny) as my old one, unfortunately.

VOCABULARY

3 Complete the phrasal verbs in the sentences.

Example: Watch **out** for speed cameras on this road – you don't want to get caught.

- 1 You need to slow **d**_____! The speed limit here is 30.
- 2 I didn't have my satnav with me and I **e**_____ up in the wrong part of the city.
- 3 You should **s**_____ off for the station at 9.00 if your train is at 9.45.
- 4 If you need a lift back, I could **p**_____ you up here at about 8.00.
- 5 You'll **r**_____ out of petrol soon. There isn't much left.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

Example: Are you listening to me?

- 1 This café reminds me _____ the one we went to in Cambridge.
- 2 Paula is arriving _____ Barcelona on Friday night.
- 3 Try not to laugh _____ me when I speak Spanish – my accent is terrible!
- 4 She used to be married _____ my oldest brother.
- 5 It can take a long time to get to the station – it depends _____ the traffic.
- 6 I don't think I'm really afraid _____ anything.
- 7 My husband is fed up _____ his long journey to work.

5 Complete the compound nouns in the sentences.

Example: Watch out for the speed camera when you drive out of town.

- 1 It's dangerous when drivers go through a red traffic _____.
- 2 This taxi _____ always has a long queue when a train arrives from London.
- 3 We only like riding our bikes in towns with cycle _____.
- 4 I try to drive to work after the _____ hour because there's less traffic then.
- 5 In many city centres in Britain the speed _____ is now 20 mph.
- 6 Do you know where the nearest petrol _____ is?
- 7 Not all drivers wore seat _____ in the past.
- 8 The _____ transport in this city is good, but it's very expensive.

PRONUNCIATION

6 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: scoolter

- 1 ca|rrriage
- 2 a|fraid
- 3 pe|de|stri|an
- 4 mo|tor|way
- 5 un|der|ground

7 Match the words with the same sound.

lane coach bridge
seat limit rush

Example: fish limit

- 1 **jazz** _____
- 2 **train** _____
- 3 **tree** _____
- 4 **shower** _____
- 5 **chess** _____

READING

Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

A radical transport system

As one of the world's fastest growing economies, there has been a huge increase in China's urban population. With so many more people also able to afford cars, China's cities now have some of the biggest traffic congestion problems and produce more pollution than any other country in the world.

But one Chinese engineer, Youzhou Song, has designed an exciting solution: the *straddling bus* (a bus which goes across and above part of the road, like a moving bridge). This bus, which looks like a train, holds passengers on the top level while cars can continue to drive beneath. The bus, travelling at about 40 kilometres an hour, will not move as fast as a car, but it will never have the problems of traffic jams. It is as wide as two lanes of the road, but it won't slow down the traffic. It can carry 1,200 passengers, and replace up to 40 conventional buses, saving 860 tons of fuel and 2,640 tons of carbon emissions per year. As it also runs on a combination of electricity and solar power, it offers a much greener, cleaner, quieter and more economical form of transport. It is also three times faster and ten times cheaper to build than the same length of underground railway. Designed with a huge window in the top of the bus, it is also a lighter and more cheerful way to travel!

Youzhou Song has thought of everything. The bus will follow fixed routes and passengers will board the bus from stations above the ground. These stations will also recharge the bus with electricity. If you're worried about the bus crashing into other vehicles, don't be. A system of lights and alarms will stop this from happening. Youzhou Song has even designed escape doors which open at the side in an emergency, just like on an aeroplane.

If tests on the new technology go well, Song's company is talking about building over 180 kilometres of bus route. Los Angeles is also interested in this idea for solving traffic problems and, who knows? We may all be looking forward to a new era of elevated bus travel!

Example China's economy has grown ____.

A very slowly ☐ B very fast ☒ C faster than any other country ☐

- 1 The traffic has got ____ in China in recent years.
A worse ☐ B better ☐ C faster ☐
- 2 There are plans to build a new ____ to resolve the traffic problems.
A train ☐ B bridge ☐ C bus ☐
- 3 Cars and buses will be able to use the same road but ____.
A on different levels ☐ B at different times ☐ C at slower speeds ☐
- 4 Song's design will use ____.
A 860 tons of fuel ☐ B electricity and solar power ☐ C only electricity ☐
- 5 The other forms of public transport in China are not as ____ as the straddling bus.
A expensive ☐ B noisy ☐ C green ☐
- 6 It can be built ____ times faster than the underground railway.
A four ☐ B ten ☐ C three ☐
- 7 Escape doors will make the bus ____.
A safer ☐ B taller ☐ C more dangerous ☐
- 8 The company wants to build ____ kilometres of bus route.
A 40 ☐ B almost 180 ☐ C more than 180 ☐

2 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Example: Many more people live in cities in China than in the past. T

- 1 Two engineers have designed the new bus. _____
- 2 The new bus will carry 1,200 people. _____
- 3 It will be as wide as two roads. _____
- 4 It costs three times more to build an underground railway. _____
- 5 The new bus won't have as much light as conventional buses. _____
- 6 Lights and alarms will stop crashes. _____
- 7 Only Chinese cities are interested in this new bus system. _____

WRITING

A foreign exchange student is coming to stay. Write an email to welcome him / her and send some information about where you live. (140–180 words)

Begin the email with this introduction:

I'm really looking forward to seeing you. Let me tell you about my town.

- How big is it?
- What is interesting about it?
- What do you like best about it?
- What is the transport system like?

VARIANT 7

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *can*, *could*, or *be able to*.

Example: We were so hungry we couldn't wait for dinner, so we ordered pizza.

- 1 I _____ swim when I was five. My dad taught me.
- 2 We're very sorry but we _____ attend the wedding. We'll be on holiday.
- 3 Would you like _____ play a musical instrument?
- 4 He opened his present before his birthday because he _____ wait!
- 5 After living here for four months, I _____ understand a lot of Greek now.
- 6 _____ you lend me a pen, please? I've forgotten mine.
- 7 I've never _____ sing well, but my brother has a beautiful voice.
- 8 I _____ read this menu without my glasses. Can you read it to me, please?
- 9 We're free tonight, so we'll _____ come and help you if you like.
- 10 My sister _____ ride a horse since she was four!

2 Complete the sentences with *have to*, *don't have to*, *must*, *mustn't*, *should*, or *shouldn't*.

Example: We'll have to leave early tomorrow morning.

- 1 I always _____ stand up on the train because there are no seats.
- 2 You really _____ eat in class, but I'll let you do it this time.

- 3 Where do you think we _____ stay in London? In a hotel or a B&B?
- 4 There's a lot of rubbish in that lake. You _____ swim in it!
- 5 You _____ pay to get into that museum – it's free.
- 6 We _____ leave early in the morning if we want to get home before dark.
- 7 It's a great film. You really _____ go and see it.
- 8 Great! It's a holiday tomorrow – we _____ go to work.
- 9 You _____ drive on the right in Europe (except in the UK).
- 10 Do we _____ get up early tomorrow?

VOCABULARY

3 Choose from the pairs of adjectives to complete the sentences.

embarrassed / embarrassing bored / boring
 frightened / frightening tired / tiring
 depressed / depressing

Example: The match was really boring. There weren't any goals.

- 1 It was so _____ when my mobile rang during the play.
- 2 That's possibly the most _____ film I've ever seen. Nothing happened.
- 3 I was very _____ when the door suddenly opened on its own.
- 4 It rained every day on my holiday. I couldn't do anything and was so _____.
- 5 Why is travelling so _____ when most of the time you're just sitting down?
- 6 I find most horror films too _____ so I keep my eyes closed half the time.
- 7 I'm not surprised Ian's _____! He's just lost his job, and his dog's just died.
- 8 She was so _____ when she called him by the wrong name!
- 9 We're incredibly _____. We've spent all day sightseeing in London.
- 10 I find it _____ that most people don't really care about climate change.

4 Complete the word in the sentences.

Example: I didn't hang up. I dropped my mobile and it broke.

- 1 What **scr**_____ do you have for the display on your phone?
- 2 I like **i**_____ messaging. It's quick but you have time to think of a reply.
- 3 My phone was on **v**_____ mode during the meeting.
- 4 Hi, I phoned you but the line was busy. Send me a **m**_____ when you're free.
- 5 You must **sw**_____ off your mobile when you're in a cinema.
- 6 I have to go to a meeting now. Can you call me **b**_____ in an hour?
- 7 Kasia sent you a **t**_____ message this morning – didn't you get it?
- 8 I'm trying to call Marco, but his line's been **e**_____ for half an hour.
- 9 Sorry about the noise. My mobile's new and I need to choose a new **r**_____.
- 10 Sorry, I think I've **d**_____ the wrong number.

PRONUNCIATION

5 Cross out the silent consonant in the words.

Example: should

- 1 foreign

- 2 listen
- 3 doubt
- 4 island
- 5 whole

6 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: pu|pil

- 1 Ja|pa|nese
- 2 di|sa|ppoin|ted
- 3 em|ba|rra|ssing
- 4 fru|stra|ting
- 5 dis|ho|nest

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

The end of the phone call?

Is the phone call becoming a thing of the past? New research suggests we are now more likely to text or email friends or family than dial their number.

The amount of time we spend talking on our mobile phones has gone down by 5% and by twice that for landline calls, whereas the number of text messages we send has doubled in the last few years.

The reasons for this may, in part, be because so many more people have smartphones, which means we can communicate using social networking, instant messaging, and email instead. In fact, we prefer to use our phones to play games, watch films, and look up information rather than make a phone call and speak to someone!

Whatever the reason, there is no question that we have changed the ways we use the telephone. These days we often feel we shouldn't call someone without making an arrangement to call first. Many people are frustrated if they are disturbed by an unexpected phone call. We want to be able to choose when we reply and we don't want to have to chat when we are busy with something else. Written communication allows us to respond quickly and economically. It also means we can think about what we want to say before we get in touch. Phones can also be noisy in open-plan offices, and many people won't call back if you leave a message on their voicemail. They will email instead.

On the other hand, some psychologists say text and email are less rich and 'colder' because you lose the tone and expression of conversation. Others would disagree and say you don't have to hear someone's voice to have an interesting and intimate conversation.

It isn't surprising that research has found that for the over-65s, phoning friends and family on a landline is still the most popular way of getting in touch. Many of us hearing the phone ring know it is probably our mother! You probably won't be

amazed either to learn that the great majority (83%) of adults of all ages said they still prefer to communicate face to face.

Example: Many people text or email ____ they talk on the phone.

A as often as ☐ B less than ☐ C more than ☒

- 1 We are making ____ landline calls these days.
A 5% fewer ☐ B 10% fewer ☐ C 10% more ☐
- 2 We phone less because we have ____.
A no time ☐ B other ways to communicate ☐ C fewer friends ☐
- 3 The writer says we use our smartphones for ____.
A finding things out ☐ B listening to music ☐ C speaking to friends ☐
- 4 When we're ____ we don't like talking on the phone.
A out ☐ B at home ☐ C busy ☐
- 5 We like to ____ before we reply to something.
A plan our ideas ☐ B talk to friends ☐ C take a long time ☐
- 6 Some people who receive a phone call prefer to reply by ____.
A text ☐ B phone ☐ C email ☐
- 7 Psychologists say that a spoken conversation is ____ than a written one.
A colder ☐ B warmer ☐ C less interesting ☐
- 8 Older people prefer the ____.
A mobile phone ☐ B landline phone ☐ C written letter ☐
- 9 Most people like making contact ____.
A in person ☐ B by phone ☐ C by Skype ☐

2 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Example: We make 5% fewer mobile calls these days. T

- 1 We are sending twice as many texts. ____
- 2 People are happy to call someone without arranging it first. ____
- 3 We like using our phones to watch movies more than to talk. ____
- 4 We prefer to be surprised by phone calls. ____
- 5 Written communication takes more time. ____
- 6 Everyone agrees that speaking is better than writing. ____

WRITING

Write an email to a friend explaining the social rules in your country (140–180 words). Answer the questions.

- Who and how much do you have to tip?
- When must you say 'thank you' / 'sorry' / 'please', etc.
- What should I take for the host if I am invited for dinner?
- What else should I know about what to do / not to do in your country?

VARIANT 8

1 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: He was watching (watch) a film on TV when I arrived.

- 1 Jim and I _____ (study) at Bath University when we _____ (meet).
- 2 You're lucky I'm still at home. I _____ (get) ready to go out when you phoned.
- 3 Usain Bolt _____ (win) the 100m in record time.
- 4 I _____ (already / finish) cooking when Gill offered to help.
- 5 As soon as I arrived, we _____ (order) our food.
- 6 Chelsea _____ (win) 2–0 at half time, but they lost the match 3–2.
- 7 They were tired when they arrived. They _____ (not sleep) for 24 hours.
- 8 He _____ (just / score) before the referee blew the final whistle.
- 9 I _____ (think) about her at 9.00 and then she _____ (ring) me!
- 10 Last week my boss _____ (say) he would give me a pay rise.

2 Complete the sentences with *used to* / *didn't use to* / *Did ... use to*, or the present simple + *usually*.

Example: I used to behave (behave) badly at school, but now I study hard.

- 1 You never _____ (watch) sport. Why do you do it now?
- 2 I _____ (be) an architect, but then I trained to be a graphic designer.
- 3 She _____ (go) shopping on Wednesdays because it's market day.
- 4 _____ (you / work) in the Oxford Street office before you came here?
- 5 When we were young, we often _____ (play) football in the park.
- 6 I _____ (not / like) Jane much, but now we get on really well.
- 7 Tommaso _____ (eat) here on Fridays, so we might see him.
- 8 She _____ (not / be) so quiet. She must be tired today.

VOCABULARY

3 Write the people and places.

Example: The most important member of the team. captain

- 1 The place where a big football match is played. _____
- 2 The person who makes the players follow the rules. _____
- 3 The place where you ski on a mountain. _____
- 4 The people who support a team or player. _____
- 5 The person who helps the players train. _____
- 6 The thing on which racing cars go round. _____

4 Complete the sentences with a verb.

Example: My team won easily this morning, 5–0.

- 1 We managed to get a goal in the last minute, so we _____ 2–2.
- 2 Djokovic _____ Murray and won the final.
- 3 They _____ injured playing rugby at school.
- 4 I play tennis, and I also _____ Thai-chi.
- 5 In basketball you _____ by getting the ball through the hoop.
- 6 We _____ very hard the week before a big match.

5 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: We became / got married in 1998.

- 1 I can't believe Jake and Suzy have broken *over* / *up*. They seemed so happy.
- 2 You must meet Paolo. He's a really *close* / *personal* friend of mine.
- 3 They *met* / *knew* their new teacher for the first time this morning.
- 4 We were trying to *keep in touch* / *get in touch* with Juan all morning.
- 5 Mary and Roberto *are* / *have* a lot in common, so they get on really well.
- 6 You'll like Tim when you *get to know* / *fall out with* him.
- 7 My best *friend* / *flatmate* is coming round for a meal tonight.
- 8 I *lost* / *kept in touch* with Rafa ages ago, but then found him on *Facebook*.

PRONUNCIATION

6 Match the words with the same sound.

caught cheat slope
hurt won lose

Example: boot lose

- 1 phone _____
- 2 up _____
- 3 tree _____
- 4 horse _____
- 5 bird _____

7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: sta|di|um

- 1 in|di|vi|du|al
- 2 re|fe|ree
- 3 co|lleague
- 4 spec|ta|tor
- 5 fi|an|cé

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

We met thanks to sport

Marjorie

Many years ago I used to play tennis with a man called Roger. He usually beat me but I remember how kind he was. We lost touch when I got married and I thought I'd never see him again. That was 30 years ago. When I retired last year, I needed a new activity, especially as I had also recently got divorced, so I took up golf. One day I was going around the course alone, when I saw a man,

also playing on his own. When he turned round, I realized it was my old friend! We couldn't believe it! After that we started playing regularly. Yesterday, Roger proposed in the middle of the golf course – he'd put a ring inside a golf ball! I couldn't believe it when I saw the ring, but I said 'yes'!

Paul

I was looking for a flatmate a few months ago because I had just split up with my partner and she had moved out. To forget her, I started working out at the gym after work. I slowly got to know Steve who was often there at the same time, although we didn't become friends until we were both warming up one day, and he said he was looking for somewhere to live as his girlfriend had just dumped him. I told him that I had a room in my flat and that I was looking for a flatmate. He moved in two days later. We've become good mates and we both agree that we're much easier to live with than our ex-girlfriends!

Liz

I had recently moved to Oxford from Bristol when I decided to run the London Marathon. I didn't want to train alone so I advertised for a running partner at my local gym, and Harriet got in touch. We met for coffee and got on really well. It was amazing how many things we had in common, for example she had recently moved to Oxford, too. While we were getting fit we also became close friends.

Unfortunately I got injured three weeks before the race and couldn't take part. I was sad about the race, but am delighted about my new friendship. And we're already thinking about next year ...

Example: Marjorie played tennis with Roger when she was younger.

A True ☒ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

- 1 Marjorie didn't see Roger for 30 years after she got married.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 2 Marjorie and Roger were playing golf with friends when they met again.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 3 Marjorie and Roger are engaged now.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 4 Paul moved out of his flat after he broke up with his girlfriend.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 5 Steve and Paul have become good friends.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 6 Liz decided to run the London Marathon before she moved to Oxford.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 7 She found someone to train with by putting an advertisement in the gym.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 8 Harriet was the first person who made contact with Liz.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 9 Harriet and Liz found they share a lot of interests.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 10 Liz hurt her leg so she couldn't run in the marathon.

A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

2 Write *M* for Marjorie, *P* for Paul or *L* for Liz.

Example: I broke up with my partner. P

- 1 I used to lose my tennis matches. _____
- 2 I share a flat with Steve. _____
- 3 I didn't like running on my own. _____
- 4 I was proposed to in a very unusual way. _____
- 5 I got to know my friend very well while we were training together. _____

WRITING

Write about a childhood friendship (140–180 words). Answer the questions.

- When did you meet? How?
- How did you get on? What was special about the friendship?
- Did you ever fall out?
- How often did you usually talk / meet?
- What did you use to do together?
- Are you still friends?

BAPIAHT 9

1 Complete the sentences with *used to* / *didn't use to* / *Did ... use to*, or the present simple + *usually*.

Example: I used to behave (behave) badly at school, but now I study hard.

- 1 I _____ (not / like) Maria much, but now I get on really well with her.
- 2 _____ (you / work) in the main office in Tokyo before you came here?
- 3 Wanda _____ (eat) here at lunchtimes, so we might see her today.
- 4 Tom _____ (not / be) so quiet. Is he tired today?
- 5 You never _____ (watch) sport. Why do you watch it so much now?
- 6 Debbie _____ (be) an architect, but now she's training to be a yoga teacher.
- 7 When we were children, we often _____ (play) in the park near our house.
- 8 Lucia _____ (go) shopping on Sundays because it's quieter.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: He was watching (watch) a film on TV when I arrived.

- 1 Mo Farah _____ (win) both the 5,000m and 10,000m in London.
- 2 I _____ (think) about Hannah at 7.00 and then she _____ (ring) me!
- 3 He _____ (just / score) before the referee blew the final whistle.
- 4 As soon as Bob arrived, we _____ (order) our food.
- 5 They were tired when they arrived. They _____ (not sleep) for 20 hours.
- 6 We _____ (already / finish) washing up when Will offered to help.
- 7 Liverpool _____ (win) 3–0 at half-time, but they lost the match 4–3.
- 8 You're lucky I'm still at home. I _____ (get) ready to go out when you phoned.

- 9 My boss _____ (say) yesterday that he would arrange a trip to Madrid for me.
 10 Olga and I _____ (study) at Bristol University when we _____ (meet).

VOCABULARY

3 Complete the sentences with a verb.

Example: My team won easily this morning, 5–0.

- 1 I play basketball, and I also _____ yoga.
- 2 We _____ really hard the week before an important match.
- 3 In football you _____ by getting the ball across the goal line.
- 4 They got a goal in the last minute, so they _____ 3–3.
- 5 Murray _____ Federer in the final and won the gold medal.
- 6 They _____ injured playing rugby at university.

4 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: We *became* / got married in 1998.

- 1 My best *flatmate* / *friend* is coming round for dinner tonight.
- 2 You'll like Carla when you *get to know* / *fall out with* her.
- 3 We're surprised Tom and Anna have broken *over* / *up*. They seemed so happy.
- 4 You should meet Mike. He's a very *personal* / *close* friend of Jane's.
- 5 I *lost* / *kept in touch* with Petra for a while but then I found her on *Facebook*.
- 6 They *knew* / *met* their new coach for the first time this afternoon.
- 7 Antonio and Lucia *are* / *have* a lot in common, so they find it easy to talk.
- 8 He's been trying to *keep in touch* / *get in touch* with Klaus all day.

5 Write the people and places.

Example: The most important member of the team. captain

- 1 The place where you ski on a mountain. _____
- 2 The person who makes the players follow the rules. _____
- 3 The thing on which racing cars go round. _____
- 4 The place where a big football match is played. _____
- 5 The people who support a team or player. _____
- 6 The person who helps the players train. _____

PRONUNCIATION

6 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: sta|di|um

- 1 re|fe|ree
- 2 spec|ta|tor
- 3 in|di|vi|du|al
- 4 fi|an|cé
- 5 col|league

7 Match the words with the same sound.

slope hurt lose
caught won cheat

Example: boot lose

- 1 up _____
- 2 tree _____
- 3 bird _____
- 4 phone _____
- 5 horse _____

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

We met thanks to sport

Marjorie

Many years ago I used to play tennis with a man called Roger. He usually beat me but I remember how kind he was. We lost touch when I got married and I thought I'd never see him again. That was 30 years ago. When I retired last year, I needed a new activity, especially as I had also recently got divorced, so I took up golf. One day I was going around the course alone, when I saw a man, also playing on his own. When he turned round, I realized it was my old friend! We couldn't believe it! After that we started playing regularly. Yesterday, Roger proposed in the middle of the golf course – he'd put a ring inside a golf ball! I couldn't believe it when I saw the ring, but I said 'yes'!

Paul

I was looking for a flatmate a few months ago because I had just split up with my partner and she had moved out. To forget her, I started working out at the gym after work. I slowly got to know Steve who was often there at the same time, although we didn't become friends until we were both warming up one day, and he said he was looking for somewhere to live as his girlfriend had just dumped him. I told him that I had a room in my flat and that I was looking for a flatmate. He moved in two days later. We've become good mates and we both agree that we're much easier to live with than our ex-girlfriends!

Liz

I had recently moved to Oxford from Bristol when I decided to run the London Marathon. I didn't want to train alone so I advertised for a running partner at my local gym, and Harriet got in touch. We met for coffee and got on really well. It was amazing how many things we had in common, for example she had recently moved to Oxford, too. While we were getting fit we also became close friends.

Unfortunately I got injured three weeks before the race and couldn't take part. I was sad about the race, but am delighted about my new friendship. And we're already thinking about next year ...

Example: Marjorie played golf with Roger when she was younger.

A True ☒ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

- 1 Marjorie stayed in touch with Roger after she got married.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 2 Marjorie was playing golf when she met Roger again.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 3 Marjorie and Roger have got engaged.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 4 Steve needed somewhere to live after his girlfriend broke up with him.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

- 5 Paul doesn't really get on with Steve.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 6 Liz decided to run the London Marathon after she'd moved from Bristol.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 7 Liz wanted someone to train with.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 8 Harriet wasn't the first person who made contact with Liz.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 9 Harriet and Liz didn't like each other when they first met.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 10 Harriet still ran the race after Liz hurt her leg.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

2 Write *M* for Marjorie, *P* for Paul or *L* for Liz.

Example: I broke up with my partner. P

- 1 The person I met had also recently moved to the city. _____
- 2 I started a new sport after I got divorced. _____
- 3 I usually go to the gym in the evenings. _____
- 4 I got injured while I was running. _____
- 5 I share a flat with one person. _____

WRITING

Write about a childhood friendship (140–180 words). Answer the questions.

- When did you meet? How?
- How did you get on? What was special about the friendship?
- Did you ever fall out?
- How often did you usually talk / meet?
- What did you use to do together?
- Are you still friends?

VARIANT 10

1 Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verb in brackets.

Example: Look at the date – this food has to be eaten (eat) today.

- 1 Most films _____ (release) on DVD a few months after the cinema release.
- 2 When I looked for his comment on the blog, it _____ (already / delete).
- 3 Nobody likes _____ (judge) on their appearance only.
- 4 Please wait in the hotel reception while your room _____ (clean).
- 5 She _____ (tell) tomorrow whether her job is in danger or not.
- 6 Too much money _____ (spend) last year on personal expenses.
- 7 I'm really enjoying this film. It _____ (base) on a true story, isn't it?
- 8 You'll have to go another route – the motorway _____ (close) since this morning.
- 9 America _____ (still / see) as the land of opportunity today.
- 10 *Frankenweenie* _____ (direct) by Tim Burton.
- 11 I'm hoping _____ (meet) by my parents at the airport.
- 12 Congratulations! You _____ (choose) to take part in our £1,000 prize draw!

2 Complete the dialogues with *must*, *can't*, or *might*.

Example: They must be out. Nobody is answering the phone.

- 1 A 'I think he _____ be French with a name like Luc.'
- B 'Yes, he sounds French too.'
- 2 A 'You're getting engaged to Elena? You _____ be serious!'
- B 'No, really, I am!'
- 3 A 'I thought you _____ like to borrow my *Avengers Assemble* DVD.'
- B 'Oh great, thanks. I didn't get to see it at the cinema.'
- 4 A 'I think Jill and Alan are away in Italy this week.'
- B 'They _____ be. I've just seen Jill in town.'
- 5 A 'Is Steven in his office?'
- B 'I don't know. He _____ be in a meeting. I'll just go and check.'
- 6 A 'I finally passed my driving test!'
- B 'Congratulations! You _____ be very pleased.'
- 7 A 'I've just run 20 km. I'm training for a marathon.'
- B 'Really? You _____ be exhausted.'
- 8 A 'Look, Diana's left her bag here.'
- B 'It _____ be Diana's – her bag is brown.'

VOCABULARY

3 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: The film is set in Brazil.

- 1 A lot of the latest James Bond film was shot on _____ in London.
- 2 Most films have amazing special _____ now. They aren't so special anymore!
- 3 I really enjoyed the first film. I can't wait for the _____.
- 4 The dialogue was spoken in English and then _____ in Spanish and French.
- 5 I don't like _____ films because I get scared very easily.
- 6 The _____ from all the *High School Musical* films became best-selling albums.

- 7 It's a Swedish film, so you'll have to read the _____.
- 8 Hundreds of _____ were employed for the battle scenes in the *Lord of the Rings* films.
- 9 The _____ was very complicated and I got confused halfway through the film.
- 10 I like science-_____ films with robots in them.

4 Complete the sentences with nouns and verbs related to the body.

Example: She has a very long **neck**.

- 1 I've got very long **f**_____, which makes playing the piano easier.
- 2 If you hold your nose, you can't **t**_____ much of the food you eat.
- 3 It was so noisy I had to put my hands over my **e**_____.
- 4 I'm scared of dogs because my neighbour's dog **b**_____ me when I was young.
- 5 Can you hear me? If you can, just **n**_____ your head.
- 6 I've actually got brown **h**_____ but I dye it black.
- 7 Jackie! Stop **st**_____ at that man at the next table! It's very rude!
- 8 My **st**_____ feels really uncomfortable. I think I've eaten too much.
- 9 We **cl**_____ for so long at the end of the concert that my hands hurt.
- 10 I can't sing, but I like to **wh**_____ tunes while I'm painting.

PRONUNCIATION

5 Match the words with the same sound.

head	hand	nose
lips	bite	stare

Example: cat hand

- 1 chair _____
- 2 egg _____
- 3 fish _____
- 4 bike _____
- 5 phone _____

6 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: se|quel

- 1 hi|sto|ri|cal
- 2 re|view
- 3 au|di|ence
- 4 di|rec|ted
- 5 sub|ti|tles

READING

Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Face recognition

We now upload over four billion photos a month onto *Facebook*, and anyone who uses the site is familiar with the idea of face recognition software, which can tell you who is (or might be) in your photo.

Face recognition is being used in many different areas, especially to help the police identify criminals. Computers are not able to read faces like humans can, but they can be trained to compare a face with a photo that is stored in a database. They do this by noting certain features, or, for example, measuring the distance between the eyes. A 'smart' surveillance system – cameras which record our movements in public spaces – has now been developed by a Japanese company which can look through 36 million faces in one second to find a matching one. Many people say they feel safer if there are cameras to protect them in public places, but others are not comfortable with the fact that so many images of us are stored in a database.

The technology is not yet perfect (people who have had plastic surgery can especially confuse the system!), but it is now often preferred to other forms of conventional identification. This is partly because it can be used without us knowing. Face recognition is being improved all the time. Other new technology has been designed which can predict how a face might look as it gets older or which can fill in missing parts of an image. It can even identify someone from video taken in very low light.

In the future, face recognition might also inspire many more good business ideas. There is already an app for smartphones to tell how many people are at a club, and the ratio of men to women. Sony has also designed a camera that waits for you to smile before it takes a picture.

Finally, facial recognition doesn't just recognize humans now – tests have been carried out which show that individual chimpanzees can be recognized, a development that could be used to protect wildlife in the future.

Example: *Facebook* uses face recognition _____.

A to identify people in our photos ☒ B to tell us who our friends are ☐

C to tell us who our family are ☐

1 _____ photos are uploaded onto Facebook every month.

A 36 million ☐ B More than four billion ☐ C Fewer than four billion ☐

2 Computers are able to _____.

A record the differences between two images ☐ B recognize faces like people can ☐

C measure the distance between two people ☐

3 It takes _____ one second to search 36 million images.

A the police ☐ B a computer ☐ C a surveillance system ☐

4 Many people like surveillance systems in public places because _____.

A they can recognize criminals ☐ B they feel safer ☐ C they like being filmed ☐

5 Face recognition technology _____.

- A occasionally makes mistakes ☐ B is likely to make mistakes ☐
 C is 100 per cent accurate ☐
- 6 Other technology has been designed to show _____.
 A how we can improve ourselves ☐ B how we can predict the future ☐
 C how we might look when we're older ☐
- 7 A smartphone app can tell _____ in a club.
 A how much people spend ☐ B the number of men and women ☐
 C us how to save time ☐
- 8 A new camera doesn't take a photo until people _____.
 A smile ☐ B stand still ☐ C look natural ☐
- 9 Facial recognition _____ animals in the future.
 A can definitely help ☐ B may be able to help ☐ C is unlikely to help animals ☐

2 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Example: Face recognition is something new for *Facebook* users. F

- 1 The police don't use face recognition to identify criminals. ____
- 2 Some people are worried that photos are kept in a database. ____
- 3 People know when they are being identified by face recognition technology. ____
- 4 Identification isn't possible if there isn't much light. ____
- 5 Face recognition won't be used so much for business in the future. ____
- 6 Face recognition technology can now be used on all animals. ____

WRITING

Write a review of a film you have enjoyed / not enjoyed.

**Include any factual information you know about it
and say why you liked / disliked it. (140–180 words)**

The name of the film, the director, the stars, and any prizes it won

Where and when it is set. Where it was filmed.

The plot.

Why you recommend the film.

Useful language: describing a film

It was directed / written by...

It is set in...

It is based on the book...

It's about...

It stars ...

In the end ...

My favourite scene is ...

I strongly recommend (the film) because ...

VARIANT 11

1 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: You won't pass the exam unless / if you study harder.

- 1 *After* / *Until* we move into the house, we're going to completely redecorate it.
- 2 Shall I take my shoes off *unless* / *before* I come in?
- 3 Hello, this is an important message for John. Please call me *as soon as* / *if* you get home.
- 4 Don't eat anything now! Wait *until* / *when* dinner's ready.
- 5 We won't get to the station on time *unless* / *if* we don't leave work early.
- 6 She won't be able to go *if* / *unless* Bob takes her in his car, because she can't drive.
- 7 Antonio will call us *as soon as* / *until* his plane lands.
- 8 You'll keep getting bad marks *unless* / *if* you check your work more carefully.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: If we have (have) enough time, we'll visit Tricia on the way home.

- 1 You'd be a fantastic guitar player if you _____ (practise) more.
- 2 If she does enough revision, she _____ (pass) the exam easily.
- 3 Young people will live at home as long as possible if you _____ (let) them.
- 4 If I _____ (have) the opportunity to enter a talent contest, I'd take it.
- 5 Anyone would be annoyed if they _____ (receive) a parking fine.
- 6 She won't tell you unless you _____ (promise) to keep it a secret.
- 7 I _____ (buy) that laptop if it wasn't so expensive.
- 8 They won't sell their house if they _____ (not repaint) it first.
- 9 The waiter will take your order as soon as you _____ (be) ready.
- 10 I wouldn't go to that restaurant if you _____ (pay) me to!
- 11 He'll let you know his decision after he _____ (speak) to Sam.
- 12 If you painted the living room white, it _____ (look) bigger.

VOCABULARY

3 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: Pupils in Britain can leave school when they're 16.

- 1 We have to behave at my school because the teachers are very **st**_____.
- 2 Schoolchildren don't have to wear a school **u**_____ in my country.
- 3 Zak's behaviour was so bad that he got **e**_____ from his first school.
- 4 I'm never going to **t**_____ an exam again. I hate them!
- 5 Vicky **f**_____ one of her exams, but she can take it again next month.
- 6 I need to **r**_____ tonight for my history exam tomorrow.
- 7 It's easy to **ch**_____ in an exam, but I think it's wrong.
- 8 Michael doesn't live at home now because he goes to **b**_____ school.
- 9 Congratulations! I hear you **p**_____ your final exams!
- 10 Gina starts work again next week, so her three-year-old son will go to **n**_____ school.

4 Underline the odd one out.

Example: armchair sink wall chest of drawers

- 1 ceiling fireplace chimney fire
- 2 modern suburb spacious light
- 3 basement ground floor top floor balcony
- 4 cottage house flat garage
- 5 path floor gate patio

5 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

Example: It's nice in winter when we can sit by the open fire.

- 1 They live in the US, _____ the west coast.
- 2 I wouldn't like to live _____ the country in winter. I prefer the city.
- 3 We live _____ the outskirts of Paris.
- 4 He gets plenty of exercise because he lives _____ the top floor!
- 5 My brother lives in a suburb _____ London.

PRONUNCIATION

6 Match the words with the same sound.

~~nursery~~ subject rude
put pupil education

Example: bird nursery

- 1 bull _____
- 2 up _____
- 3 shower _____
- 4 boot _____
- 5 /ju:/ _____

7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: boarding

- 1 pri|ma|ry
- 2 re|li|gious
- 3 nur|se|ry
- 4 e|le|men|tary
- 5 col|lege

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Dreaming of Africa

Luke

I'm studying philosophy, art and history for my A levels at a state secondary school, and I have to make a decision soon about which university I want to apply to. If I were better at science, I would study zoology as I have always had an interest in animals. I might study anthropology (the study of different people around the world) as at least that will give me the chance to travel abroad. As soon as I finish my exams I'm really keen to go to Uganda. If I could find an animal conservation charity that would let me work for them, I would like to stay there for a few months. My dream is to work with gorillas one day.

Naomi

Although I spent three months revising for these exams, I'm still worried about the results, which are coming out soon. Unless I get A grades for all my subjects (maths, chemistry and biology), I won't get into university to study medicine.

I've had to be really disciplined about everything and I'm not going to celebrate until I know I've been successful. I'm also working at an old people's home as a volunteer because if I can get lots of practical experience, that will also improve my chances. When I graduate, I'm determined to work for the medical charity, Doctors Without Borders, and work in Africa.

Jake

It's my last term at school and I'm taking my A level exams in a month. If I don't pass them, I don't really mind because I'm not very motivated to go on to get a degree. Seven years of secondary education is enough in my opinion!

If my mum wasn't so strict about revision, I would be practising the guitar, which I love. When I finish my exams, I'm going to take up the drums. I'm doing geography, French and music and they're all subjects that will be useful in the real world. My dream is to travel around French West Africa and to play and sing with Youssou N'Dour!

Example: Luke studies at _____.

A a private school ☐ B a state secondary school ☒ C a primary school ☐

1 Luke _____ university.

A isn't going to go to ☐ B would ideally study zoology at ☐

C can't think what to study at ☐

2 He thinks that studying anthropology would enable him to _____.

A go to Africa ☐ B work with people ☐ C travel to other countries ☐

3 He would love to _____.

A help people in Uganda ☐ B work with gorillas ☐ C become a scientist ☐

4 Naomi is studying _____.

A mostly science subjects ☐ B science and art subjects ☐ C art subjects ☐

- 5 She needs high grades in _____ to get into university.
A three subjects ☐ B two science subjects ☐ C any two subjects ☐
- 6 She _____ for working with old people.
A gets some money ☐ B receives quite a good salary ☐ C isn't paid ☐
- 7 Jake _____ about his A level results.
A is worried ☐ B isn't worried ☐ C doesn't talk ☐
- 8 He is going to learn to _____ after his exams.
A play the guitar ☐ B speak French ☐ C play the drums ☐
- 9 He would love to _____ in the future.
A travel to America ☐ B travel to part of Africa ☐ C go all over Africa ☐

2 Write *L* for Luke, *N* for Naomi or *J* for Jake.

Example: I don't mind if I fail my exams. J

- 1 I'm not very interested in the idea of university. _____
- 2 I want to work with animals. _____
- 3 I'd like to work as a doctor in Africa. _____
- 4 I haven't been out having fun since my exams. _____
- 5 I'm thinking about studying anthropology. _____
- 6 I want to work for a medical charity. _____

WRITING

Write a description of the school you go / went to (140–180 words).

Include the following information:

- a brief introduction: the kind of school, size, location, your age when you went there, number of pupils in each class
- homework, uniform, discipline, teachers
- subjects – favourite / least favourite
- your general opinion of the school – good / bad? Why?

VARIANT 12

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: If we have (have) enough time, we'll visit Tricia on the way home.

- 1 Most people would complain if they _____ (receive) service as bad as this.
- 2 You won't sell your house if you _____ (not repaint) it first.
- 3 I'd be a fantastic drummer if I _____ (practise) more often.
- 4 The waiter will take your order as soon as you _____ (be) ready.
- 5 I _____ (buy) that guitar if it didn't cost so much.
- 6 If you do enough revision, you _____ (pass) this exam without a problem.
- 7 I think this room _____ (look) smaller if you painted it dark blue.
- 8 She'll give you her final decision after she _____ (speak) to Marc.
- 9 Teenagers will stay in bed all morning if you _____ (let) them.

- 10 I wouldn't eat that if you _____ (pay) me a million pounds!
- 11 If you _____ (have) the opportunity to go on a talent contest, would you take it?
- 12 We won't tell you unless you _____ (promise) not to tell anyone else.

2 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: You won't pass the exam unless / *if* you study harder.

- 1 Anna will call us *as soon as* / *until* her train arrives.
- 2 Please take your shoes off *unless* / *before* you come in.
- 3 Clara can't drive, so she won't be able to go *if* / *unless* Andrew takes her.
- 4 Don't eat anything now! Wait *when* / *until* lunch is ready.
- 5 Your marks won't get better *unless* / *if* you check your work more carefully.
- 6 *After* / *Until* we move into the cottage, we're going to do a lot of work on the garden.
- 7 You won't get to the airport on time *if* / *unless* you leave now.
- 8 Hello, this is an important message for Jane. Call me *as soon as* / *if* you get in.

VOCABULARY

3 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

Example: It's nice in winter when we can sit by the open fire.

- 1 My aunt lives in a suburb _____ Paris.
- 2 We live in the US, _____ the east coast.
- 3 She gets plenty of exercise because she lives _____ the top floor!
- 4 I wouldn't like to live _____ the country in winter. I prefer the city.
- 5 They live _____ the outskirts of Madrid.

4 Underline the odd one out.

Example: armchair sink wall chest of drawers

- 1 cottage house flat garage
- 2 patio floor gate path
- 3 spacious modern suburb light
- 4 chimney fireplace fire ceiling
- 5 ground floor balcony basement top floor

5 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: Pupils in Britain can leave school when they're 16.

- 1 Steven isn't living at home at the moment – he goes to **b**_____ school.
- 2 Well done! I hear you **p**_____ the exam to get into medical school!
- 3 Our teachers are very **st**_____ so we have to behave well at school.
- 4 You need to **r**_____ tonight for tomorrow's exam.
- 5 Did all the pupils have to wear school **u**_____ at your school?
- 6 I **f**_____ one of my practical exams, but I can take it again in the summer.
- 7 Gerry behaved so badly at school that he got **e**_____.
- 8 I never want to **t**_____ an exam again! I really hate them!
- 9 Kate goes back to work next week, so her three-year-old daughter will go to **n**_____.
- 10 You should never **ch**_____ in an exam. It's a stupid thing to do.

PRONUNCIATION

6 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: boarding

- 1 re|li|gious
- 2 co|l|lege
- 3 pri|ma|ry
- 4 nur|se|ry
- 5 e|le|men|tary

8 Match the words with the same sound.

education put ~~nur~~sery
rude subject pupil

Example: bird nursery

- 1 /ju:/ _____
- 2 boot _____
- 3 up _____
- 4 bull _____
- 5 shower _____

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Dreaming of Africa

Luke

I'm studying philosophy, art and history for my A levels at a state secondary school, and I have to make a decision soon about which university I want to apply to. If I were better at science, I would study zoology as I have always had an interest in animals. I might study anthropology (the study of different people around the world) as at least that will give me the chance to travel abroad. As soon as I finish my exams I'm really keen to go to Uganda. If I could find an animal conservation charity that would let me work for them, I would like to stay there for a few months. My dream is to work with gorillas one day.

Naomi

Although I spent three months revising for these exams, I'm still worried about the results, which are coming out soon. Unless I get A grades for all my subjects (maths, chemistry and biology), I won't get into university to study medicine.

I've had to be really disciplined about everything and I'm not going to celebrate until I know I've been successful. I'm also working at an old people's home as a volunteer because if I can get lots of practical experience, that will also improve

my chances. When I graduate, I'm determined to work for the medical charity, Doctors Without Borders, and work in Africa.

Jake

It's my last term at school and I'm taking my A level exams in a month. If I don't pass them, I don't really mind because I'm not very motivated to go on to get a degree. Seven years of secondary education is enough in my opinion!

If my mum wasn't so strict about revision, I would be practising the guitar, which I love. When I finish my exams, I'm going to take up the drums. I'm doing geography, French and music and they're all subjects that will be useful in the real world. My dream is to travel around French West Africa and to play and sing with Youssou N'Dour!

Example: Luke is a student at _____.

A a state secondary school ☒ B a private school ☐ C a primary school ☐

- 1 Luke isn't very good at _____.
A science subjects ☐ B art subjects ☐ C any school subject ☐
- 2 He would also consider studying a course about _____ at university.
A animal conservation ☐ B gorillas ☐ C people around the world ☐
- 3 He says he would like to go to Africa as soon as _____.
A he gets his exam results ☐ B he finishes university ☐ C his exams are over ☐
- 4 Naomi's ambition is probably to _____.
A work with old people ☐ B become a doctor ☐ C teach maths ☐
- 5 She _____ for her exams.
A didn't work hard enough ☐ B worked extremely hard ☐ C worked too hard ☐
- 6 She _____ her work with old people.
A isn't being paid for ☐ B doesn't like ☐ C is enjoying ☐
- 7 Jake _____ at the moment.
A is very motivated ☐ B isn't practising the guitar ☐ C is studying a lot ☐
- 8 He wants to learn how to _____.
A play the drums ☐ B speak French ☐ C sing better ☐
- 9 One day he wants to _____.
A teach music ☐ B travel around western France ☐ C travel to part of Africa ☐

2 Write *L* for Luke, *N* for Naomi or *J* for Jake.

Example: I don't mind if I fail my exams. J

- 1 I'm not letting myself have fun yet. _____
- 2 I'd love to work with animals. _____
- 3 I'm studying a language. _____
- 4 I can't practise the guitar at the moment. _____
- 5 I haven't decided which university to apply to yet. _____
- 6 I'd prefer to travel than go to university. _____

WRITING

Write a description of the school you go / went to (140–180 words). Include the following information:

- a brief introduction: the kind of school, size, location, your age when you went there, number of pupils in each class
- homework, uniform, discipline, teachers
- subjects – favourite / least favourite
- your general opinion of the school – good / bad? Why?

VARIANT 13

1 Complete the sentences using reported speech.

Example: ‘Do you want to go or not?’

He asked me if / whether I wanted to go.

- 1 ‘We’re having a sale next week.’
They told us they _____ a sale the following week.
- 2 ‘Don’t waste your money in that shop!’
The man told us _____ waste our money in that shop.
- 3 ‘I’ve bought some new jeans.’
She told me that she _____ some new jeans.
- 4 ‘We may not have it in stock.’
The shop assistant said they _____ have it in stock.
- 5 ‘I’ll give you a lift.’
He said he _____ give me a lift.
- 6 ‘I must be home by 6 p.m.’
He said he _____ be home by 6 p.m.
- 7 ‘Are you watching the football?’
My neighbour asked us _____ we were watching the football.
- 8 ‘We interviewed 20 candidates today.’
They said they _____ 20 candidates that day.
- 9 ‘What are your names?’
He asked us what our names _____.
- 10 ‘Have you been to New York?’
She asked me if I _____ to New York.

2 Complete the sentences with the *-ing* form or the infinitive (with or without *to*) of the verb in brackets.

Example: She left without saying (say) goodbye.

- 1 I can’t believe you forgot _____ (post) that letter!
- 2 You’re really good at _____ (write) stories.
- 3 Javier doesn’t seem _____ (enjoy) sport very much.
- 4 Would you mind _____ (turn) your music down? I can’t concentrate.
- 5 I love _____ (not / have) to write essays any more.
- 6 Do you feel like _____ (go) out for pizza tonight?
- 7 I’ve given up _____ (try) to make Don smile – he’s so miserable!
- 8 She asked Bill to go to the shop _____ (get) a newspaper.

- 9 I remember _____ (meet) Jane for the first time many years ago.
 10 My boss refuses _____ (give) me a pay rise. I'm going to resign.

VOCABULARY

3 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: Let's go to the butcher's and get some sausages.
 butcher's chemist's baker's

- 1 That jacket is just the right size. It _____ you perfectly.
suits matches fits
- 2 The _____ had a lot of interesting new shops.
outlet store shopping mall department store
- 3 The jumper looked a bit small so I _____ in the shop.
tried it on wore it picked it up
- 4 I saw a great pair of shoes _____. So I went in and bought them!
in a street market online in a shop window

4 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: My current job is *permanent* / *full-time* / *temporary*. It's a one-year contract.

- 1 Fantastic news! I've been *retired* / *sacked* / *promoted*!
- 2 My home-made clothes are selling well since I *applied* / *set up* / *worked* a website.
- 3 Jason's sleeping late. He's doing night *shifts* / *hours* / *jobs* at the factory this week.
- 4 I love being *part-time* / *temporary* / *self-employed* – I can work whenever I want to.
- 5 Sasha's *in charge* / *responsible* / *boss* for the training department.
- 6 He doesn't have *regular* / *full-time* / *working* hours. He often works in the evening.
- 7 Everyone will have to *resign* / *be sacked* / *retire* later in life in the future.
- 8 The problem is that I'm too *unemployed* / *redundant* / *well qualified* for many jobs.

5 Write the nouns for the verbs.

Example: demonstrate demonstration

- 1 respond _____
- 2 pay _____
- 3 qualify _____
- 4 retire _____
- 5 lose _____
- 6 choose _____
- 7 sell _____
- 8 agree _____

PRONUNCIATION

6 Match the words with the same sound.

~~air~~line bargain complain
 receipt sell choose

Example: chair airline

- 1 train _____
- 2 boot _____

- 3 tree _____
 4 egg _____
 5 computer _____

7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: mountain

- 1 de|mon|strate
 2 de|li|ver
 3 tem|pora|ry
 4 un|em|ployed
 5 qua|li|fi|ca|tion

READING

1 Read the blog posting and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Sara's blog

Welcome to my blog where I talk about other blogs I have enjoyed reading!

This week I have been really inspired by two women who blogged about their exciting experiments with shopping and fashion. First of all, there's the English woman, Belinda, who didn't buy any new clothes for a year, and then decided to only shop at charity shops. In her blog, Belinda explains that she loved fashion but she didn't like the fashion industry and that she was fed up with worrying about whether her clothes were ethically made or not. For a year she didn't walk into a single shopping mall or department store. Can you imagine? She was also very good at sewing so she was able to adapt the clothes she already had. If she had something that didn't suit her or wasn't fashionable any more, she wasn't afraid to change it and make it look different. She says she liked knowing that she would never meet someone wearing exactly the same thing.

Another woman, a young American called Jennifer, did something even braver. She actually wore the same 'little black dress' for a year (well, she had seven identical dresses – one for each day of the week). People asked her if it was boring to put on the same style of dress every day but being so creative, she found it easy and fun to invent 365 ways of wearing the same dress. In the photos on the blog she looks amazing just by changing accessories (hats, scarves, belts, etc.), but she only used things she already owned or that people gave her. So, why did she do it? She says she wanted to set herself a style challenge, but she also realized that she wanted to do something useful with her creativity. So she set up the *Uniform* project and asked people who visited her website to donate money to help send street children in India to school. She has not only given people lots of great fashion ideas, but has also succeeded in raising 100,000 dollars and sending over 300 children to school. I think that's really cool!

Example: Sara's blog is about ____.

A current fashion trends ☐ B new kinds of shops ☐ C other people's blogs ☒

- 1 Sara is describing two women who blogged about ____.
A scientific discoveries ☐ B experiments with fashion ☐
C how people dress in England ☐
- 2 Belinda didn't buy new clothes for ____.
A one year ☐ B two years ☐ C a month ☐
- 3 She wasn't happy about ____.
A the fashion industry ☐ B the clothes most people wear ☐
C the material most clothes are made of ☐
- 4 Sara says that Belinda ____ clothes herself.
A couldn't sew ☐ B made changes to ☐ C made new ☐
- 5 Belinda modified clothes that didn't ____.
A have buttons on ☐ B fit her ☐ C look good on her ☐
- 6 She enjoyed wearing clothes that ____ in shops.
A couldn't be bought ☐ B could be bought ☐ C aren't often found ☐
- 7 Jennifer had seven black dresses that were all ____.
A quite different from each other ☐ B very similar to each other ☐
C exactly the same ☐
- 8 She ____ dressing in the way she did every day.
A didn't like ☐ B didn't mind ☐ C was bored ☐
- 9 She only used extra items that she had or that people had ____ her.
A given ☐ B sold ☐ C bought for ☐
- 10 Jennifer raised money to ____.
A educate children ☐ B buy clothes ☐ C set up a website ☐

2 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Example: Belinda didn't go to a shopping centre for a year. T

- 1 Belinda only bought used clothes from charity shops after twelve months. ____
- 2 Belinda was worried about wearing something that didn't suit her. ____
- 3 Jennifer put photographs of herself wearing her dress on her blog. ____
- 4 Jennifer started her project because she wanted to save money. ____
- 5 People give money via Jennifer's website to learn about style. ____

WRITING

Write a blog post about a good / bad / unusual shopping experience. (140–180 words)

VARIANT 14

1 Complete the sentences with the *-ing* form or the infinitive (with or without to) of the verb in brackets.

Example: She left without saying (say) goodbye.

- 1 I asked Fran to go to the newsagent's _____ (get) a paper.
- 2 My boss refuses _____ (give) me a pay rise. I'm going to resign.
- 3 I really love _____ (not / have) to go to meetings any more.

- 4 Do you feel like _____ (go) out for an Indian meal?
- 5 We've given up _____ (try) to make Barry smile – he's totally miserable!
- 6 Don't tell me you forgot _____ (post) that letter!
- 7 I remember _____ (meet) Christina many years ago.
- 8 Would you mind _____ (turn) the TV down? I can't sleep.
- 9 Martha doesn't seem _____ (enjoy) opera at all.
- 10 I'm not very good at _____ (write) formal letters.

2 Complete the sentences using reported speech.

Example: 'Do you want to go or not?'

He asked me if / whether I wanted to go.

- 1 'Have you been to Beijing?'
He asked me if I _____ to Beijing.
- 2 'We've bought some ice cream.'
They told me that they _____ some ice cream.
- 3 'I'll give you a ride to the station.'
She said she _____ give me a ride to the station.
- 4 'What are their names?'
She asked me what their names _____.
- 5 'We interviewed ten people this morning.'
They said they _____ ten people that morning.
- 6 'We're having a huge sale next month.'
They told us they _____ a huge sale the following month.
- 7 'Are you watching the tennis?'
My neighbour asked us _____ we were watching the tennis.
- 8 'Don't waste your money on that rubbish!'
The man told me _____ waste my money on that rubbish.
- 9 'We may not have that in stock at the moment.'
The shop assistant said they _____ have it in stock at the moment.
- 10 'I must be back by 9 p.m.'
She said she _____ be back by 9 p.m.

VOCABULARY

3 Write the nouns for the verbs.

Example: demonstrate demonstration

- 1 retire _____
- 2 sell _____
- 3 pay _____
- 4 agree _____
- 5 respond _____
- 6 qualify _____
- 7 lose _____
- 8 choose _____

4 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: My current job is *permanent* / *full-time* / *temporary*. It's a one-year contract.

- 1 I'm too *well qualified* / *unemployed* / *redundant* for many of these jobs, so they won't give me an interview.
- 2 Congratulations! You've been *retired* / *sacked* / *promoted*!
- 3 My wife and I really enjoy being *temporary* / *part-time* / *self-employed* – we can choose when we work.
- 4 People will need to be *sacked* / *retire* / *resign* much later in the future.
- 5 My home-made toys have sold well since I *worked* / *applied* / *set up* a website to advertise them.
- 6 Tom's sleeping late. He's on night *shifts* / *hours* / *jobs* at the factory this week.
- 7 Laura doesn't have *full-time* / *regular* / *working* hours. She often works late into the evening.
- 8 Nigel is *responsible* / *in charge* / *boss* for the public relations department.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: Let's go to the *butcher's* and get some sausages.
butcher's chemist's baker's

- 1 The dress looked a bit big for me so I _____ in the store.
tried it on wore it picked it up
- 2 This coat is exactly the right size. It _____ me perfectly.
suits matches fits
- 3 I saw a really nice skirt _____. So I went inside and bought it!
in a street market in a shop window online
- 4 The new _____ has a good variety of shops.
department store outlet store shopping mall

PRONUNCIATION

6 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: mounttain

- 1 qua|li|fi|ca|tion
- 2 de|mon|strate
- 3 un|em|ployed
- 4 de|li|ver
- 5 tem|pora|ry

7 Match the words with the same sound.

receipt bargain ~~ai~~rine
complain sell choose

Example: chair airline

- 1 boot _____
- 2 train _____
- 3 computer _____
- 4 tree _____
- 5 egg _____

READING

1 Read the blog posting and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Sara's blog

Welcome to my blog where I talk about other blogs I have enjoyed reading!

This week I have been really inspired by two women who blogged about their exciting experiments with shopping and fashion. First of all, there's the English woman, Belinda, who didn't buy any new clothes for a year, and then decided to only shop at charity shops. In her blog, Belinda explains that she loved fashion but she didn't like the fashion industry and that she was fed up with worrying about whether her clothes were ethically made or not. For a year she didn't walk into a single shopping mall or department store. Can you imagine? She was also very good at sewing so she was able to adapt the clothes she already had. If she had something that didn't suit her or wasn't fashionable any more, she wasn't afraid to change it and make it look different. She says she liked knowing that she would never meet someone wearing exactly the same thing.

Another woman, a young American called Jennifer, did something even braver. She actually wore the same 'little black dress' for a year (well, she had seven identical dresses – one for each day of the week). People asked her if it was boring to put on the same style of dress every day but being so creative, she found it easy and fun to invent 365 ways of wearing the same dress. In the photos on the blog she looks amazing just by changing accessories (hats, scarves, belts, etc.), but she only used things she already owned or that people gave her. So, why did she do it? She says she wanted to set herself a style challenge, but she also realized that she wanted to do something useful with her creativity. So she set up the *Uniform* project and asked people who visited her website to donate money to help send street children in India to school. She has not only given people lots of great fashion ideas, but has also succeeded in raising 100,000 dollars and sending over 300 children to school. I think that's really cool!

Example: Sara's blogs are about _____.

A other people's blogs ☒ B current fashion trends ☐ C new kinds of shops ☐

- 1 Belinda decided not to buy any new clothes for _____.
A a month ☐ B one year ☐ C two years ☐
- 2 She could do this _____ fashion.
A even though she loved ☐ B because she wasn't interested in ☐
C because she was fed up with ☐
- 3 During this time Belinda says she never went into _____.
A charity shops ☐ B markets ☐ C shopping malls ☐
- 4 Belinda sometimes _____ clothes herself.
A sewed buttons on ☐ B made changes to ☐ C made new ☐
- 5 She wanted to make her clothes _____.
A look good on her ☐ B fit her ☐ C look the same as other people's ☐
- 6 Belinda liked creating clothes that _____ was wearing.

- A nobody else ☐ B everyone else ☐ C someone else ☐
- 7 Jennifer had copies of her dress for each _____.
A week of the year ☐ B day of the year ☐ C day of the week ☐
- 8 She _____ dressing the way she did for a year.
A was unhappy ☐ B felt frustrated ☐ C didn't mind ☐
- 9 Jennifer only wore things that she had _____ or that she already had.
A bought herself ☐ B been given ☐ C borrowed ☐
- 10 She used the money she raised to _____.
A buy clothes for poor children ☐ B send children to school ☐ C set up a website ☐

2 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Example: Belinda didn't spend money on new clothes for a year. T

- 1 For twelve months, Belinda only bought clothes from shops that sold new clothes. ____
- 2 Belinda didn't trust the fashion industry to make clothes ethically. ____
- 3 Jennifer wore a different black dress every day of the week. ____
- 4 Jennifer started the *Uniform* project because it was important for her to do something useful. ____
- 5 Jennifer's project gave 100,000 children the chance of a better education. ____

WRITING

Write a blog post about a good / bad / unusual shopping experience. (140–180 words)

VARIANT 15

1 Complete the sentences with a relative pronoun and a comma (,) before it if necessary.

Example: This is the beach where we used to have barbecues every summer.

- 1 Bill Gates _____ role in Microsoft has changed, now does a lot of charity work.
- 2 The Mini _____ is still made in Oxford, is a classic British car.
- 3 Patricia Cornwell was the writer _____ possibly solved the mystery of Jack the Ripper.
- 4 There's a Sherlock Holmes Museum on Baker Street _____ the fictional detective lived.
- 5 My grandfather _____ is seventy-eight, still works as a lawyer.
- 6 The town _____ I grew up has changed a lot since I was young.
- 7 The *Mona Lisa* _____ was painted in the 16th century, is worth millions of pounds.
- 8 Isn't she the designer _____ furniture won the National Design Award?

2 Cross out the relative pronoun if it isn't necessary.

Example: The man ~~who~~ I spoke to was tall and slim.

- 1 The person who I feel sorry for is Jeff.
- 2 This is the book which won the Nobel Prize this year.
- 3 Is that the woman who you used to work for?
- 4 That's the film which I was telling you about yesterday.
- 5 Is that the restaurant which does fantastic pizzas?

3 Complete the questions with the correct question tags.

Example: Caterina will come to the meeting, won't she?

- 1 Dan wasn't working on this project last month, _____ he?
- 2 The tickets cost us 20 euros, _____ they?
- 3 She will let him know the final decision, _____ she?
- 4 You didn't like your starter, _____ you?
- 5 She worked in the sales department, _____ she?
- 6 He hasn't been to Shanghai before, _____ he?
- 7 You've done this kind of work before, _____ you?

VOCABULARY

4 Complete the sentences with one word to complete the compound nouns.

Example: I like driving, but I hate sitting in traffic jams.

- 1 I'm so glad it's summer, I can finally wear my new sun _____.
- 2 This is John, an old friend of mine. We were class _____ at school.
- 3 I've got my passport, but I can't find my boarding _____.
- 4 Can you put those books back onto the book _____, please?
- 5 I need to get some money out. Is there a cash _____ near here?
- 6 You can be fined for not wearing a seat _____, even in the back seats.
- 7 Please answer your phone! I can't stand that ring _____!
- 8 At the end of the game, the fans ran onto the football _____.
- 9 Jack the Ripper was one of the most famous _____ killers.
- 10 Oh no! I left my car here for five minutes, and now I have a parking _____!

5 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: Many criminals are caught today because of the use of DNA samples.

- 1 The man was released because there wasn't enough **e** _____ to charge him.
- 2 Police are questioning three **s** _____ in connection with the robbery.
- 3 After twenty years, detectives have still not been able to **s** _____ this crime.
- 4 Two **w** _____ came forward and said that they had seen the attack.
- 5 The **tr** _____ lasted for three months, and ended with the accused going free.
- 6 With so little evidence, it will be difficult to **pr** _____ that he committed the crime.
- 7 Two men have been **a** _____ and taken to the central police station.
- 8 Mr Sampson's death was accidental, and his son is clearly not a **m** _____.
- 9 The defendant was acquitted, but only because he had a very good **l** _____.
- 10 Detectives say they are making good progress with their **i** _____.

PRONUNCIATION

6 Match the words with the same sound.

prove murder court face picture lie

Example: bird murder

- 1 train _____
- 2 boot _____
- 3 bike _____
- 4 computer _____
- 5 horse _____

7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: sub|titles

- 1 ex|hi|bi|tion
- 2 i|co|nic
- 3 e|vi|dence
- 4 pro|se|cu|tion
- 5 a|cqui|tted

READING

Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Bank robbers throw it all away

In an unusual car chase in Los Angeles recently, bank robbers who were escaping from the police threw the stolen money out of the car window.

The incident began in a northern suburb of the city where four men had committed an armed bank robbery. The robbers escaped in a stolen vehicle and two of them, who have not yet been caught, managed to jump out of the car.

All along the route, one of the suspects, sitting in the back seat of the car, threw handfuls of bank notes out of the window.

A spokesperson for the police said they thought that the thieves had been trying to encourage people to come out into the street, which, they hoped, would have blocked the path of the patrol cars. And many people did come out to pick up the money that was raining down in their streets. As one delighted witness said, 'It's not every day that robbers give you money, is it?'

The chase continued into downtown Los Angeles, where the vehicle left the main road and drove through the narrow streets of the city's southern areas. Video footage shows the vehicle driving through roadworks to avoid waiting at red traffic lights, and even going up onto the pavement so that terrified pedestrians had to jump out of the way. One officer whose foot was run over was, fortunately, the only person who was hurt in the incident.

It is not clear whether the driver who finally ended the chase did so deliberately. A large pickup truck that turned out of a side street blocked the path of the two bank robbers, which finally forced the criminals to stop.

In a dramatic scene, filmed by TV helicopters, a large crowd gathered as police officers holding guns pulled two men from the getaway vehicle. Several hundred people, many of whom had seen the drama on their TV screens, gathered around the police at the crime scene and city police came to help control the crowds.

The police are urging people to return the stolen money, so far without any success.

Example: The bank robbery took place in the _____ of Los Angeles.

A centre ☐ B north ☒ C south ☐

- 1 _____ of the bank robbers have now been caught.
A Two ☐ B None ☐ C All ☐
- 2 The man in the _____ seat threw money out of the window.
A driver's ☐ B back ☐ C front ☐
- 3 The robbers threw the money to try to _____.
A confuse people ☐ B be kind ☐ C block the police ☐
- 4 A lot of people _____ pick up the money in the streets.
A were happy to ☐ B refused to ☐ C told everyone to ☐
- 5 The robbers' car _____ at the traffic lights.
A crashed ☐ B waited ☐ C didn't stop ☐
- 6 _____ was injured in the chase.
A No one ☐ B One police officer ☐ C One witness ☐
- 7 In downtown Los Angeles the car turned into _____.
A the main street ☐ B a car park ☐ C a side street ☐
- 8 The bank robbers were _____ in the end.
A let go ☐ B attacked ☐ C arrested ☐
- 9 A lot of people had watched the chase _____.
A on TV ☐ B on the streets ☐ C from their window ☐
- 10 There were _____ of people at the scene of the arrest.
A thousands ☐ B a small number ☐ C hundreds ☐

2 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1 The bank robbers used their own car to escape. _____
- 2 The bank robbers were stopped by a police car. _____
- 3 Some people nearly got run over by the bank robbers. _____
- 4 The city residents helped to arrest the criminals. _____
- 5 The stolen money has not been given back. _____

WRITING

Write an article about a robbery. It can be a story that you have heard about or that happened to someone you know (100–150 words). Answer the questions.

- When and where did it happen?
- What was taken?
- What exactly happened?
- Did the robbers get caught?

Список використаних джерел:

1. New English File (Pre-intermediate) Teacher`s book – Cleve Oxenden and Christina Latham-Koenig: Oxford University Press – 2018
2. New English File (Intermediate) Teacher`s book– Cleve Oxenden and Christina Latham-Koenig: Oxford University Press – 2018
3. New English File (Upper - Intermediate) Teacher`s book– Cleve Oxenden and Christina Latham-Koenig: Oxford University Press – 2018
4. New English File (Advanced) Teacher`s book– Cleve Oxenden and Christina Latham-Koenig: Oxford University Press – 2018

Навчальне видання

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ

до виконання самостійної роботи з дисципліни

«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА (АНГЛІЙСЬКА)»

(для здобувачів денної та заочної форми навчання освітнього рівня

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