



**GRAMMAR**  
**&**  
**VOCABULARY**

# 1 On top of the world!

## 1.1 Grammar Modals of ability, permission and advice

### 1 \* Match 1-6 to A-F.

- |  |       |                              |
|--|-------|------------------------------|
| 1 I could paint well when I was seven.     | ..... | A ability in the present     |
| 2 I'll be able to stay out late tomorrow.  | ..... | B ability in the past        |
| 3 You shouldn't be unhappy.                | ..... | C ability in the future      |
| 4 I can remember their names.              | ..... | D advice to do something     |
| 5 You can work in the library until 5 p.m. | ..... | E advice not to do something |
| 6 Sally ought to stop using social media.  | ..... | F permission in the present  |

### 2 \*\* Complete the dialogues with the affirmative or negative form of *can, could, will be able to, should or ought to*.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 A Are you good at sports?  | B No, I'm terrible! I.....play any sports.                  |
| 2 A Alison spends all her free time studying.                          | B I know. She.....stay in at weekends. She ought to go out. |
| 3 A Rani drew that picture when she was seven.                         | B That's amazing. She.....draw really well!                 |
| 4 A I haven't got a ticket for that concert you're going to next week. | B Buy one tomorrow and then you.....come with me.           |

5 A I want to study French. I'm good at reading and writing, but I can't speak it well.

B I think you.....move to France for the summer.

6 A Max is very creative.

B I know. He.....write fantastic stories. I love reading them.

### 3 \*\*\* Write sentences for the people in these situations. Use the affirmative or negative form of the words in brackets.

Someone who isn't organized. (should)

You should use the calendar on your mobile phone.

1 Someone whose printer isn't working. (will be able to)

You .....

2 Someone who isn't very good at English. (ought to)

He .....

3 Someone who hasn't passed any exams. (can)

She .....

4 Someone who is sick at school. (should)

You .....

5 Someone who wants to be a journalist. (ought to)

He .....

## 1.1 Grammar Modals of obligation, prohibition or necessity

### 1 \* Choose the correct option.

- 1 School uniform is compulsory. We have to / don't have to wear it.
- 2 I mustn't / must go home now. I can't stay out late.
- 3 We don't have to / didn't have to stay inside school at lunchtime. We can go outside if we want.
- 4 Miss Stone had to / must teach us yesterday. Our teacher was sick.
- 5 You must / mustn't put milk in her tea. She doesn't like it.
- 6 I didn't have to / mustn't study when I was five.

### 2 \*\* Replace the underlined words with the phrases.

You didn't have to You don't have to You had to You have to  
You must You mustn't

- 1 It's necessary to pay to travel on a bus.  
.....
- 2 It wasn't compulsory to wear seat belts 50 years ago.  
.....
- 3 It's necessary to practise to be good at English.  
.....
- 4 It was compulsory to call male teachers Sir when I was young.  
.....

You didn't have to You don't have to You had to  
You have to You must You mustn't

- 5 It's important not to wear that T-shirt to football practice.  
.....
- 6 It isn't compulsory to wear a watch to school.  
.....

### 3 \*\*\* Write sentences about these things. Use modals of obligation, prohibition and necessity. Give reasons for your opinions.

- one thing that isn't necessary to do at weekends / *don't have to* get up early at weekends because / *don't have to* go to school.
- 1 one thing that's necessary to do every weekend .....  
.....
  - 2 one thing that's important not to do in a restaurant .....  
.....
  - 3 one thing that's important to do in a restaurant .....  
.....
  - 4 one thing that was necessary to do when you were young, but isn't now .....  
.....

## 2 Storytelling

### 2.1 Grammar *too, too much, too many, (not) enough*

#### 1 \* Choose the correct option.

- 1 There aren't **enough** / **too much** eggs to make an omelette.
- 2 I'm **too** / **too much** hot. Can I open the window, please?
- 3 The film was dull. There were **enough** / **too many** boring scenes.
- 4 That baby isn't **too old** / **old enough** to go to school.
- 5 Don't spend **too much** / **enough** money when you go shopping!

#### 2 \*\* Match the pairs of sentences.

- 1 A ticket costs £4.50 and I've got £5.00. ....
  - 2 A ticket costs £4.50 and I've got £4.00. ....
  - 3 Seven people live in a flat with two rooms. ....
  - 4 Two people live in a house with six bedrooms. ....
  - 5 I can't carry my bag because it's full of books. ....
  - 6 I can't do all my homework tonight. ....
- A It isn't big enough for them.  
B I haven't got enough money.  
C There are too many books in it.  
D I've got enough money.  
E I've got too much work to do.  
F It's too big for them.

#### 3 \*\*\* Complete the dialogue with *too, too much, too many* or *(not) enough*.

- Zac** How about going to the cinema?  
**Lydia** I can't. I haven't got (1).....money.  
**Zac** Well, why don't we watch a film here instead? We've got lots of films.  
**Lydia** Wow! I can't decide what to watch. There are (2).....films to choose from.  
**Zac** How about this one? I love it. It's about a boy who wants to be an actor, so he goes to Hollywood and ...  
**Lydia** Stop! If you give me (3).....information, it'll be (4)predictable. I don't like knowing (5)things about a film before I see it. Let's put it on.  
**Mum** Here's some popcorn, Zac.  
**Zac** Thanks, Mum.  
**Mum** It's very sweet. Don't eat (6).....or you'll feel ill!

## 2.1 Grammar Past simple and past continuous

1 \* Look at the verbs in bold. Which are past simple (PS) and which are past continuous (PC)?

- 1 I was buying (.....) a book when I saw (.....) a famous novelist.
- 2 It started (.....) to rain while I was waiting (.....) for the bus.
- 3 An actor had (.....) an accident while he was working (.....) on a film in Hollywood.
- 4 What was your dog doing (.....) when you found (.....) him?
- 5 The phone rang (.....) while I was watching (.....) TV.
- 6 We were studying (.....) when we heard (.....) the news.

2 \*\* Complete the sentences with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs.

- 1 I ..... (dream) about birds when I ..... (wake) up suddenly.
- 2 ..... you ..... (become) interested in American history while you ..... (visit) the USA?
- 3 He ..... (ride) to school when he ..... (fall) off his bike.
- 4 The *Titanic* ..... (sail) in the North Atlantic Ocean when it ..... (hit) an iceberg.
- 5 She ..... (not look) for cars when she ..... (cross) the road.

6 Archimedes ..... (have) an amazing idea while he ..... (have) a bath.

3 \*\*\* Complete the text with *when* or *while* and the correct form of the verbs.

Jenna (1) ..... (study) at school (2) ..... she (3) ..... (start) working as a fashion model in her free time. A well-known fashion photographer (4) ..... (notice) her (5) ..... she (6) ..... (stand) at a bus stop with a friend. They (7) ..... (chat) about clothes (8) ..... he (9) ..... (ask) Jenna if he could take her photo. What (10) ..... (she / wear) (11) ..... this (12) ..... (happen)? Her school uniform!

1 \* Complete the sentences.

beginning chapter hit novelist publishers setting

- 1 J. K. Rowling is a British.....who is famous for the *Harry Potter* series of books.
- 2 In the first.....of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* Harry is a baby.
- 3 At the.....of the first book, eleven-year-old Harry Potter discovers that he's a wizard.
- 4 The.....of the books is mainly Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry.
- 5 The books were a.....around the world – you can read them in 67 languages!
- 6 At first J. K. Rowling wasn't successful and lots of ..... didn't like her first book.

2 \*\* Complete the text.

I'm a member of a reading group at school. We read a book, write a (1) r.....of it and then discuss our opinions at the next meeting. It's fun being a book (2) c.....I enjoy writing my own stories too and I won an (3) a.....at school last year for the best young storyteller. My dream is to be a famous novelist and write an amazing book that is a (4) b.....around the world. I've got

some great ideas already. The (5) n.....is a young girl my age, there's an exciting story and the (6) e.....is very dramatic. My spelling and grammar isn't always perfect, so I think I need to find a good (7) e.....!

3 \*\*\* Complete the text.

*The Hunger Games* is a science fiction book by the American (1) ..... Suzanne Collins. The (2).....of the book is a place called Panem where certain children between the ages of 12 and 18 have to participate in the annual Hunger Games. At the (3)of the novel the leader of Panem explains the history of the cruel games. The main character Katniss Everdeen and her friend Peeta Mellark have to fight for their lives, but there's a happy (4) In 2012, they released a film based on the book which received very positive (5).....from the critics and the song 'Safe and Sound' won a Grammy (6).....for the Best Song Written for Visual Media.

# 3 Options

## 3.1 Grammar Present perfect with *How long, for* and *since*

### 1 \* Choose the correct option.

- 1 Jamil has been a shop owner **for / since** 2006.
- 2 I 've / 's wanted to work in a shop for a long time now.
- 3 **Who / How long** have you had those gloves?
- 4 My parents **has / have** been customers at that shop for years.
- 5 We've known each other **for / since** ten years.
- 6 Ben **has / have** worked as a shop assistant since Christmas.

### 3 \*\*\* Use the words to write present perfect sentences with *for* or *since*.

- 1 We / queue / outside / three hours.  
.....
- 2 I / know / Eva / I was young.  
.....
- 3 The department store / sell / watches / years.  
.....

### 2 \*\* Match 1–6 to A–F.

- |                                     |                              |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 My parents have lived here .....  | A your dad owned a shop?     |
| 2 How long has .....                | B three weeks.               |
| 3 I haven't seen .....              | C we saw him last year.      |
| 4 How long have .....               | D since 1992.                |
| 5 It's been freezing cold for ..... | E you for ages.              |
| 6 James has grown since .....       | F you had that mobile phone? |

4 He / wear / glasses / a long time.  
.....

5 It / be / in the sale / yesterday.  
.....

6 Xavier / speak / Italian / six months.  
.....

### 3.1 Grammar Present perfect with still, yet and already

1 \* Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- 1 hasn't / yet / The workshop / started .  
.....
- 2 yet / done / Have / archery / you ?  
.....
- 3 sailing / I've / been / already .  
.....
- 4 street dance / still / hasn't / Shelly / done .  
.....
- 5 finished / Has / yet / the holiday club ?  
.....
- 6 I / haven't / still / my bike / fallen off .  
.....

2 \*\* Complete the dialogue with the words.

already    already    still    still    yet    yet

Mum Have you learned your lines for the play (1).....?

Carla I can remember most of them, but I (2).....haven't learned my speech at the end. I just can't pick it up.

Mum Why don't you ask your drama teacher for some help?

already    already    still    still    yet    yet

Carla I've (3).....spoken to her. It's OK because we (3)haven't finished rehearsals.

Mum I haven't bought a ticket for the performance (5).....

Carla You mustn't forget. We've (6).....sold 80 tickets. There are only 20 left.

3 \*\*\* Complete comments 1-6 with the sentences. Use the words in brackets and the correct present perfect form of the verbs.

I / give / you / £40 (already)  
the rehearsal / not finish (yet)  
he / not return / it (still)  
we / join / the drama group (already)  
we / not have / breakfast (still)  
you / try out / Chinese (yet?)

- 1 Ben's borrowed my top. ....
- 2 We can't leave the hall - .....
- 3 We're going to do lots of activities this summer. ....
- 4 You've got a gift for languages. ....
- 5 I can't give you any more money - .....
- 6 It's 11.30 a.m. and .....

# 4 Modern language

## 4.1 Grammar Present perfect and past simple

1 \* Choose the correct option.

- 1 We lived / 've lived in that house ten years ago.
- 2 The lesson didn't finish / hasn't finished yet.
- 3 'When did you start / have you started doing judo?' 'In 2011.'
- 4 Did you meet / Have you met the new teacher yet?
- 5 She studied / 's studied Chinese for six months now.
- 6 I still didn't learn / haven't learned my mobile phone number.

2 \*\* Complete the dialogue with the correct present perfect or past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- Joe (1).....(you / hear) Amanda's news?  
Ali No, I haven't. I (2).....(not speak) to her for weeks. What's happened?  
Joe She (3).....(just / win) a photography competition.  
Ali Really?  
Joe Yes. She (4).....(find) out yesterday.  
Ali It's not surprising. She (5).....(take) some fantastic photos since she bought that new digital camera last year. Have you seen the photo she (6).....(take) in Paris a few months ago?  
Joe Yes, I have. That's the one she (7).....(enter) into a competition last month.  
Ali That's great. What's her prize?  
Joe She doesn't know. They (8).....(not tell) her yet!

3 \*\*\* Write sentence pairs using the correct present perfect or past simple form of the verbs.

- 1 I / buy / some new shoes / a week ago. I / not wear / them / yet.  
.....
- 2 Emma / not live / in the UK / for a while. She / move / to Australia / last year. ....  
.....
- 3 My dad / take up / golf / in 2001. He / still / not win / a competition.  
.....
- 4 anyone / see / my sports gear? I / leave / it in the classroom / yesterday.  
.....
- 5 You / start / reading that book / at 10.30. You / already / read 100 pages.  
.....

## 4.1 Grammar Subject and object questions

1 \* Complete the table with the question numbers.

Subject questions	Object questions
Numbers ....., ..... and .....	Numbers ....., ..... and .....

- Who uses a mobile phone?
- How do you switch off the TV?
- Where did they buy that computer?
- How many people appeared in the film?
- Who does Sam message every day?
- Which icon opens the internet?

2 \*\* Use the question words to write subject or object questions for the underlined information.

What When Where Who Who Why

- .....?
- The computer made a strange noise. ....?
- Larry unplugged the TV before he went to bed. ....?
- Eva asked Jason for some advice. ....?
- They tapped on the icon to open the app. ....?

5 .....?

All the students thought the book was fascinating.

6 .....?

I picked up my computer skills at school.

3 \*\*\* Complete the dialogue with the correct subject or object questions.

Jack Who (1) ..... (see) that film last night?

Leo You're always talking about films, Jack. How often (2) ..... (watch) them?

Jack I usually watch one three times a week.

Leo That's such a lot! How much (3) ..... (cost)?

Jack It doesn't cost much because I don't go to the cinema. Who

(4) ..... (go) to the cinema these days? I always borrow films from friends and watch them on my laptop.

Leo Which film (5) ..... (see) last night?

Jack *Elysium*. It's a science fiction film set in 2154 when only two groups of people exist... the very rich who live on a space station and the others who live in terrible conditions on Earth.

Leo What (6) ..... (happen) at the end of the film?

Jack I don't know! There was a problem with my computer's battery and it switched off.

Leo How annoying!

# 5 Wrongdoing

## 5.1 Grammar Past perfect

### 1 \* Which action happened first? Write 1 or 2.

- 1 They caught .... the thieves because the shop had installed.....CCTV cameras.
  - 2 I'd forgotten .... to close my backpack, so someone stole.....my wallet on the bus.
  - 3 'Why did you walk .... home?' 'Because someone had taken.....my bus pass.'
  - 4 The woman had committed .... a serious crime so the judge sent.....her to prison.
  - 5 Mr Davis had worked .... as a lawyer before he became.....a detective.
  - 6 We were .... scared because a violent criminal had escaped.....from prison.
- 2 \*\* Tick (✓) the sentences with the correct underlined verbs.  
Correct the wrong ones.
- 1 He was arrested because he had stole a car. ....
  - 2 The suspect had given a sample of his hair before he left the police station. ....
  - 3 She was arrested because she'd wrote some frightening things on a social networking site. ....
  - 4 The men were able to get in because we'd forgotten to lock the door. ....

- 5 By the time the police arrived, the teenagers had escaped. ....
- 6 She didn't want to see the new detective film at the cinema with us. She'd already saw it.

### 3 \*\*\* Complete the text with the past simple or past perfect form of the verbs.

arrive break into given have notice steal

When we got back from our holiday, we discovered that thieves (1) our house. My mum was really upset because they (2) ..... some of her jewellery. My dad (3) .....her the jewellery before they were married. We (4) .....such a good time on holiday and it was a horrible way to end the week. When the police (5) ..... they said it was likely that the criminals (6) ..... we were on holiday. It appears to me that criminals don't care about the consequences of their actions on their victims. I hope the police catch them soon!

1 \* Complete the table with the words. There are two extra words.

arson  
forgery  
identity theft  
kidnapping  
mugging  
pickpocketing  
shoplifting  
speeding

Crimes involving violence / force	Crimes involving copying something	Crimes involving stealing without being seen
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

2 \*\* Which crimes do the comments describe?

- 1 That man has just set fire to a house.  
-----
- 2 My bedroom window is broken and my laptop has gone.  
-----
- 3 If you don't give me £10,000, I'll send this photo of you to a newspaper.  
-----
- 4 You're driving at 110 kph in a 90 kph zone.  
-----

5 Someone has broken the windows in the library for no reason.  
-----

6 I hid the bottle and the airport officials didn't stop me.  
-----

3 \*\*\* Imagine you witnessed these crimes. Describe what you would tell the police.

(shoplifting) I was in a supermarket when I saw a woman acting suspiciously. Suddenly, she put something in her bag and left the shop quickly.

- 1 (vandalism).....
- 2 (forgery).....
- 3 (speeding).....
- 4 (pickpocketing).....
- 5 (burglary).....

## 5.2 Vocabulary Crimes

### 1 \* Choose the correct option.

- 1 Ecologists care about the environment and want to **damage / protect** it.
- 2 Switch off the lights to **throw away / reduce** the amount of electricity we use.
- 3 In summer, we go to the beach to help **clean it up / get rid of it**.
- 4 Don't drop rubbish on the floor! **Throw it away / Use it** in the bin.
- 5 The local council gives us special bins to collect material for **recycling / reducing**.
- 6 I haven't bought a plastic bag for months. I **reuse / waste** the ones I've already got when I go shopping.

### 2 \*\* Complete the sentences with the correct verbs.

save waste

- 1 It's important to try to ..... water in the summer and not ..... it.

damage get rid of

- 2 Some people ..... things they don't want by throwing them away in the countryside. This will ..... the environment.

polluting using up

- 3 We're ..... all of our natural resources and ..... our rivers. We need to take more care of the environment.

### 3 \*\*\* Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- 1 To save water, I .....
- 2 The local facilities for recycling electronic gadgets are .....
- 3 Reusing plastic bags is .....
- 4 When people pollute rivers, .....
- 5 I think wasting food is .....
- 6 We shouldn't damage trees and plants because .....

# 6 That's an idea!

## 6.1 Grammar Present simple passive

1 \* Complete the sentences with the words.

are aren't by is isn't thrown

- 1 Rubbish is collected once a week.....the local council.
- 2 Shoes.....often made from leather.
- 3 How much food.....wasted every day?
- 4 Over 1 million tonnes of clothes are.....away every year.
- 5 The water is very clean. It.....polluted.
- 6 The bottles.....burned. They are recycled.

2 \*\* Rewrite the sentences in the present simple passive.

- 1 They make football shirts from plastic.  
Football shirts .....
- 2 We recycle every piece of paper.  
Every piece of paper .....
- 3 They don't wear their clothes more than once.  
Their clothes .....
- 4 What material do they use to make belts?  
What material.....?
- 5 We don't know the name of the shop owner.  
The name of the shop owner .....
- 6 How many drink cans do they manufacture a day?  
How many drink cans.....?

3 \*\*\* Rewrite the sentences in the present simple passive. Use by if necessary.

We make thousands of things from trees.

Thousands of things are made from trees.

- 1 First, experts cut down the trees.  
.....
- 2 Then, people process the wood.  
.....
- 3 After that, they use it to make paper, pencils and wooden furniture.  
.....
- 4 Doctors prescribe medicine every day.  
.....
- 5 Manufacturers add active ingredients from trees to medicine.  
.....
- 6 That fact surprises some people.  
.....



**READING**

## Exam Preparation 6 • READING

### Gapped text

#### 3 steps to ... completing gapped texts

- 1 Before you answer, read the text and decide what each paragraph is about. Read sentences A–F and match them to 1–5. Match the easiest sentences first.
  - 2 Remember you don't need one of sentences A–F. Find the sentence which doesn't have a logical connection to the text before or after it. Eliminate the sentence you don't need.
  - 3 Read the complete paragraphs to check they make sense.
- 1 Read the tip and follow the instructions to complete the task in exercise 2.
  - 2 Read the text. There are five sentences missing. Choose from sentences A–F and write the correct letter. There is one extra sentence which you do not need.
    - A You can enjoy watching Hollywood films in comfortable seats for a very low price.
    - B There's an amusement park with amazing rides.
    - C From some rooms you can see the spectacular Sierra Nevada mountain range.
    - D And if you like going bowling, you are in the right place.
    - E It's the biggest casino in Reno.
    - F If you like food, there are ten restaurants in the hotel.



The Grand Sierra Resort, which is in the city of Reno, USA, is more than just a hotel. It's actually like a little town! The hotel is huge. It has almost 2,000 rooms, and many of them have great views of central Reno. (1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ In these you can choose to eat very cheaply or have a very expensive meal. If you don't like burgers, you can eat Mexican, Asian or Italian food.

In terms of entertainment, the Grand Sierra Resort offers it all – you can do anything you feel like.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ The most popular ride is the *Sling Shot*,

which throws people into the air at over 100 kilometres per hour! But if you fancy peace and quiet, there's a soft, sandy beach and a huge swimming pool where you can chill out and sunbathe.

If you like films, the Grand Sierra cinema offers good value. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ For video gamers, there's Fun Quest – perhaps the largest game arcade you'll ever see. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ The Grand Sierra Resort has the biggest bowling alley in Reno.

The Grand Sierra Resort has everything you want – and more!

# Exam Preparation 7 • READING

## Multiple-choice gapfill

### 3 steps to ... answering multiple-choice gapfill questions

- 1 Read the whole text first, ignoring the gaps, to get a general understanding.
- 2 Read the whole of each sentence before you choose the answer.
- 3 Check your answers carefully. Make sure that you are using the correct grammar (singular or plural, verb tense, etc.).

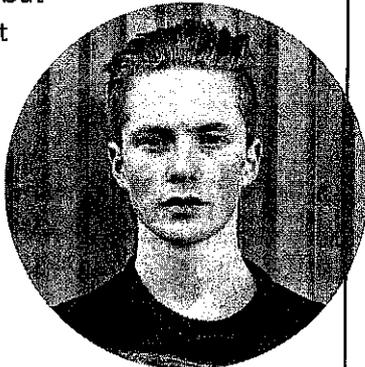
#### 1 Read the tip and follow the instructions.

What is the best title for the text below?

- A Welsh villages and their problems
- B A Welsh schoolboy
- C Transport in Wales

#### 2 Now choose the best word (A–C) to complete each gap in the sentences (1–3). There is an example given.

Gethin has been at Barry Comprehensive School in South Wales (0) A five years. His brother used to go to the school, but he has left now and works with their father (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a builder. Gethin's family lives in a village and he catches the bus to school (2) \_\_\_\_\_ day. The journey is long. It (3) \_\_\_\_\_ about an hour, but Gethin enjoys it because he travels with his friends.



- |            |         |             |
|------------|---------|-------------|
| 0 A for    | B just  | C since     |
| 1 A than   | B as    | C at        |
| 2 A single | B all   | C every     |
| 3 A took   | B takes | C has taken |

#### 3 Read the text about Barry Comprehensive School and complete each gap (1–6) with the correct answer (A–C). There is an example given.

### Barry Comprehensive School

Barry Comprehensive School is a secondary school in a small town in South Wales. It's (0) B 45 years old, so the building is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ modern. There are about 1,500 students at the school. They start at the school when they are eleven and leave when they are sixteen or eighteen. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of the students are boys because there aren't any girls in Years 7–11. Girls (3) \_\_\_\_\_ come to the school when they reach Year 12, but before that, they go to the local girls' school. The boys in the lower years have to wear a uniform (4) \_\_\_\_\_ is a green sweatshirt and black trousers. The older pupils don't have to wear a uniform. The school is a comprehensive, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ it's for students of all abilities. Most students live in the town or in the local villages. They walk to school or they come by bus. Sport is very important at Barry Comprehensive. There are rugby, cricket, basketball and football teams that play (6) \_\_\_\_\_ other local schools.



- |             |           |           |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 0 A already | B only    | C yet     |
| 1 A little  | B quite   | C bit     |
| 2 A Few     | B Other   | C Most    |
| 3 A can     | B should  | C would   |
| 4 A who     | B what    | C which   |
| 5 A too     | B while   | C so      |
| 6 A off     | B against | C through |

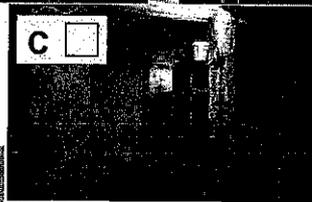
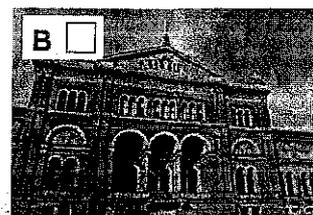


# Exam Preparation 9 • READING

## Multiple choice

### 3 steps to ... answering multiple-choice questions

- 1 Read the three texts quickly first to get an idea of what they are about.
- 2 Then read the multiple-choice questions and try to answer them from memory.
- 3 Find the part of the text that has the information and check your answers.



### School trips with a difference

**1** **Jed:** Last month I was in Edinburgh with my class and we went on the 'City of the Dead' tour. The tour included walking through dark tunnels under the city. I expected the tour to be scary and I was right because our guide told us tales of famous ghosts and at the end, a man jumped out and everybody screamed. I also found out a lot about history on this trip. The guide gave us a lot of interesting information about Edinburgh. I like history and scary things so I wasn't disappointed.

**2** **Karen:** Last summer we visited Stonehenge, which is a circle of giant stones in the south of England. Before the trip, I borrowed a book from the library about the site. The problem was the book was boring, so I didn't read it and I didn't search online. Luckily, at Stonehenge I had an audio guide which told me interesting facts about the history of the site. The stones are huge and they're over 2,000 years old, but nobody knows why they are there. Some people think it was a religious site or something to do with the sun. Other people think aliens left the stones! It's a mystery!

**3** **Billy:** Last week we went to London. In the morning, we went to the Victoria and Albert Museum. We had a tour, but the guide was a bit boring. I preferred walking around the displays afterwards. After lunch, we went on the London Dungeon Tour. That was more interesting. Actors in historical costumes told us stories about people like Jack the Ripper, who killed a lot of people in the 19th century. We also found out about King Henry VIII from the 15th century who killed two of his six wives. It was crowded because the dungeon is popular with tourists, but I enjoyed the tour. I'm not usually a fan of history, but now I'm keen to know more. I'm going to ask my history teacher for more trips like this.

**1** Read the tip and the text quickly. Match texts 1–3 with the photos of places (A–C).

**2** Read the text about school trips and choose the correct answers (A–C).

- 1 What happened during Jed's tour?  
A They saw a ghost.  
B They heard lots of ghost stories.  
C They had a tour of Edinburgh's streets.
- 2 What did Jed feel about the tour?  
A He was surprised how much he learned.  
B He thought it was disappointing.  
C He disliked the historical part of the tour.
- 3 How did Karen learn about Stonehenge?  
A She read a book about the subject.  
B She found some interesting websites.  
C She listened to some information during the trip.
- 4 What does she say about Stonehenge?  
A There are different stories which explain the purpose of the stones.  
B It looks better in sunlight.  
C People have no idea how old the stones are.
- 5 What did Billy think of the museum?  
A He thought it was dull.  
B He enjoyed part of the visit.  
C He learned a lot from the guide.
- 6 What is true about the visit to the London Dungeon?  
A Tourists dressed up as famous murderers.  
B There weren't a lot of people there.  
C The guides gave historical facts.
- 7 How does Billy feel after his trip?  
A He never wants to study history again.  
B He's more interested in history than he was before.  
C He's thinking about becoming a history teacher.

# Exam Preparation 10 • READING

## Word formation

### 3 steps to ... answering word-formation questions

- 1 Read the text quickly to get a general idea of what it is about and then read it again more slowly, focusing on the gaps.
- 2 Think about what kind of word is missing (noun, adjective, etc.). Look at the words before and after each gap to help you.
- 3 When you have finished, read through the text again to check that it makes sense.

- 1 Read the tip and follow the instructions.**  
 Look at the text below and decide whether each gap (1–3) is a noun (singular or plural), an adjective, or an adverb. There is an example given.

0 = adjective

### A QUIET MEAL FOR TWO

*Solo per Due* – or ‘Just for Two’ – is one of the (0) smallest restaurants in the world. **SMALL**

The restaurant is in Italy, has only one table and takes only two guests at a time. The restaurant is situated in a historical (1) \_\_\_\_\_ . In its grounds **LOCATE**

are the ruins of a Roman villa, which people believe belonged to the Latin poet Horace. Guests can choose to sit outside and enjoy the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ scenery, which includes a view of olive groves and vineyards, or they can eat in the dining room. **BEAUTY**

And because there are only two guests, the waiters can (3) \_\_\_\_\_ give you their full attention. **EASY**

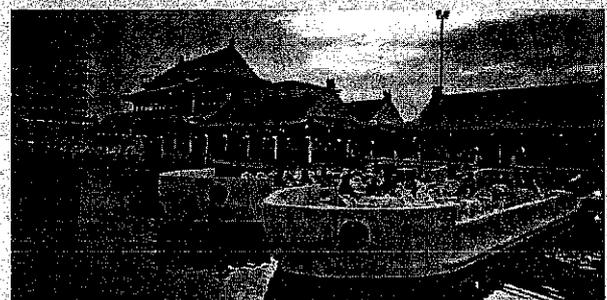


- 2 Now use the word in capitals at the end of the line to form a word that fits in the gap (1–3) in the same line. There is an example given.**

- 3 Read the text below. Use the word in capitals at the end of the line to form a word that fits in the gap (1–7) in the same line. There is an example given.**

### A lively place to eat

If you're a (0) visitor to **VISIT**  
 Bangkok and you want a quiet meal in a small, family restaurant, the Royal Dragon is probably the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ place you can **BAD**  
 go. According to the Guinness World Records, it's the largest restaurant in the world. It employs about 1,000 members of staff and can serve food to 5,000 (2) \_\_\_\_\_ at the **CUSTOM**  
 same time. The Royal Dragon is a wonderful seafood restaurant, but it also serves (3) \_\_\_\_\_ **TRADITION**  
 Chinese, Japanese and Korean dishes. In addition, you can find some (4) \_\_\_\_\_ food on the menu. **EUROPE**  
 Every evening, there is some form of (5) \_\_\_\_\_, including Thai **ENTERTAIN**  
 music and dancing. The waiters are also very (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to watch **INTEREST**  
 because they wear roller skates so that they can bring the food to the tables without delay! The staff in the kitchen have to work (7) \_\_\_\_\_ **QUICK**  
 too. When they aren't preparing food, there are 25,000 plates to wash every day!



# Exam Preparation 13 • READING

## Completing sentences

### 3 steps to ... answering completing sentences questions

- 1 Read the text and make sure you understand what it is about.
- 2 Look carefully at the gapped sentences and see if you can guess the missing words.
- 3 Look back at the text and see if your ideas are there. Find the relevant words and complete the sentences. Remember, you do not need to change the words.

- 1 Read the tip and follow the instructions to complete the task in exercise 2.
- 2 Read the text and complete sentences 1–5 with an exact word, phrase or number from the text (maximum three words).
  - 1 When Emmeline Goulding was fifteen, she travelled to \_\_\_\_\_ for her education.
  - 2 Emmeline and her husband, Richard, agreed that all women should be able to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3 Emmeline and her daughters organized meetings and sent \_\_\_\_\_ to political figures.
  - 4 The women became known as suffragettes and took part in \_\_\_\_\_ in different parts of the country.
  - 5 A few weeks after Emmeline died, women finally won the same \_\_\_\_\_ as men.



## VOTES FOR WOMEN!

**E**mmeline Goulding was born on 15 July 1858, in Manchester, England. She had five younger sisters and she loved reading. When she was 15, she went to Paris to study. She came back to Britain and in 1878 she met Richard Pankhurst. They got married in 1879 and had five children together.

In Britain, at that time, women didn't have the right to vote. Richard and Emmeline wanted all women to have the vote and together they helped organize the 'Women's Franchise League', dedicated to voting rights for all women. When Richard died in 1898, Emmeline continued fighting for women's rights.

In 1903, Emmeline and her daughters started the 'Women's Social and Political Union'. The group organized meetings and gave speeches. They wrote articles and letters to newspapers and politicians asking for democratic voting rights for all men and women. This was called 'universal suffrage' and people called the women 'suffragettes'.

In 1905, the suffragettes became more active. They travelled around the country and took part in demonstrations. In 1918, after the First World War, the 'Representation of the People Act' gave votes to all men over the age of 21 and women over the age of 30.

In 1928, the British government finally gave equal voting rights to men and women. Sadly, Emmeline Pankhurst died a few weeks earlier. Many people consider winning the right to vote as the most important feminist achievement.



# Exam Preparation 16 • READING

## Multiple matching

### 3 steps to ... answering multiple-matching questions

- 1 Read the whole text first. What is each paragraph about?
- 2 Read the sentences and then look back at each paragraph. Decide which sentence contains information from which paragraph.
- 3 Do not be distracted by the same word repeated in a sentence and a paragraph. Look at the complete meaning.

1 Read the tip and follow the instructions to complete the task in exercise 2.

2 Read an article about capsule hotels in Japan. For questions 1–10, choose from the sections (A–D). The sections may be chosen more than once.

Which paragraph ...

- 1 states that outside Japan, some capsule hotels have a different name?
- 2 explains how the room doesn't have everything you need inside it?
- 3 says that capsule hotels are popular with people who want a simple place to stay?
- 4 mentions that people use capsule hotels when they are working in different cities?
- 5 says that the rooms are for individual use only?
- 6 explains how the bathroom is for you and other people?
- 7 gives examples of personal things you need to have with you?
- 8 describes the size of the rooms?
- 9 mentions when capsule hotels began?
- 10 says how much you usually have to pay?

## A hotel room in a capsule

**A** A capsule hotel is a hotel that has tiny rooms called 'capsules'. The capsules are very small – about 2 metres long and 1.25 metres wide – which means they are only sufficient for one person. Capsule hotels are a cheap and basic place to stay for people who don't want to pay the price of a normal hotel and who don't need the luxuries that hotels usually provide.

**B** The idea for capsule hotels started in Japan, where the original one opened in 1979. This was the Capsule Inn in the city of Osaka, which was designed by Kisho Kurokawa. The idea became popular and spread to other places. Most capsule hotels in Japan are for men only. They use them when they travel away from home on business.

**C** One of the rules is that you must take off your shoes before you enter the capsule. You have to keep your shoes in lockers outside. You can't keep your suitcases in the room because there isn't space! You can't eat in the rooms, but some capsule hotels have a restaurant. Finally, you must bring your own soap, shampoo and toothpaste and share the bathroom with others.

**D** Capsule hotels are getting more popular around the world. China opened its first capsule hotel in the city of Xi'an in 2012. They cost less than €10 a night and are popular with travellers. Other countries have similar hotels, called 'pod' hotels, but these have larger rooms and sometimes a private bathroom.



**WRITING**











