

Family and friends

1 Match the pairs of adjectives 1-6 to the nouns B-G.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 0 first / second | A cousin |
| 1 next-door / good | B friend |
| 2 work / former | C parent |
| 3 distant / blood | D boyfriend |
| 4 true / life-long | E relative |
| 5 single / strict | F neighbour |
| 6 steady / current | G colleague |

2 Use adjective + noun collocations from Activity 1 to complete the sentences. Change the form if necessary.

- Sergio used to work at the same company as my dad. He's my dad's *former colleague*.
- A _____ is someone who is always there for you when you need them.
- Marek lives in flat 13 and we live in flat 14, so we're _____.
- Anya is married to my uncle. So she and I are not actually _____.
- Jane and her husband got divorced when her kids were young. She's a _____.
- My mum and Tom's mum are cousins. So Tom is my _____.
- Pierre is Karine's ex. Her _____ is called Marc.

Home life

3 Choose the correct alternatives.

- Her room is so cluttered / minimalist it's impossible to find anything.
- Although it's small, this is my favourite room because it's so cramped / cosy.
- It's not advisable to walk around this neighbour / neighbourhood at night.
- I'm looking forward to a nice long sleepover / lie-in tomorrow morning.
- We live in a three-storey terraced house / flat not far from here.
- My mother works for a firm that manufactures housekeeping / household cleaning products.
- I find watching television is a good way to unwind / unpack after work.

4 Complete the email with words from Activity 3.

No place like home

Although I'm quite an active person, I love spending time at home, especially when I need to (0) unwind after a busy week. We live in a two-storey (1) _____ in a friendly (2) _____ just outside the city centre. Our house isn't exactly spacious. The rooms are tiny and when my older brothers were still living at home there wasn't much room so it did feel fairly (3) _____ at times. But it has a very (4) _____, homely feel to it, especially in the winter when the open fire is lit. There's certainly nothing (5) _____ about our house either – it's jam-packed with antiques and other objects my parents have accumulated over the years. I suppose it makes it seem rather (6) _____, but I don't mind – at least it has character. I particularly enjoy it when the rest of the family go out for the day and I get the house to myself. Partly because it means I'm not made to do any (7) _____ chores, like vacuuming or washing-up, but mainly because I can play my music loudly, have a (8) _____ in the morning and generally do whatever I want.

Free time

5 Underline the word which is different and explain why. Think about the type of hobby and the equipment that is needed. There may be more than one possible answer.

- 0 dice counters ace board
Ace is different because the others are related to board games.
- 1 tripod poker flash lens
- 2 roller-blading skateboarding windsurfing surfing
- 3 darts 10-pin bowling squash snooker
- 4 spades shuffle roll joker

-ed and -ing adjectives

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the list.

amuse confuse depress disgust exhaust frustrate petrify satisfy

- 0 Would you complain if you weren't satisfied with the food in a restaurant?
 1 The road sign was extremely _____. As a result, I turned left instead of right.
 2 Nobody had emptied the bin for ages. It smelt absolutely _____.
 3 I've been up since 5.00 a.m. - I'm _____.
 4 The computer crashed and I lost the document I was working on. It was so _____!
 5 It's rained non-stop for almost a week. It's making me feel quite _____.
 6 I laughed politely at his joke even though it wasn't particularly _____.
 7 I got chased by this massive dog while I was riding my bike. I was _____.

Exam practice

2 For questions 1-8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.



Birth order

Does the order in which we come in our family affect the (0) *DEVELOPMENT* of our personalities? Many psychiatrists believe that it does. Oldest children, for example, are often natural leaders. The majority of (1) are first-borns. Because they are used to having authority over younger siblings, they tend to be bossy, punctual and (2) They can be worriers and may put a lot of pressure on themselves to succeed.

Middle children, on the other hand, are likely to be (3), diplomatic and good at bringing people together. However, because their role in the family changes and they are no longer the youngest child, they often have to find ways of getting their parents' (4) and frequently go through a period of rebellion.

Last-born children are often very (5) and good at getting their own way. This can have its advantages. However, they are not always given as much (6) as they would like. As for only children, who have no siblings, they are often confident and (7) mature because of the amount of time they spend in adult company. But they can be also be (8) and often don't accept criticism well.

DEVELOP

POLITICS

ORGANISE

ADAPT

ATTENTIVE

CHARM

DEPEND

SOCIAL

DEMAND

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Present tense review; past simple

1 Complete the dialogues with correct present or past form of the verbs.

- 1 A: (1) _____ you _____ (live) with your parents?
 B: I (2) _____ (live) with them for now, but I (3) _____ recently _____ (apply) for a place at a design college in Miami.
 A: (4) _____ you _____ (know) anyone there?
 B: Yes, my aunt (5) _____ (have) a flat there and she (6) _____ (invite) me to stay with her.
- 2 A: (1) _____ you _____ (get) nervous about your exam tomorrow?
 B: I always (2) _____ (feel) anxious before exams.
 A: Oh, you'll be fine. You (3) _____ (do) masses of revision over the last few weeks.
 B: Well, I (4) _____ (keep) my fingers crossed that the right questions come up.
- 3 A: I (1) _____ (not see) Tomasz for ages.
 B: I (2) _____ (bump) into him yesterday, actually. He (3) _____ just _____ (come) back from a holiday in the Caribbean.
 A: Oh, yes, of course - he (4) _____ (tell) me he was going.
 B: Yeah. He said he (5) _____ (have) an amazing time.

2 Choose the correct alternatives.

- Dad **has tried** / **has been trying** to fix the tap several times, but it hasn't **stopped** / **been stopping** dripping.
- Maria's family have just **moved** / **been moving** into the most amazing apartment I've ever **seen** / **been seeing**.
- I've **looked** / **been looking** for a new desk for my room for ages, but I haven't **found** / **been finding** one that's the right size.
- Carlos has just **called** / **been calling** to say he's **felt** / **been feeling** ill all day and won't be able to come for dinner.
- Mum's cross with you. She says she's **asked** / **been asking** you four times to vacuum your room and you still haven't **done** / **been doing** it.
- I've **done** / **been doing** the ironing for the last hour and I still **haven't finished** / **been finishing**.
- The potatoes have **roasted** / **been roasting** in the oven for over an hour. I hope I haven't **overcooked** / **been overcooking** them.

3 Complete the email using the correct form of the verbs in the list.

accuse argue be have begin fall
get lose make manage suppose

I (1) _____ just _____ a massive row with my mother about the state of my bedroom. The thing is, we (2) _____ a lot recently - this is about the third time we (3) _____ out this week, and it (4) _____ to really get me down: yesterday she (5) _____ her temper with me for coming home too late, the day before she (6) _____ me of being moody and now, my bedroom. I think she (7) _____ completely unfair. What (8) _____ it worse is that my little sister always (9) _____ to avoid getting into trouble with my parents. Oh well, I (10) _____ it's all part of being a teenager. What about you? Do you (11) _____ on OK with your parents?

4 Make sentences using the prompts.

- I've called him several times. He / not / reply / (still)
He still hasn't replied.
- That's Steven's girlfriend. They / go / out / together / a few weeks / (for)
- I don't want anything to eat, thanks. I / have / lunch / (just)
- I was surprised to get a card from her. She / not / remember / my birthday / (usually)
- I can't believe my MP3 player's broken. I / only / buy it / three months / (ago)
- I haven't seen your brother for ages. What / he / do / ? / (these days)
- Gemma was looking for her keys. She / find / them / ? / (yet)
- We'd better hurry up. The others / leave / (already)
- This is Nina. I / know / her / we / be / at primary school / (since)

used to and would

- 1 Correct the sentences using *used to*, *would* or past simple. Two sentences are correct.

used

- 0 My little brother ~~use~~ to refuse to eat green vegetables.
Our cousins would come and stay with us every summer. ✓
- 1 My friend Rachel and I would have a lot in common when we were younger, but we've grown apart recently.
- 2 I didn't ~~used~~ to do many household chores.
- 3 There would be a large tree in front of our house, but it's been cut down.
- 4 I used to do the washing-up last night.
- 5 Didn't your grandparents use to own a farm?
- 6 When I was young kids at school would tease me because I was small.

Exam practice

- 2 For questions 1-8, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS**.

Males and females and relationships



According (0) *TO* psychologists, males and females are completely different when it comes to relationships with other people. (1) is all to do with the different relationships they have with their mothers. Boys only feel properly masculine after they become less dependent (2) their mother and can cope without her when they feel upset. Girls, on the (3) hand, feel feminine by attaching themselves to their mother and trying to act like her. So being close (4) someone is a scary thing for boys, but makes girls feel more secure.

The two sexes also react differently when there is stress in a relationship. This is because girls produce more of a hormone known (5) 'oxytocin', which calms you down. That means that after a big family argument, for example, girls tend to talk things through, while boys often have a strong 'fight or flight' instinct. So they are more likely to react to stressful situations (6) slamming doors or shutting themselves in their rooms where they can spend time alone. These hormonal differences probably began in prehistoric times when calmer females used (7) make better carers and when men, faced with dangerous hunting situations, (8) need to be able to fight or flee.

Reading

Exam strategy

dealing with unknown words

Unknown words

You can often guess the meaning of unknown words in a text. Look at the word itself.

- What kind of word is it? (*noun / adverb / preposition*)
- Does it look like another word in English or in your own language?
- Do you recognise any parts of the word?
- Does the word contain any clues? (prefixes like *re-* or *dis-* / suffixes such as *-ness* or *-ment*)

Look at the words and sentences which come before and after the unknown word.

- Are they positive or negative?
- Is it a concrete or an abstract word?
- Are there any other clues to the meaning?

Exam tip

- 1 Look at the *Exam tip* above. Write a short explanation of the word in *italics*.

- 0 The ferry hit an enormous wave and *lurched* to the left. Lots of passengers screamed and some lost their balance. *'Lurched' must be a verb meaning 'move suddenly'.*
- 1 The train came to a *standstill* for a few minutes before it eventually started moving again.

- 2 Their garden is enormous. It must be at least 2 *acres*.

- 3 She sat on the edge of the pool *dangling* her feet in the water.

- 4 His face turned *puce* when he realised what a stupid thing he had said in front of all those people.

- 5 Don't look so *glum*! Things aren't that bad!

- 2 Read the following extract and look at the underlined words. Try to guess their meaning.

Margaret, the girls' mother, clearly favoured their little brother Jasper because he was 'just so *adorable*'. She never used that word to describe any of them. They had no idea it even existed in her vocabulary, which normally consisted of (1) tedious commands - 'sit still!', 'be quiet' and most frequent of all - 'stop that!' Sometimes she would enter a room, (2) glare at them and say, 'whatever you're doing, don't', and then simply walk away again, leaving them feeling most (3) put out.

- 3 Choose the best alternative from the three options.

- 1 **tedious**: various / gentle / boring
 2 **glare**: smile / stare angrily / speak
 3 **put out**: unfairly treated / sorry / surprised

Listening: Part 1 – Multiple choice preparing to listen


- 4 Read the task in Activity 5 and, for questions 1-6, read the sentence that gives the context, the question and the three options. Decide what kind of information you need to listen for. Underline the key words in each question.
- 5 You will hear people talking in six different situations. For questions 1-6, choose the best answer (A, B or C).
- 1 You overhear a boy talking about a film-making workshop. What criticism does he have of the workshop?
 A There was too much theory and not enough practice.
 B The course leaders tried to teach too much in a short time.
 C The equipment was more basic than he had expected.
- 2 You hear a girl talking about her relationship with her sister and brother. In her opinion, why does she argue with her sister?
 A Their personalities are very similar.
 B The age gap between them is small.
 C Her sister is a competitive person.
- 3 You overhear a boy leaving a phone message for his girlfriend. What is the purpose of the message?
 A to make an apology
 B to complain about something
 C to make a suggestion
- 4 You overhear a conversation between a mother and father about the computer games their son plays. How does the mother feel?
 A shocked at how violent some games are
 B concerned that they replace physical exercise
 C unconvinced that they promote violence
- 5 You hear part of a radio interview with a famous writer. What advice does she give young people about creative writing?
 A Know what your story is about before you start writing.
 B Always keep writing even if you are finding it difficult.
 C Concentrate most on the first chapter.
- 6 You overhear two friends talking about a new shopping centre. What did they both approve of?
 A the range of shops
 B the customer service in the shops
 C the way the shops were organised
- 6 Listen again to check your answers. If you are not sure of an answer, guess.

Writing: Part 2 – An informal email

7 Read the task and answer the questions.

- 1 Who are you writing to?
- 2 What style should you use?
- 3 What information must you include?

You receive an email from an English-speaking friend, inviting you to meet up one weekend. Write back to your friend, explaining why you cannot meet then, but suggest an alternative arrangement. You should also suggest that your friend brings their cousin to that meeting too.



Completing and analysing a sample answer

8 Read a student's answer to the task. Has he / she used an appropriate style and included all the necessary information?

Hi Megan
Brilliant to hear from you – I've been meaning to get in touch for ages! Sorry I didn't get back to you sooner, **(1)** ... life's been pretty hectic recently. I'm up to my eyes in exam revision **(2)** ... I'm going on holiday straight after they finish so I've been trying to organise that **(3)** ... I'm afraid I can't make it to Café Baba **(4)** ... I'm away that weekend, but I've got another idea! It's the Westbury Music Festival on 13th and 14th May and I was wondering if you'd like to come to that? There are loads of big-name bands playing. There's **(5)** ... some kind of art show which looks interesting. We could go for the weekend **(6)** ... just get day tickets if you prefer. I know someone who works there **(7)** ... I can get cheap tickets! Let me know if you fancy it. I hope so – it would be really great to catch up!
Ruby xx

9 Complete the email in Activity 8 with basic linkers. Use one word only in each gap.

Language focus

10 Find phrases in the email in Activity 8 which mean:

Sorry I didn't reply earlier.

1 _____

Tell me if you like the idea.

2 _____

I've been intending to make contact.

3 _____

Life has been very busy.

4 _____

I'm sorry but I can't come.

5 _____

It would be lovely to exchange news.

6 _____

Would you like to come?

7 _____