

Reading

Strategy

When you are asked to match one or more summary statements to texts, consider the purpose of each text.

- 1 Read the strategy above. Then match the best summary statement (1–3) to with the extracts from three texts (A–C).

A Art and personality

The author makes the case for how even the smallest life events can have an influence on an artist's work.

B Barbara Hepworth: A life of forms

This biography of Hepworth shows the impact of her passion for sculpture on her private life.

C Picture this: How pictures work

How do different lines, colours and shapes affect the emotions? This book explores this theme in depth.

The author of the book

- 1 analyses the effect of art and design on the viewer.
- 2 links its subject's personal and professional life.
- 3 argues that each life experience affects artists' work.

- 2 Read the book reviews. Match the book reviews (A–C) with the sentences (1–6). Each book review matches two sentences.

A Paul Gauguin: A complete life

This new biography, based on original research and extensive travel by the author, tries to find the truth about the eccentric painter and sculptor Paul Gauguin. Many myths have grown up around Gauguin's life story, and the writer of this book attempts to clear them up. He examines the artist's unusual childhood, which was spent partly in France and partly in Peru. He also closely examines the unhappy time that Gauguin spent as a businessman, and why he left France for a new life on the Pacific islands. The writer paints a colourful picture of this complicated man, who created some of the most famous works of 19th century art.

B Images from the underworld

While the cave paintings found in Europe are very well-known to the general public through books and articles, the cave paintings of Guatemala are hardly known at all. This book tries to correct that by taking us inside the deep caves where the ancient Mayan people recorded their lives, traditions and beliefs. The book helps us understand these ancient people, and also illustrates and analyses many unique works, some of which have since been destroyed by vandals. Not many of us can travel to see these amazing paintings, but reading this book gives us a good idea of what they are like.

C Artful collage from found objects

Many craft books today are published to promote products that you can buy from a shop and put together with little effort or creativity. This book goes back to the basics, guiding the reader through the process of creating art by using objects that you can find in your home, on your travels or in the

natural environment. The book covers all the basic techniques of collage – the art of sticking things onto a picture surface. It then goes on to suggest themes, the best materials to use, and how to preserve and display your finished projects.

In this book, the author

- 1 discusses works of art that can no longer be seen. ____
- 2 tries to correct some untrue ideas about its subject. ____
- 3 enables readers to develop their own creativity. ____
- 4 gives information about less well-known works of art. ____
- 5 suggests unusual places to find things for use in art. ____
- 6 creates an interesting picture of an artist. ____

Listening

Strategy

When answering multiple-choice questions, try to choose an answer for every question when you listen the first time. During the second listening, focus more on the questions that you're not sure about. In this way, you can eliminate any remaining options and make your final choice.

- 3 **4.02** You will hear an interview with a business expert twice. Choose the correct answers, A, B, C or D.

- 1 The interviewer thinks young people
 - A usually set up part-time businesses.
 - B never achieve international success.
 - C are starting new businesses at a lower age than previously.
 - D should only set up small businesses.
- 2 The interviewer doesn't understand
 - A how young people can create successful businesses.
 - B how most new businesses actually work.
 - C where the money for new businesses comes from.
 - D why young people would want to start businesses.
- 3 Lisa says that very young people
 - A are unlikely to create successful businesses.
 - B do not achieve business success very often.
 - C do not understand what they need to do to start a business.
 - D have the right qualities for creating businesses.
- 4 What does Lisa say about knowledge and experience?
 - A They are very necessary.
 - B They take a lot of time to develop.
 - C They can sometimes be a disadvantage.
 - D They are the best tools for solving problems.
- 5 Why does Lisa believe young people 'think outside the box'?
 - A They've learned what the 'right' answers are.
 - B They don't feel there's only one way to do things.
 - C Education is more creative than it was in the past.
 - D They've grown up with digital technology.

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- 6 Lisa thinks young people use digital technology
 A to be more positive.
 B to avoid making mistakes.
 C to feel more confident about success.
 D to connect with customers in new ways.
- 7 What is Lisa talking about when she says 'no one likes to hear this'?
 A the fact that rules must be followed
 B the idea that troublemakers may be good at business
 C the idea that listening to others is important
 D the fact that few people succeed in business
- 8 In general, how does Lisa feel about young people in business?
 A She's very positive about their qualities.
 B She doubts their skills.
 C She admires their ambition.
 D She's not optimistic about their chance of success.

Use of English

Strategy

Word formation tasks test you on vocabulary as well as grammar. Learn common endings for nouns (e.g. *or, er, ance, ity, ion, ness*), adjectives (e.g. *able, y, ful, less*) and adverbs (*ly, ily*).

- 4 Complete the text with words formed from the words in brackets.

Bonsai

Bonsai, one of many art forms for which Japan is famous, involves ¹ _____ (GROW) trees in shallow ² _____ (CONTAIN) so that they never grow taller than two metres. Bonsai trees that are bigger than 152 cm are called Imperial bonsai and they are usually grown outdoors. Most bonsai trees are between 20 and 60 cm, however, and these smaller trees can be kept indoors. The ³ _____ (SMALL) kind of bonsai is called *Keshitsubo*, which only grows up to 2.5 cm. Although bonsai is now strongly associated with Japanese culture, the tradition first started in China about 1,500 years ago. There, it was known as *penzai*. Pictures of *penzai* can be seen ⁴ _____ (CLEAR) on ancient Chinese drawings. Some people think it is ⁵ _____ (HARM) to trees to grow them as bonsai, but bonsai trees aren't damaged or genetically modified in any way. Bonsai growers take great care when looking after their trees and use their artistic ⁶ _____ (IMAGINE) to decide how to shape them. Many different species of trees are ⁷ _____ (SUIT) for growing as bonsai trees. Sometimes one kind of tree is shaped so that it takes on the ⁸ _____ (APPEAR) of a different species.

Speaking

Strategy

If you have to talk about one picture, imagine you are describing it to someone who can't see it. This will help you focus on the details. Don't forget to include information about all the points you're given.

- 5 Talk about the photo for one minute. Include information about the points below.

the activity the relationship between the people
 what they are talking about how they are feeling



- 6 'It's better to work alone because people in groups spend too much time talking.' Do you agree? Why? Why not? Give reasons for your answers.

Writing

Strategy

An essay may require you to express an opinion on a topic. As well as giving your own opinion, you need to consider and write about different points of view.

- 7 Read the essay title and answer the questions below.

In some countries, CCTV cameras are installed in classrooms. Is it a good idea? Write an essay in which you present your opinion and arguments for it.

- 1 What is your experience of the topic?
 2 What are your first thoughts about the topic?

- 8 Look at the arguments for and against CCTV cameras in classrooms. Divide the arguments into two categories: a) effects on security and b) effects on privacy.

stopping bad behaviour less theft at break times
 more stressed teachers and students students have rights
 fewer problems for school authorities
 nobody likes people watching them

- 9 Read the task below and write the essay.

More and more people listen to music for free on websites rather than paying to download music or buying CDs. Is this a good thing? Write an essay in which you present your opinion and discuss it from the point of view of musicians and music fans.

Reading

Strategy

When doing a missing sentences task, look for reference words like *it, him, this, that, here and there*. Reference words are used to avoid repetition, and they usually relate to words or phrases which come before them.

1 Read the strategy above. Complete the sentences with the reference words below.

that them there those

- There are some people over there. Let's ask _____.
- He was hungry. Maybe _____ is why he got so angry.
- The Fig Tree was a small shop near my school. You could buy all kinds of sweets _____.
- Some people stayed and some people went home. _____ who left early missed a great night!

2 Now read the text and match sentences A–G with gaps 1–6. There is one extra sentence.

It was getting dark, and Marcus was becoming desperate for a little rest, some kind of a meal and a long cold drink. The sound of insects was getting louder as evening fell. Now and then, a bird called out above them, somewhere up in the trees. The warm rainforest smell of damp vegetation and soil filled his nostrils, like the scent of a well-kept greenhouse. ¹ Now, though, he was starting to feel that he wanted to be free of it. The air seemed even warmer, stickier and heavier than usual and he wished for a cool breeze.

They had been walking through the jungle for four days now, and their supplies were running low. ² All they saw as they walked was trees and more trees.

This was not what Marcus had signed up for. The purpose of the trip had been to find samples of rare plants that were only found in this part of the Amazon rainforest. ³ The organiser of the trip had told them that it should take no more than a couple of days to reach the area, collect their samples and return to the village where the research station was located. What he had failed to tell them, though, was that the jeep was in a terrible state, and could break down at any moment. ⁴ The engine had caught fire, and they had no way to repair the damage. Their satellite phones – which were their lifeline in an emergency – failed to work at all. The whole trip had been a total disaster!

Marcus stopped for a second and leaned forward to catch his breath. His shirt was sticking uncomfortably to his skin and his backpack felt heavy. He called out to the two men ahead of him, 'Are we thinking of stopping any time soon? I'm nearly ready to collapse!'

Eric stopped and turned. There was a wide smile on his face. 'Good news!' he said. 'I think we're going to have a much better rest than in last night's camp.' 'What do you mean? You don't ...' Marcus began. He ran forward to join the others. ⁵ And now he could smell cooking too: vegetables and meat or maybe fish. He had no idea of where they were, but at least they were *somewhere*, and the happiness that he felt was

almost too much for him. He grabbed Eric's arm to keep from falling over, and felt a tear run down his face.

Marcus hadn't been able to tell the others how frightened he had been – how sure he had felt that they would never find their way out of the jungle. And if they hadn't found this village, how long would they have survived? ⁶ They were going to be able to eat and sleep, and that was all Marcus needed to think about right now.

- They had prepared themselves thoroughly for it, bringing maps, scientific equipment and satellite phones with them.
- There, just visible through the trees, was a group of small huts.
- That was why they had brought satellite phones with them.
- They would never know, but it didn't matter now.
- Marcus had loved it at the beginning.
- But they seemed no closer to civilisation than they had been when their jeep had broken down.
- Well, it had done exactly that – and in spectacular fashion!

Listening

Strategy

In multiple matching tasks, one or more options may summarise the function of what a speaker is saying (e.g. *claim, predict, remember, insist on*). Listening to the speaker's tone of voice and the phrases they use to express their feeling will help you choose the correct answers.

3 Read the strategy above. Paraphrase the sentences using the verbs below. Start each sentence with 'The speaker ...'

regret doubt want be pleased be convinced

- 'I'm sure James will win.'
- 'I wish it would rain.'
- 'I'm so glad everyone came.'
- 'If only I hadn't dropped Sam's phone!'
- 'I'm pretty sure the radio won't work.'

4 4.03 You will hear four speakers talking about forms of writing twice. Match statements A–E with speakers 1–4. There is one statement that you do not need.

The speaker

- thinks that a change is bad for young people.
- regrets never having learned a form of writing.
- was thrilled to learn about an old form of writing.
- regrets not learning a form of writing earlier.
- believes a form of writing is simpler than it appears.

Speaker 1	Speaker 2	Speaker 3	Speaker 4
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Use of English

Strategy

With a multiple-choice cloze, if you really aren't sure about an answer, cross out the options that are definitely wrong. Then choose the answer that sounds best when you read it in the sentence.

5 Choose the correct words to complete the text.

You probably think of paper banknotes ¹ you hear the words 'printed money'. In the past, however, materials like wood, leather, clay, or thin metal were ² and used as money. And nowadays, many banknotes are made of a kind of plastic that looks like paper, but ³ is far stronger.

Paper money was first used in China over a thousand years ago. At that time, it took the form of notes that had a handwritten promise of payment on them, ⁴ the machine-printed banknotes that we use today. The first printed banknotes ⁵ in Europe in 1661.

The first ATM, or cash machine, was ⁶ in London in June 1967. Plastic bank cards didn't exist at that time. ⁷ get money out of the machines, people had to put cheques into them and enter a four-digit PIN.

Some people predict that we won't be paying for things with cash much longer. They think people will just use their mobile phones to ⁸ a purchase. However, there are still billions of banknotes in circulation around the world today, and it looks ⁹ though we will be using them for many more years to come.

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|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 A supposing | B when | C unless | D while |
| 2 A bruised | B impressed | C represented | D stamped |
| 3 A what | B which | C this | D so |
| 4 A whereas | B unlike | C similar | D alike |
| 5 A appeared | B occurred | C presented | D developed |
| 6 A installed | B planted | C fixed | D placed |
| 7 A For | B They | C So | D To |
| 8 A make | B take | C do | D get |
| 9 A if | B as | C that | D like |



Speaking

Strategy

When you are asked interview questions, don't just say yes or no, or give one-word answers. Expand on your answers, giving reasons, examples and opinions.

6 Read the strategy above. Then answer the questions below.

- Do you usually wear smart or casual clothes? Why? Has your style been different in the past? If so, how?
- Think of someone who wears very different clothes from you. Do you like their style? Why? / Why not?
- Do you think it's a good idea for children to wear school uniform? Why? / Why not?
- What sort of judgements do people make about other people based on their clothes and personal appearance?
- Do you think society puts too much pressure on young people to follow fashions? Why? / Why not?
- In what ways do you think people can use body language and the way they dress to convey a positive impression?

Writing

Strategy

When writing a report, you will often be asked to give your opinions and / or make recommendations. Try to give reasons for your opinions and be specific about your recommendations.

7 Read the Strategy. Then decide if the sentences below are recommendations or opinions. Write R or O.

- Some of the double rooms are rather small, so it's advisable to ask for a large room. ____
- The hotel benefits from a large garden, which is full of beautiful trees and flowers. ____
- One drawback is that the hotel has no parking. ____
- The third-floor restaurant is worth visiting, as it offers many local specialities. ____
- I suggest booking a room at least three weeks ahead. ____
- The location is a huge advantage, as the hotel is situated between the sea and the train station. ____

8 Read the task below and write the report.

A local magazine is interested to know which local cafés and restaurants are most popular with families and young people.

We are putting together a list of cafés and restaurants which are popular with families and young people in your area.

Please send us a short report about a café or restaurant which you like visiting with your friends or family. Give:

- a brief description of the place and the food.
- your views.
- any recommendations.