

Reading

Strategy

Read each text quickly and decide what kind of text it is, e.g. an advert, a notice, a description, etc. This will help you answer questions about gist and intention.

1 Read the **Strategy**. Then read the five short texts, ignoring the questions under them. Decide what kind of texts they are.

2 Read the texts and answer the questions (1–5). Circle the correct answer (A–D).

1 TV opportunity!

Great Inventions is a new TV show and we are looking for young people to take part. Interested? We invite you to make a two-minute video that shows your idea for a new invention. Make sure you include:

- personal details: name, age, and address.
- the name of your invention, how you got the idea and how it works.

You can email us your video or send it to the address shown on our website. We'll choose the ones we think are most interesting. Your prize? The chance to appear on our TV show!

1 What do the programme makers want?

- A new inventors
- B experienced film makers
- C young TV presenters
- D young actors

2 20th-century inventions

The most important modern invention has to be the mobile phone. It was only invented in the 1970s, but look at it now! Everyone has a phone. Originally, of course, phones were large and were only used to make phone calls. Now those phones are in museums! Modern mobile phones are mini-computers – you can do so much with them. You can buy very expensive phones, but you can also buy cheap models. That's why, in my view, it's the best 20th-century invention.

2 What is the purpose of the text?

- A to advertise mobile phones
- B to invite people to a museum exhibition
- C to give an opinion about an invention
- D to advise people to avoid cheap phones

3 3D printers

3D printers are a new kind of machine that can make everyday objects. They're amazing because they can produce different things in different materials. A 3D printer can make anything from cups and plates to plastic toys and even chocolate cakes! So how do they work? First you design a 3D object on your computer, then you connect it to a 3D printer. Press 'print' and watch it work. The printer makes the object in very thin layers, like the pages of a book – one on top of the other until you have a complete object.

3 What is the writer of the text doing?

- A giving an idea about the future of printers
- B describing an invention
- C giving a short history of an object
- D explaining different inventions

4 Tim Berners-Lee is the British computer scientist who is given the credit for inventing the World Wide Web. People had been developing the internet since the 1960s. However, Tim Berners-Lee put all the ideas together to create the World Wide Web. In 1990, he produced the first version and it was put online in 1991.

He could have made a lot of money from his invention, but he decided to offer it to the world as a gift.

4 What would be the best title for this article?

- A The inventor of the internet
- B The advantages of the world wide web
- C An expensive communication system
- D The growth of the internet

5 What's my password?

These days we have so many computer passwords that it isn't surprising that we often forget them. That's why most people create passwords which are based on the people, places and things they know best. Using names and dates in different ways is popular. For example, combining part of your name with your date of birth. Using a childhood memory is also very common. You might use the name of the street you grew up in, or the name of your favourite teacher.

5 According to this article, how do most people decide on their passwords?

- A They only have one or two passwords for everything.
- B They choose words which are very personal.
- C They only use information about themselves.
- D They use numbers rather than letters.

Listening

Strategy

To decide if a statement is true or false, you should only use the information in the text. A *true / false* task is a test of comprehension, not your general knowledge.

3 Read the **Strategy**. Which sentences in the exam task in exercise 4 do you think are true? Why do you think so? Discuss your ideas in pairs.

- 4  3.16 Listen to the text. Are the sentences true or false? Write T or F.

- Galileo invented the telescope.
- Galileo immediately used the telescope to study space.
- The United States sent the first person into space.
- There was an astronaut in Vostok 1.
- A woman explored space before men landed on the Moon.
- Most spacecraft have successfully landed on Mars.
- The speaker thinks it's useful to land on Mars.
- The speaker is mainly describing the advantages of space exploration.

Use of English

Strategy

Read the text quickly, ignoring the gaps, to get a general idea of what it is about. Then read it again more slowly and think about what type of words are missing, e.g. adjective, adverb, etc. When you have decided, look at the word given and consider how to change it. Think carefully about spelling, e.g. *happy* = *happily* NOT *happyly*.

- 5 Read the **Strategy**. Then read the text in exercise 6 and work out what kind of words are missing from each gap.

- 6 Complete the text with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Food inventions

A lot of popular food was invented ¹ _____ (ACCIDENT). For example, a chef called George Crum was working in a restaurant in Saratoga Springs in the US. One day, a ² _____ (CUSTOM) complained about his fried potatoes. He wanted them to be fried for a ³ _____ (LONG) time than usual and to be cut into thinner slices. Maybe Crum was tired that day because he was very ⁴ _____ (HAPPY) about this! He sliced the potatoes very ⁵ _____ (THIN) and fried them for a very long time. ⁶ _____ (STRANGE), the man loved them, and so, potato crisps were created! Another ⁷ _____ (FAME) example is when a pharmacist named John Pemberton was working on some medicine for people who were tired or feeling ⁸ _____ (NERVE). One of his assistants used carbonated water by mistake, not still water. The result was the fizzy drink: cola.

Speaking

Strategy

Make sure you use appropriate language when doing a role-play exercise. You should learn suitable expressions that you can use for different situations, e.g. making a complaint, making a decision about what to buy.

- 7 Read the **Strategy**. Then look at expressions 1–8. Which of these can you use to make a complaint? Can you think of any other expressions?

- Can I have my money back, please?
- It doesn't work.
- It's perfect.
- You're right about that.
- There's something wrong with it.
- I'm not happy about that.
- That's a good idea.
- Can I see the manager, please?

- 8 Work in pairs. Do a role-play. You are complaining in a shop because an item you bought is faulty. Discuss these four issues during the conversation with the shop assistant and try to come to an agreement.

- What you bought.
- What the problem is.
- What you want to happen next.
- What you will do if that isn't possible.

- 9 Summarise what you have agreed on. Say how you feel about the solution.

Now swap roles, and repeat the activity with a different complaint.

Writing

Strategy

When you have finished writing, read through your work carefully and check for grammar mistakes.

- 10 Read the **Strategy**. Then read the sentences below and find the errors.

- I would like to sending you my latest invention.
- I did not enter a competition before.
- I always am working hard every day.
- I going to send you a short video.
- I write to you to find out more information.
- I looking forward to hearing from you.

- 11 Imagine you are entering a competition for a new invention or design. Write a formal letter to the organiser in which you:

- explain why you are writing.
- describe your invention.
- say what inspired you.
- explain why you think it would be useful.