

Unit	Theme	Speaking	Listening	Vocabulary
1	everyday living	pets as friends household pets	completing a passport application form selecting T, F or N/S	dictionary definitions relatives & professions
2	technology	technology in our homes computers	selecting T or F filling in missing phrase	dictionary definitions computers & household appliances
3	extreme sports	rock climbing & caving extreme sports rafting & kick boxing	selecting T or F filling in missing word from monologue	synonyms word-building table recognising extreme sports
4	modern day living	the importance of mobile phones daily vs. weekend activities	selecting T, F or N/S filling in missing word from monologue	similar words collocations do, make, take, get, etc.
5	fact or fiction?	strange events & the supernatural	selecting best response to question selecting A, B, C or D	suffixes: nouns & adjectives
Phrasal Verbs - Review A: break, hold, let, cut, do, fall, give, run, pass, pull				
REVISION TEST 1: UNITS 1-5				
6	art	war art & graffiti art as a hobby vs. profession	filling in missing word selecting T or F	word-building table recognising art forms prefixes: nouns, adjectives & verbs similar meanings
7	what's entertainment?	television & film board games & computer games	selecting T, F or N/S filling in information	collocations synonyms & confusing words make, have, do, get expressions
8	the universe	planets & stars life forms in other galaxies	selecting T, F or N/S labelling diagrams selecting A, B, C or D	recognising heavenly bodies synonyms & similar words
9	what's in?	fashion trends & victims	selecting A, B, C or D	dictionary definitions items of clothing
10	inventions & discoveries	important inventions & discoveries	selecting A, B or C selecting T, F or N/S	dictionary definitions words related to science
Phrasal Verbs - Review B: get, make, come, bring, call, take, carry, catch, check				
REVISION TEST 2: UNITS 6-10				
11	going places	places to visit means of transport	filling in missing information	confusing words: travel vs. journey, sight vs. site, deny vs. refuse, etc.
12	nature's surprises	climate change natural disasters	selecting A, B, C or D filling in missing information	dictionary definitions words related to natural disasters
13	legends of the past	popular people & heroes	deciding who said what	dictionary definitions synonyms & antonyms recognising famous people/professions
14	friends & friendship	pets as friends the value of friendship	selecting T, F or N/S	words with similar meanings
15	historical places	the importance of preserving historical buildings	filling in missing information	words with similar meanings
Phrasal Verbs - Review C: go, take, look, set, show, turn, put				
REVISION TEST 3: UNITS 11-15				
Glossary				
Irregular Verbs				

	Grammar	Reading	English in Use & Writing	Page
	Present Simple & Present Continuous key words & adverbs of frequency a reference to stative verbs Past Simple & Past Continuous	family values	cloze text similar meanings correct part of speech	4
	various ways to express the future key words that don't take future perfect simple tenses key words	the computer	derivatives cloze texts verb forms / parts of speech sentence transformations	14
	perfect continuous tenses key words	caving	functions of 'have' / error correction correct part of speech / derivatives M.C. exercises / transformations	24
	prepositions of place prepositions of time prepositions of motion	young people & stress	error correction / derivatives collocations / prepositions cloze text writing compositions	34
	have been to / have gone to / have been in an analysis of stative verbs expressing past habits: would vs. (be) used to	centaurs, the Loch Ness monster, Hecate, Yankee Doodle the White Horse of Uffington	derivatives / cloze text error correction / missing sentences derivatives / transformations	44
				54
				56
	the Passive Voice personal & impersonal constructions verbs not used in the Passive be vs. get, by vs. with	art on the net a website for film fans	cloze text / fill in verbs (active-passive) derivatives transformations (pers.-impers.) missing sentences	60
	the bare & full infinitive the gerund standard & special cases	board games video games	the infinitive & gerund: fill in transformations (inf.-ger.) correct meaning / derivatives / cloze	70
	modal verbs: standard & special cases in the present & past	space tourism the big bang	correct part of speech similar meanings cloze text	80
	Reported Speech: standard & special cases reporting questions & commands	emo: fad or a way of life? iPhone, iPod, iTunes, iMac	question words & introductory verbs cloze text / transformations	90
	conditionals: standard & special cases wishes, would rather, prefer, it's time, as if	jets and rockets	fill in verbs / transformations / cloze text error correction/similar sentences	100
				110
				112
	countable & uncountable nouns plural & collective nouns plural forms, partitives & quantifiers	London's black taxis	similar words / transformations cloze text / derivatives error correction / mini cloze texts	116
	the Causative Form different forms of the Causative distinguishing between Active, Passive & Causative	the Lisbon earthquake	cloze texts / missing sentences missing words / similar meanings writing informal letters & emails	126
	adjectives & adverbs comparative & superlative forms & devices	flying solo Torvill and Dean	similar meanings / transformations cloze text / derivatives	136
	clauses: reason, result, purpose, concession, manner	friends	transformations / cloze text error correction similar meanings / confusing words writing a narrative essay	146
	question tags inversion the subjunctive	historical buildings of England choose your tour!	error correction / transformations confusing words / derivatives / cloze	156
				166
				168
				172
				184



Speaking

For all Speaking activities there are indicative answers on pages 185-186.

Study the pictures and then ask and answer with a partner.

What do the pictures show?

What do you think the people in the pictures are thinking?

Can a pet be considered part of the family? Why/Why not?

Do many people in your country have household pets?



Listening



Listen to Taco talking about his family and complete his father's passport application form. Some sections have been done for you. You will hear the speaker twice.

Passport Application Form

Surname:	Holland	Height:	180cm
First Name:	Claude	Colour of Eyes:	blue
Marital Status:	Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Name of Spouse: (If relevant)	Cindy
Date of Birth:	21st June 1966	Colour of Hair:	red
Place of Birth:	Paris	Current Address:	Georgetown, USA



You will hear a conversation between two friends. Decide if the statements are True, False or Not Stated. You will hear the conversation twice.

STATEMENTS

	T	F	N/S
1. The afternoon is sunny.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Dogs are not fond of rainy weather.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. Sally's dog has been destructive lately.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Sue believes that a happy pet makes for a happy home.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Sue's dog is called Rex.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. When he can't go out, Rex ruins anything which is lying around the house.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. The game with the paper towel tube keeps Sue's dog occupied for 30 minutes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Water bottles can be dangerous if pets play with them without supervision.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9. Sue's brother gives her dog lots of small biscuits.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10. Sally, Sue and Sue's brother each have a dog.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. "Fetch" not only keeps dogs occupied, but also gives them exercise.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Sue's parents don't mind her dog jumping on the household furniture.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Vocabulary

A.

Complete what the people are saying using the words in the box.

stepson stepfather uncle great-grandmother brother-in-law grandparents

- “This is Keith. He is married to my sister, so he is my brother-in-law.”
- “Paula and David are my parents’ parents. They are my grandparents.”
- “Nicole is my great-grandmother. She is my father’s grandmother.”
- “This is James. He is my stepson; my wife’s son by her first marriage.”
- “Patrick is my stepfather. He is my mother’s second husband.”
- “David is my mother’s brother. He is my uncle.”

B.

Complete the text by writing the female form of the underlined words.

My name's Jim and I am 25 years old. I have a brother and two ¹ sisters. My dad is an accountant and my ² mum is an interior decorator. I have two uncles and four ³ aunts. My eldest brother is married and has three children: two sons and one ⁴ daughter. So that means I've got two nephews and a(n) ⁵ niece. My youngest sister, Melanie, got married last week. It was a nice wedding, especially the part where the groom and ⁶ bride got rice thrown at them. She's only been married for a week and already has two children: a stepson and a(n) ⁷ stepdaughter. You see, her husband, Ken, used to be married, but his previous ⁸ wife had a terminal illness and died some years ago.

C.

Match the professions with their definitions.

A. plumber

5

B. carpenter

4

C. civil engineer

7

D. accountant

2

E. beautician

3

F. professor

6

G. journalist

1

- someone who writes news reports for newspapers, radio, TV, etc.
- someone whose job is to keep and check financial records, calculate taxes, etc.
- someone who gives cosmetic treatments to your skin, hair, etc.
- a person who makes and repairs wooden objects and structures
- a person whose job is to supply, connect or repair water pipes, baths, toilets, etc.
- an instructor who teaches at a university
- someone who plans, builds and repairs roads, bridges, etc.

D.

Write the profession under the picture.



pilot



sculptor



builder/bricklayer



hairdresser



mechanic



surgeon

E.

Complete the sentences using the words from the box.

chewing	entertained	stuffing	government
cats and dogs	greedy guts	extremely	close-knit

- At Christmas, my mother always makes a chestnut *stuffing* for the turkey.
- My friends and I formed a(n) *close-knit* group during the summer as we saw each other almost every day.
- Many people who try to stop smoking take to *chewing* gum in order to get their minds off it.
- I hate this weather! It's been raining *cats and dogs* for the past week.
- To be a soldier in the marines you have to be *extremely* tough.
- My sister is such a(n) *greedy guts* that she never stops eating.
- There are many ways to keep your dog *entertained* inside the house.
- The *government* spokesperson is going to announce next year's budget at a press conference this afternoon.

Grammar

Present Simple and Present Continuous

● Present Simple

- συνήθεια
- *I brush my teeth every night.*
- γενική αλήθεια
- *Nowadays, almost everyone uses computers.*
- δρομολόγια / προγράμματα
- *The match doesn't start until 6pm.*
- οδηγίες
- *You beat the eggs and then add the sugar.*
- τίτλοι επικαιρότητας
- *Earthquake hits Japan.*
- αφηγήσεις / περιγραφές / ανέκδοτα
- *He watches the burglar run away and calls the police.*

KEY WORDS: once/twice a month etc, every day etc, on Sundays etc, in the morning, etc.

Adverbs of frequency:

always, almost always, usually, frequently, often, regularly, sometimes, occasionally, seldom, rarely, hardly, hardly ever, never, almost never

Προσοχή: *He is always late.*
He never goes to school late.

● Present Continuous

- πράξη σε εξέλιξη στο παρόν
- *Listen! The phone is ringing!*
- προσωρινή κατάσταση
- *Bill is staying with us for the time being.*
- εξέλιξη ή μεταβολή
- *More and more people are using the Internet these days.*
- μελλοντικά σχέδια
- *I am not flying to London early in the morning, I am flying at noon.*
- ενόχληση (+ always/constantly/continually/forever)
- *She is always coming late!*

KEY WORDS: now, at the moment, Look!, for the time being, these days, today

Προσοχή: *I don't like ice cream.*
Do you know Peter's phone number?
This fabric feels very soft.
This pen belongs to Sally.

A.

Choose the right option to complete the dialogue.

- A:** Hi, what ¹ there?
B: Oh, ² a crossword.
A: Why aren't you dressed? ³ out with us this evening?
B: I ⁴ Where ⁵?
A: There ⁶ a horror film on at the Rex and I think it ⁷ going.
B: Thanks, but I ⁸ I will. You know ⁹ horror films.
A: ¹⁰ you ¹¹ home by yourself?
B: Definitely. I ¹² horror films. By the way, what time ¹³?
A: In an hour. Well, that's what it ¹⁴ on the cinema's website.
B: You'd better hurry up then! I ¹⁵ you ¹⁶ it!
A: Thanks!

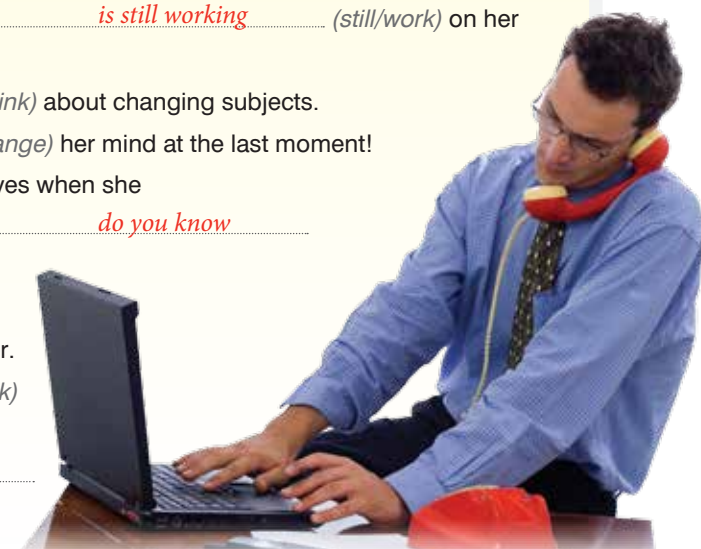
1. A. do you do B. are you doing
2. A. I just do B. I'm just doing
3. A. Don't you come B. Aren't you coming
4. A. don't know B. am not knowing
5. A. do you go B. are you going
6. A. is B. is being
7. A. is being worth B. is worth
8. A. am not thinking B. don't think
9. A. I never watch B. I'm never watching
10. A. Do you mean B. Are you meaning
11. A. are staying B. stay
12. A. don't like B. am not liking
13. A. does the film start B. is the film starting
14. A. is saying B. says
15. A. am hoping B. hope
16. A. enjoy B. are enjoying

B.

Complete the conversation using the Present Simple or Present Continuous.



- Joe:** Hi Maria; it's Joe.
Maria: Hello Joe.
Joe: What ¹ *are you doing* (you/do)?
² *Are you busy* (you/be busy)?
Maria: Well, actually, I ³ *am preparing* (prepare) my school project for next week.
Joe: Hah! I ⁴ *always finish* (always/finish) my school projects early. At the moment, I ⁵ *am writing* (write) up a list of the students who have participated in my project.
Maria: That reminds me, ⁶ *do you have* (you/have) Kelly's telephone number? I ⁷ *want* (want) to know if she ⁸ *is still working* (still/work) on her part of the project.
Joe: Actually, I believe she ⁹ *is thinking* (think) about changing subjects.
Maria: Oh, she ¹⁰ *is continually changing* (continually/change) her mind at the last moment! It ¹¹ *really gets* (really/get) on my nerves when she ¹² *does* (do) that. Anyway, ¹³ *do you know* (you/know) her number?
Joe: No, I ¹⁴ *don't* (not/do), but Anna ¹⁵ *is* (be) here. Let me ask her. Just a minute, she ¹⁶ *is looking* (look) for it right now in her agenda. Er, she's just found it. Hold on a sec, Maria, while I ¹⁷ *get* (get) it for you. OK, ¹⁸ *do you have* (you/have) a pen?



Read the text carefully and complete the tasks that follow.

Family Values



1. People say that the family has lost its meaning and that its members suffer from selfishness, greed and break-up. I don't believe it is as bad as all that. I have a wonderful family despite the fact that my mother and father got divorced several years ago. I live with my mother, my two brothers and one adopted sister. My father lives five minutes away from us and we stay at his house every other weekend.
2. Some criticise the government, big business, and the media for the unwelcome changes to the family unit. Others blame it on consumerism and financial problems. People are concerned about the way our society has become selfish, and that our sense of community is much weaker.
3. Personally, I believe it is the parents who are at fault. Many parents today have lost control of their children and don't know how to say 'no'. These parents think that they will gain the respect and affection of their children by letting them do what they like. However, this can have negative consequences. Children don't learn to respect their parents' wishes, appreciate the value of money or accept that everything should have a degree of moderation.
4. Children today are never satisfied with what they have. For instance, most of my friends want to get the latest mobile phone when they see other children their age with one. Would you believe that I don't own a mobile phone and I'm already fourteen years old? My eldest brother got his first mobile phone recently and he's just turned eighteen. Our parents have explained to us that although they have the money, they don't believe young people need mobile phones, as they can be very harmful to the health. It may sound strange, but we all understand and even agree with their point of view.
5. Our parents often tell us that, in order to understand the value of money, we have to earn the right to something we want, such as a PlayStation console or an Xbox. If every time we asked for something it was given to us, we would think that life was too easy.
6. We respect their feelings on this issue and many other values they would like us to have. For example, my mother says that we all live in the same house so we should help out with chores as much as possible. My father agrees. He says that our schoolwork is what we should be focusing on but we all have a responsibility to our parents and our homes as well. I believe that there are many families like ours who keep family values and respect each other within the family.

B.

Choose a heading for each paragraph from the list below. Put a tick in the correct box. There are two more headings than you need.

HEADINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6
A. The price of not saying no			✓			
B. Don't buy everything you want on credit						
C. Learning not to be spoilt					✓	
D. Still a close family	✓					
E. Some changes are for the better						
F. Trying to find someone to blame		✓				
G. Understanding our obligations						✓
H. Accepting their opinions				✓		

C.

Select the correct answer.

Paragraph 2

1. Our society is changing in a positive way.
 True False Not Stated

2. Find the word or phrase in the paragraph which means the **OPPOSITE** of:

praise

3. Find the word or phrase in the paragraph which means the **SAME** as:

worried

TIP

- when a statement is **TRUE**, a synonym phrase exists in the text.
- when a statement is **FALSE**, the opposite is stated in the text.
- when it is **NOT STATED** no reference has been made to it.

Paragraph 3

4. Many parents never refuse their children's wishes because they...

- A. want them to appreciate the value of money.
- B. earn a lot of money.
- C.** want to gain their love.
- D. respect them.

5. Which phrase is closest in meaning to "at fault"?

- A. at risk
- B. on edge
- C. at ease
- D.** to blame

Paragraph 4

6. The author's parents can't afford to buy a mobile phone for each of their children. True False Not Stated

7. Why did the author's brother only get a mobile phone at the age of eighteen?

- A.** He hadn't thought it was necessary.
- B. He thought owning one was essential.
- C. He didn't know how to use one.
- D. His friends at school were against mobile phones.

8. Find the word or phrase in the paragraph which means the **SAME** as:

opinion

Paragraph 5

9. The author's parents believe that...

- A. life is easier than we make it out to be.
- B. children should never be given expensive gadgets.
- C. kids should only get things they ask for nicely.
- D.** children should prove that they deserve the things they want.

10. What can we understand about PlayStation consoles?

- A. Parents do not buy them for their children.
- B.** They are popular with teenagers.
- C. They are not as popular as Xboxes.
- D. All teenagers have the right to own one.

TIP

In **MULTIPLE CHOICE** questions:

- It is usually easier to eliminate wrong answers first and then look for the right one.
- Be careful with words like "always, never, usually". Compare: "He's late." **VS** "He's always late." (different meaning)
- Make sure the answer you have chosen is based on evidence from the text.

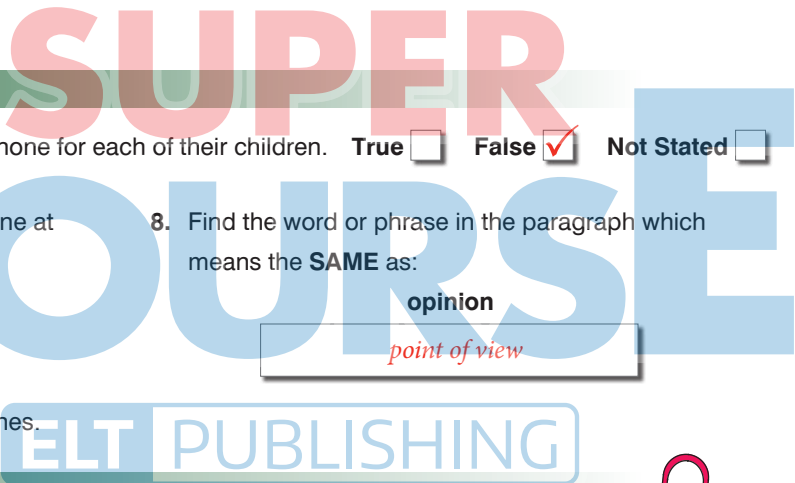
Paragraph 6

11. What is a strong family value in the author's home?

- A. standing up for yourself
- B. earning an honest living
- C. being responsible at school
- D.** assisting one another

12. Find the word or phrase in the paragraph which means the **OPPOSITE** of:

little



Past Simple and Past Continuous

● Past Simple

- πράξη που **ολοκληρώθηκε** σε συγκεκριμένη στιγμή στο παρελθόν
- He **broke up** with his girlfriend a month ago.
- **διαδοχικές** πράξεις στο παρελθόν
- I **woke up**, **had** breakfast and **went** to school.
- **επαναλαμβανόμενη πράξη/συνήθεια** στο παρελθόν
- He **watered** his plants every Saturday.

Η **συνήθεια στο παρελθόν** εκφράζεται και με άλλους δύο τρόπους.

i) used + full infinitive

- He **used to water** his plants every Saturday.

ii) would + bare infinitive

- He **would water** his plants every Saturday.

Το **would** όμως **ΔΕΝ** χρησιμοποιείται για να περιγράψει καταστάσεις στο παρελθόν, παρά μόνο **συνήθειες**.

- I **loved** my dog.
- I **used to love** my dog.
- I **would love** my dog. (incorrect)

KEY WORDS: yesterday, last Monday/summer etc, ago, How long ago?, the other day, in 2000, etc.

● Past Continuous

- πράξη που **εξελίσσονταν για ορισμένο χρονικό διάστημα** στο παρελθόν
- They **were gossiping** for two hours!
- πράξη που βρισκόταν σε **εξέλιξη σε συγκεκριμένη στιγμή** στο παρελθόν
- I **was washing** the dishes when the doorbell rang.
- πράξεις που βρισκόταν σε εξέλιξη **παράλληλα** στο παρελθόν
- I **was setting** the table while he **was cutting** the bread.
- **ενόχληση** (+ always/constantly/continually)
- He **was always quarrelling** with his sister!

KEY WORDS: as, while, whereas

Ο Past Continuous χρησιμοποιείται επίσης για να **εκφράσει σχέδια** στο παρελθόν.

KEY WORDS: going to, expect, intend, look forward to, plan, arrange

- We **were (honestly) going to** visit the neighbours, but something came up.
- We **were (really) looking forward to** our holiday by the beach.

A. Use the correct form of the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

- I **went** (go) to the shop after school **finished** (finish) in order to buy a notebook.
- Did you exercise** (you/exercise) a lot when you **were** (be) young?
- I'm sorry. I **didn't hear** (not/hear) you knock at the door. What time **did you get** (you/get) here?
- My sister **was playing** (play) tennis yesterday when it suddenly **started** (start) to rain.
- We **were** (be) sad when the film **ended** (end) as it **had** (have) a tragic final scene.
- My parents **were waiting** (wait) for me when I **arrived** (arrive) at the airport.
- I **was intending** (intend) to ask Gary for help, but it **slipped** (slip) my mind.
- 'I **bumped** (bump) into Mary yesterday.' 'Really?' **Was she shopping** (she/shop) at the time?'
- She **did not know** (not/know) what to say when he **asked** (ask) for that particular book.
- As we **were jogging** (jog) in the park, we **heard** (hear) a huge explosion.
- Were you looking forward** (you/look forward) to going to stay with your aunt?
- We **played** (play) football on the beach every morning while we **were** (be) on holiday.

B. Choose the best alternative.

- me this tie when you were in London?
 A. Did you buy
B. Were you buying
C. Are you buying
D. Do you buy
- We at 4:30 yesterday afternoon.
 A. were studying
B. usually study
C. study
D. were always studying
- “Hi Jane, what are you up to?”
“I for a job in the paper.”
A. was looking
B. look
C. was expecting to look
 D. am looking
- “Are you coming to the cinema with us?”
“No, we last week.”
A. were going
B. would go
 C. went
D. used to go
- Sylvia a birthday party in two days.
A. used to have
 B. is having
C. was having
D. is about to have
- The train at 10 o'clock yesterday.
A. leaves
B. was intending to leave
 C. left
D. used to leave

C. Complete the conversation with the Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple or Past Continuous.

Angie: I ¹ *telephoned* (telephone) you fifteen minutes ago, but you ² *didn't answer* (not/answer). Where ³ *were* (be) you?

Brian: I'm sorry I ⁴ *always keep* (always/keep) my mobile phone in my desk drawer so I ⁵ *didn't hear* (not/hear) it ringing until it ⁶ *was* (be) too late.

Angie: That's alright. What ⁷ *are you working* (you/work) on at the moment?

Brian: Nothing much. I ⁸ *was intending* (intend) to photocopy a report that I ⁹ *need* (need) to send

to a customer this afternoon, but there ¹⁰ *is* (be) no ink in the copier. What ¹¹ *did you want* (you/want) to speak to me about earlier?

Angie: I ¹² *was planning* (plan) to speak to Tom about his promotion, but I couldn't find him.

¹³ *Do you know* (you/know) where he ¹⁴ *is* (be) today?

Brian: I think he ¹⁵ *is taking* (take) an important client to the airport right now.



D. Form complete statements and questions from the words. Use the tense provided.

1. Lenny/believe/have/wonderful/family.

(Present Simple)

S: Lenny believes he has a wonderful family.

Q: Does Lenny believe he has a wonderful family?

3. Marie/write/important/exam/next/week.

(Present Continuous)

S: Marie is writing an important exam next week.

Q: Is Marie writing an important exam next week?

2. She/not/work/that/hard/for/final/exams.

(Past Simple)

S: She didn't work that hard for her/the final exams.

Q: Didn't she work that hard for her/the final exams?

4. We/do/washing/ten o'clock/yesterday/morning.

(Past Continuous)

S: We were doing the washing at ten o'clock yesterday morning.

Q: Were we doing the washing at ten o'clock yesterday morning?

O English in Use

A. Complete the texts by choosing the best alternative.

Exam Stress

For most students today, exam time ¹ particularly stressful. Strangely enough, many students attempt to deal with this stress in ways that are counterproductive. Their ² and attitudes tend to diminish their performance in exams rather than ³ it. While there is no guarantee for success, there are some guidelines that students can ⁴ to help them increase their chances of success.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A. is being | C. was being |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. is | D. was |
| 2. A. behave | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. behaviour |
| B. behaved | D. behaves |
| 3. A. an improvement | C. improving |
| B. improved | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. improve |
| 4. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. follow | C. take |
| B. do | D. get |

Jake's Study Guidelines

Whenever exam time ¹ along, I would keep to a regular schedule. I started studying at least a week or two ² the exams began. I never attempted to study through the night and ³ force myself to study beyond my normal limits of concentration. In fact, I ⁴ that short and regular study periods were more productive than lengthy single sessions. Last, but not least, I ⁵ well-balanced meals and drink lots of fluids.

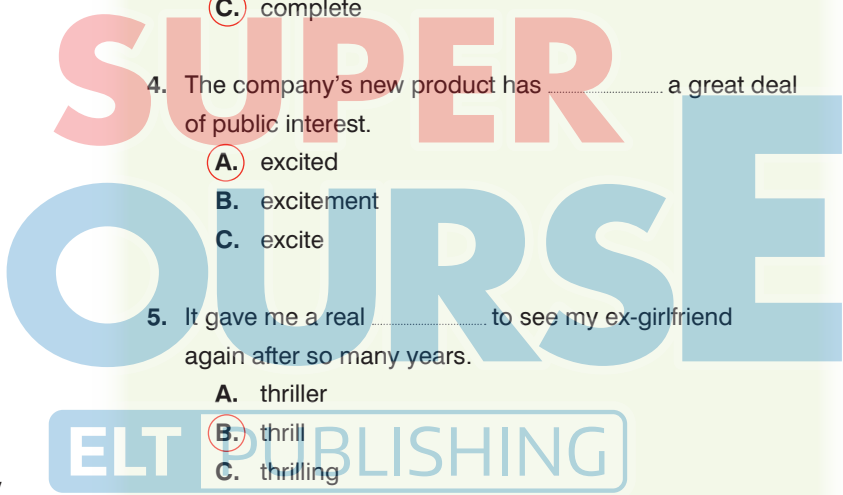
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. A. is coming | C. was coming |
| B. comes | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. came |
| 2. A. since | C. for |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. before | D. ago |
| 3. A. was never | C. never |
| B. wasn't to | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. wouldn't |
| 4. A. was finding | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. found |
| B. would find | D. preferring |
| 5. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. always used to eat | C. was eating always |
| B. eat always | D. always would eat |

B. Choose the sentence (A, B or C) which is closest in meaning to the first one.

- 1. Mabel finished school at 2 o'clock. She used to cycle home after that.**
 - A. Mabel was cycling home at 2 o'clock.
 - B. Mabel would cycle home after finishing school.
 - C. Mabel was still at school after 2 o'clock.
- 2. I was intending to have a word with Michelle during dinner.**
 - A. I was looking forward to speaking to Michelle while we were eating dinner.
 - B. I thought that Michelle was going to speak to me during dinner.
 - C. I was planning to speak to Michelle while we were having dinner.
- 3. Judith is looking forward to her piano exam tomorrow.**
 - A. Judith is practising for her piano exam tomorrow.
 - B. I can see Judith practising for her piano exam as we speak.
 - C. Judith is eager to take tomorrow's piano exam.
- 4. I play chess at the local club every Saturday night.**
 - A. I am in the habit of going to the local club on Saturday nights for a game of chess.
 - B. I used to play chess at the local club every Saturday night.
 - C. It's Saturday night and I am playing chess at the local club again.
- 5. Jamie is forever wearing my clothes!**
 - A. I don't mind Jamie wearing my clothes all the time.
 - B. Jamie has been wearing my clothes for ever.
 - C. Jamie always wears my clothes and it annoys me.

C. Complete by choosing the best option.

- I have never had such a month. What with the baby being born and my final exams, it's been very difficult.
 - A. stressing
 - B. stress
 - C. stressful
- The invention of the motorcycle helmet made a major to road safety.
 - A. contributing
 - B. contributor
 - C. contribution
- My son collects baseball cards. Look! He only needs a couple more to this set.
 - A. completing
 - B. completion
 - C. complete
- The company's new product has a great deal of public interest.
 - A. excited
 - B. excitement
 - C. excite
- It gave me a real to see my ex-girlfriend again after so many years.
 - A. thriller
 - B. thrill
 - C. thrilling
- Here! Take a look at this bill. I'm sure we've been for these wire cutters.
 - A. overcharged
 - B. recharged
 - C. discharged
- I could kick myself! I made such a mistake yesterday when totalling the money in the till.
 - A. careless
 - B. careful
 - C. carefree
- After agreeing to the terms verbally, they began to the contract.
 - A. final
 - B. finalise
 - C. finally



Phrasal Verbs

review A

BREAK:

- **break down:**
 1. stop working (for machines)
Sorry I'm late but my car broke down.
 2. collapse (for relationships/discussions)
She's devastated because her marriage broke down.
- **break in(to):** burgle, rob a house
Someone broke into my house and stole all my jewellery.
- **break off:** end (for relationships/discussions)
The two countries broke off all negotiations.
- **break out:** start (for wars, diseases, fire)
Fighting broke out between the opponents.
- **break out (of):** escape from prison
Last night, two men broke out of prison.
- **break up:**
 1. end a relationship, separate
Tom and Tina broke up just two months after their marriage.
 2. close for a holiday
When do schools break up for Easter?

B. Complete the sentences with the appropriate phrasal verb from the list on your right. Use the correct form.

1. Don't be impatient! I think we'd better hold on to see what will happen.
2. The soldiers decided to stay in their bunker as long as their supplies held out.
3. The accident on the motorway held up traffic.
4. A woman tried to hold up my store last night, but she was caught by the police.
5. When I learned that my best friend was talking behind my back, I was really let down.

CUT:

- **cut down (on):** reduce
If you want to lose weight you should cut down on sugar and fats.
- **cut off:** stop a supply
I can't cook because they cut the electricity off.

DO:

- **do up:** tie, fasten (for laces, buttons, hair, etc.)
Do up your shoelaces or you will fall!

FALL:

- **fall out (with):** have an argument
He often falls out with his sister over minor things.
- **fall through:** fail
Unfortunately, peace talks between the countries fell through.

A. Complete the sentences with the appropriate phrasal verb from the list on your left. Use the correct form.

1. Is it true that they have broken off their engagement already?
2. The notorious criminal broke out of the top security jail.
3. I went to my house only to realise that someone had broken in and all my valuables were missing!
4. Last night, a fire broke out in the basement of our block of flats but fortunately we managed to put it out.
5. Rumour has it that the famous couple broke up after the scandal.
6. I didn't manage to finish my project because my computer broke down.

HOLD:

- **hold on:** 1. wait
Hold on a minute! Isn't that your husband over there?
- 2. hang on
Hold on tight or else you'll fall!
- **hold out:** last
If we carry on wasting water, our supplies won't hold out much longer.

hold up:

1. support
The roof is held up by four marble pillars.
2. delay
Sorry for being late but I got held up in traffic.
3. rob
Three armed men held up the bank last night.

LET:

- **let down:** disappoint
The team lost the match and let down their fans.

C. Complete the sentences with the appropriate phrasal verb from the list on your left. Use the correct form.

1. John fell out with his father and ran away from home at the age of 16.
2. I couldn't email you because my Internet connection got cut off.
3. We had to find another alternative because our original plan fell through.
4. If we don't cut down on our expenses, our company will go bankrupt.
5. When you wash clothes, you should always do up the zippers.



Reading

A. Read the text carefully and complete the tasks that follow.

The Deckchair

1. A deckchair is a folding chair with a fabric or vinyl back and seat. It may have armrests and even leg rests and can be found either on board ships or at the beach. Its purpose is for lounging and relaxing in the sun or shade. When visiting pleasure beaches around the world, you cannot help but **notice** row upon row of deckchairs.
2. The first chairs of this type, that is, the folding X-type, were discovered in the tombs of the ancient Egyptians. They were carved with animal forms and covered with whole animal skins. There are also references to folding chairs being used for public occasions in 17th-century England.
3. The now widely-used term, 'deckchair' derived from the **practice** of sitting on folding chairs on the deck of a ship, in the belief that the inhalation of salt-rich sea air was beneficial to health. These new 'deck' chairs were originally used as seating on passenger liners but it is unclear whether they originated in the Americas or the British Isles.
4. However, it's highly **likely** that the wealthy American class of travellers brought deckchairs into **vogue** when crossing the Atlantic, as their first widespread use was on cruise ships during the late 1880s. The deckchair was soon commonplace on most passenger liners like the White Star Lines 'Titanic'.
5. Earlier models of the chairs were made of two wooden rectangles hinged together with a third rectangle, forming a delta-shaped frame once opened. A rectangular piece of canvas, invariably mottled olive green in colour, would be attached to two of the wooden rectangles providing a means of support. Unless you had a very mathematical mind, these models were very **tricky** to open without doing serious damage to your fingers.



B. Match the headings to each paragraph. There are two extra headings. / 14 marks

MISSING PARAGRAPH HEADINGS	PARAGRAPH
A. Its design	5
B. Its rise in popularity	4
C. A poor man's chair	-
D. Its most common use today	1
E. Various geometrical shapes	-
F. Its earliest appearance	2
G. Where its name came from	3

C. Decide if the statements below are True, False or Not Stated. / 10 marks

1. Deckchairs can be seen on beaches in many countries.
T F N/S
2. The Egyptians used vinyl as a means of support in their deckchairs.
T F N/S
3. Deckchairs with metal frames were invented in America.
T F N/S
4. Deckchairs have played an important part in medical progress.
T F N/S
5. Early deckchairs were often the same colour.
T F N/S

D. For each of the words (1-5) below, choose the meaning (A-G) that corresponds to how it is used in the article. / 5 marks

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. notice | F |
| 2. practice | C |
| 3. likely | A |
| 4. vogue | D |
| 5. tricky | B |

- A. probable
- B. difficult
- C. habit
- D. fashion
- E. complete
- F. observe
- G. disturbing

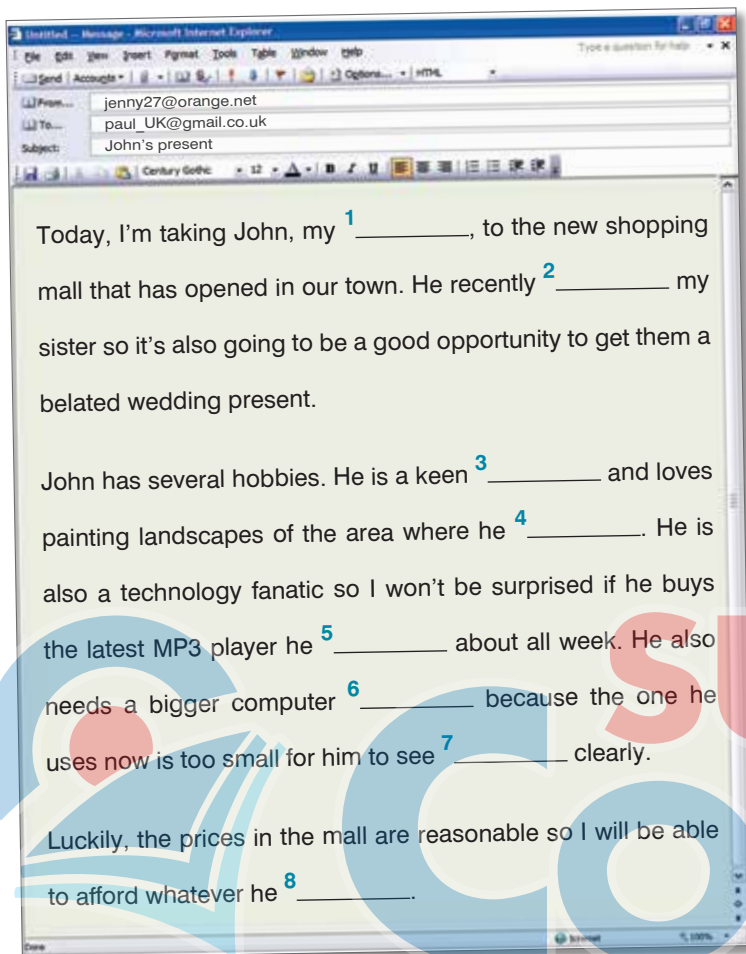


Vocabulary

A.

Choose the best answer for each gap.

..... / 8 marks



1. A. half-brother **B.** brother-in-law
C. uncle D. stepbrother
2. A. was married **B.** got married
C. has married **D.** married
3. A. artwork **B.** artistic
C. artist D. artistry
4. **A.** lives **B.** lived
C. was living D. had lived
5. A. talks **B.** has been talking
C. talked D. will have been talking
6. **A.** monitor **B.** keyboard
C. virus D. mouse
7. A. printers **B.** hard drives
C. web pages D. scanners
8. A. is wanting **B.** wants
C. wanted D. has wanted

B.

Complete the table.

ELT PUBLISHING / 13 marks

verb	noun	adjective	adverb
<i>endanger</i>	<i>danger</i>	<i>dangerous</i>	<i>dangerously</i>
<i>excite</i>	<i>excitement</i>	<i>exciting / excited</i>	<i>excitedly</i>
<i>add</i>	<i>addition</i>	<i>additional</i>	<i>additionally</i>
<i>smooth</i>	<i>smoothness</i>	<i>smooth</i>	<i>smoothly</i>
	<i>possibility</i>	<i>possible</i>	<i>possibly</i>

C.

Complete the phrases using a word from the box. You may use one of the words more than once.

..... / 6 marks

catch, do, make, give, take

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. to <i>do</i> the grocery shopping | 4. to <i>catch/take</i> the 7:00 o'clock bus |
| 2. to <i>take</i> the kids to school | 5. to <i>take</i> an hour's break |
| 3. to <i>give</i> somebody a break | 6. to <i>make</i> some preparations |



Grammar

A.

Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

..... / 5 marks

- We prefer (prefer) going to the cinema every Sunday.
- My brother's busy. He is talking (talk) on the phone to his girlfriend.
- "What's that terrible noise?" "I think somebody is playing (play) the violin."
- My brother doesn't like (not/like) animals.
- Oak trees grow (grow) very slowly.

B.

Choose the correct option.

..... / 10 marks

- Danny drinks milk every morning. He has been doing it since he was three years old.
 - would drink
 - is used to drinking**
 - will be drinking
 - used to drink
- How much does it cost to fly to France?
 - did it cost
 - cost it
 - it costs
 - had it cost
- Unlike last Christmas, we had a carol singing contest this year.
 - used to have
 - will have had
 - had had
 - will be having**
- I turned the radio off because nobody was listening to it.
 - listened
 - was listening**
 - will be listening
 - has listened
- Gerry is cleaning up the mess his children make every evening.
 - used to clean up
 - cleaned up
 - would clean up
 - is used to cleaning up**
- Don't worry! My sister hasn't told your mum our secret!
 - wouldn't have told
 - is used to telling
 - has been telling
 - won't tell**
- Who was waiting for when I arrived?
 - are you waiting
 - you were waiting
 - were you waiting**
 - would you wait for
- I didn't see Carmine, but she wasn't looking me.
 - didn't see
 - wasn't looking
 - hadn't seen
 - won't be looking
- So you were stuck without any money. What happened after that?
 - happened
 - was happening
 - did happen
 - happens
- Sandra isn't coming to our party at six because she is working till seven.
 - wouldn't come
 - won't be coming**
 - won't have come
 - won't have been coming

C.

One of the underlined sections is incorrect. Rewrite it correctly in the space provided.

..... / 5 marks

All <u>my</u> school friends <u>except</u> Jack have <u>been in</u> Disneyland <u>at least</u> once.	3:been to
I <u>haven't</u> <u>watched</u> a football match <u>until</u> I <u>was</u> ten years old.	3:since
A British construction company which <u>is normally building</u> traditional style houses <u>has just published</u> its plans <u>for</u> the home <u>of the future</u> .	1:normally builds
The reason <u>that Neil is</u> so <u>tanned</u> is that he has <u>gone to</u> the Bahamas <u>for the past</u> three months.	3:been in
I <u>was washing</u> the dishes while Mary <u>was taking</u> a shower <u>because</u> we had to leave <u>until</u> eight o'clock.	4:by/at

D. Supply the most appropriate preposition.

/ 14 marks

Sergio had been playing football ¹ *on* the school football pitch ² *for* at least two hours. He was really tired, but he needed to practise a little more because his team's first match was ³ *at* the weekend.

He placed the ball ⁴ *on* the penalty spot and looked ⁵ *at* his watch. It was five to five ⁶ *in* the afternoon. He had to hurry because the pitch was only open ⁷ *until* 5pm every day. He gave the ball an almighty kick. Unfortunately, it missed the goal and flew ⁸ *towards* the school building.

Sergio stared at the ball ⁹ *during* its flight and he saw it bounce ¹⁰ *on/off* a wooden bench ¹¹ *in* the playground. It bounced really high and smashed a window ¹² *on* the first floor. Sergio grabbed his kitbag, put all his things ¹³ *into* it, and disappeared ¹⁴ *before* anyone came to see what all the noise was about.



E. Use the most appropriate Perfect tense to complete the sentences.

/ 10 marks

1. These shoes are nice and shiny. *Have you just cleaned* (you/just/clean) them?
2. We couldn't get into the house because *Carol had lost* (Carol/lose) the keys.
3. Where's the book I gave you? What *have you done* (you/do) with it?
4. Gary wanted to read the magazine *he had bought* (he/buy) an hour before.
5. John is still watching TV. *He has been watching* (he/watch) TV all day.
6. *We have had* (we/have) the same car for ten years.
7. Mike doesn't feel well because *he has been drinking* (he/drink) all morning.
8. Look at that stain! *Somebody has spilt* (somebody/spill) wine on the carpet.
9. You look exhausted! I suppose *you have been working* (you/work) very hard recently.
10. I felt very tired as *I had been driving* (I/drive) for several hours.

TOTAL

/ 100 marks

Glossary

Unit 1

SPEAKING p. 4

consider θεωρώ
household νοικοκυριό

LISTENING p. 4

application form αίτηση
assignment ανάθεση
coincidence σύμπτωση
current τρέχων
embassy πρεσβεία
fall for ερωτεύομαι
graduate αποφοιτώ
marital status οικογενειακή κατάσταση
overseas στο εξωτερικό
passport διαβατήριο
post τοποθετώ
relevant σχετικός
single ελεύθερος
spouse σύζυγος

LISTENING p. 4

basket καλάθι
be fond of αγαπώ, μου αρέσει
blanket κουβέρτα, κάλυμμα
cope αντιμετωπίζω
couch καναπές
crumb ψίχουλο
destroy καταστρέφω
destructive καταστρεπτικός
fetch πηγαίνω και φέρνω
furniture έπιπλα
get the hang of sth αντιλαμβάνομαι πώς λειτουργεί κτ
hang on to sth κρατώ κτ, διατηρώ
hide-and-seek κρυφτό
irritate εκνευρίζω
knot κόμπος
last διαρκώ
lick γλύφω
lie βρίσκομαι
make for συμβάλλω, βοηθώ
mood διάθεση
occupy απασχολώ
paper towel χαρτοπετσέτα
pile σωρός
retrieve ανακτώ
rip σκίζω
roll κυλώ, τσουλάω
ruin καταστρέφω
sanity λογική, πνευματική υγεία
seam ραφή
shred κομματιάζω, ξεσκίζω
shut κλείνω
spoil χαλάω
squeaky που τσιρίζει
stuff γεμίζω
stuff πράγματα
supervision επίβλεψη
tape κολλώ με κολλητική ταινία
tape ταινία (κολλητική)
tear σκίζω

toss εκτινάσσω, ρίχνω, πετώ
treat κέρασμα
tube σωλήνας, σωληνάριο
tuck καταχωνιάζω, χώνω
workout εξάσκηση

VOCABULARY p. 5-6

accountant λογιστής
brick τούβλο
bricklayer χτίστης
brother-in-law κουνιάδος
budget προϋπολογισμός
carpenter ξυλουργός
chestnut κάστανο
chewing gum τσίχλα
close-knit στενός
construction worker χτίστης
customer πελάτης
department τμήμα
dictionary λεξικό
extremely υπερβολικά
get my mind off sth σταματώ να σκέφτομαι κτ
government κυβέρνηση
great-grandmother προγιαγιά
greedy guts φαγάς
groom γαμπρός
hairdresser κομμωτής, -τρια
instruct καθοδηγώ
instructor εκπαιδευτικός
interior decorator διακοσμητής εσωτερικού χώρου
it rains cats and dogs βρέχει καρεκλοπόδαρα
knowledge γνώση
lay τοποθετώ, βάζω
marine πεζοναύτης
meaning σημασία, έννοια
middle μέσο, κέντρο
nephew ανιψιός
pilot πιλοτάρω
plumber υδραυλικός
press conference συνέντευξη τύπου
previous προηγούμενος
professor καθηγητής
rank θέση
rough τραχύς, σκληρός
sculpt σκαλίζω
sculptor γλύπτης
skilled ειδικευμένος
soldier στρατιώτης
statue άγαλμα
stepfather πατριός
stepson πρόγονος
structure δομή
stuffing γέμιση
supply εφοδιάζω, προμηθεύω
surgeon χειρουργός
terminal τελικός
terminal illness θανατηφόρα ασθένεια
trained εκπαιδευμένος
turkey γαλοπούλα
waste σπαταλάω
water pipe σωλήνας νερού

wooden ξύλινος

READING p. 8-9

adopted υιοθετημένος
affection στοργή, αγάπη
afford αντέχω οικονομικά
appreciate εκτιμώ
assist βοηθώ
(be) against είμαι κατά
(be) at ease νιώθω άνετα
(be) at fault έχω άδικο
(be) at risk σε κίνδυνο
(be) on edge είμαι εκνευρισμένος
big business μεγάλες επιχειρήσεις
blame κατηγορώ
break-up διάλυση, χωρισμός
chore αγγαρεία, μικροδουλειά
close "δεμένος"
community κοινότητα
concerned ανήσυχος
consequence συνέπεια
consumerism καταναλωτισμός
criticise κάνω κριτική
degree βαθμός
deserve αξίζω
divorce διαζύγιο
each other ο ένας τον άλλο
earn κερδίζω
eliminate αποκλείω
essential ουσιαστικός
evidence στοιχεία
financial οικονομικός
focus on εστιάζω
gadgets μικροσυσκευές
gain κερδίζω
greed απληστία
harmful (to) βλαβερός (για)
lose control χάνω τον έλεγχο
mobile phone κινητό τηλέφωνο
moderation "μέτρο"
negative αρνητικός
necessary απαραίτητος
obligation υποχρέωση
on credit με πίστωση
own έχω, κατέχω
point of view άποψη
popular δημοφιλής
praise επαίνω
price τίμημα
recently πρόσφατα
respect σέβομαι, σεβασμός
responsibility υπευθυνότητα
right δικαίωμα
satisfied ικανοποιημένος
selfish εγωιστής
selfishness εγωισμός
sense αίσθηση
spoilt κακομαθημένος
stand up for myself υποστηρίζω τον εαυτό μου
unwelcome ανεπιθύμητος
value αξία
weaker πιο αδύναμος
wish επιθυμία

ENGLISH IN USE p. 12-13

at least τουλάχιστον
attempt προσπαθώ
behave συμπεριφέρομαι
behaviour συμπεριφορά
bill λογαριασμός
bother ενοχλώ, -ούμαι
carefree ξένοιαστος
careful προσεκτικός
careless απρόσεκτος
chance πιθανότητα
come along έρχομαι
complete τελειώνω, ολοκληρώνω
completion ολοκλήρωση
concentration συγκέντρωση
contract συμβόλαιο
contribute (to) συνεισφέρω σε
contributing (adj) που συμβάλλει / συνεισφέρει
contribution συνεισφορά
contributor (n) συνεισφέρων
counterproductive μη παραγωγικός
deal with αντιμετωπίζω
diminish μειώνω, ελαττώνω
discharge απολύω, ξεφορτώνω
eager πρόθυμος
excite εξάπτω, συγκινώ
excited ενθουσιώδης
excitement ενθουσιασμός, συγκίνηση
final τελικός
finalise οριστικοποιώ
finally τελικά
fluid υγρό
force πιέζω
guarantee εγγύηση
guideline οδηγία
I am in the habit of συνηθίζω να
improve βελτιώνω, -ομαι
improvement βελτίωση
intend σκοπεύω
keep to τηρώ
kick myself θυμώνω με τον εαυτό μου
lengthy εκτεταμένος
look forward to ανυπομονώ
overcharge χρεώνω υπερβολικά
plan σχεδιάζω
productive παραγωγικός
prove αποδεικνύω
recharge επαναφορτίζω
regular τακτικός
schedule πρόγραμμα
session περίοδος χρόνου (π.χ. διαβάσματος)
stress πίεση, άγχος
stressful αγχωτικός
stressful πιεστικός, αγχωτικός
term (ο) όρος
thriller μυθιστόρημα / ταινία αγωνίας
thrill (n) ρίγος, ανατριχίλα, συγκίνηση
thrilling συναρπαστικός, συγκινητικός

Speaking - Indicative answers

Unit 1

(p. 4)

- The pictures show family members / parents and children with their pets.
- The father and daughter look very serious. Perhaps they are thinking it's a big responsibility having a pet. The mother and son look very happy. Perhaps they are thinking how lucky they are to have such beautiful puppies.
- I believe a pet should definitely be considered part of the family. Our pets love us as much as we love them; they are loyal and protective and teach us to be responsible too. / People who don't see pets as family members would probably not have pets.
- Years ago, people only had animals to serve a useful purpose, but nowadays, more and more people have them as household pets.

Unit 2

(p. 14)

- One picture shows a boy using a laptop while a woman is watching what he is doing. Maybe it's his mum or his teacher. The other shows a young woman using a laptop. She's probably working or studying.
- Personally, computers play a large role in my life. I use mine for lots of things: schoolwork, games, music, downloading information and films, chatting with my friends.
- I agree that computers make our lives much easier. But I don't like the idea that they might manage everything. I don't want a machine telling me what to do!
- Computers have many advantages. They help us with work and study, provide entertainment and information, make communications all over the world much easier. However, they also have disadvantages. If we use them too much, we become isolated, unsociable and unhealthy.

Unit 3

(p. 24)

- The picture shows a man climbing up a steep rock. He's wearing a helmet and using a rope. It looks difficult and perhaps dangerous.
- I'd love to try bungee jumping. It must be amazing to jump from a great height and fall like that. / I would never try an extreme sport. I think it's stupid to risk your life for no good reason.
- Rock climbing and caving are becoming more and more popular in my country. I think it's because extreme sports have become fashionable and also because people want to try something adventurous.

(p. 33)

- One of the pictures shows a group of people rafting on a big river, the other shows two girls kickboxing.
- I'd love to take part in a sport like river rafting; it must be very exciting. But I wouldn't like to do kickboxing; it's too aggressive.
- Some people like doing exciting and dangerous things; others are not so daring.

Unit 4

(p. 34)

- Both pictures show girls using mobile phones in situations where they shouldn't. The first girl is texting during a lesson, and the second is playing with a mobile phone while she should be doing her homework.

- Nowadays, we take our mobile phones with us everywhere. Anytime of the day or night we can speak to or text anyone we want.

- The use of mobile phones should be forbidden in schools during lesson time of course. Also in cinemas and theatres when there is a performance on. If you have to use it when there are other people around, you should try not to annoy them.

- With my family, I sometimes go out to eat at a restaurant, or watch a DVD at home. With my friends, I play basketball, computer games and listen to music, or I go to the cinema to see a recent film or to a café for a chat.

Unit 5

(p. 44)

- These pictures show strange mythical creatures: a centaur, a minotaur and a dragon.

- I love fantasy stories, so these pictures fascinate me. They don't make me feel afraid because I know they're not real.

- I don't believe they actually existed, but hundreds of years ago, people made them up to explain events or things they couldn't otherwise explain.

- All over the world there are places where strange creatures are believed to have lived. In Greece there was Cerberus, Scylla and Charybdis and many others. In the Rocky Mountains, there is Bigfoot, and in the Himalayas, the Abominable Snowman.

- There's an old house in my village which is very strange. When I walk past it after dark, I can sometimes feel someone behind me, but when I look round there's nobody there, and everyone knows the house has been deserted for years.

- We are only a very small part of a very big universe, where many things still have to be discovered. I think it's possible that supernatural forces or things that are impossible for us to understand exist.

Unit 6

(p. 60)

- One is a very simple drawing of two men shooting each other. The other looks like graffiti, but it's beautifully done and attractive to look at.

- Who has the right to say what does or doesn't deserve a place in a gallery? I believe that if an art form has a message to send, or if it impresses or affects its viewers, there is no reason why it shouldn't have a place.

- For me, it's anything beautiful which moves me: music, a painting, a film. I think it's impossible to define exactly what art is. It can be different things to different people, and it changes with the passing of time. Van Gogh died almost unrecognised and now his paintings sell for millions; today's modern music would have been considered a terrible noise years ago.

- There's no reason why some TV shows and cinema should not be regarded as art. After all, they involve acting, mimicry or drama.

- Painting, sculpture, dancing, cookery, drawing, graffiti, drama, writing, poetry, architecture, gardening etc.

- It depends on the person. For some, it's a pleasant way to spend free time, for others, it is a way to earn a living and make money.

Unit 7

(p. 70)

- They show different ways of entertaining yourself. One is a board game, the other an international song contest.

- It's an event that provides enormous enjoyment for millions of people. It's