

3 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation **A**

GRAMMAR

1 Write the comparative or superlative form.

Example: The people in Ireland are some of the friendliest (friendly) in the world.

- The subway in Athens is _____ (modern) one I've ever been on.
- What's _____ (quick) way to get around London?
- Are trains here _____ (expensive) as in Britain?
- I think my old car was _____ (economical) than my new one.
- You look much _____ (good) with short hair!
- Unfortunately my new office is just _____ (tiny) as my last one.
- That was probably _____ (bad) coffee I've ever drunk!
- Mary speaks _____ (slowly) than Anna, so she's easier to understand.

 8

2 Complete the email with *a, an, the*, or – (no article).

Dear Paula,

We're having a wonderful time here in Rome. We arrived yesterday afternoon so we had time to find ¹ _____ nice little hotel and relax after ² _____ journey. ³ _____ hotel is in ⁴ _____ city centre, but it's not too noisy.

We woke up early this morning because ⁵ _____ sun was shining in through the window. We had ⁶ _____ quick breakfast (great coffee!) and then went out to explore ⁷ _____ city.

Later, we're meeting Kathy's friend Pietro, who's ⁸ _____ economics student at university here. He's going to take us to ⁹ _____ best pizzeria in Rome (at least he says it is!). I think ¹⁰ _____ Italian cities are all wonderful, but I can't believe what ¹¹ _____ fabulous city Rome is!

We'll be back home ¹² _____ next Friday. See you soon!

Love,

Julie

 12

 Grammar total 20

VOCABULARY

3 Complete the compound nouns in the sentences.

Example: Watch out for the speed camera when you drive out of town.

- I never drive during the _____ hour because the traffic is so bad.
- Can you believe that drivers didn't wear seat _____ in the past?
- Excuse me, is there a petrol _____ near here?
- I don't like riding my bike in towns with no cycle _____.
- The _____ transport is excellent here. You don't need a car at all.
- The queues at this taxi _____ are always long on Saturday nights.
- It's annoying when cyclists go through a red traffic _____.
- The speed _____ in many British towns is now as low as 20 mph.

 8

4 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

Example: Are you listening to me?

- Is there anything that you're really afraid _____?
- I'm fed up _____ my job. I need a change.
- Try not to laugh _____ Bill when he speaks French – his accent is terrible!
- It can take ages to get to the city centre – it depends _____ the traffic.
- This restaurant reminds me _____ the one we went to in Paris.
- He used to be married _____ my youngest sister.
- Jenna is arriving _____ Cambridge on Saturday evening.

 7

3 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation **A**

5 Complete the phrasal verbs in the sentences.

Example: Watch **out** for speed cameras on this road
– you don't want to get caught.

- We need to **s**_____ off for the airport at 6.00 if the flight is at 9.00.
- We're going to **r**_____ out of petrol soon. There's very little left.
- Slow **d**_____! You're going way too fast!
- My satnav wasn't working and I **e**_____ up in the wrong part of town.
- If you want a lift home, I could **p**_____ you up outside the supermarket.

 5

 Vocabulary total 20

PRONUNCIATION

6 Match the words with the same sound.

bridge ~~limit~~ rush
coach seat lane

Example: fish limit

- train _____
- shower _____
- chess _____
- jazz _____
- tree _____

 5

7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: scoo|ter

- un|der|ground
- mo|tor|way
- a|fraid
- ca|rriage
- pe|de|stri|an

 5

 Pronunciation total 10

 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total 50

3 Reading and Writing **A**

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

A radical transport system

As one of the world's fastest growing economies, there has been a huge increase in China's urban population. With so many more people also able to afford cars, China's cities now have some of the biggest traffic congestion problems and produce more pollution than any other country in the world.

But one Chinese engineer, Youzhou Song, has designed an exciting solution: the *straddling bus* (a bus which goes across and above part of the road, like a moving bridge). This bus, which looks like a train, holds passengers on the top level while cars can continue to drive beneath. The bus, travelling at about 40 kilometres an hour, will not move as fast as a car, but it will never have the problems of traffic jams. It is as wide as two lanes of the road, but it won't slow down the traffic. It can carry 1,200 passengers, and replace up to 40 conventional buses, saving 860 tons of fuel and 2,640 tons of carbon emissions per year. As it also runs on a combination of electricity and solar power, it offers a much greener, cleaner, quieter and more economical form of transport. It is also three times faster and ten times cheaper to build than the same length of underground railway. Designed with a huge window in the top of the bus, it is also a lighter and more cheerful way to travel!

Youzhou Song has thought of everything. The bus will follow fixed routes and passengers will board the bus from stations above the ground. These stations will also recharge the bus with electricity. If you're worried about the bus crashing into other vehicles, don't be. A system of lights and alarms will stop this from happening. Youzhou Song has even designed escape doors which open at the side in an emergency, just like on an aeroplane.

If tests on the new technology go well, Song's company is talking about building over 180 kilometres of bus route. Los Angeles is also interested in this idea for solving traffic problems and, who knows? We may all be looking forward to a new era of elevated bus travel!

Example: The Chinese economy has grown _____.

- A very fast
 B faster than any other country
 C very slowly

- 1 In recent years, the traffic in China has got _____.
 A faster B better C worse
 2 An engineer has designed _____ to resolve traffic congestion.
 A a train B a bus C a bridge

- 3 The new vehicle will travel more slowly than _____.
 A a car B a normal bus
 C all other traffic
 4 _____ will be used to run the new system.
 A Only electricity B 860 tons of fuel
 C Electricity and solar power
 5 The other forms of transport are not as _____ as the new system.
 A noisy B quiet C expensive
 6 The bus will get electricity from _____.
 A the stations B the ground
 C the route
 7 A safety system will stop accidents with _____.
 A pedestrians B traffic lights
 C cars
 8 There are plans to build _____ kilometres of bus route.
 A more than 180 B 40
 C almost 180

8

2 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Example: Many more people live in cities in China than in the past. T

- 1 Traffic has got worse in China because more people have cars. _____
 2 The new bus will carry 40 people. _____
 3 Cars and the new bus will use different levels. _____
 4 It is three times faster to build than the underground railway. _____
 5 The new bus will not pollute the city as much as the old buses. _____
 6 There will be an escape system similar to an aeroplane's. _____
 7 China is the only country interested in this new bus system. _____

7

Reading total **15**

3 Reading and Writing **A****WRITING**

A foreign exchange student is coming to stay. Write an email to welcome him / her and send some information about where you live. (140–180 words)

Begin the email with this introduction:

I'm really looking forward to seeing you. Let me tell you about my town.

- How big is it?
- What is interesting about it?
- What do you like best about it?
- What is the transport system like?

Writing total 10

Reading and Writing total 25

3 Listening and Speaking **A**

LISTENING

1 Listen to an interview and complete the sentences. You may need to change the form of some of the words you hear.

- The media presents young people as being too _____ on their parents.
- Megan thinks young people aren't treated as _____.
- She says that there isn't as much _____ now for younger people.
- She thinks volunteering is much _____ common now.
- She says young people have always spent money on _____ and going out.

5

2 Listen to five conversations. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

- Which is the quickest way to get to Bristol?
A The coach. B A coach, then a train.
C Two trains.
- How will Zoe get to Mike's house from the station?
A By taxi. B By car. C By bus.
- What was the most worrying thing about Carol's journey?
A It took a long time.
B The traffic was terrible.
C She needed petrol.
- Which form of transport do most people think is the safest?
A Flying. B Trains. C Buses.
- What surprised Tess the most about Copenhagen?
A The cycle lanes are sometimes busier than the roads.
B The restaurants are extremely good.
C The people are relaxed.

5

Listening total 10

SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- What time of day / study better?
- What / most exciting way / travel? Why?
- Which person / closest to? Why?
- What / looking forward to / most?
- What achievements / most proud of?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Talk about the statement below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'People should give up their cars and travel by public transport.'

3 Listen to your partner talking about men. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total 15

Listening and Speaking total 25

3 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation **B**

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the email with *a, an, the*, or – (no article).

Hi Susan,

We're having a great time here in Florence. I think
 1 _____ Italian cities are all beautiful, but I can't
 believe what 2 _____ lovely city Florence is!

We got here yesterday afternoon so we had time to find
 3 _____ lovely hotel and relax after 4 _____ journey.
 5 _____ hotel isn't far from 6 _____ city centre, but it's
 very quiet.

We got up early because 7 _____ sun was shining in
 through our window. We had 8 _____ very nice breakfast
 (fantastic coffee!) and looked around 9 _____ city.

Later, Claire's friend Marco is taking us to 10 _____
 best pizzeria in Florence! He's 11 _____ art student at
 a college here.

We'll get back home 12 _____ next Sunday. See you
 soon!

Love,
 Gillian

12

2 Write the comparative or superlative form.

Example: The people in Ireland are some of
the friendliest (friendly) in the world.

- This car is _____ (economical) than my last one.
- That was probably _____ (bad) meal I've ever eaten!
- The subway in Beijing is _____ (modern) one I've ever seen.
- I think she looks much _____ (good) with longer hair!
- Are trains in your country _____ (expensive) as they are here?
- What's _____ (quick) way to get to the city centre?
- Jill speaks _____ (slowly) than I do, so she's easier to understand.
- My new bedroom is _____ (tiny) as my old one, unfortunately.

8

Grammar total 20

VOCABULARY

3 Complete the phrasal verbs in the sentences.

Example: Watch **out** for speed cameras on this road
 – you don't want to get caught.

- You need to slow **d** _____! The speed limit here is 30.
- I didn't have my satnav with me and I **e** _____ up in the wrong part of the city.
- You should **s** _____ off for the station at 9.00 if your train is at 9.45.
- If you need a lift back, I could **p** _____ you up here at about 8.00.
- You'll **r** _____ out of petrol soon. There isn't much left.

5

4 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

Example: Are you listening to me?

- This café reminds me _____ the one we went to in Cambridge.
- Paula is arriving _____ Barcelona on Friday night.
- Try not to laugh _____ me when I speak Spanish – my accent is terrible!
- She used to be married _____ my oldest brother.
- It can take a long time to get to the station – it depends _____ the traffic.
- I don't think I'm really afraid _____ anything.
- My husband is fed up _____ his long journey to work.

7

3 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation **B**

5 Complete the compound nouns in the sentences.

Example: Watch out for the speed camera when you drive out of town.

- 1 It's dangerous when drivers go through a red traffic _____.
- 2 This taxi _____ always has a long queue when a train arrives from London.
- 3 We only like riding our bikes in towns with cycle _____.
- 4 I try to drive to work after the _____ hour because there's less traffic then.
- 5 In many city centres in Britain the speed _____ is now 20 mph.
- 6 Do you know where the nearest petrol _____ is?
- 7 Not all drivers wore seat _____ in the past.
- 8 The _____ transport in this city is good, but it's very expensive.

8

Vocabulary total 20

PRONUNCIATION

6 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: scoo|ter

- 1 ca|rriage
- 2 a|fraid
- 3 pe|de|stri|an
- 4 mo|tor|way
- 5 un|der|ground

5

7 Match the words with the same sound.

lane coach bridge
seat ~~limit~~ rush

Example: fish limit

- 1 jazz _____
- 2 train _____
- 3 tree _____
- 4 shower _____
- 5 chess _____

5

Pronunciation total 10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total 50

3 Reading and Writing **B**

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

A radical transport system

As one of the world's fastest growing economies, there has been a huge increase in China's urban population. With so many more people also able to afford cars, China's cities now have some of the biggest traffic congestion problems and produce more pollution than any other country in the world.

But one Chinese engineer, Youzhou Song, has designed an exciting solution: the *straddling bus* (a bus which goes across and above part of the road, like a moving bridge). This bus, which looks like a train, holds passengers on the top level while cars can continue to drive beneath. The bus, travelling at about 40 kilometres an hour, will not move as fast as a car, but it will never have the problems of traffic jams. It is as wide as two lanes of the road, but it won't slow down the traffic. It can carry 1,200 passengers, and replace up to 40 conventional buses, saving 860 tons of fuel and 2,640 tons of carbon emissions per year. As it also runs on a combination of electricity and solar power, it offers a much greener, cleaner, quieter and more economical form of transport. It is also three times faster and ten times cheaper to build than the same length of underground railway. Designed with a huge window in the top of the bus, it is also a lighter and more cheerful way to travel!

Youzhou Song has thought of everything. The bus will follow fixed routes and passengers will board the bus from stations above the ground. These stations will also recharge the bus with electricity. If you're worried about the bus crashing into other vehicles, don't be. A system of lights and alarms will stop this from happening. Youzhou Song has even designed escape doors which open at the side in an emergency, just like on an aeroplane.

If tests on the new technology go well, Song's company is talking about building over 180 kilometres of bus route. Los Angeles is also interested in this idea for solving traffic problems and, who knows? We may all be looking forward to a new era of elevated bus travel!

Example China's economy has grown ____.

- A very slowly B very fast
C faster than any other country

- 1 The traffic has got ____ in China in recent years.
A worse B better C faster
- 2 There are plans to build a new ____ to resolve the traffic problems.
A train B bridge C bus

3 Cars and buses will be able to use the same road but ____.

- A on different levels B at different times
C at slower speeds

4 Song's design will use ____.

- A 860 tons of fuel
B electricity and solar power
C only electricity

5 The other forms of public transport in China are not as ____ as the straddling bus.

- A expensive B noisy C green

6 It can be built ____ times faster than the underground railway.

- A four B ten C three

7 Escape doors will make the bus ____.

- A safer B taller C more dangerous

8 The company wants to build ____ kilometres of bus route.

- A 40 B almost 180
C more than 180

8

2 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Example: Many more people live in cities in China than in the past. T

- 1 Two engineers have designed the new bus. ____
- 2 The new bus will carry 1,200 people. ____
- 3 It will be as wide as two roads. ____
- 4 It costs three times more to build an underground railway. ____
- 5 The new bus won't have as much light as conventional buses. ____
- 6 Lights and alarms will stop crashes. ____
- 7 Only Chinese cities are interested in this new bus system. ____

7

Reading total

15

3 Reading and Writing **B****WRITING**

A foreign exchange student is coming to stay. Write an email to welcome him / her and send some information about where you live. (140–180 words)

Begin the email with this introduction:

I'm really looking forward to seeing you. Let me tell you about my town.

- How big is it?
- What is interesting about it?
- What do you like best about it?
- What is the transport system like?

Writing total 10

Reading and Writing total 25

3 Listening and Speaking **B**

LISTENING

1 Listen to an interview and complete the sentences. You may need to change the form of some of the words you hear.

- The media gives the impression that young people work _____ than their parents.
- Megan thinks young people do things in a _____ way from their parents.
- She says that there aren't as many _____ for younger people as before.
- She thinks young people now have _____ self-confidence.
- The presenter says older people have always _____ about younger people.

| | |
|--|---|
| | 5 |
|--|---|

2 Listen to five conversations. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

- What is the simplest way to get to Bristol from the airport?
 A The coach. B A bus, then a train.
 C Two trains.
- How will Zoe get to Mike's house from the station?
 A By bus. B By taxi. C By car.
- Why did Carol's journey take so long?
 A They set off late.
 B The traffic was terrible.
 C She ran out of petrol.
- Which form of transport are some people more frightened of?
 A Travelling by train. B Travelling by bus.
 C Travelling by car.
- What does Tess say about Copenhagen?
 A It's amazing. B It's very surprising.
 C It's very relaxed.

| | |
|--|---|
| | 5 |
|--|---|

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| Listening total | 10 |
|-----------------|----|

SPEAKING

1 Answer your partner's questions.

Now make questions and ask your partner.

- prefer / get up early / go bed late? Why?
- What / most relaxing way / travel? Why?
- Who / get on best with / in your family? Why?
- any / activities / afraid of?
- What music / most keen on?

2 Listen to your partner talking about public transport. Do you agree with him / her?

3 Talk about the statement below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'Men are better at multitasking than women.'

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Speaking total | 15 |
|----------------|----|

| | |
|------------------------------|----|
| Listening and Speaking total | 25 |
|------------------------------|----|

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation**GRAMMAR**

- 1** 1 the most modern
2 the quickest
3 as expensive
4 more economical
5 better
6 as tiny
7 the worst
8 more slowly

- 2** 1 a
2 the
3 The
4 the
5 the
6 a
7 the
8 an
9 the
10 –
11 a
12 –

VOCABULARY

- 3** 1 rush
2 belts
3 station
4 lanes
5 public
6 rank
7 light
8 limit

- 4** 1 of
2 with / of
3 at
4 on
5 of
6 to
7 in

- 5** 1 set
2 run
3 down
4 ended
5 pick

PRONUNCIATION

- 6** 1 lane
2 rush
3 coach
4 bridge
5 seat
- 7** 1 un|der|ground
2 mo|tor|way
3 a|fraid
4 ca|rriage
5 pe|de|stri|an

Reading and Writing**READING**

- 1** 1 C
2 B
3 A
4 C
5 B
6 A
7 C
8 A

- 2** 1 T
2 F
3 T
4 T
5 T
6 T
7 F

WRITING

Student's own answers.

Task completion: The task is fully completed and the answer easy to understand. (4 marks)

Grammar: The student uses appropriate structures to achieve the task. Minor errors do not obscure the meaning. (3 marks)

Vocabulary: The student uses a sufficient range of words and phrases to communicate the message clearly. (3 marks)

Listening and Speaking**LISTENING**

- 1 1 dependent
2 individuals
3 work
4 more
5 clothes

- 2 1 C
2 B
3 C
4 C
5 A

SPEAKING**Interactive communication and oral production:**

The student communicates effectively with his / her partner, asking and answering simple questions, and where necessary initiating conversation, and responding. The student uses appropriate strategies to complete the task successfully. (5 marks)

Grammar and Vocabulary: The student uses a sufficient range of vocabulary and structure to communicate clearly. Minor occasional errors do not impede communication. (5 marks)

Pronunciation: The student's intonation, stress, and articulation of sounds make the message clear and comprehensible. (5 marks)

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation

GRAMMAR

- 1** 1 –
2 a
3 a
4 the
5 The
6 the
7 the
8 a
9 the
10 the
11 an
12 –
- 2** 1 more economical
2 the worst
3 the most modern
4 better
5 as expensive
6 the quickest
7 more slowly
8 as tiny

VOCABULARY

- 3** 1 down
2 ended
3 set
4 pick
5 run
- 4** 1 of
2 in
3 at
4 to
5 on
6 of
7 with / of
- 5** 1 light
2 rank
3 lanes
4 rush
5 limit
6 station
7 belts
8 public

PRONUNCIATION

- 6** 1 ca|rrriage
2 a|fraid
3 pe|de|stri|an
4 mo|tor|way
5 un|der|ground
- 7** 1 bridge
2 lane
3 seat
4 rush
5 coach

Reading and Writing

READING

- 1** 1 A
2 C
3 A
4 B
5 C
6 C
7 A
8 C
- 2** 1 F
2 T
3 F
4 F
5 F
6 T
7 F

WRITING

Student's own answers.

Task completion: The task is fully completed and the answer easy to understand. (4 marks)

Grammar: The student uses appropriate structures to achieve the task. Minor errors do not obscure the meaning. (3 marks)

Vocabulary: The student uses a sufficient range of words and phrases to communicate the message clearly. (3 marks)

Listening and Speaking**LISTENING**

- 1 1 less
2 different
3 jobs
4 more
5 complained

- 2 1 A
2 C
3 B
4 A
5 C

SPEAKING**Interactive communication and oral production:**

The student communicates effectively with his / her partner, asking and answering simple questions, and where necessary initiating conversation, and responding. The student uses appropriate strategies to complete the task successfully. (5 marks)

Grammar and Vocabulary: The student uses a sufficient range of vocabulary and structure to communicate clearly. Minor occasional errors do not impede communication. (5 marks)

Pronunciation: The student's intonation, stress, and articulation of sounds make the message clear and comprehensible. (5 marks)

Listening Scripts

FILE 3

Listening 1

- Presenter** There's been a lot of publicity in the media about young people recently. Most of it negative. We read that the twenty-somethings of today are getting lazier and more selfish, and they depend on their parents for everything. But just how fair is that? Today, I'm interviewing Megan Roberts, who is 21 and has just graduated from university.
- Megan** Megan, do young people deserve this reputation? Well, I think it depends on the individual. One of the biggest problems is that we're treated as if we're all the same. Of course, some young people may just sit around updating their Facebook page, but I think many people in their twenties are working or studying harder than ever before. It's just that we do things differently from our parents.
- Presenter** So you don't think that things are 'easier' for young people?
- Megan** Not really. I think this is a really difficult time to be young. Sure, we have more material stuff, and more opportunities to travel ... but there are also fewer jobs and there's more competition for everything.
- Presenter** Well, you've certainly grown up in a difficult economic climate. But is it fair to say that the youth of today are more selfish?
- Megan** No, I don't think it is. I think we care about things just as much as older people. Lots of my friends do voluntary work, for example. I read that twice as many people volunteer as when my parents were young! Young people are maybe more self-confident these days, and they want to do what they believe in. Is that being selfish?
- Presenter** But what about the argument that young people don't want to grow up?
- Megan** Maybe old people are just jealous of us because we're having fun! So we spend our money on clothes and entertainment, but isn't that what young people have always done?
- Presenter** Thank you, Megan. It's been very interesting talking to you. It's probably true that the older generation have always thought that they work harder and have better values than their children's generation. Well, Megan will get her chance to complain about the younger generation in a few years' time!

FILE 3

Listening 2

- 1**
- Zoe** What's the best way to get to Bristol from the airport?
- Mike** Well, you can get the train into London, and then take another train, or you can get a coach from the airport.
- Zoe** Which is quicker?
- Mike** The coach is direct, but it only goes every two hours. The train option is more complicated, but it will probably end up taking less time.
- 2**
- Zoe** How do I get to your house from the station, Mike? Isn't there a bus?
- Mike** Yes, but I can pick you up. It only takes about 15 minutes to get there by car.
- Zoe** Thanks, that's great. Shall I call you when I'm on the train?
- Mike** Yeah, sure. See you soon.
- 3**
- Mark** Carol, what's the worst journey you've ever made?
- Carol** I think the slowest was probably last summer when we got stuck in a traffic jam on our way to a music festival. It took five hours to go about sixty kilometres. But the most stressful thing was that I was also running out of petrol. Fortunately we just made it.
- 4**
- Jo** Sam, you're an engineer so you'll probably know the answer to this question – 'What's the safest form of transport?'
- Sam** Well, statistically, flying's the safest, although it's also the form of transport that people are most frightened of. A recent survey also showed that people think that cars and buses are safer than trains.
- Jo** So, is it flying or travelling by train that's safer?
- Sam** Oh, definitely flying.
- 5**
- Matt** What's your favourite city, Tess?
- Tess** Well, one of the most relaxed places I've been to is Copenhagen.
- Matt** I haven't been there. Isn't it famous for good food?
- Tess** It does have amazing restaurants. It's also one of the best cities for cycling in the world. There are cycle lanes everywhere. The most surprising thing is that at rush hour, it's more crowded in the cycle lanes than on the roads.