

10 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation **A**

GRAMMAR

1 Choose the correct form of the verb.

Example: Marco *doesn't have* any sisters.
hasn't doesn't have isn't have

- _____ your old friends from school?
Do you still see Are you still see
Have you still seeing
- This is the first time _____ here in ten years.
had we been we've been we're being
- _____ to contact them before you left?
Do you try Were you tried Had you tried
- A** What _____?
B He's a lawyer.
does your brother does your brother do
does do your brother
- I was too tired so I _____ to the cinema after all.
didn't go haven't gone wasn't go
- How many countries do you think _____ visited?
you have you are do you
- My cousin _____ her hair dyed different colours. It looks extraordinary.
has had will have has done
- We _____ get more petrol as the tank's still half full.
haven't to aren't having don't have to
- More e-books than printed books _____ in the future.
are producing have produced will be produced
- I _____ working for this company for about three years now.
am have been was

10

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: The interview *went* well, and they *offered* him the job immediately. (go, offer)

- Jane _____ Arabic since last year, and _____ it quite well now. (learn, speak)
- I _____ you _____ to tell them until tomorrow. (think, not ought)
- We _____ early yesterday, but we _____ to catch the last train. (leave, not manage)
- Dad _____ me how to drive when I _____ 17 next year. (teach, be)
- They _____ us the tickets _____ out. (tell, already sell)
- I _____ go on the walk yesterday because I _____ all day. (not can, work)
- You _____ better in the exam last week if you _____ harder. (do, study)
- My husband _____ he _____ me up after work. (promise, pick)
- The boss _____ me the files so I _____ at home. (send, can work)
- _____ yet which parts of the US you _____ next summer? (you decide, visit)

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Grammar total	20
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VOCABULARY

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

cram fail papers take ~~revise~~
multiple pass invigilator marks

Example: It's important to *revise* properly before an exam!

- You wouldn't _____ your exams so often if you studied harder.
- Jane has always done well and manages to _____ exams easily.
- I was so embarrassed when the _____ caught me talking to a friend.

10 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation **A**

- 4 Do you get nervous when you _____ an exam?
- 5 You can always guess one of the options with _____-choice questions.
- 6 Ricardo usually gets very good _____ in exams as he studies so hard.
- 7 Don't try to _____ everything just before an exam. It's never a good idea.
- 8 Looking at past _____ is one of the best ways to prepare for an exam.

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4 Write the British words for the American words.

Example: check *bill*

- 1 vacation _____
- 2 cookie _____
- 3 faucet _____
- 4 subway _____
- 5 restroom _____
- 6 soccer _____
- 7 garbage _____
- 8 candy _____
- 9 sneakers _____
- 10 cell phone _____
- 11 movie theater _____
- 12 stand in line _____

	12
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Vocabulary total	20
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PRONUNCIATION

5 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: in|flu|ence

- 1 e|le|va|tor
- 2 A|me|ri|can
- 3 ca|pi|tal
- 4 pave|ment
- 5 a|part|ment

	5
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6 Underline the word with a different sound.

Example: cheated failed learned arrived

- 1 grant marks **hard** cram
- 2 result **exam** science written
- 3 gives revises prepares improves
- 4 idea degree thesis **leave**
- 5 diploma college sorry wrong

	5
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Pronunciation total	10
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total	50
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10 Reading and Writing **A**

READING

Read the article about the culture of Great Britain. Five sentences have been removed. Choose from the sentences A–G the one which fits each gap (1–5). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Life in modern Britain

If you find yourself going to any country to study or on business, it's useful to know a little bit about the people before you get there. This could help avoid any embarrassing mistakes. **0 G** But remember that no matter what the cultural guides say, you should not assume that all British people you meet will be the same.

The British have always been known for their 'stiff upper lip'. As a nation, the British tend not to use superlatives and may not seem terribly lively when they speak. **1** It's just that they choose not to display them in public. They are generally not keen on showing their feelings, so unless you know someone well, they may not like it if you put your arm around their shoulder. You'll also see that the British prefer to keep a considerable distance between themselves and the person to whom they are speaking.

Privacy is very important to British people. They will probably not give you a tour of their home, and, in fact, may keep most doors closed. They expect visitors to respect their privacy. **2** Even close friends do not cross the line by enquiring about someone's financial situation or relationships.

There is a proper way to act in most situations and the British do not like to break the rules. Take body language as an example. The British are generally more controlled in their

body language and hand gestures while speaking, than say, North and South Americans and Southern Europeans.

3 Friendships take longer to build, but once established they may last over time and distance.

The British exchange presents between family members and close friends for birthdays and Christmas. The present need not be expensive, but it should demonstrate an attempt to find something related to that person's interests. Also, if you are invited to someone's home, it is normal to take along a box of good quality chocolates, some wine, or flowers.

4

British people enjoy entertaining people in their homes. Although Brits value people being on time, you may arrive 10–15 minutes later than invited to dinner. However, if you are meeting friends at a restaurant, you should not be late. Traditionally, it's considered bad manners to rest your elbows on the table. **5** If invited to a meal at a restaurant, the person who extended the invitation may offer to pay.

Remember, it takes time to get to know a country and its people and the best thing to do is keep your eyes and ears open. And above all else, as the British themselves would say, keep calm and carry on!

- A For this reason, they may initially seem less open.
- B This does not mean that they do not have strong emotions.
- C This also includes not asking personal questions.
- D Younger people, however, are a lot more relaxed about this, especially for less formal dining.
- E It's best not to do this in public places.
- F And unlike many other cultures, gifts are usually opened when received.
- G And nowhere is this more the case than in Britain.

WRITING

Write an email to a friend who is going to do an important exam next week (140–180 words). Include the following information:

- wish your friend good luck for the exam
- give your friend some advice on things to do on the day of the exam
- ask your friend to let you know how he / she got on in the exam

Reading total **15**

Writing total **10**

Reading and Writing total **25**

10 Listening and Speaking **A**

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to some advice for students on how to get ready for an important exam. Choose the correct answer.
- Mark says that students often get ___ wrong.
 - the amount of material to be revised
 - the length of time needed to revise
 - which material needs to be revised
 - Mark suggests that every day students should revise for ____
 - not less than 120 minutes.
 - about 60 minutes.
 - a minimum of 30 minutes.
 - According to Mark it's best to avoid eating a lot of ___ on the morning of the exam.
 - cheese
 - bread
 - eggs
 - Practice tests are useful because ____
 - there's no time limit for doing them.
 - they allow you to check your answers.
 - they are just like the actual exam.
 - Mark reports that last year a student mixed up the ___ of his exam.
 - place
 - date
 - time

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- 2 Listen to five students talking about the differences between school life and university life. Which aspect of university life does each student particularly like?
- There's more opportunity to socialize.
 - They can make new friends from faraway places.
 - Relationships with the teachers are better.
 - The timetable may involve later classes.
 - Students are studying subjects they actually want to do.
 - The students are seen as adults by the lecturers.

- Speaker 1
- Speaker 2
- Speaker 3
- Speaker 4
- Speaker 5

	5
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Listening total		10
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SPEAKING

- 1 Make questions and ask your partner.
- What / people / your country think about learning English?
 - / your country well-known / world for anything? What?
 - / you enjoy school life? Why / Why not?
 - / you think young people / under too much pressure nowadays / succeed / exams? Why / Why not?
 - / you feel / stress before / exam? Why / Why not?
- Now answer your partner's questions.
- 2 Talk about the statement below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.
- 'It's not fair to say that all people from a country are the same.'
- 3 Listen to your partner talking about cultures. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total		15
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Listening and Speaking total		25
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10 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation **B**

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: The interview went well, and they offered him the job immediately. (go, offer)

- My manager _____ me the files so I _____ at home. (send, can work)
- You _____ you _____ me up after work. (promise, pick)
- I _____ go to the cinema yesterday because I _____ until late. (not can, work)
- _____ yet which parts of India you _____ next summer? (you decide, visit)
- I _____ you _____ to tell them until tomorrow. (think, not ought)
- We _____ in good time yesterday, but we _____ to catch the last train. (leave, not manage)
- My father _____ me how to drive when I _____ 17 next year. (teach, be)
- They _____ us the tickets _____ out. (tell, already sell)
- You _____ better in your final exams last year if you _____ harder. (do, study)
- Kate _____ Spanish since last year, and _____ it quite well now. (learn, speak)

10

2 Choose the correct form of the verb.

Example: Ben doesn't have any sisters.
hasn't doesn't have isn't have

- I _____ working at my present company since 2010.
was am have been
- Anna was too tired so she _____ to the restaurant after all.
didn't go haven't gone wasn't go
- The tank's still half full so we _____ get more petrol.
aren't having haven't to don't have to

- Pippa _____ her hair dyed different colours. It looks ridiculous.
will have has had has done
- This is the second time _____ here in five years.
had we been we've been we're being
- Many people think that more e-books than printed books _____ in the future.
have produced are producing will be produced
- _____ to contact them before you left?
Were you tried Do you try Had you tried
- _____ your old friends from school?
Have you still seeing Do you still see Are you still see
- How many countries do you think _____ visited?
do you you have you are
- A What _____?
B She's a teacher.
does your sister does your sister do does do your sister

10

Grammar total 20

VOCABULARY

3 Write the British words for the American words.

Example: check bill

- candy _____
- restroom _____
- sneakers _____
- garbage _____
- faucet _____
- cookie _____
- vacation _____
- soccer _____
- subway _____
- stand in line _____
- cell phone _____
- movie theater _____

12

10 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation **B**

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

multiple pass papers take
marks ~~revise~~ fail invigilator cram

Example: It's important to revise properly before an exam!

- Stephanie usually gets very good _____ in exams as she studies so hard.
- Looking at past _____ is one of the best ways to prepare for an exam.
- You wouldn't _____ your exams so often if you studied harder.
- It's a bad idea to try to _____ everything the night before an exam.
- I felt terrible when the _____ caught me talking to a friend.
- You can always guess one of the options with _____-choice questions.
- Vincenzo has always done well and manages to _____ exams easily.
- Do you get nervous when you _____ an exam?

8

Vocabulary total 20

PRONUNCIATION

5 Underline the word with a different sound.

Example: cheated failed learned arrived

- thesis **idea** degree leave
- prepares gives improves revises
- wrong college diploma sorry
- cram **hard** grant marks
- exam result written science

5

6 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: in|flu|ence

- pave|ment
- e|le|va|tor
- a|part|ment
- ca|pi|tal
- A|me|ri|can

5

Pronunciation total 10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total 50

10 Reading and Writing **B**

READING

Read the article about the culture of Great Britain. Five sentences have been removed. Choose from the sentences A–G the one which fits each gap (1–5). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Great Britain in a nutshell

If you find yourself going to any country to study or on business, it's useful to know a little bit about the people before you get there. This could help avoid any embarrassing mistakes. **0 G** But remember that no matter what the cultural guides say, you should not assume that all British people you meet will be the same.

The British have always been known for their 'stiff upper lip'. As a nation, the British tend not to use superlatives and may not seem terribly lively when they speak. **1** It's just that they choose not to display them in public. They are generally not keen on showing their feelings, so unless you know someone well, they may not like it if you put your arm around their shoulder. You'll also see that the British prefer to keep a considerable distance between themselves and the person to whom they are speaking.

Privacy is very important to British people. They will probably not give you a tour of their home, and, in fact, may keep most doors closed. They expect visitors to respect their privacy.

2 Even close friends do not cross the line by enquiring about someone's financial situation or relationships.

There is a proper way to act in most situations and the British do not like to break the rules. Take body language as an example. The British are generally more controlled in their

body language and hand gestures while speaking, than say, North and South Americans and Southern Europeans.

3 Friendships take longer to build, but once established they may last over time and distance.

The British exchange presents between family members and close friends for birthdays and Christmas. The present need not be expensive, but it should demonstrate an attempt to find something related to that person's interests. Also, if you are invited to someone's home, it is normal to take along a box of good quality chocolates, some wine, or flowers.

4

British people enjoy entertaining people in their homes. Although Brits value people being on time, you may arrive 10–15 minutes later than invited to dinner. However, if you are meeting friends at a restaurant, you should not be late. Traditionally, it's considered bad manners to rest your elbows on the table. **5** If invited to a meal at a restaurant, the person who extended the invitation may offer to pay.

Remember, it takes time to get to know a country and its people and the best thing to do is keep your eyes and ears open. And above all else, as the British themselves would say, keep calm and carry on!

- A** And people usually open gifts when they receive them, which differs from many other cultures.
- B** And that also means that you should avoid asking personal questions.
- C** However, the younger generation is less strict about this, especially for casual dining.
- D** It's best not to do this in public places.
- E** So, it may seem that they do not have strong emotions about things, but this is not the case.
- F** Because of this, people often think they are not very open.
- G** And nowhere is this more the case than in Britain.

Reading total **15**

WRITING

Write an email to a friend who is going to do an important exam next week (140–180 words). Include the following information:

- wish your friend good luck for the exam
- give your friend some advice on things to do on the day of the exam
- ask your friend to let you know how he / she got on in the exam

Writing total **10**

Reading and Writing total **25**

10 Listening and Speaking **B**

LISTENING

1 Listen to some advice for students on how to get ready for an important exam. Choose the correct answer.

- Mark thinks that students can make mistakes in deciding ____
 - how much time they need to revise.
 - when they should revise.
 - which topics are easier than others.
- Mark recommends revising for ____ each day.
 - about half an hour
 - an hour
 - at least two hours
- Mark says that it's not a good idea to have a lot of ____ for breakfast on exam day.
 - eggs
 - cheese
 - bread
- Students should do a practice test to ____
 - see what the actual exam will be like.
 - find out if there's a time limit.
 - check other answers to the questions.
- According to Mark, one student missed his exam because he got the ____ wrong.
 - time
 - place
 - date

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2 Listen to five students talking about the differences between school life and university life. Which aspect of university life does each student particularly like?

- The quality of the teacher–student relationship is better.
- Students aren't studying subjects they don't like.
- Some classes are timetabled for later in the day.
- There's more time for meeting up with friends.
- They can make new friends from faraway places.
- Teachers do not constantly check what the students are doing.

Speaker 1

Speaker 2

Speaker 3

Speaker 4

Speaker 5

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Listening total		10
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SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- In your country / schoolchildren generally happy? Why / Why not?
- What / most important exam you / ever / do? Why?
- In your country is / go / university necessary / have / good future? Why / Why not?
- Why / people / your country want / learn English?
- What / your country famous for in / world?

Now answer your partner's questions.

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

'It's true to say that people from a country have the same general characteristics.'

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

Speaking total		15
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Listening and Speaking total		25
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10 Answer Key **A**

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation

GRAMMAR

- 1**
- 1 Do you still see
 - 2 we've been
 - 3 Had you tried
 - 4 does your brother do
 - 5 didn't go
 - 6 you have
 - 7 has had
 - 8 don't have to
 - 9 will be produced
 - 10 have been

- 2**
- 1 has been learning, speaks
 - 2 think, oughtn't
 - 3 left, didn't manage
 - 4 will teach / is going to teach, am / 'm
 - 5 told, had already sold
 - 6 couldn't, was working / worked
 - 7 would have done, had studied
 - 8 promised, would / 'd pick
 - 9 sent, could work
 - 10 Have you decided, are / 're going to / will / 'll visit

VOCABULARY

- 3**
- 1 fail
 - 2 pass
 - 3 invigilator
 - 4 take
 - 5 multiple
 - 6 marks
 - 7 cram
 - 8 papers
- 4**
- 1 holiday
 - 2 biscuit
 - 3 tap
 - 4 underground / tube
 - 5 toilet
 - 6 football
 - 7 rubbish
 - 8 sweet(s)
 - 9 trainers
 - 10 mobile phone
 - 11 cinema
 - 12 queue

PRONUNCIATION

- 5**
- 1 e|le|va|tor
 - 2 A|me|ri|can
 - 3 ca|pi|tal
 - 4 pave|ment
 - 5 a|part|ment
- 6**
- 1 cram
 - 2 science
 - 3 revises
 - 4 idea
 - 5 diploma

Reading and Writing

READING

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

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 B
2 A
3 B
4 C
5 B

- 2 1 D
2 F
3 C
4 A
5 E

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)

10 Answer Key **B**

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation

GRAMMAR

- 1**
- 1 sent, could work
 - 2 promised, would / 'd pick
 - 3 couldn't, was working / worked
 - 4 Have you decided, are / 're going to / will / 'll visit
 - 5 think, oughtn't
 - 6 left, didn't manage
 - 7 will teach / is going to teach, am / 'm
 - 8 told, had already sold
 - 9 would have done, had / 'd studied
 - 10 has been learning, speaks
- 2**
- 1 have been
 - 2 didn't go
 - 3 don't have to
 - 4 has had
 - 5 we've been
 - 6 will be produced
 - 7 Had you tried
 - 8 Do you still see
 - 9 you have
 - 10 does your sister do

VOCABULARY

- 3**
- 1 sweet(s)
 - 2 toilet
 - 3 trainers
 - 4 rubbish
 - 5 tap
 - 6 biscuit
 - 7 holiday
 - 8 football
 - 9 underground / tube
 - 10 queue
 - 11 mobile phone
 - 12 cinema
- 4**
- 1 marks
 - 2 papers
 - 3 fail
 - 4 cram
 - 5 invigilator
 - 6 multiple
 - 7 pass
 - 8 take

PRONUNCIATION

- 5**
- 1 idea
 - 2 revises
 - 3 diploma
 - 4 cram
 - 5 science
- 6**
- 1 pavement
 - 2 e|le|va|tor
 - 3 a|part|ment
 - 4 ca|pi|tal
 - 5 A|me|ri|can

Reading and Writing

READING

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

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 A
2 C
3 C
4 A
5 C

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

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 10 Listening 1

Interviewer Now, exam season starts next month and secondary-school students all over the country will be taking exams that could change their lives forever. We've invited into the studio education specialist Mark Nicholson, to talk about how students can best prepare for this month-long period. Welcome to the programme, Mark.

Mark Thanks.

Interviewer Mark, I'm sure you've got lots of top tips to share with all our students out there. What kind of things do you recommend?

Mark Well, one of the most overlooked things is time planning. Many students don't realize just how long it takes to revise all the material they need to before the exam. It's best to make a week-by-week plan to make sure you have time to go over everything, and allow extra time for topics you have a problem with.

Interviewer That makes sense. Now in terms of time, how long should students study for? And what about breaks?

Mark That varies from person to person, actually. It's not realistic to think that you can sit down and study for three or four hours at a time. Try to do at least two hours a day though, and have a short break, say, every 60–90 minutes or so. Everyone needs regular breaks.

Interviewer That's right. And I imagine lots of students end up staying up late the night before an exam, doing last minute preparation.

Mark Big mistake! The brain needs sleep to be able to function well the next day. Students can also help themselves by eating the right foods.

Interviewer Oh really? What should they eat?

Mark On the day of the exam itself, it's important to have a decent breakfast. And by that I mean eating protein. When you have protein, the body breaks it down and the brain then uses a chemical which helps to increase your response time. Basically, you'll be more awake, if that makes sense! So, that's why eggs, which are full of protein, are so popular for breakfast. Cheese is good too. Stay away from too much bread though – that has the opposite effect!

Interviewer Very interesting. Any other tips, Mark?

Mark Well, if you can, do a practice test. You should know how long the exam's going to last, and by doing a version of the real thing, you'll get to know what kind of questions may be included in the exam and which parts you need more time for. The whole thing will then be less stressful on the day. Remember that when you've answered the questions, you also need to allow some time for checking your answers too.

Interviewer Good advice there ...

Mark And finally, I'd just like to say that students shouldn't forget to check details like the place or the date of the exam. I heard a sad story last year about a guy who missed his A-level maths exam because he was a day late! He turned up at the correct exam hall, for 9.30 sharp, but the students there were all about to sit their A-level geography paper.

Interviewer Unbelievable really! It just shows you what can happen. Well Mark, I'm afraid we'll have to end it there. Thanks so much for passing on these top exam tips. And good luck to all our students out there!

FILE 10 Listening 2

- 1 There are loads of differences, actually. And the one I like best is the schedule! Me and my friends used to hate the 8 a.m. start at school every day – I'm not exactly a morning person! So the great thing now is that three days a week my classes don't start until nearly lunchtime.
- 2 Our lecturers treat us as grown-ups, not children. And that's really nice, especially after the school that I went to. There, the teachers were always on at us about something. But here, the lecturers just let us get on with things, without asking questions every five minutes.
- 3 I love the small study groups we have now. They're just four or five people. We never had that at school. You can have some great discussions about things, really go into detail, and you can get to know your lecturers much better too.
- 4 Apart from all the obvious things – later classes, smaller classes, etc. – I just love the freedom! I can come and go as I please. I don't have to be back by 11 p.m. anymore like I did at home. So obviously I'm making the most of college night life with my friends!
- 5 At school, I had to study a whole lot of stuff that I wasn't really into and that used to annoy me. Now I'm doing what I want, studying something I'm interested in, I mean! And that's Economics. No more French verbs or boring History for me!