

3

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation
GRAMMAR

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

Example: I think it's time you found (find) your own place to live.

- I wish I _____ (know) the answer to your question.
- If only Stefan _____ (be) a bit more reliable, then we wouldn't have to wonder if the job is being done correctly.
- I'd rather you _____ (not phone) my father. He's probably not awake yet.
- Don't you think it's time you _____ (take) a holiday?
- Would you rather we _____ (go) to the park?
- If only you _____ (not forget) to bring your wallet, we'd be able to buy a drink.

 6

2 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: If we leave now, we should / **should have** get to the cinema by 8.00.

- Anita **must** / **must have** speak Chinese very well. She lived in Shanghai for ten years.
- They **can't** / **must** have been at home; no one came to the door when I knocked.
- They **can't** / **should** be having a good picnic. It's raining and they haven't got an umbrella.
- He **might** / **couldn't** have been playing the piano for very long because he doesn't play well at all.
- Bruno's **sure to** / **bound** get the job. He's got excellent qualifications.
- I'm afraid Malek's **unlikely** / **won't** to be here in time for the party.
- Carrie **definitely** / **will definitely** get a promotion next month.
- We'll **probably** / **probably be** start working at about seven tomorrow morning.

 8

3 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

Example: Not until you say you're sorry will we discuss the problems we're having.

you say say you you're say

- Not only _____ late, you're also not dressed properly.
you are are you you're
- Never _____ such a silly excuse.
have I heard I heard I have heard
- _____ Arturo arrived than he and Elspeth started to fight.
As soon No sooner had Sooner than
- Only when you watch someone make a basket _____ what an art it is.
you do realize you realize do you realize
- Not until I see the money with my own eyes _____ that you have been paid.
will I believe do I believe I believe
- Rarely _____ so relaxed.
have felt I have felt have I felt

 6

 Grammar total 20

VOCABULARY

4 Underline the odd word out.

Example: rattle drip click stammer

- bang buzz giggle tap
- rich affluent broke loaded
- mumble groan scream slam
- tick sigh whisper yell
- heavy-going entertaining intriguing gripping
- drip splash hoot slurp
- crash crunch bang sniff
- income mortgage hard up savings

 8

3 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation**5** Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: A story that makes you feel sad is depressing.

- 1 An **i**_____ story is one that seems unlikely or difficult to believe.
- 2 Something that is a bit different or unexpected can be described as **q**_____.
- 3 A somewhat formal word that means 'big' or 'wide' is 'v_____':
- 4 The person who earns most of the money to pay a family's expenses is the **b**_____.
- 5 When you really wish you had the things that another person has, you can be described as 'sick with **e**_____':
- 6 If you call someone by a name that you have invented for them, you **n**_____ them.

 6**6** Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: A legal agreement where a bank lends you money to buy a house is called a mortgage.

- 1 Money that you give to a charity organization is called a _____.
- 2 Something that is reasonably priced is good _____ for money.
- 3 A person who has a lot of money but wastes it is said to have more money than _____.
- 4 A journey to and from work is called a _____.
- 5 Informal conversation, often with strangers, is called _____ talk.
- 6 If you have to stop yourself from saying something rude or hurtful, we say you 'bite your _____':

 6Vocabulary total 20**PRONUNCIATION****7** Match the words with the same sound.

fees debt sob whistle savings approached

Example: buzz fees

- 1 **hiss** _____, _____
- 2 **barely** _____
- 3 **deposit** _____, _____

 5**8** Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: childcare

- 1 overly
- 2 witty
- 3 beyond
- 4 exchange
- 5 instalment

 5Pronunciation total 10Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total 50

3

Reading and Writing

READING

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

LOST IN TRANSLATION?

There's a well-known story in the world of literary translators about the translator who was thrilled to see his work appear at great length in an article in a prestigious magazine. He had translated a number of novels by a little-known Scandinavian novelist, who he believed had been neglected and not received the attention or praise he deserved. He had dedicated much of his working life to trying to get this novelist some recognition. The article agreed with his assessment of the novelist's work and illustrated its view of his worth by quoting long passages from the translations.

But something was missing. The translator searched in vain for a mention of his name. It didn't appear anywhere. The translator's joy at the coverage of his favourite author was considerably spoilt by this. He felt that he himself should have had some recognition in the article. The implication was that the translations had just appeared from nowhere, or even perhaps that the novelist had done them himself. It was as if the translator did not exist, and all the efforts he had made had never happened.

This incident raises a fundamental question about the status and function of the literary translator. Most people would agree that it was wrong of the magazine to omit any mention of the translator. However, it is also true that readers themselves operate in exactly the same way, and for them it is also as if the translator didn't exist. When people read a translation of a novel, they want to feel they are reading what the novelist, and not someone else, wrote. They don't want to be reminded that they are not reading, and would not be able to read, the original novel as created by the novelist. The translator has fulfilled a necessary function for them, but they do not wish to know who the translator was or pay any attention to what they have done.

But to what extent do translators manage to stay faithful to what a novelist wrote, not just in terms of the actual meaning but in terms of subtleties of style, nuances of meaning, the true flavour of the original work? If you look at different translations of the same novel, you'll find any number of variations in how the same things from the original have been translated. So translators play a very important role, not just in allowing us access to works of literature we would not otherwise be able to read, but also in affecting our experience of reading those works and our understanding of what the novelist was trying to convey in his original prose. A single phrase, sentence or image could be translated in several different ways and the translation provided by one translator may be wholly different from that of another. The reader cannot question

this; readers are simply the receivers of what the translator does. So even though we might wish for direct contact with the novelist, we depend on the translator.

In this global age, translators have become even more important. More and more works of fiction are being translated into more and more languages. Readers are now able to experience and understand other cultures more than ever through the reading of translated novels. The works of more and more novelists are now accessible to people in other parts of the world. This applies not only to new novels but also to fresh translations of old classics. The adventurous reader can now enjoy novels from many eras and many cultures that previously they would not have been able to.

And central to this is the translator, working heroically to come up with the translation that captures exactly what is in the original work, and often poorly paid. Although readers may be happy for them to remain obscure, perhaps they should be getting the recognition they deserve.

- What do we learn about the translator mentioned in the first paragraph?
 - He sent an article about a certain novelist to an important magazine.
 - His opinion of a certain novelist was shared by an important magazine.
 - He had worked with a certain novelist on translations of his novels.
- When the translator looked closely at the article, _____ .
 - he did not mind the fact that his name did not appear
 - he was annoyed that some of the information was false
 - he felt that his own efforts had not been rewarded
- The writer says that the example of the article illustrates _____ .
 - something that literary translators should realize
 - a general attitude towards literary translators
 - a point often made by literary translators
- The writer says that readers of translated novels _____ .
 - would prefer to be reading the original work
 - assume that the translation is not as good as the original work
 - are sometimes unaware that it is a translation

WRITING

Write a review of a film or book for an online magazine.
Write approximately 250 words.

Writing total	10
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Reading and Writing total	20
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- 5 The writer says that different translations of the same novel are likely to vary in _____.
- A quality B interpretation C difficulty
- 6 The writer's point about variations in translations is that _____.
- A the styles of some novelists are harder to translate than others
- B the reader's experience is dictated by what a particular translator does
- C a translator's main concern is not always clarity for the reader
- 7 When talking about the global age, the writer emphasizes _____.
- A the variety of fiction now available to readers
- B the importance of fiction in comparison with other forms of literature
- C the number of readers who may read a particular work of fiction
- 8 The writer uses the phrase 'working heroically' in the last paragraph in order to _____.
- A describe how enjoyable translation work can be
- B make a joke about translators
- C express sympathy with translators
- 9 What is the main topic of the article?
- A Changing attitudes to translators
- B The importance of translators
- C What translators are trying to do
- 10 Which of the following does the writer express in the article as a whole?
- A Understanding of why translators do not receive recognition
- B Annoyance at the attitude of some readers
- C Doubts about the whole idea of reading translated novels

Reading total	10
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3

Listening and Speaking

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five people talking about various books. Match the speakers (1–5) to what they say about the books (A–H).

Speaker 1 Speaker 2 Speaker 3 Speaker 4 Speaker 5

A I'm planning to read some more of it one day.

B I felt it was the wrong time for me to read it.

C I found it rather confusing.

D I read it all in a short time.

E I wouldn't like it if I read it now.

F The story was rather upsetting for me.

G I benefited from studying it.

H I found out that I needn't have read it.

 5

- 2 Listen to a talk about the history of Muzak. Complete the sentences using no more than three words.

MUZAK

Muzak's inventor developed it from work he had done on technology connected with ¹ _____.When radio became widespread, muzak was no longer in demand in ² _____.Muzak's product for workplaces arranged music in order of how ³ _____ it was.Until 1968, all of Muzak's music was played by the ⁴ _____ at the company.The company does not want to be known for producing ⁵ _____. 5Listening total 10**SPEAKING Student A**

- 1 Ask your partner these questions.
- Which noises annoy you the most?
 - When do you talk to strangers?
 - What kind of books interest you the most?
 - If you wrote a book, what kind of book would it be?
 - What would you most like to be able to buy?
- 2 Now answer your partner's questions.
- 3 Now talk about one of these statements, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.
- 'In modern life, it is very hard to get to know new people.'
 - 'It is best to read reviews of a book before buying it.'
 - 'Today, people are encouraged to be too materialistic.'
- 4 Now listen to your partner. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total 15Listening and Speaking total 25

3**Listening and Speaking****SPEAKING Student B**

- 1 Answer your partner's questions.
- 2 Now ask your partner these questions.
 - 1 What is your favourite sound?
 - 2 What noises do you most commonly hear when you are walking in the street?
 - 3 What's the best book you've ever read?
 - 4 What kind of books do teenagers read these days?
 - 5 How do most people get their knowledge of wealthy people?
- 3 Listen to your partner. Do you agree with him / her?
- 4 Now talk about one of these statements, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.
 - 1 'Modern technology involves a lot of annoying sounds.'
 - 2 'Books are the best way of learning about people and life.'
 - 3 'There is nothing wrong with wanting to be wealthy.'

Speaking total 15Listening and Speaking total 25

3 Answer Key

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation

GRAMMAR

- 1**
- 1 knew
 - 2 were / was
 - 3 didn't phone
 - 4 took
 - 5 went
 - 6 hadn't forgotten
- 2**
- 1 must
 - 2 can't
 - 3 can't
 - 4 couldn't
 - 5 sure to
 - 6 unlikely
 - 7 will definitely
 - 8 probably
- 3**
- 1 are you
 - 2 have I heard
 - 3 No sooner had
 - 4 do you realize
 - 5 will I believe
 - 6 have I felt

VOCABULARY

- 4**
- 1 giggle
 - 2 broke
 - 3 slam
 - 4 tick
 - 5 heavy-going
 - 6 hoot
 - 7 sniff
 - 8 hard up
- 5**
- 1 implausible
 - 2 quirky
 - 3 vast
 - 4 breadwinner
 - 5 envy
 - 6 nickname
- 6**
- 1 donation
 - 2 value
 - 3 sense
 - 4 commute

3 Answer Key

- 5 small
- 6 tongue

PRONUNCIATION

- 7 1 whistle, savings
- 2 sob
- 3 debt, approached

- 8 1 overly
- 2 witty
- 3 beyond
- 4 exchange
- 5 instalment

Reading and Writing

READING

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

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But something was missing. The translator searched in vain for a mention of his name. It didn't appear anywhere. The translator's joy at the coverage of his favourite author was considerably spoilt by this. (2) He felt that he himself should have had some recognition in the article. The implication was that the translations had just appeared from nowhere, or even perhaps that the novelist had done them himself. It

3 Answer Key

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WRITING

Student's own answers.

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

3 Answer Key

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 D
2 F
3 A
4 B
5 H

- 2 1 military signals
2 people's homes
3 stimulating
4 in-house orchestra
5 elevator music

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. (10 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)

FILE 3

Listening 1

Speaker 1 *The Green Mile*, Stephen King's *The Green Mile*. I could not put it down and I read it on holiday, so I had time to sit and read. I think I read it in, I don't know, 12 hours or something, but I remember finishing it at, you know, 4.30 in the morning, I absolutely had to, had to stay with it to the end. I thought it was amazing. About these guys on death row in America, it's slightly supernatural.

Speaker 2 *We need to talk about Kevin*, I don't want to read about Kevin, yeah. It was one of those books that is very now and everyone kind of says you must read this. I just couldn't, I hated her style and I probably was a bit frightened of the subject matter, it's kind of about mother love and her child who's a killer. I just found it, I just couldn't deal with it. I started it and just stopped after about two chapters, maybe a little bit more than that.

Speaker 3 It's called *The Fatal Shore* and it's by Robert Hughes, and it's about the early settlers in Australia and the Aborigines they met, the way they treated them, the lives of the Aborigines before the white settlers came. And it's a fascinating book, it's absolutely great. I read the first 60 pages, but it took me about three days to read them, with 600 pages to go, the print is so tiny and there is so much to take in, that you know what I am going to have to come back to it.

Speaker 4 I hated *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, which is a real shame because I think I would probably would really enjoy it now but I think it was the fact that we were told to read it, forced to read it, and forced to look at all the imagery in it, like Angel Clare playing his harp up in the loft and all that. Yeah, and I thought, 'I know I'll enjoy this one day, but I don't want to read it now, I am not in the mood'. You know you have to be in the mood to read a book, I wasn't in the mood to read it, so it sort of put me off.

Speaker 5 Yeah, I remember when I was at school we had to read, you know we did English and we had set books and one of them was *Paradise Lost* by Milton, which as you probably know is written about the 17th century or 18th century, I can't remember, but it's extremely long winded and biblical and, heavy and boring... Well, I had to get through it because we were going to get tested on it, but actually I managed to avoid all the questions in the exam, because you could choose, you know, so I don't think I ever answered any questions on it.

FILE 3

Listening 2

Just about everybody is familiar with muzak, the recorded background music that's been played for decades in all kinds of public places like elevators, hotel lobbies, waiting rooms, airports, and department stores. Plenty of people hate it too, but not many people know the story of its invention and development.

Muzak's origins lie in the US military and a man called Major-General George Owen Squier*. He was an inventor in the field of radio and also an aviation pioneer, helping with the first US Air Force planes at the beginning of the 20th century. During the First World War he was a leading figure in military signals technology and developed some of his work in that area to produce a system for wired sound. He realized that there was a market for this outside the military and sold the idea to a public utility company, which began piping music to a part of New York from its premises there. Pretty soon, radio was getting more and more widespread in people's homes and this wired domestic music service no longer had a market there. But there was still a market for it in the commercial sector and Squier set up his own company to provide piped music to public buildings and companies. He named the company Muzak and it was a great success.

But piped music wasn't the full story, because in the 1940s Muzak came up with the concept of Stimulus Progression. This was a belief that piped music in the workplace could increase production if it was done properly. The theory was that a worker's mood would be lifted by listening to music that was programmed in 15-minute segments. Each program began with the least stimulating music and ended with the most stimulating, with the last period of music followed by 15 minutes of silence.

This helped turn muzak into a commercial phenomenon, its products found everywhere. For many years its dominance of the piped music market was unchallenged, until a rival form, Yesco, appeared in 1968. Yesco produced music made by real bands and singers, whereas Muzak's music was all made by its in-house orchestra. Muzak eventually caught up with the times and produced its own original artist material.

One interesting fact is that at Muzak's own headquarters, there is no music in the elevators. It's played in every other room, but not there. This is, the company says, for symbolic reasons. When muzak started, people needed to be persuaded to go into elevators, as they were a new invention and people were scared of them. The music helped to take this fear away. Now, the company doesn't want to be associated with 'elevator music' because it has a lot more to offer.

* pronounced 'square'