## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module 1</th>
<th>Module 2</th>
<th>Module 3</th>
<th>Module 4</th>
<th>Module 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNIT 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroes and Villains (pp. 6-15)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Topics</strong></td>
<td><strong>Vocabulary</strong></td>
<td><strong>Reading</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>people (character &amp; appearance)</td>
<td>character adjectives, appearance, personal qualities</td>
<td>Characters Larger than Life (multiple choice)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>antonyms; adjectives with prepositions</td>
<td>Beauty is in the eye of the beholder (m/c cloze)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Literature Corner: Scandal in Bohemia by Conan Doyle (T/F)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNIT 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifestyles (pp. 16-25)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>city life/country life; jobs &amp; job qualities; describing places; parts of a town; commuting</td>
<td>- A City Slicker or a Country Lover? (T/F)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>antonyms; adjectives with prepositions; adj-n phrases</td>
<td>signs (multiple choice)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Culture Clip: Celebration: dream town USA (m/c cloze)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Self-Assessment Module 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module 1 (pp. 26-27) – Curricular Cuts 1 (p. 28) – (History) Elizabeth’s Portraits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Earth in our hands (T/F)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No ordinary zoo (m/c cloze)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RRS Ernest Shackleton Captain’s Log (multiple choice)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNIT 3</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth Calling (pp. 30-39)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the environment; endangered species</td>
<td>environmental problems &amp; solutions; endangered animals &amp; protected species</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Self-Assessment Module 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module 2 (pp. 50-51) – Curricular Cuts 2 (p. 52) – (Geography) The World’s Climates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Looking for the ideal getaway? (multiple matching – short texts)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Literature Corner: Gulliver’s Travels by Jonathan Swift (multiple matching – missing sentences)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNIT 4</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travellers’ Tales (pp. 40-49)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>holidays; climate/weather; transport</td>
<td>types of holidays, sites &amp; resorts; climate &amp; weather; holiday equipment, means of transport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>prepositional phrases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Self-Assessment Module 3</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module 3 (pp. 74-75) – Curricular Cuts 3 (p. 76) – Maths</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A Taste of Toronto (multiple matching – short texts)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Literature Corner: Charlie &amp; the Chocolate Factory by Roald Dahl (comprehension questions)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNIT 5</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Offer (pp. 54-63)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shops and shopping, clothes/accessories</td>
<td>types of shops &amp; shopping, products, clothes; describing objects, gifts, homes prepositional phrases; antonyms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Checking out second-hand city (multiple choice)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>signs &amp; notices (multiple choice)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Culture Clip: Styles of Homes (multiple matching)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SELF-ASSESSMENT Module 4</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module 4 (pp. 98-99) – Curricular Cuts 4 (p.100) – (Science) A Balanced Diet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A Taste of Toronto (multiple matching – short texts)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Literature Corner: The Olympic Anthem (reading for specific information)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNIT 6</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Happy Days! (pp. 64-73)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>celebrations, festivals &amp; events</td>
<td>traditional celebrations &amp; customs; festive activities; feelings; greetings cards verbs with prepositions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A Traditional Irish Wedding (T/F)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Culture Clip: Bizarre Annual Events in the UK (multiple matching)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SELF-ASSESSMENT Module 5</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module 5 (pp. 122-123) – Curricular Cuts 5 (p. 124) – (Art &amp; Design) Styles of painting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All About Britain’s Teenagers (multiple choice)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Culture Corner: The Education System of the UK &amp; the USA (completing missing information in tables)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Topics
- People (character & appearance)
- Jobs & places
- City life/country life; jobs & job qualities; describing places; parts of a town; commuting
- Environmental problems & solutions; endangered animals & protected species
- Holidays; sites & resorts; climate & weather; holiday equipment, means of transport
- Traditional celebrations & customs; festive activities; feelings; greetings cards verbs with prepositions
- Romantic places to eat; food & drinks
- Types of sports; sport injuries; places & equipment; personal qualities
- Restaurant-related words; the supermarket; recipes & cooking methods; tastes; cutlery, crockery & appliances; quantities; menus verbs with prepositions
- Entertainment; the arts; charity
- Technology; education
- Teenagers & technology; gadgets; education & technology; means of communication; text messages; processes; science; faults prepositional phrases; compound nouns; antonyms

### Reading
- The Earth in our hands (T/F)
- No ordinary zoo (m/c cloze)
- RRS Ernest Shackleton Captain’s Log (multiple choice)
- Looking for the ideal getaway? (multiple matching – short texts)
- Literature Corner: Gulliver’s Travels by Jonathan Swift (multiple matching – missing sentences)
- A Traditional Irish Wedding (T/F)
- Culture Clip: Styles of Homes (multiple matching)
- Culture Clip: Celebration: dream town USA (m/c cloze)
- Checking out second-hand city (multiple choice)
- Signs & notices (multiple choice)
- Culture Clip: Bizarre Annual Events in the UK (multiple matching)
- Literature Corner: Charlie & the Chocolate Factory by Roald Dahl (comprehension questions)
- The Olympic Anthem (reading for specific information)
- Pick of the Week (multiple matching – short texts)
- Graffiti – Is it Art? (open cloze)
- Culture Corner: Comic Relief (completing a summary)
- All About Britain’s Teenagers (multiple choice)
- Culture Corner: The Education System of the UK & the USA (completing missing information in tables)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammar</th>
<th>Listening</th>
<th>Speaking</th>
<th>Writing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present simple/continuous, stative verbs; adverbs of frequency, question words; Phrasal verbs: GET</td>
<td>multiple choice</td>
<td>describing fictional characters; making choices; socialising; describing people; intonation – expressing surprise &amp; concern</td>
<td>- a letter giving advice Portfolio: description of a hero/villain; classified ad; e-mail to a friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comparatives and superlatives; -ing/infinitive forms; specific/general preferences; Phrasal verbs: PUT</td>
<td>listening for detailed meaning multiple matching (missing sentences)</td>
<td>introducing oneself; expressing likes/dislikes; asking for/giving directions; talking about jobs; expressing preferences, (role-play) a job interview; describing pictures intonation – expressing annoyance</td>
<td>- a letter of application Portfolio: article about where you live; description of neighbourhood; questions for a quiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present perfect simple/continuous, clauses of purpose; Phrasal verbs: RUN</td>
<td>completing missing information multiple choice</td>
<td>improving one’s town/city, a short talk from notes; describing pictures, reacting to news; acting out a dialogue, (role-play) at Customs</td>
<td>- notes Portfolio: poster about the environment; article about a zoo; letter to a friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present/past participles; past simple/continuous; linkers; the definite/ indefinite article; used to/would; Phrasal verbs: COME</td>
<td>multiple matching listening for specific information completing missing information</td>
<td>narrating experiences; expressing feelings; checking in, complaining/apologising; giving travel information, expressing disapproval; describing pictures intonation – expressing annoyance</td>
<td>- a story Portfolio: holiday advertisement; weather forecast; factfile about your country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modal verbs; making assumptions/requests; too/足够的; order of adjectives; Phrasal verbs: LOOK</td>
<td>listening for specific information listening for gist multiple choice multiple matching</td>
<td>asking about prices; calming down; describing objects; offering/accepting gifts; asking for/buying things, (role-play) salesperson/customer intonation – losing patience</td>
<td>- a report assessing good &amp; bad points Portfolio: description of the best place to shop; page for a clothes catalogue; poster of school/work rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future forms; future continuous, question tags; Phrasal verbs: BREAK</td>
<td>listening for gist listening for specific information intonation</td>
<td>a short talk from notes; describing celebrations &amp; customs, making arrangements; inviting; congratulating &amp; thanking intonation in question tags</td>
<td>- postcard Portfolio: article about a traditional wedding; greetings cards; e-mail to a friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>countables/uncountables; quantifiers; indefinite pronouns; past perfect simple/continuous; Phrasal verbs: GIVE</td>
<td>multiple choice listening for specific information multiple matching to take notes</td>
<td>discussing food preferences/tastes; (role-play) eating out/ordering a meal; comparing table manners; describing pictures; intonation – stressed syllables</td>
<td>- a story Portfolio: description of an unusual restaurant; recipe for a local dish; shopping list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the passive; with/; by; conditionals: type 0, 1; if/unless; linkers (result, addition, contrast, etc) Phrasal verbs: BRING</td>
<td>listening for detailed meaning multiple choice multiple matching listening for specific sounds</td>
<td>discussing sports; negotiating; describing pictures; expressing opinions, asking about/describing health; sympathising – giving advice; acting out dialogues intonation – hesitating</td>
<td>- a pros and cons essay Portfolio: postcard to a friend; short communicative message; sports quiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conditionals: type 2, 3; wishes, relative clauses; so/neither; Phrasal verbs: TURN</td>
<td>listening for detailed meaning multiple matching completing missing information</td>
<td>discussing entertainment; suggesting/dis/agreeing; talking about a book/TV programmes; (role-play) booking tickets; expressing preferences; describing paintings; acting out dialogues intonation – expressing annoyance</td>
<td>- an informal letter reviewing a film Portfolio: review for a school event; TV guide; interview with a graffiti artist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clauses of concession; all/most/some/none; reported speech; indirect questions; causative form; Phrasal verbs: TAKE</td>
<td>multiple matching to fill in gaps listening for detailed meaning</td>
<td>discussing technology; short talk from notes; conducting a survey; talking about pros &amp; cons; describing pictures; (role-play) requesting action/giving an account of an event intonation in questions</td>
<td>- a letter of complaint Portfolio: article about teenagers in your country; text message to a friend; questions for a science quiz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Upstream Pre-Intermediate B1 is a modular secondary-level course for learners of the English language at CEF B1 level. The series combines active English learning with a variety of lively topics presented in themed units.
Module 1
Units 1-2

People of the World

Look at Module 1
• Find the page numbers for pictures 1-5.

Find the unit and page number(s) for
• classified ads
• an e-mail
• jokes
• a town map
• signs
• a quiz
• a CV

Listen, read and talk about ...
• character & appearance
• habits/routines/lifestyles
• places & geographical features
• signs
• jobs/workplaces/job qualities

Learn how to ...
• describe people
• talk about personal qualities
• socialise
• make choices

• express likes/dislikes/preferences
• ask for/give directions
• act out a job interview

Practise ...
• the present simple/continuous
• adverbs of frequency
• question words
• comparative/superlative forms
• -ing/infinitive forms
• pronunciation
• intonation (expressing surprise & concern in stressed syllables)
• phrasal verbs: get, put

Write ...
• a short paragraph about your favourite hero(ine) or villain
• a classified ad
• an e-mail to a friend
• an informal letter of advice
• a short article about yourself and where you live
• a short description of your neighbourhood
• a short quiz about the capital city of your country
• a letter of application

Culture Clips: Celebration - Dream Town USA

Literature Corner: Scandal in Bohemia

Curricular Cuts (History): Elizabeth I
1a Heroes and Villains

Lead-in

1a. Which of the characters in the pictures are heroes/heroines and which are villains?

b. Who has got ...
   - curly brown hair
   - pointed ears
   - a long white beard
   - a black moustache
   - a magic mirror
   - a sharp metal hook instead of a hand
   - a magic staff
   - a broad-brimmed hat
   - shiny black hair and rosy cheeks

Frodo Baggins has got curly brown hair.

Listening

2a. In pairs, decide which of these adjectives best describe each character in the pictures.

- mischievous & daring Peter Pan
- cunning & dangerous ........................................................................
- kind & caring ........................................................................
- vain & cold-hearted ............
- polite & considerate ............
- evil & greedy ............
- brave & honest ............

A: Who do you think is mischievous and daring?
B: I’d say Peter Pan.

b. Listen and check. Which extra character is described?

Reading

3 Look at the pictures and the title of the article. What does the title mean?

In any book, cartoon or film we all love to see the heroes defeat the villains, save the world, win the girl and live happily ever after. But just between you and me, don’t we feel a little bit sorry for the villains as well?

Saruman, from The Lord of the Rings, is an all-time favourite villain, the type of villain I like. He is a tall wizard with a long white beard and cold dark eyes. He wears a long white robe and carries a magic staff. Once he was a good wizard but the power of a magic ring has made him evil and greedy and now he wants to rule the world. Only Frodo, the small ring bearer, can stop him.

Frodo Baggins, a Hobbit, is small, brave and honest, with bright eyes, curly brown hair and very large hairy feet! His mission is to take the magic ring to Mordor where it will be destroyed. He travels with some friends and together they have to face many dangers. Gandalf a wise wizard, protects them and shows them the way.

Another of my favourite heroes is Peter Pan, a mischievous, daring boy with pointed ears who can fly and never grows older. Peter and his friends, the Lost Boys, have a dangerous enemy called Captain Hook.

With his black moustache, cruel laugh and a sharp metal hook instead of a hand, the cunning Captain Hook is a perfect villain. He always wears a broad-brimmed hat and fine clothes. He lives with a band of pirates on his ship, the Jolly Roger, making plans to kidnap the Lost Boys and capture the boy he hates.

Not all villains are men. The Wicked Queen in Snow White is one of the most cold-hearted villains ever. Beautiful but vain, the queen asks her mirror every day, “Mirror, mirror on the wall, who is the fairest of them all?” The answer always pleases her, until one day the mirror replies that kind and caring Snow White is even prettier than her. The jealous queen is so angry that she dresses up as an old woman and gives Snow White a poisoned apple.

Whether heroes or villains, these are the characters I admire the most. I love to watch the heroes fight the villains and eventually see good win over evil. I also can’t help feeling for the villains and their weaknesses; I just love to hate them! These stories are timeless and the characters are definitely larger than life.
4. Read the text and for each question (1-4) choose the best answer A, B, C or D. Then, explain the highlighted words.

1. What is the writer’s main purpose in writing the text?
   A. to describe how heroes catch villains
   B. to describe some well-known heroes and villains
   C. to tell some well-known cartoon stories
   D. to tell some well-known fairy tales

2. What does the writer say about Saruman?
   A. He was not always evil.
   B. He is the writer’s favourite character.
   C. Frodo wants to destroy him.
   D. He has lost a valuable ring.

3. Which of the statements is true of Captain Hook?
   A. He works on his own.
   B. He has a partner called Jolly Roger.
   C. He has a black beard.
   D. He takes care of his appearance.

4. What is the writer’s opinion of villains?
   A. They are more important than the heroes.
   B. He likes them more than the heroes.
   C. He is happy to see them lose.
   D. They are just as important as the heroes.

5. Listen and read. Say a few words about the stories and suggest another title for the text.

6. Tell the class about your favourite film or TV hero(ine)/villain. Talk about:
   - the character’s name
   - where he/she appears
   - character
   - appearance
   - what happens in the story

Writing

Portfolio: Use your answers from Ex. 6 to write a short paragraph for a teen magazine about your favourite hero/heroine or villain. Use the second and third paragraphs of the text as a model. Start like this:

..., from ..., is my favourite ... He/She's ...
Vocabulary Practice

1b

Character

Reading

a. What type of texts are A and B? What do you think they are about?

b. Read the texts. Which advert:
1 wants actors to advertise something?
2 asks people to apply by post?
3 only wants three people?
4 wants only male actors?

c. Underline the character adjectives in the adverts. Use them to answer the questions.

What do we call a person who ...
1 has good manners?
2 likes to hurt or upset people?
3 shows understanding of other people’s needs?
4 is very proud of their looks?
5 expects good things to happen?
6 cares only about himself/herself?
7 doesn’t get upset or angry?
8 gives more than is usual?

Study Skills

Remembering New Words: Opposites

Learn words in pairs of opposites. This will help you remember them more easily.

1 Match the adjectives to their opposites. What prefixes do we use to form negative adjectives?

polite patient honest sensitive friendly caring

dishonest impolite impatient insensitive unfriendly unselfish uncaring

2 Speaking

In pairs, use character adjectives to talk about people you know.

A: Have you met our new neighbour?
B: No, I haven’t. What’s he like?
A: He’s very friendly and polite!

Appearance

4 Which words in the adverts (A & B) describe appearance/height/build?

5 Circle the odd words out. Justify your answers.

1 crooked, straight, almond-shaped, long nose

2 bright, blonde, green, dark eyes

3 well-built, spiky, curly, wavy, short hair

4 round, shoulder-length, oval, pretty face

1 The odd word out is ‘almond-shaped’ because this describes somebody’s eyes.
Portfolio: The TV studio you work at as a secretary is looking for two actors for a new TV series. Write an advert (30-50 words), stating:

- what the advert is for
- location & audition date
- age & appearance of each character
- what types of character you want the actors to play
- contact name & phone number

Use advert A in Ex. 1 as a model.
Present simple & present continuous

1. Read Ann’s e-mail and find examples of:
   a. a fixed future arrangement
   b. an action happening around the time of speaking
   c. a timetable
   d. a permanent state
   e. a temporary situation
   f. a habit/routine
   g. an action happening now

2. a. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or present continuous.

   1. A: ........................................ (you/do) anything interesting this weekend?
   B: No, I .................................... (study) for my Biology exam.

   2. A: Why ..................................... (you/be) in such a rush?
   B: Because ..................................... (my train/leave) in ten minutes.

   3. A: What ................................... (James/do)?
   B: ........................................... (he/work) at the Natural History Museum in the city centre.

   4. A: ........................................ (you/like) your flat?
   B: Not really. Actually, I .................................. (look) for a new one at the moment.

   5. A: Nina .................................... (look) nervous.
   B: She is. She ........................................... (see) the dentist this afternoon.

   6. A: ........................................... (he/want) to go to the theatre this evening?
   B: He can’t. He .................................... (have) an important business appointment.

   7. A: Why ..................................... (not/Anna/come) to work these days? Is she ill?
   B: No, she’s on leave. She .................................. (get) married next week.

   8. A: How much .................................. (the brain/weigh)?
   B: About 2% of your total body weight, and ........................................... (it/use) 20% of your body’s energy.

b. Can you find any stative verbs in Ex. 2a?

Adverbs of frequency

3. Ask and answer as in the example to find out about your partner’s habits.

- get up before 6 am?
- play computer games?
- watch TV?
- be on time for work/school?
- listen to classical music?
- read the newspaper?
- go to the theatre?
- go out with your friends?

A: How often do you get up before 6 am?
B: I never get up before 6 am. I usually get up at about 7:30.

4. a. Listen and match the people to what they are doing. There is one extra picture.

   1. George
   2. Paul and Steve
   3. Kate and Jill
   4. Simon
   5. Miranda
   6. [Extra picture]

b. In pairs ask and answer as in the example.

   A: Is George talking on the phone?
   B: No, he isn’t. He’s ...
How do you react when you 1) ...... at yourself in the mirror? Do you smile 2) ...... do you feel like crying? Does the idea of wearing summer clothes 3) ...... you panic, or does it excite you?

Body image has become a 4) ...... important issue in our society. 5) ...... young women and teenage girls, in particular, are greatly influenced 6) ...... the images they see in adverts, films and magazines. They go on dangerous crash diets 7) ...... they want to look like the super-thin supermodels and movie stars they see and read about. But we don’t 8) ...... to copy our favourite celebrities. Thin is not always beautiful. People come in 9) ...... shapes and sizes – that’s 10) ...... makes each person interesting. So, next time you look in the mirror, remember that you are special.

**Sentence transformations**

Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.

1. Can you describe Peter to me?
   Can you tell me ..................................... like?

2. Peter takes after his father.
   Peter looks .................................................. .

3. What is Peter’s job?
   What .......................................................do?

4. Peter is always late for work.
   Peter ............................................ on time for work.

**Phrasal verbs**

Explain the phrasal verbs in your language. Then, complete the sentences.

1. John has to get ............ early in the morning.
2. He can’t get ............ the shock of being in the car accident.
3. How do you get ............ with your neighbours?
4. She’s happy because she’s ............ her old job ............ .
Personal qualities

1 What should a good leader be like? Circle three qualities below which you think are important. Compare your choices with your partner’s.

- honest
- fair
- popular
- patient
- sensitive
- friendly
- determined
- quick-thinking
- calm
- humorous

A: I think a good leader should be honest, calm and determined, don’t you?
B: Yes, those are important qualities. But I think he should also be fair.

Making choices

3 You want to open your own restaurant and you are looking for a partner. Which of the two people would you choose, and why? Discuss in pairs and make your decision.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Easy-going</th>
<th>Patient</th>
<th>Reliable</th>
<th>Sensitive</th>
<th>Sensible</th>
<th>Shy</th>
<th>A bit lazy</th>
<th>Stubborn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert</td>
<td>Sarah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Listening & Speaking skills

1d How do you know when you’re getting old?

When the cake costs less than the candles.

Listening for specific information

Read the questions and possible answers. Underline the key words. Listen carefully. Try to listen for synonyms or rephrasing. The questions follow the order of the information on the recording.

2 a. You will hear an interview with a psychologist. Read through the questions and underline the key words. Can you think of synonyms?

b. Listen and put a tick (✓) in the correct box. Do you agree with Dr Graaf?

1 Dr Graaf believes that all good leaders have
A [ ] special personal qualities.
B [ ] team spirit.
C [ ] a great sense of humour.

2 Dr Graaf says that leaders have to
A [ ] try to be more popular.
B [ ] make difficult decisions.
C [ ] please everybody.

3 What does Dr Graaf say about bosses?
A [ ] They sometimes make bad choices.
B [ ] They are sometimes in a panic.
C [ ] They are not always liked.

4 Dr Graaf says that to be an effective leader, you must be
A [ ] determined.
B [ ] like a superhero.
C [ ] respected and trusted.
Expressing surprise and concern

4. **Listen and repeat. Translate these sentences into your language.**

1. What's the matter?
2. You're joking!
3. What's wrong?
4. You can't be serious!

5. **Reading**

You are going to listen to a conversation. Read the first two exchanges in the dialogue below and guess the answers to the questions.

1. Where are Judy and Stan?
2. What do you think their relationship is?
3. Who is upset?

6. **Listen and check. Which of the people a, b or c is Stan’s neighbour? Take roles and act out a similar dialogue.**

7. **In pairs, guess what happens next. Listen and check.**

Socialising

8. a. Read the table and complete the exchanges.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speaker A</th>
<th>Speaker B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hello! What a nice surprise!</td>
<td>Hi! Nice to see you!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hi, there. How are you?</td>
<td>Not bad. How about you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hi there. How are you doing?</td>
<td>Pretty good, thanks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See you tomorrow!</td>
<td>Goodbye!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bless you!</td>
<td>Thanks!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you very much indeed!</td>
<td>Don’t mention it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hello. You must be ...</td>
<td>Yes. It’s a pleasure to meet you ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I haven’t seen you for ages!</td>
<td>Hi! You haven’t changed a bit!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A: ..........................................!
B: Thanks! I’ve got a terrible cold.

A: Hi! .................................!
B: Hi! You haven’t changed a bit.

A: Thank you very much for looking after my dog.
B: .........................................

b. In pairs, use the table above to act out exchanges in which you:

- greet a friend you haven’t seen for a long time
- say goodbye to your colleagues when leaving the office
- greet a friend you bump into on the street
- meet someone you have heard about for the first time
- thank a friend for a special gift
### Getting started

1. Read the extracts from three teenagers’ e-mails. Who is: lonely? desperate? shy?

   - Sally is desperate because she ...

2. Use the phrases below to give advice to Sally, Danny and Tom.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Giving advice</th>
<th>Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It would be a good idea to ...</td>
<td>This/That way ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The best thing to do is ...</td>
<td>This would mean that ...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
   | What you should do is ... | Then, (you ...) ...
   | Why don’t you ...? | If you do this, ...
   | You could also ... | By doing this, ...

   **A:** What you should do is stop eating sweets and chocolate. That way ...
   **B:** That’s right, Sally. You could also ...

### Let’s look closer

3. Read the e-mail. Underline the phrases Pete uses to give his advice.

   **Dear Sally,**
   
   I’ve just got your e-mail, and I was sorry to hear you’re worried about your weight. I bet the problem isn’t as bad as it seems, though! In any case, there are lots of things you can do to lose weight. What you should do is eat a healthy diet, with lots of fish, fruit and fresh vegetables instead of junk food and sweets. If you do this, you’ll soon lose weight, and you’ll look and feel much healthier, too. You could also exercise more and walk whenever possible rather than going by car or bus. That way you’ll burn calories and get your body back in shape at the same time. I know it’s hard to do at first, but believe me, it will work! Good luck, and don’t forget to let me know how you’re getting on.
   
   All the best, Pete

4. Which of the following are opening/closing remarks for an informal letter of advice?

   1. Here’s what you can do.
   2. I hope everything goes well.
   3. I’m so sorry you feel this way.
   4. I was sorry to hear about your problem.
   5. I hope I’ve been of some help.
   6. Let me know what happens.

### Your turn

#### Brainstorming for ideas

Before writing, underline the key words, then brainstorm for ideas. Write your ideas down, then choose the most important ones. This helps you organise your writing.

5. a. Read the rubric and brainstorm for ideas to give as much advice as possible. Make notes in your notebook.

   - This is part of a letter you got from an English pen friend.

   I feel very lonely in my new neighbourhood. I have no friends and I’m really depressed. Any advice?

   Write your letter to your friend.

   **b. Answer the questions in the plan, then write your letter (80-100 words).**

   **Dear + (your friend’s first name),**

   **Opening Remarks (Para 1) –** express sympathy, offer help

   **Main Body (Para 2) –** give your advice, explain the results

   **Closing Remarks (Para 3) –** end the letter

   Take care./Yours,/etc
   (your first name)

### Amazing Facts!

- A person’s height almost doubles in the first 2-3 years of life, but it takes another 15 years to double again!
Reading & Listening

1 Who was Arthur Conan Doyle? Which famous detective did he create? Read the first text and check.

2 Read the first paragraph of the main text. Who do you think the person outside the door is? Listen and read to find out.

3 Read the rest of the text and mark statements 1-6 T(True) or F(False). Then, explain the words in bold.

1 The visitor is wearing expensive clothes. .......... 5
2 The visitor’s mouth and chin are hidden by a mask. .......... 10
3 The visitor says he is Count von Kramm. .......... 15
4 The visitor is unsure whether to trust Watson. .......... 20
5 Holmes does not know why the visitor has come. .......... 25
6 Holmes realises the visitor is the King when he takes off the mask. .......... 30

Speaking

4 Read lines 5-15 again and, in pairs, group all the words used to describe the king under the headings:

• physical appearance • clothes
• facial features • character

Use the prompts to describe the King of Bohemia to your partner.
“Hi! My name is Stephen and I live in a tiny flat in Brixton, south-west London. I chose to live here because there is never a dull moment in a city like London. I'm an art student and the hustle and bustle of so many people in one area is the inspiration for a lot of my painting. Another advantage of city life is having everything you need so close at hand. Living beside the Tube station means I don't need a car to get around, which saves me money. Also, there are shopping centres, art galleries and museums everywhere.

Of course, London, like any large city, has its problems, too. Londoners don't chat on the Tube or the bus and there is much less community spirit than in the country, where my parents live. In fact, they don't understand how I can put up with the constant noise and pollution, and traffic congestion. However, I see that as a small price to pay. I'm in my element here in the heart of this fine city. As a famous poet once said, 'He who is tired of London is tired of life.'"
“Hello – or ‘G’day’, as we say down under. My name is Marianna and I live in New South Wales, Australia, on a huge ranch called The Rain River Land. It’s a beautiful area with fantastic scenery. I live here with my husband Joe and our two children, Patrick, 11, and Abby, 8.

We have lived on this ranch for several years and love our healthy lifestyle. We have 70,000 hectares of land, so the children have lots of space to run around and enjoy the peace and quiet. The air is clean and fresh and we produce a lot of our own food so we are sure that what we eat is fresh. There’s lots of hard work to do running a ranch, but we don’t mind.

Of course, there are some negative aspects to life out here. There are often droughts in Australia, and sometimes we can’t grow any crops for months. We feel isolated sometimes, too, especially since the nearest neighbours are almost 100km away. Another problem is that many things are not as easily available as in the city. There are no local facilities such as schools, supermarkets and shops, and if we are ill we have to call the flying doctor.

Although life here can be difficult, we wouldn’t change it for the world.”

5 Marianna and her family have lived on the ranch for most of their lives.
6 Life on a ranch has some disadvantages.
7 Marianna doesn’t have any neighbours close by.
8 Marianna wishes her life was different.

Speaking

• Expressing likes/dislikes

6 Read the article and list the pros and cons of living in the country/city. Use your notes and the expressions in the table to tell the class where you prefer living.

| Expressing likes | I love; I like; I really enjoy |
| Expressing dislikes | I just hate; I don’t like ... at all; I can’t stand |
| Being neutral | I don’t mind; I’m not really sure; It’s difficult to say |

S1: I like living in the city because ...
S2: I just hate living in ...

Writing

Portfolio: Write a short article for a teen magazine about yourself and the place you live in (50-60 words). Write:

• full name • job/studies/habits • name of the place you live in • reasons why you (don’t) like it
Vocabulary Practice

Places

Learning new words: adjective-noun phrases
Learn nouns with the adjectives they go with. This will help you remember them and use them correctly.

1 Study the phrases. Can you think of any more adjectives? Use as many phrases as possible to talk about where a) you live and b) a friend lives.

I live in ... It's ... with ... There is/are ... ...
... lives in ... It's ... with ... There is/are ...

2 Where might you see signs 1-3? What does each mean? Circle the correct explanation A, B or C.

A: You mustn't let your dog run free.
B: You can't have dogs in this area.
C: Only dogs can guide you in this area.

A: Please help protect the bull.
B: Be careful, a bull has escaped.
C: The bull here may be dangerous.

A: Someone bought this table.
B: You may sit at this table.
C: You can't sit at this table; it's booked.

3 Find the opposites of the adjectives in bold. In pairs, act out exchanges as in the example.

busy street; expensive shop; dirty beach; small town

A: What a busy street!
B: Yes, it's not very quiet, is it?

Asking for/Giving directions


• next to • on the corner • between
• opposite • in front of • behind
• to the left/right of

A: It's opposite the hospital.
B: It's the ...

Listening

5 Listen to the directions a local gives to a visitor in Oaksville. Mark the route on the map.
Portfolio: Work in pairs. Starting from the train station, ask for and give directions to the bank, the museum, etc. You can record your dialogue and keep it in your Language Portfolio.

**Speaking**

6

**Portfolio**

Draw a map of your neighbourhood, then write a short description (30-50 words) and present it to the class. Write about:

- buildings
- streets
- shops
- facilities

My neighbourhood is ... There are ... The streets are ... There is a chemist opposite ... and/or there isn't ... .

**Jobs & Workplaces**

7

Look at the map. Where does each person work? In pairs think of more jobs and their workplaces.

**Job qualities**

8

Match the qualities below to the jobs in Ex. 7.

- sincere
- friendly
- patient
- honest
- caring
- calm
- cheerful
- responsible
- careful
- organised
- practical
- polite

A traffic warden needs to be responsible, practical and polite.

9

Which job suits you? In pairs, ask and answer.

**A**

Do you think you’d be a good teacher?

**B**

I think so. I’m quite patient and caring. / Not really. I’m not patient enough.

**Game**

Play in teams. Who could say this? In teams, guess the job.

**Team A**

Are you ready to order, sir?

**Team B**

A waiter.

**Writing**

Portfolio: Draw a map of your neighbourhood, then write a short description (30-50 words) and present it to the class. Write about:

- buildings
- streets
- shops
- facilities

A secretary works in an office.
Comparatives and superlatives

Grammar Reference

Reading & Listening

1. a. Read the title and subheadings of the quiz. What is it about?

2. b. Do the quiz. Listen and check your answers.

Circle the comparative and superlative forms in the quiz. Then, complete the table.

_Tourist Attractions_

1. Which is the most popular tourist attraction in London?
   A. the British Museum  
   B. Buckingham Palace  
   C. the Tower of London

2. What is the tallest landmark in London?
   A. Big Ben  
   B. the London Eye  
   C. the Houses of Parliament

3. How many shops are there in London?
   A. more than 50,000
   B. more than 20,000
   C. more than 30,000

4. Which is the busiest shopping street in London?
   A. Regent Street  
   B. Oxford Street  
   C. Piccadilly

5. Which is the most expensive shopping district in London?
   A. Camden  
   B. Knightsbridge  
   C. Chelsea

_Shoppping_

3. How many shops are there in London?
   A. more than 50,000
   B. more than 20,000
   C. more than 30,000

4. Which is the busiest shopping street in London?
   A. Regent Street  
   B. Oxford Street  
   C. Piccadilly

5. Which is the most expensive shopping district in London?
   A. Camden  
   B. Knightsbridge  
   C. Chelsea

_Transport_

6. The London Underground is the ..........., in the world.
   A. fastest  
   B. busiest  
   C. oldest

3. How are comparatives and superlatives formed? Are the rules the same in your language?

4. Choose three adjectives from the table in Ex. 2 in their comparative or superlative form and make sentences about the place you live in.
   _The Town Hall is the oldest building in my town._

Speaking

5. a. Use the adjectives to compare the countries.
   - long • high • big • small • low • short

   _A: Is the UK smaller than Ireland?_
   _B: No! The UK is bigger than Ireland, but not as big as the USA._
   _A: Yes, the USA is the biggest of all._

   b. Make a similar table for your country. Compare it to the UK and the USA.
6 Read the text. Underline the -ing forms and circle the infinitive forms. Which form do we use:
1 after adjectives with prepositions?
2 after modal verbs?
3 after verbs of preference (e.g. like, love, etc)?
4 to show purpose?

Jane never liked working in an office. She gave up her job to train as a gardener. She discovered that she was very good at gardening and could make anything grow. What she loves most is being outdoors in the fresh air, and she never gets tired of working with plants.

7 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1 A: I am planning ........................................... (move) to the country.
   B: Really? Won’t you ........................................ (be) bored there?
2 A: Would you like ................................... (come) to New York with me?
   B: That would be great. I need ................................... (get)
      a visa first, though.
3 A: There is nothing I enjoy more than ................................... (walk)
      in the countryside.
   B: Me too. I hate ........................................... (live) in the city.
4 A: Do you mind ........................................ (travel) all the way to
      work every day?
   B: Well, it takes me two hours ................................... (drive)
      to work, but I don’t mind at all.

8 Complete the sentences about yourself, using -ing/infinitive forms.

1 I can’t stand ...........................................................
2 I hate ..............................................................
3 I could ............................................................
4 I’m tired of ......................................................
5 I’ve decided ........................................................

Sentence transformations

9 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using no more than three words. What grammar structures are tested?

1 It’s better to avoid travelling during the rush-hour.
   It’s not a good idea ........................................
2 There are only a few parks in this city.
   There are not ................................................ in this city.
3 LA is one of the most expensive cities in the world.
   Very few cities in the world are ......................... LA.
4 He prefers London to York.
   He likes London ...................................................

Phrasal verbs

10 Explain the phrasal verbs with ‘put’. Use appropriate ones to replace the verbs in bold. Choose one and draw a picture.

1 The firefighters managed to put out the fire.
2 Can you put through to Mr Smith, please?
3 He has put up with being badly treated since he moved here.
4 They put off moving house until May.

Adjectives with prepositions

11 Fill in: with, to, from, of, for. Use the adjectives in bold to make sentences about the place you live in.

1 New York is very different .......... Los Angeles.
2 The square is crowded .......... people.
3 London is famous .......... its nightlife.
4 The town centre is full .......... cheap restaurants.
5 Are you familiar .......... this area?
6 This town is familiar .......... me. I used to live here.

Portfolio: Collect information to write a short quiz about the capital city of your country (35-50 words).
Comparing places

1 a. You are going to listen to two friends talking about Budapest. Before you listen, look at sentences 1-6 and, in pairs, try to guess whether they are true or false.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The best way to travel around is by car.
Traffic can be very heavy.
You can buy lovely gifts.
Eating out doesn’t cost much.
Public transport is not expensive.
Summers are cool.

A: Do you fancy seeing a film tonight?
B: Not really. I’d rather go dancing.

b. Study the table. Then, use the headings to talk about your preferences.

Expressing preferences

3 a. In pairs, use the table and the prompts to form dialogues as in the example. You can use your own ideas.

**Asking about specific preference**
- Do you want + full infinitive ... Do you want to go to the theatre?
- Do you fancy + -ing form ...? Do you fancy eating out?
- Would you like + full infinitive ... Would you like to go to a party tonight?

**Expressing specific preference**
- I’d prefer + full infinitive/noun I’d prefer to watch a film.
- I’d rather + bare infinitive (+ than + bare infinitive) I’d rather order take-away (than eat out).

Entertainment

Food

**General Preference**
- I prefer + noun + to + noun → I prefer vegetarian food to meat.
- I prefer + (-ing form) + to + (-ing form) → I prefer walking to driving.
- I prefer + full infinitive + rather than + bare infinitive → I prefer to play tennis rather than play golf.

Means of Transport

Sports

I prefer going out with my friends to playing computer games.

Intonation

4 Match the words, then listen and underline the stressed syllables.

A local traffic community public
city

B transport spirit centre
facilities congestion
Job interviews

Reading

Who might say the sentences (1-5) below: an employer or a prospective employee?

1. Please have a seat.
2. I've got a degree in British History.
3. Did you have any trouble finding us?
4. What work experience have you had?
5. Could you tell me what your qualifications are?

Speaking

Portfolio: Look at the job advert. Take roles and act out a job interview. Use the dialogue in Ex. 6 as a model. Record your dialogues.

Describing pictures

This picture shows a businessman. He is

1. ............. the driver’s seat
2. ................. a car. He must be
3. .................. his way to work because he is wearing a suit and a tie. He is driving 4) ............... shaving while he is looking 5) ............... the mirror.
He must be late 6) ............... he looks stressed.

b. Now look at the picture in Ex. 6 and describe it to your partner. Think about:
   - where they are
   - what they are wearing
   - what they are doing
   - how they feel

Portfolio

WANTED: Experienced Head Chef for well-known French restaurant.
The right person must have NVQ Level 3, speak fluent French and have at least 2 years’ experience preparing French food. 40-hour week, including weekends. Excellent pay.
To arrange an interview, call 01743 281978.

Do you think Ms Harris will get the job? Why (not)? Listen and find out.

c. Take roles and act out the dialogue. You can change the ending.
Writing a letter of application

Getting started

1 What information do you think we should include in a letter of application for a job? Think about: age, qualifications, etc.

2 a. Which beginnings/endings would be appropriate?

A Dear Sir/Madam,
B Yours faithfully,
C Dear Mr Smith,
D Yours sincerely,

b. What is the difference between A and C?

Let’s look closer

3 Read the rubric, then read the letter and match the paragraphs to the headings.

A Age/Qualifications  C Reason for writing
B Availability  D Experience/Personality

You are looking for a part-time job. You saw an ad asking for a part-time sales assistant and you want to apply for the job. Write your letter.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I would like to apply for the position of Part-time Sales Assistant which I saw advertised in the Guardian.

I am a seventeen-year-old student. I have ten GCSEs including Maths and English. At the moment I am studying for my ‘A’ Levels.

I have no actual work experience. However, I would enjoy working with the public as I like meeting people. I am friendly and polite as well as responsible and hard working so I think I am suitable for the post.

I hope you will consider me for the position. I am able to attend an interview at any time.

Yours faithfully,
Deborah Riley

Your turn

4 a. Read the rubric. Imagine you are a DJ. Fill in the CV with your personal information.

You saw this advertisement in The Weekly News and you want to apply for the position.

DJ WANTED for busy Latin American club.
Experience necessary. Must have a pleasant personality. Knowledge of Spanish preferred. Would suit a young, energetic person.
Contact: Mr Wade, PO Box 1287

CCUURRRRIICCUULLUUMM VVIITTAAEE

PERSONAL DETAILS
Name/Surname: .................................................................
Address: ............................................................. Tel.: .................
Date of birth: ....................... Nationality: ..........................

EDUCATION
Qualifications: ..................................................................................
Languages: ..........................................................................................

WORK EXPERIENCE (most recent first)
..................................................................................................................

PERSONAL QUALITIES
..................................................................................................................

b. Which of the following are opening/closing remarks?

1 I am writing to apply for the post advertised in ...
2 I look forward to hearing from you in due time.
3 I would be happy to attend an interview at any time convenient to you.
4 I am writing with regard to your advertisement in ...

5 Answer the questions in the plan. Use your answers and your CV to write the letter of application in Ex. 4a (80-100 words).

Plan

• Who will you address your letter to?
Introduction (Para 1) reason for writing? for what position? where was it advertised?
Main Body (Paras 2-3) age? qualifications? current job? previous experience? personal qualities?
Conclusion (Para 4) closing remarks?
• How will you sign off?

Flying around the moon is the same distance as flying from New York to London and back.
Look at the title and the pictures. What is Celebration? Where is it?

How are these words and phrases related to the text? Read and check.

- pretty houses
- tree-lined streets
- clear blue lake
- small backyards
- parks
- playgrounds
- medical centre
- fitness centre
- bank
- post office

There are pretty houses in Celebration.

Read the text again and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

Listen and read to answer the questions 1-3.

1. Why should someone visit Celebration?
2. What do you think the writer’s aim is?
3. Where might you see such a text?

Speaking

- Is there a town like Celebration in your country? Describe it.
- Talk to your partner about your ideal town. Think about:
  - name
  - location
  - what to see and do

My ideal town would be called ... It would be in/near, etc, ... .
There would be ... and ... .
Vocabulary & Grammar

1 Fill in the missing word.
   1 What does Paul look ................... ?
   2 Bob always tells the truth. He's ................... .
   3 To get to the bank, take the first turning ................... your left.
   4 Ken is ................... . He never gets angry or upset.
   5 What time ................... the TV programme start?
   6 She likes the hustle and ................... of London.
   7 Sarah and Jane aren’t getting ................... lately. They argue all the time.
   8 We hate city life. We can’t put ................... with the noise.
   9 London is more expensive ................... Athens.
   10 That was ................... worst film ever.

(10 marks)

2 Circle the correct item.
   1 Harry works as a traffic ............ .
      A assistant       B warden       C director
   2 Jenny has curly blonde hair and ............. cheeks.
      A pointed       B rosy       C bright
   3 Teachers need to be ............. with their students.
      A confident       B responsible       C patient
   4 Jane likes eating at ............ restaurants.
      A elegant       B terraced       C corner
   5 “Where does he ............. from?” “England.”
      A come       B get       C is
   6 James always thinks of others. He’s very ............. .
      A careful       B friendly       C caring
   7 Tony has good manners. He is very ............. .
      A caring       B patient       C polite
   8 I don’t fancy going out. I’d rather ............. in.
      A stay       B staying       C to stay
   9 Ian doesn’t mind ............. long hours.
      A to work       B work       C working
   10 Mark’s car is as ............. as Anne’s.
      A older       B old       C oldest

(10 marks)

Use of English

3 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use up to three words.
   1 Tom takes after his grandfather.
      Tom ................... his grandfather.
   2 Jane is gaining weight.
      Jane ................... on weight.
   3 No place in the world is as beautiful as this.
      This is ................... place in the world.
   4 I never forget to visit my aunt on Saturdays.
      On Saturdays I always ................... visit my aunt.
   5 I prefer travelling by train to travelling by bus.
      I prefer ................... by train rather than travel by bus.

(10 marks)

4 Fill in the correct preposition.
   1 I’m not familiar ........... this area. I’ve never been here before.
   2 She is jealous ........... her sister because she lives on a huge ranch in Australia.
   3 The city is crowded ........... tourists.
   4 Pat is very patient ........... her students.

(8 marks)

Communication

5 Complete the exchanges.
   a Thank you.
   b I’d rather order pizza.
   c Bless you!
   d Hi, there. How are you?
   e Take the first turning on your right.

   1 A: Excuse me – how do I get to the bank?
      B: ..........................................
   2 A: Do you fancy eating out tonight?
      B: ..........................................
   3 A: ..........................................
      B: Not bad. How are you?
   4 A: ..........................................
      B: Thanks!
   5 A: ..........................................
      B: Don’t mention it.

(10 marks)
Listening

6 You will hear a radio programme about Barcelona. For each question, put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

1 Visitors to Barcelona should not go
   A ___ in the middle of summer.
   B ___ when there is a festival on.
   C ___ in winter.

2 The best way to get around the city is
   A ___ on a moped.
   B ___ by taxi.
   C ___ on the Metro.

3 Barcelona is
   A ___ a city with modern and old features.
   B ___ a completely modern city.
   C ___ a very old city.

Reading

7 Read and choose the correct word for each space.

How 1) ______ do you go to the hairdresser’s with a new hairstyle in 2) ______ but then lose your nerve because you aren’t sure what it will 3) ______ like? Don’t you wish you could try out new hairstyles before you decide 4) ______ one you want? Well, with today’s computer software you can choose 5) ______ over 200 hairstyles in a 6) ______ minutes and see how they look on you – without touching a single hair! All you need is a digital picture of yourself. The software is easy to 7) ______ and you can see both the front-view and the side-view of the hairstyles. Try them out on screen and see which one you like 8) ______... It’s the 9) ______ way to see if a hairstyle really 10) ______ you, before the scissors go to work.

Writing

8 You have moved to a new neighbourhood. Write a letter to an English-speaking friend, saying:
   • what there is to see and do there.
   • what you like/dislike about it.
   • how different it is from your old neighbourhood.

Now I can...

in English

- introduce myself
- talk about
  – character & appearance
  – habits/routines/lifestyles
  – jobs/workplaces/job qualities
- express my likes/dislikes/preferences
- ask for/give directions
- act out a job interview
- write
  – a short paragraph about my favourite hero(ine) or villain
  – a classified ad
  – an e-mail to a friend
  – an informal letter of advice
  – a short article about myself and where I live
  – a short description of my neighbourhood
  – a letter of application

(20 marks)

(12 marks)

(20 marks)

(20 marks)
1. What do you know about Elizabeth I?

   a. Look at portraits A and B. Describe them.

2. Listen and read. Number the portraits in the order you hear them.

3. Read and list the symbols in the portraits. Explain what they symbolise. Then explain the words in bold.

4. Which of the following adjectives best describe Elizabeth in each painting?
   • strong
   • innocent
   • demanding
   • ambitious
   • determined

5. Project: Do some research using the Internet, school textbooks, encyclopaedias, etc, then draw Elizabeth’s family tree. Present it to the class.
1 In pairs, read the phrases and decide which sport (A-D) they refer to. Which words helped you decide?
   - the first kick
   - to win the match
   - to work as a team
   - singing fans
   - on the pitch
   - hear the whistle blow

2 a. Read the first two lines of the song. What sport is being described? Listen and check.

   b. Who do you think is narrating the events? Why?
   Underline the parts of the song that helped you decide.

Score another goal, we’ve got to keep on winning
Hear the whistle blow – all our fans are singing
We’re the champions now

With minutes left to go, it looks like we can do it
The fans are going wild, as if they always knew it
This is like a dream, the greatest victory ever
Working as a team, we won the match together

3 a. Read the song and find three verbs related to sound.

b. Read again and find phrases which mean:
   1 we want to win
   2 be thrilled
   3 it can’t be true

4 In pairs, take roles and make up a short interview with a famous football player who has just finished playing in the final match of the World Cup. Discuss:
   - feelings
   - reactions
   - regrets
   - any self-criticism
   - wishes for the future etc.
Happy Days!

Lead-in
1 Close your eyes and listen to the music. What images come to mind? What can you see, smell and hear? Describe the place and your feelings to your partner.

2 What can you see in the pictures? What is the theme that links them?

Listening
3 a. Listen to this extract from an Irish poem. Which event is it related to? Is it modern or traditional? Give reasons.

Marry when the year is new,
always loving, kind and true.
When February birds do mate,
you may wed, nor dread your fate.
If you wed when March winds blow,
joy and sorrow both you’ll know.

b. Read the extract. Which month is suggested but not mentioned? Which is/are the best month(s) to marry in?

c. Match the words in bold to their meanings.

- luck/fortune
- get married
- sadness
- be afraid of
- couple

Reading
4 a. Read the title and subheadings of the article. How might the article be related to the poem you heard?

b. Think of three questions you would like to ask about a traditional Irish wedding. Listen and read to check if the text answers your questions.

5 a. Read the text and mark the statements True (T) or False (F).

1 Irish couples don’t follow ancient customs. ..... 
2 The groom couldn’t go to the bride’s house before the wedding. ..... 
3 Irish brides don’t carry expensive bouquets. ..... 
4 In the past the wedding cake was homemade. ..... 
5 It is unlucky for Irish brides to wear green. .....
So says one Irish wedding tradition which, like many others, has its roots in ancient history, folklore and interesting superstitions! Even in these modern times, many couples try to include ancient customs in their wedding, in the hope that it will bring them luck and happiness. Here are some of the traditions that Irish people follow on their wedding day.

A treat for the groom
In the past, the groom was invited to the bride’s house just before the wedding and a goose was cooked in his honour. Many Irish people believe that showing such generosity to the groom will make sure that he won’t change his mind about the wedding at the last minute!

Bride, be beautiful!
A traditional Irish bride doesn’t spend a fortune on bouquets of exotic flowers. Instead, she usually wears a wreath of wild flowers in her hair, freshly picked on the morning of her wedding. She carries more wild flowers in her hands, as well as a ‘magic’ handkerchief and a horseshoe for luck. Part of the bride’s wedding dress is usually used to make the christening robe for the first-born child.

The icing on the cake
In the old days, an older female member of the family would take great pride in producing a traditional three-tier fruitcake for the reception. Nowadays, however, most Irish couples visit their local baker and order a cake which is decorated with Irish themes such as swans or fairies. According to tradition, the couple save the top layer of the cake. They often store it in a tin and use it as the christening cake for their first baby.

Fairies and luck
Whether you believe in them or not, Ireland is traditionally the home of fairies, who are said to love beautiful things — especially brides! For this reason, Irish wisdom advises brides never to wear green on their wedding day or to dance with both feet off the ground, as both of these things will tempt the fairies to carry them off forever!

Understanding new words
While reading do not use your dictionary each time you come across an unfamiliar word. Read the whole sentence. This will help you guess the meaning from the context.

Speaking
b. Explain the highlighted words. Which meanings can you guess from the context?

In pairs, list the wedding traditions in Ireland and in your country under the headings below. How similar are they?

- groom
- bride
- wedding cake
- reception
- other traditions

Writing
Portfolio: An international magazine for English language students has asked you to write a short article describing a traditional wedding in your country (50-60 words). Write your article. Use your answers from Ex. 6 to help you.
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