



M.I.E.L.

Meaningful Interactive
English Learning

A. Reading

Read the article and choose from sentences A–I the one which fits each gap.

Do you see what I see?

We all know that colour can affect our mood. Sitting in a room painted brown for half an hour can depress us for the rest of the day! **(1)** ____ Colours can affect our bodies, too. Red makes our heart beat faster. It doesn't turn us into monsters, but it's easy to see why it is considered to be the colour of anger. **(2)** ____ So, if you ever open a restaurant, make sure that you include red somewhere in your colour scheme!

Psychologists agree about the effects of some other common colours too. **(3)** ____ However, a lot of yellow can make us feel anxious, so don't use too much when decorating your home! Blue apparently calms us down, while green helps sick people feel better. Orange is warm and friendly. **(4)** ____ As for pink, most of us associate it with romance or little girls, but surprisingly it is used in some prisons, too – in two different ways. On the one hand pink is said to have a calming effect on violent behaviour, but on the other hand wearing pink prison clothes is supposed to discourage prisoners from reoffending – they really don't like having to wear pink!

Colour can also affect people's awareness of the passing of time. In one experiment people stood in rooms with different kinds of light. **(5)** ____ So, it's probably a good idea to have blue walls in places where people often have to spend a lot of time – like in waiting rooms at doctors and dentists!

Perhaps one of the most interesting things about colour in today's world is its importance in sport. **(6)** ____ In one experiment, they discovered that goalkeepers felt far less confident facing a penalty from a red-shirted player than one who was wearing white or blue. Their explanation is that when we see the colour red it makes us feel anxious, but it makes those who are wearing it feel more confident.

(7) ____ In taekwondo, for example, competitors are sometimes allocated red, sometimes blue. However, there is evidence to show that referees usually favour the competitor in red. During the Athens Olympic games, when the referee had to choose the winners of very close matches, 62 percent of the winners were wearing red. Is it perhaps time to use more neutral colours in sport?

(8) ____ An understanding of this can help us in a range of ways – from deciding on a colour scheme for a school or hospital to choosing what to wear to make us feel different, or influence the people we meet or work with. Whether it's important enough to make a big football team decide to change its traditional team colours – well, that's another question! Somehow, I rather doubt it!

- A Statistics show that it can make the difference between winning and losing!
- B Blue light made time pass more quickly and easily, while red light made time go by more slowly.
- C The effect of colours on our emotions is wide and complex.
- D Apparently, though, it also increases our appetite.
- E Yellow makes us happy.
- F Sometimes, competitors have no choice over the colour they wear
- G Have you noticed that at parties guests always seem to go towards people wearing this colour?
- H However, the way we react to colours isn't just in our minds.

B. Vocabulary

1. Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) that best completes the sentences:

1. She likes buying her fruit and vegetables in the street _____.
A shop B farm C market D website
2. They often give out free _____, which you can try before you buy the item.
A examples B bargains C brands D samples
3. Have you seen the TV _____ for their new product? It's brilliant!
A commercial B advertising C poster D image
4. I didn't really want to buy anything – I was just _____.
A dreaming B looking at C searching D browsing
5. Some people buy nearly everything on _____ and then take ages to pay the money back.
A price B credit C loyalty D profit
6. I _____ to buy things online these days. It's so convenient.
A rather B prefer C pretend D fancy
7. They usually _____ their shopping in the out-of-town shopping centre.
A make B go C do D have

2. Choose the option (A, B, C or D) that best completes the sentences.

I had been (1) _____ for six months after leaving university as there were very few jobs available. I really wanted to go (2) _____ the television industry as I had graduated from university in film and media studies. I was looking for a job with good (3) _____, but there were none around. There were hundreds of (4) _____ for every vacancy and I couldn't even get an (5) _____, so I had to take any job I could find. Currently I'm doing three different jobs. All of them are (6) _____ – only for a few weeks – but I'd rather be working than not. I work very hard and am always (7) _____ – I hate to be late for anything. In one job I work four hours of a night shift in a factory, (8) _____ out and packing fruit. In the early mornings I'm a cleaner at a hotel and, finally, in the evenings I'm a waiter. I manage to sleep about five hours between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. every day. I live by (9) _____ in a studio flat because my parents live in Greece. In a way, managing to do three jobs at the same time has given me a (10) _____ of achievement and proved I'm a hard worker with good organisational skills. I hope to start (11) _____ my own company one day. I'm very good at (12) _____ up new ideas and have already got one or two which could work.

A employed	B employer	C unemployed	D unemployment
A into	B over	C out with	D ahead with
A experiences	B successes	C achievements	D prospects
A bosses	B candidates	C employers	D lecturers
A application	B experience	C interview	D occurrence
A full-time	B temporary	C permanent	D worthwhile
A glamorous	B secure	C rewarding	D punctual
A dealing	B sorting	C making	D taking
A my own	B alone	C one	D myself
A sense	B status	C range	D chance
A out	B off	C up	D with

C. Use of English

1. Complete the second sentence **with between two and five words**, including the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. **DO NOT CHANGE the word given**

1. John is not as good as you at football.

BETTER

You _____ at football.

2. I still find it strange living in the country – it's so different from living in a town.

USED

I still haven't _____ living in the country – it's so different from living in a town.

3. This exercise isn't as easy as the last one.

MORE

This exercise _____ the last one.

4. They're not allowed to use their mobile phones in class.

MUSTN'T

They _____ their mobile phones in class.

5. He hated his new school and found it difficult to settle down.

USED

He found it difficult _____ his new school.

6. The kids can stay at home today as it's a holiday.

HAVE

The kids _____ to school today as it's a holiday.

7. Learning to ski was easier than I expected.

NOT

Learning to ski _____ I expected.

8. It's a good idea to take a picnic with you on your walk.

SHOULD

You _____ a picnic with you on your walk.

9. When I was young I played tennis, but I don't now.

USED

I _____ tennis when I was young, but I don't now.

10. I've never been to such a bad hotel.

THE

This is _____ I've ever been to.

2. Choose the correct alternative to complete the conversation.

Jack: Hi, Fiona. You know we **(1)** *have / are having* the party in the garden tonight, don't you?

Fiona: Yes, but look at those clouds. **(2)** *It's raining / It's going to rain*.

Jack: Don't worry! **(3)** *It's being / It'll be* fine tonight. The weather forecast said to expect a few showers this afternoon, not this evening.

Fiona: I hope they're right. Who **(4)** *will come / is coming* to the party?

Jack: All my friends and classmates.

Fiona: Well, why doesn't Harry know anything about it?

Jack: Oh, no! I forgot to call him.

Fiona: That's OK. **(5)** *I call / I'll call* him now. What time's the party?

Jack: It **(6)** *starts / might start* at 7 p.m.

Fiona: OK. We **(7)** *We see / We'll see* you then. Bye for now.

D. Listening

Listen to Jenny Gardener talking about her job and complete the sentences.

1. Jenny is a(n) _____.
2. She is currently in a popular _____.
3. She says that _____ is very different from school and college.
4. Attending some of her father's _____ helped her realize the hard work acting involves.
5. One of Jenny's friends at school wanted to be a(n) _____ teacher.
6. Jenny worked in a(n) _____ for her work experience.
7. She went to _____ for three years.
8. Her first job was a TV advert for _____.