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Class: S8

Date: .../.../2023

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LESSON 9 – HOMEWORK

FCE 4 – TEST 3 – USE OF ENGLISH PART 3

For questions 25–34, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0	R	E	C	O	G	N	I	T	I	O	N								
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Sport in society

The position of sport in today's society has changed out of all (0) **RECOGNISE**

People no longer seem to think of sport as 'just a game' – to be watched or played for the sake of (25) **ENJOY**

worldwide. It has become accepted practice for (26) companies **LEAD**

to provide sponsorship. TV companies pay large sums of money to screen important matches or (27) **COMPETE**

(28) rewards for athletes, some of whom are now very **FINANCE**

(29) , particularly top footballers, golfers and tennis players. In addition, **WEALTH**

it is not (30) for some athletes to receive large fees on top of their salary, for advertising products or making personal appearances. **USUAL**

A trend towards shorter working hours means that people (31) tend **GENERAL**

to have more free time, both to watch and to take part in sporting activity; sport has become a (32) part of the recreation industry that we now **SIGNIFY**

rely on to fill our leisure hours. (33) sport is a vital part of that industry, **PROFESSION**

providing (34) for millions of ordinary people all over the world. **PLEASE**

FCE 4 – TEST 3 – READING PART 3

You are going to read a newspaper article about four people who have written travel books. For questions 16–30, choose from the people (A–D). The people may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Of which writer is the following stated?

She does not make decisions in advance.

16

She used to be a journalist.

17

She has given up travelling.

18

She writes in an informal way.

19

She travels with the intention of putting her experiences into print.

20

She was undecided about her future when she was young.

21

One of her trips was not a success.

22

Her writing reflects events as they happened.

23

She has written a very successful book.

24

Which writer says

she took no notice of other people's opinions when planning one trip?

25

on one trip, just staying alive took up most of her time?

26

she takes pleasure in her surroundings?

27

she chose her method of transport because of lack of funds?

28

she is confident of finding solutions to problems?

29

she likes to escape from everyday pressures?

30

On the road

A Eleanor Young

Young has written a book about a journey which took seven months. Beginning in Beijing, she headed west out of China and then south to Kashmir. The 20 years of her life until then had been varied – she had been a correspondent for a French weekly, she had sailed in the Olympics and skied internationally, but her main love was travelling. She had made a similar journey in Central Asia and had a minor success with the resulting book. When she writes she thinks of her audience as one family member or one good friend. She writes what was seen and felt, the way it turned up on the road – her descriptions of the camel journey are mixed with discussions about politicians and images of a girl with her hair in a hundred plaits.

B Fiona Dalton

When Dalton visited the bottom tip of Chile and saw the edge of the ice-field, she decided to cross Antarctica. She tried not to be discouraged by others who had done it. 'The men who had skied across alone didn't know how to deal with the idea of someone happy to take a plane some of the way, but I wanted to do the trip my own way.' She spent seven months crossing the continent, pitching tents on the sea ice. Dalton says that as a woman, her reasons for exploration are different from those of men. 'Men have done it to show they can win. I may go to see what the environment can teach me, or to feel the air and see what it looks like. Or just sit around and appreciate the scenery.' She is a writer who explores the world in order to write. She says, 'It also suits me to get away. I love to free myself from the bills and the bank manager. Antarctica is perfect for that.' It was, however, the most testing environment she has ever experienced – it could be 'a full-time job just surviving'.

C Ruth Moore

On her first trip, aged 24, Moore hitch-hiked through Nigeria, canoed down the Congo and rode horseback across Cameroon. What started as a year-long trip turned into a three-and-a-half-year journey. 'The emptiness that lay ahead was wonderful – days waiting to be filled.' She was raised in the African bush and her mother and grandmother had grown up in China. 'I don't know where I belong. My family thought it was totally normal that I had a larger view of the world.' She dismisses fear. 'Wild animals will look for an escape route rather than attack,' she says. Amongst other things, Moore has devised her own cure for homesickness. 'You can always improvise something. I felt homesick for eggs for breakfast while floating down the river, so I had eggs – crocodile eggs – and felt much better.' Moore does believe that a woman's approach is different. She rarely undertakes journeys with an ultimate aim, goal or destination – she decides as she goes along, often with the flip of a coin.

D Sally Wade

Wade is probably more of an ex-explorer – her last journey has put her off. Wade was born in Queensland, Australia. She was sent to boarding school, then just wandered about – studying music, biology and later Japanese. At 25, Wade bought a couple of camels and rode them over 2,000 kilometres across the Australian outback. Her account became a best-seller. 'I never intended to write about it – it was a private thing. I wanted to get to know aboriginal culture and the desert. It was a glorious trip. I went by camel because I was broke and couldn't afford a vehicle.' Then in 1992 she joined a group of Rabari in India. Wade's account of that Indian journey with them tells of failure. 'The two trips were not comparable.' She tried to live a Rabari existence – except that she could always leave. She remained an outsider.

MINDSET FOR IELTS LEVEL 1 – UNIT 4 – LISTENING

Các con mở các link nghe sau đây bằng máy tính:

[Track 32](#) [Track 33](#) [Track 34](#) [Track 35](#)

02▶ Match the words with the type of food they are. Put them in the correct column.

apples	bananas	beef	biscuits	burger	cake	steak	potatoes
carrots	chocolate	lamb	cucumbers	pastries	pears	peas	strawberries



Meat dishes



Fruits



Sweets

03▶ Listen to two friends talking about a party they are planning. Match Mike's suggestions with Jane's answers.

32

Suggestions

- 1 What do you think about preparing a Mexican meal?
- 2 We could have pizza. Everybody likes pizza.
- 3 I know! We could have salad and roast chicken.

Answers

- a I think we should have something healthier.
- b That sounds like a good idea. Let's do that.
- c I think it might be too spicy for some people.

What are they going to prepare?

04▶ Listen to two friends talking about preparing a meal. How are they going to prepare the potatoes?

33

A boil B bake C fry

Why are the other answers incorrect?

06▶ You will hear a radio programme in which two people are discussing the different restaurants in a town.

35

Look at the names of restaurants (1–3) and the list of types of restaurant. Match each restaurant with the correct type, A–G.

05▶ Listen to two friends discussing food shopping. Match the names of the shops (1–3) with the different types of food, A–D.

34

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Arcadia 2 Best Buy 3 Hampton's | <p>Types of food</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A vegetables B meat C fruit D sweets |
|--|---|

Which option didn't match any of the shops?

- 1 Adam's
- 2 The Duke
- 3 The Tower

Types of restaurant

- A vegetarian
- B steakhouse
- C seafood
- D Italian
- E international
- F French
- G fast food

Các con mở các link nghe sau đây bằng máy tính:

[Track 36](#) [Track 37](#)

11 Listen to a famous TV chef talking about different countries and their cuisines. Match the statements with the correct country, A–C.

36

- 1 They use chopsticks made of several different materials.
- 2 You can find a lot of different types of regional cooking here.
- 3 This place is famous for hot, peppery food.
- 4 In this country people use recipes that came from different countries.
- 5 This country is well known for its grilled meat.

A China
B Japan
C Korea

12 You are going to hear an interview with a chef about a TV programme he has made about food in China.

37

Choose FOUR answers from the types of food in the box and write the correct letter A–F next to questions 1–4.

Which of the foods:

- 1 is often enjoyed by children?
- 2 can be cooked in a short time by the dinner guests?
- 3 needs expertise to make?
- 4 can be adapted to your tastes?

Types of food

A Beijing duck
B kebabs
C dumplings
D noodles
E hotpot
F jellyfish

MINDSET FOR IELTS LEVEL 1 – UNIT 3 – LISTENING

13 Match the words and phrases 1–9 with their synonyms a–i.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1 price | a place |
| 2 name | b finishes |
| 3 duration | c reason for |
| 4 starts | d is held |
| 5 takes place | e begins |
| 6 purpose | f length |
| 7 ends | g hands-on |
| 8 location | h cost |
| 9 practical | i title |

Các con mở link nghe sau đây bằng máy tính:

[Track 28](#)

15 Listen to the rest of the conversation between the student and the receptionist and complete the sentences. Ignore the highlighted words for now. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

28

- 1 The **title** of the course the student wants to do is _____.
- 2 The course **starts** at _____ a.m.
- 3 It **lasts** for a period of _____ hours in total.
- 4 The course aims to **teach** people how to use different _____.
- 5 **Part** of the course is held at a **nearby** _____.
- 6 The **total cost** of the course is _____.