

UNIT 5: DIFFERENT FEELINGS

WORKBOOK

Lesson 6: Writing part 2

Writing Part 2 (A story)

- Remember you should spend about 20 minutes writing your story. In this time you need to plan the story, write it and check it.
- Try not to repeat verbs and adjectives. Think of other words that mean the same but are more interesting.
- Don't write too many words over the limit – if you write too much, you are more likely to make mistakes.

Exam advice

- 1 Read the exam question. The words and phrases in the box show ideas you could use in this story. Put them into the correct part of the table.

Your English teacher has asked you to write a story. Your story must begin with this sentence.
It was a day when everything went wrong.

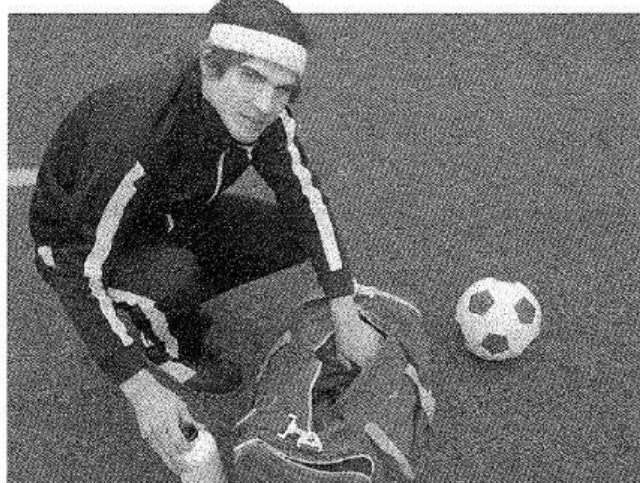
angry at school miserable on holiday
lost something sad my brother nervous
a teacher a shop assistant at home
I forgot something my family depressed
I missed the bus/train a police officer embarrassed
a friend disappointed at a sports match
I broke something

Place(s)	
People	
Problem(s)	
Feelings	

- 2 Read the answer below and number the events A–E in order. Ignore the gaps in the story.

- A I ran to the school.
B I arrived at the sports centre.
C All the other people thought I looked funny.
D I called my friend.
E I couldn't find my boot.

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It was a day when everything went wrong. It was Saturday. I was feeling excited and (1) because I had an important match that morning. I went to the sports centre early, but it was empty. The man at the door said, 'There isn't a match here today.' I phoned my best friend. He was (2) and said, 'Where are you? The match starts in fifteen minutes.' Then, I remembered that the match was at school. I ran as fast as I could. When I arrived, the teams were already playing. I went to change and saw that I only had one boot. I couldn't find the other one, so I went out to play with one boot and one shoe. Everyone laughed and I felt really (3)

- 3 Complete the story with interesting adjectives.
4 Now answer this exam task.

Your English teacher has asked you to write a story. Your story must begin with this sentence.
It was the day I met my hero.

Write your story in about 100 words. Think about the place, time, people and feelings.

Questions 16–20

Five sentences have been removed from the text below.

For each question, choose the correct answer.

There are three extra sentences which you do not need to use.

The Crime of the Century

When the Mona Lisa was stolen from the Louvre in Paris in 1911 it caused a **sensation** and left the art world and police **puzzled** as to how it had been taken and who had carried out the crime. It also helped make the work of art probably the most famous painting in the world.

At first, the police **suspected** artists who didn't like classical works of art of carrying out the crime. The poet Apollinaire was arrested and questioned for a few days. **16**

However, the true thief was an Italian man named Vincenzo Peruggia. He had a criminal record and had found work in the Louvre for a time. On the day the crime took place, he entered the museum along with other museum employees wearing the same white **smock**. **17** He then took the painting off the wall and left the building with the work of art wrapped in his white smock.

Peruggia kept the painting for two years in his Paris apartment before eventually contacting an Italian art **dealer**, offering to return the painting to Florence for a reward. **18** He argued he was returning the painting to its **rightful** home.

He was finally arrested after passing the painting to the dealer. However, many Italians saw his actions as those of a national hero. **19** The painting was indeed **shown off** around Italy before it was eventually returned to Paris and the Louvre.

20 However, after being stolen and finally returned, it became more well known, its popularity grew and, as we know now, made the Mona Lisa smile famous around the world.

- A** Previously, the painting had been admired by experts.
- B** He waited until there was nobody in the gallery.
- C** So the painting became popular in France.
- D** Because of this, he only went to prison for a short while.
- E** He said that he was doing his duty as a proud Italian.
- F** But nobody knew it had disappeared.
- G** Even the great Pablo Picasso was thought by some to be guilty.
- H** It is now kept safely behind special glass.

Part 6

Questions 27–32

For each question, write the correct answer.
Write **one** word for each gap.

Stonehenge

Stonehenge was one **(27)** my favourite places on our tour of England last year. It's near the city of Salisbury. It's a ring of huge standing stones about 4 metres high. Experts think it **(28)** built in three stages between 3,000 and 1,500 years ago.

Building something like that must **(29)** been really important at the time but nobody knows for sure why they did it. Archaeologists have found evidence of human bone from **(30)** far back as 3,000 years ago so it's possible it was a place where people were buried. Some people think that it could be a kind of calendar because of the location of the stones when **(31)** sun rises. People have even suggested it was a landing site for visitors from outer space! **(32)** the reason was for building it, I loved visiting it!

Part 5

Questions 21–26

For each question, choose the correct answer.

Surfing

Surfing grew throughout the 20th century to **(21)** a popular sport all over the world, but surfers have been around for many years. The explorer James Cook saw surfing in action in 1778 during an **(22)** to the Pacific. In fact, surfing took **(23)** in the same areas then that have since become popular surfing resorts now, such as Hawaii and Tahiti. Surfing wasn't encouraged by local officials **(24)** the 19th century but young Hawaiians took up the activity again in the early 1900s. Following the invention of lighter surfboards, surfing attracted people around the world. The 1960s saw a huge increase in the **(25)** of surfers as the activity was promoted through the media and popular music. The hobby quickly became the professional sport it is now, and **(26)** and national organisations were created that organised competitions and raised money to hold events.

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|----|--------------|----------|----------|------------|
| 21 | A create | B turn | C become | D play |
| 22 | A expedition | B travel | C drive | D move |
| 23 | A part | B place | C point | D position |
| 24 | A while | B along | C for | D during |
| 25 | A group | B total | C number | D sum |
| 26 | A near | B close | C next | D local |