

UNIT 2_WORKSHEET 2

Exercise 1: Put a tick next to the sentence that you hear. You will have to listen very carefully as the difference is very slight. (Track 2.1)

1. a. My name is Steve Newly.
b. My name is Steve Mewly.
a. I live at 10, Thanes Close.
b. I live at 10, Staines Close.
2. a. That's Mrs. Melanie Ridgely.
b. That's Mrs. Melanie Bridgely.
a. And the address is Charwood Crescent.
b. And the address is Sharwood Crescent.
3. a. You'll need to speak to Jane Price.
b. You'll need to speak to Joan Price.
a. You can find us at the end of Beachcroft Road.
b. You can find us at the end of Beachcross Road.
4. a. It's Catherine – Catherine Millwell.
b. It's Catherine – Catherine Meilwell.
a. My address is Ditchfield Way.
b. My address is Tichfield Way.
5. a. The name is Darren Knight.
b. The name is Daryl Knight.
a. This is it – 102, Pine Court Place.
b. This is it – 102, Vine Court Place.

Exercise 2: Listen to these dialogues and write the spellings in the blanks. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

A (Track 2.2)

Name: Martin (1) _____

Address: 263 (2) _____ **Avenue,**
Newington, Edinburgh

Postcode: (3) _____

B (Track 2.3)

Address: Preston Technical College

(4) _____ **Road, Preston**

Postcode: (5) _____

Head of the Admissions Department:
(6) _____ **Winters**

C (Track 2.4)

Address: (7) _____ **Lodge**

(8) _____ **Drive, Stepton, Brisbane**

Postcode: (9) _____

Exercise 3: Listen to eight speakers spelling out names and numbers. Listen carefully and decide which names and numbers have been written down correctly. Choose the correct answers. (Track 2.5)

	CORRECT	INCORRECT
1 HEBBURN		
2 EASTWOOD		
3 BRAMPTON		
4 WORROW		
5 MIDDLEDOM		
6 KIMBERLEY		
7 0141 768 112		
8 £ 948.75		

Exercise 4: Match the words in the box with the definitions.

<i>diet</i>	<i>eat in</i>	<i>eat out</i>	<i>habit</i>	<i>prepare</i>	<i>ready-made meal</i>	<i>takeaway</i>	<i>unhealthy</i>
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1. the food and drink usually eaten or drunk by a person or group: _____
2. to have a meal at home rather than in a restaurant: _____
3. food that has already been prepared and can be eaten after it has been heated in an oven or microwave: _____
4. a meal cooked and bought at a shop or restaurant but eaten somewhere else, often at home: _____
5. a type of food or drink that isn't good for you: _____
6. to have a meal in a restaurant rather than at home: _____
7. to get something ready, for example to cut vegetables, before you cook: _____
8. something that you do often and regularly: _____

Exercise 5: listen to part of a conversation about how the diet and eating habits of people in the UK have changed over time. Choose the correct decades for the food eating habits. (Track 2.6)

	1960s	1970s	1990s	Now
1. Watching cooking on TV and rarely cooking at home	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. Staying at home and eating the same food every week	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. Buying more frozen foods such as fish and vegetable	☐	☐	☐	☐
4. Eating out in restaurants	☐	☐	☐	☐
5. Sitting at home and eating takeaway food	☐	☐	☐	☐

1	☐	fall	☐	go down	☐	decrease	☐	rise
2	☐	increase	☐	drop	☐	grow	☐	go up
3	☐	sugar	☐	water v	☐	fizzy drink	☐	fruit juice
4	☐	nowadays	☐	at the present time	☐	these days	☐	previously
5	☐	development	☐	introduction	☐	change	☐	trend

1. The number of customers decreased/ dropped/ increased from 45 people a day in 2011 to 105 in 2016.
2. Fizzy drinks are unhealthy because of the very large amount/data/ figure of sugar in every bottle.
3. Nowadays/ Previously/ These days you could only buy British food at this café, but now the food is more international.
4. There was a big change/ introduction/trend in the way people shopped for food in the 1980s.
5. Although the number of burgers we sold last year dropped/ went up/ will decrease , sales of sandwiches rose.
6. Eating sushi became popular in Britain in the 1990s and this figure/trend/rise continues today.

TRẦN THỊ HOÀNG YẾN

1. The problem is that many people ... have an unhealthy diet.
 - Nowadays
 - these days
2. The trend for buying Indian takeaways has risen by ... since 2016.
 - 16%
 - 6%
3. Doctors are worried about the increase in heart disease among ... and over.
 - men aged 35
 - men aged 45
4. Good-quality food can be found in many of the city's ...
 - fine hotel restaurants.
 - five hotel restaurants.
5. Sales of our ... pies have fallen over the last three months.
 - ready-made fish
 - already-made fish

Exercise 9: Questions 1–7 (Track 2.8)

Answer the questions. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer

1. What is the surname of the writer that Sarah likes? _____
2. What is the password for the university library website? _____
3. Which drink does Joe say people should stop drinking? _____
4. Where are many families getting their meals from? _____
5. What problem does Sarah say is increasing because of unhealthy eating?

6. Which kind of fast food is most popular with other university students?

7. In which street is the sushi café? _____

READING

Complete questions 1-8.

The honey badger

It looks harmless and vulnerable. But the honey badger is afraid of nothing...and will attack and eat almost anything.

The honey badger (*Melivora capensis*) is an African and south-Asian mammal that has a reputation for being one of the world's most fearless animals, despite its small size. And in spite of its gentle-sounding name, it is also one of its most aggressive. Honey badgers have been known to attack lions, buffalo, and snakes three times their size. Even humans are not safe from a honey badger if it thinks the human will attack or harm it. They are also extremely tough creatures and can recover quickly from injuries that would kill most other animals.

At first glance, honey badgers look like the common European badger. They are usually between 75cm and 1 meter long, although males are about twice the size of females. They are instantly recognizable by grey and white stripes that extend from the top of the head to the tail. Closer inspection, which is probably not a wise thing to do, reveals pointed teeth, and sharp front claws which can be four centimeters in length.

Honey badgers are meat-eating animals with an extremely varied diet. They mainly eat a range of small creatures like beetles, lizards and birds, but will also catch larger reptiles like snakes and small crocodiles. Some mammals, such as foxes, antelope and wild cats also form part of their diet.

The badgers locate their prey mainly using their excellent sense of smell, and catch most of their prey through digging. During a 24-hour period, they may dig as many as fifty holes, and travel more than 40 kilometers. They are also good climbers, and can easily climb very tall trees to steal eggs from birds' nests, or catch other tree-dwelling creatures.

As their name suggests, honey badgers have always been associated with honey, although they do not actually eat it. It is the highly nutritious bee eggs (called “brood”) that they prefer, and they will do anything to find it. They usually cause a lot of damage to the hive in the process, and for this reason, humans are one of their main predators. Beekeepers will often set special traps for honey badgers, to protect their hives.

One of the most fascinating aspects of the honey badger is its working relationship with a bird called the greater honeyguide (*Indicator indicator*). This bird deliberately guides the badger to beehives, then waits while the badger breaks into the hive and extracts the brood. The two creatures, bird and mammal, then share the brood between them.

1. Although they are not big animals, honey badgers are fearless, _____ and tough.
2. Honey badgers will attack _____ if they need to protect themselves.
3. The pattern and colors on the honey badger’s back make it _____.
4. The food they eat is meat-based and _____.
5. _____ form the biggest part of a honey badger’s diet.
6. Honey badgers find the creatures they eat by their _____.
7. _____ are often used to catch honey badgers which attack beehives.
8. For one particular type of food, the honey badger has a _____ with another creature.