1 Read the article and tick (✔) A, B, or C.

CouchSurfing – a different kind of travel experience

by Emma Jackson

I love travelling abroad, but two years ago I didn't have much cash to spend on my holiday. At first, I was planning to go camping again, but then a friend suggested an alternative: CouchSurfing. I had no idea what that was, so she explained. 'CouchSurfers' are people who stay as guests in other people's homes for free, and visit the sights in the local area. You can do the things that most tourists do, like sunbathing on the beach or sightseeing in the town centre. Or your host could give you a language lesson, teach you how to cook local delicacies, or take you to places that visitors never find. It sounded much more fun than my other holidays, so I joined the website and sent emails to about twenty hosts in France and Spain right away.

A few days later, I already had ten replies. After a week or two of emails, I made arrangements with four hosts in three different cities. I'm quite talkative and they seemed very friendly, so I wasn't concerned about spending time with strangers. Two weeks later, I was arriving in Paris, and meeting my first host, Claudette.

Over the next ten days, I stayed in four very different homes, improved my foreign languages, and made some great new friends. Sometimes the places where I stayed were basic – a sofa to sleep on, or even just a floor, but sometimes they were luxurious – much nicer than the hostels that I usually go to. I think it was probably the cheapest and most interesting holiday I've ever had!

I've done CouchSurfing again twice since then: in Italy, and here in the UK. I'll definitely do it again. In fact, I'm going on a trip to South America next year. And I've had five visitors at my place, including Claudette. I've discovered that hosting is as much fun as exploring a new place. CouchSurfing is a fantastic experience. Try it some time!

1 It was her first holiday in another country.
A True B False C Not given

2 Emma's friend was a regular couch surfer.
A True B False C Not Given

3 'CouchSurfers' can spend time with the homeowners.
A True B False C Not Given

4 Half of the people who Emma emailed didn't reply.
A True B False C Not Given

5 Two of the people she visited lived in the same city.
A True B False C Not Given

6 Emma went on holiday about a month after joining the website.

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A True B False C Not Given

7 Emma is quite shy.

A True B False C Not Given

8 Emma had a nice bed to sleep in at all the places where she stayed.

A True B False C Not Given

9 Emma has now had three CouchSurfing holidays.

A True B False C Not Given

10 Claudette was Emma's favourite host.

A True B False C Not Given

2. Odd one out

1	A. generous	B.mean	C.funny	D.friendly
2	A.cap	B. T-shirt	C.sweater	D. top
3	A. polluted	B. noisy	C. crowded	D. lazy
4	A.thin	B.bad	C. overweight	D. slim
5.	A. disgusting	B. luxurious	C. delicious	D. comfortable
6.	A.buy	B. hire	C. rent	D.sunbathe
7.	A. necklace	B. earrings	C. leggings	D.bracelet
8.	A. shy	B. talkative	C. extrovert	D. high
9.	A. receipt	B. check in	C. check out	D. customer
10.	A. washing up	B. ironing	C. sailing	D. sailing

3. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: I've never read (read) a book in English.

1 Be careful. We _____ just _____ (paint) that door.

2 I _____ (see) your brother at the pool when I was swimming.

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3 We _____ (fly) to Malaysia at 10 o'clock next Tuesday.

4 _____ you _____ (go) to Moscow before?

5 My sister _____ (study) photography at the moment.

6 _____ you _____ (wait) for your bus when I saw you yesterday?

7 When they got to Paris, they _____ (go) out for a meal.

8 I _____ (not be) late tomorrow. That's a promise.

9 Let's eat Japanese food. I _____ never _____ (try) it.

10 When _____ Pavol _____ (go) back to Warsaw? Is it tomorrow?

4. Put the following words into their orders to make a complete Task 1 Introduction.

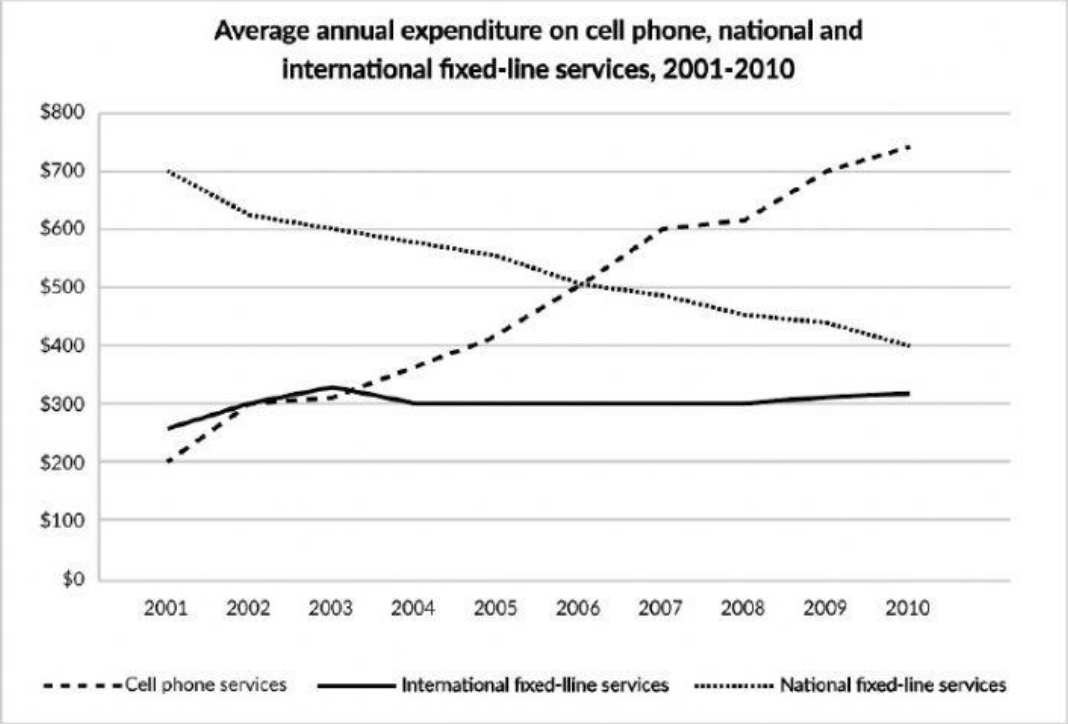
Orders:

Subject	Verb	Object	Place	Time

The graph	shows	paraphrase the question
in five months	indicates	the chart
the chart	the map	in four countries
represents	the diagram	in a European country
illustrates	the table	in 5 areas
the process	depicts	in a decade
provides	compares	in a year
in the period of 20 years	in three major cities	Gives information about

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5.Look at the chart and complete the questions



a. What does the horizontal axis describe?

A. Changes of time

B. Money

C. Percentage of money

1. What does the vertical axis describe?

A. Percentage of money

B. Unit of measurement

C. Changes of time

2. What is the unit of measurement?

A. Proportion (%)

B. Number (hundred/thousand)

C. Amount of money

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3. Is the data about a time in the past, present, or future?

   A. Present

   B. Future

   C. Past

b. Choose the trends with the objects

Increase	The amount of money spent on cell phone services
Decrease	The amount of money spent on International fixed-line services
Stay unchanged	The amount of money spent on national fixed line

c. Reorder the paragraph to make a complete writing task 1:

1. It is clear that while the yearly spending on mobile phones increased significantly, the opposite was true for national landline phone expenditure. Also, the figure for international fixed-line services was lowest during the period.

2. In 2001, there was an average of nearly $700 spent on national landline phone services by US residents, in comparison with only around $200 each on mobile phone and international landline services. Over the next five years, the average amount spent on national fixed-line phone services fell by approximately $200. By contrast, yearly spending on cell phone services witnessed a significant increase of roughly $300. At the same time, the figure for overseas landline services fluctuated slightly below $300.

3. The average amount of money spent anually on mobile phone services, and, national and international landline services in the US overa period of 9 years.

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4. In 2006, US consumers spent the same amount of money on mobile and national fixed-line services, with just over $500 on each. From the year 2006 onwards, it can be seen that the average yearly expenditure on mobile phone services surpassed that of national fixed-line phone services and became the most common means of telecommunication. To be more specific, yearly spending on mobile phone services increased to nearly $750 in the final year, while the figure for national landline phone services decreased to about $400 by the end of the period. During the same period, there was stability in the figure for overseas phone services.

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