READING & WRITING PRACTICE

Key vocabulary

❸ Arrange the letters in bold in these sentences to make words. The first and last letters of each word are in their correct place.

1 Could you remind me to pick up some **bhecorurs** ...brochures... from the travel agency?

2 I'm under **psusrree** ..... as I have to write a 10,000 word essay by Monday.

3 At the end of every academic year, **uoynelnmempt** ..... rates rise as people leave school and start looking for work.

4 You might find something **oinlne** ..... to help you with your project.

5 I've got to go to a **lrteuce** ..... on economics this afternoon.

6 **A:** Did you learn anything at the lecture?
B: Not really. The speaker gave us a brief **otnliue** ..... of the main points and told us to find out more ourselves.

7 This year, the amount of college work I have to do has increased **dmlaltraicay** ..... .

8 **A:** According to an article I've just read, almost 5% of the adult population is **iitaterlle** ..... .
B: That's shocking. Everybody should be able to read and write.

9 **A:** Have you managed to make any **pesrorgs** ..... with your essay?
B: Not really. None of the books I need are in the library.

10 **A:** Have you had any **fcebadek** ..... from your tutor on the essay you wrote?
B: Yes, he was very positive about it.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading

Matching information

1 You are going to read an article about graphic novels. Look at the title and the subheading. Which of these sentences summarises what the passage will say?

a Graphic novels are generally a good thing.

b Graphic novels are generally a bad thing.

Now quickly read through the passage to check your answer.

Graphic novels

People who think graphic novels are just comics with a different name should think again

A Graphic novels, as the name suggests, are books written and illustrated in the style of a comic book. The term graphic novel was first used in 1978 by author and artist Will Eisner to distinguish a comic novel he had written and illustrated from newspaper comic strips. He described graphic novels as consisting of 'sequential art' – a series of illustrations which, when viewed in order, tell a story.

B Although today's graphic novels are a recent phenomenon, this basic way of telling stories has been used in various forms for centuries. Early cave drawings, hieroglyphics and medieval tapestries are examples of this. The term graphic novel is now generally used to describe any book in a comic format that resembles a novel in length and narrative development.

C Many adults feel that graphic novels are not the type of reading material that will help young people become good readers. They believe that graphic novels are somehow a bad influence that prevent 'real' reading. In other words, they think that they are not 'real' books.

D However, many quality graphic novels are now being seen as a method of storytelling on the same level as novels, films or audio books. From originally appealing to a small following of enthusiasts, they are now being accepted by librarians and teachers as proper literature for children and young adults. The main advantages are that they promote literacy, and attract and motivate young people to read.

E How do we know this? In the last few years, teachers and school libraries have reported outstanding success getting children to read with graphic novels. Many have mentioned the motivational factor of the graphic novel. This has been especially true with children who are usually reluctant to read, especially boys. The colourful pictures attract them, and then encourage them to find out what the story is about. Providing young people of all abilities with a wide range of reading materials, including graphic novels, can help them become lifelong readers.

F Furthermore, one of the main benefits of a graphic novel is that it can help students who are learning a foreign language, and who are having problems improving their reading skills. This is because the pictures provide clues to the meaning of the words. Language learners are therefore more motivated by graphic novels, and will acquire new vocabulary more quickly.

G Many teachers have reported great success when they have used graphic novels with their students, especially in the areas of English, social studies and art. They have discovered that, just like traditional forms of literature, they can be useful tools for helping students examine aspects of history, science, literature and art.

H The idea that graphic novels are too simple to be regarded as serious reading is no longer valid. The excellent graphic novels available today demand many of the same skills that are needed to understand traditional works of fiction. Often they actually contain more sophisticated vocabulary than traditional books. Reading them can help students develop the skills that are necessary to read more challenging works.

2 Now look at these questions, and underline the key words in each one. Then answer Questions 1–7.

Questions 1–7

The Reading passage has eight paragraphs, **A–H**.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

*Write the correct letter, **A–H**.*

NB *You may use any letter more than once.*

1 people with negative attitudes towards graphic novels .....

2 a variety of school subjects where graphic novels can play an important role .....

3 why a graphic novel's visual element speeds up learning .....

4 a modern definition of graphic novels .....

5 graphic novels are as good as any other method of telling a story .....

6 graphic novels sometimes use advanced words .....

7 the historical use of pictures as a method of storytelling .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Table completion

❸ Read the instructions for Questions 7–13 and the title of the table. Answer the questions below.

Questions 7–13

Complete the table below.

Choose ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS*** *from the passage for each answer.*

The advantages of graphic novels

Advantages	Who benefits?	How it works
They provide motivation to read.	**7** ..... readers	They are attracted by **8** ..... . This encourages them to find out what happens in the **9** ..... .
They help improve a student's **10**	**11** ..... learners	The pictures act as visual **12** ..... . The student develops a larger **13** ..... .

1 Which three paragraphs contain the information you need?
Paragraph ..... introduces the subject.
Paragraph ..... and paragraph ..... contain the information itself.

2 What is the maximum number of words you can write in each gap? .....

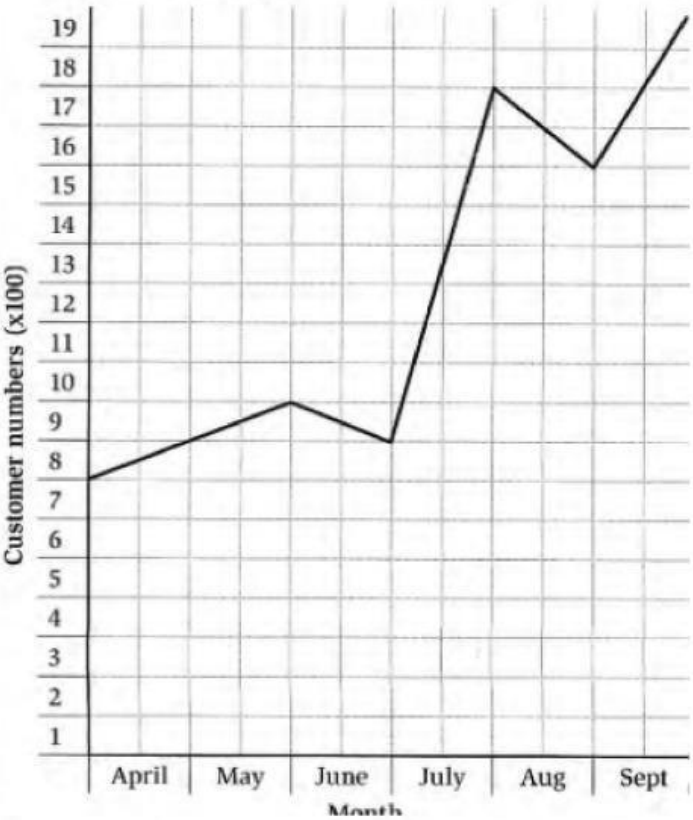
3 Can you answer using your own words? .....

❹ Now answer Questions 7–13. Use the words around each question to help you find the answers.

Writing

Task 1

❶ Look at the graph below, and complete sentences 1–8 with words and phrases from the box. There are two words or phrases that you do not need.



decreased slightly | downward trend | fell again | fluctuations | increased slightly | ~~number~~ | peaked | rose sharply | steady trend | upward trend

1 The graph shows the ~~number~~ ..... of customers visiting a bookshop over a six-month period.
2 Customer numbers ..... in May.
3 Customer numbers ..... the following month.
4 Customer numbers ..... in July.
5 Customer numbers ..... in August.
6 Customer numbers ..... in September.
7 There were ..... in customer numbers between April and September.
8 The graph shows an ..... generally.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

❷ Complete the second sentence in each pair, replacing the words and phrases in bold with words from the box. You will need to use some words than once.

about	another	decrease	fall	fluctuated
gives	increase	information	peak	reached
rise	sharp	slight		

1 The graph **shows** the number of customers visiting a bookshop over a six-month period.
The graph *gives information about* the number of customers visiting a bookshop over a six-month period.

2 Customer numbers **increased slightly** in May.
There was a ..... in customer numbers in May.

3 Customer numbers **decreased slightly** the following month.
There was a ..... in customer numbers the following month.

4 Customer numbers **rose sharply** in July.
There was a ..... in customer numbers in July.

5 Customer numbers **fell again** in August.
There was ..... in customer numbers in August.

6 Customer numbers **peaked** in September.
Customer numbers ..... a ..... in September.

7 There were **fluctuations** in customer numbers during the six-month period.
Customer numbers ..... during the six-month period.

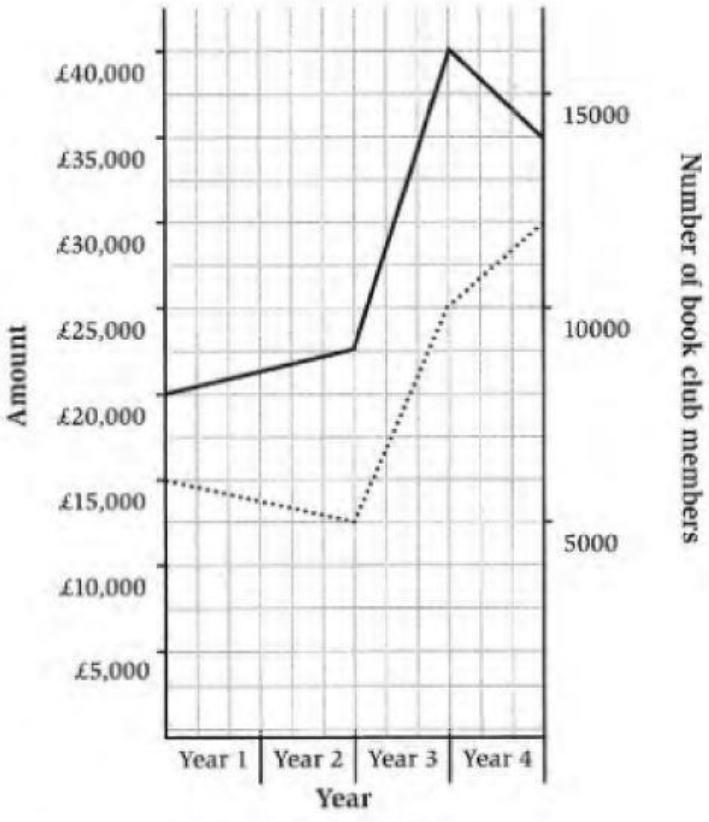
❸ Look at the Writing task below, then do the exercises which follow it.

The graph below shows how much money a city council gave to book clubs over a four-year period.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

You should write at least 150 words.

Council donations to book clubs



❹ Are these sentences True or False? Underline your answers.

1 The graph shows how much money a city council received from book clubs in the city. True / False

2 The graph also shows how many book club members there were in the city. True / False

3 The graph covers a period of time that began and ended in the past. True / False

4 Over the four-year period, there was a steady rise in the amount of money that was given. True / False

5 Over the same period, the number of book club members fluctuated. True / False

6 Generally, there was a downward trend in the number of book club members. True / False

❺ Now do the Writing task in Exercise 3. Try to use some of the words, phrases and structures from Exercises 1–4. You should write at least 150 words.

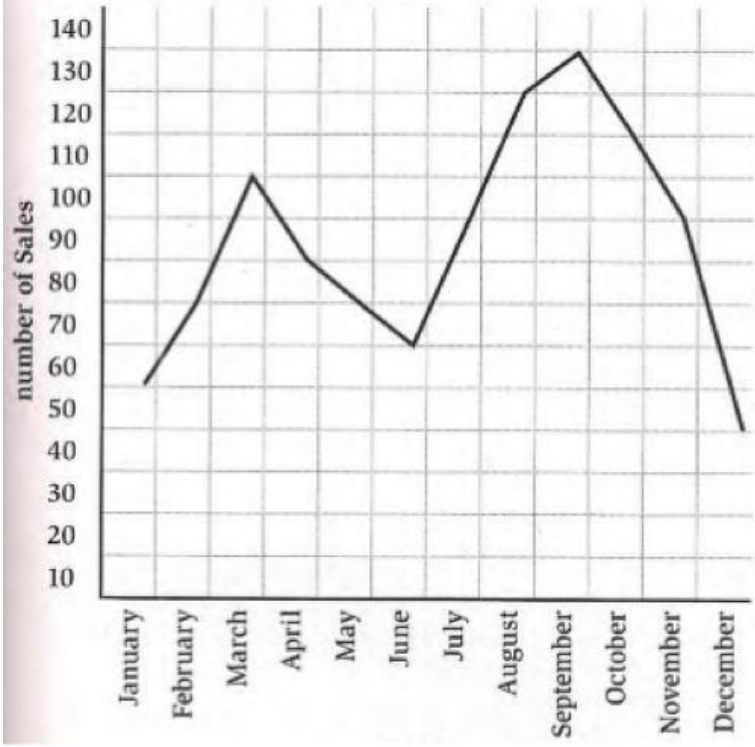
LIVEWORKSHEETS

Grammar

Prepositions to describe graphs



1 Look at the graph and complete the paragraph with the prepositions from the box. In some cases, more than one preposition may be possible.



between during in for from over

The graph shows ebook reader sales for a small electronics company **1** ..... a one-year period. Sales rose **2** ..... January and March. Then they fell **3** ..... April to June. They went up again **4** ..... the summer, but fell again **5** ..... October. They continued falling **6** ..... the last two months of the year. Overall, ebook reader sales fluctuated considerably **7** ..... 2011.

2 Complete sentences 1–5 using the information in the graph and the prepositions from the box.

at by from in of to

January–March.

1 There was a rise ..... sales of ebook readers.

2 Sales of ebook readers saw an increase 100%

April–June.

3 Sales fell ..... 20.

July–September

4 Sales of readers rose ..... 90 a month ..... 130 a month.

5 Sales peaked ..... 130.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

LISTENING PRACTICE



Exercise 1 Telephone conversations 43. MP3

Listen to the following conversations and fill in the missing information in the spaces below.

1. Operator: Can I help you?

   Inquirer: Yes. Could you give me Hilton Hotel's telephone number, please?

   Operator: _____.

   Inquirer: Thanks.

2. Operator: Can I help you?

   Inquirer: Yes. Could you tell me British Rail's telephone number, please?

   Operator: _____.

   Inquirer: Thank you very much.

3. Inquirer: Is that _____?

   Operator: Yes. Can I help you?

   Inquirer: I'd like to speak to _____, please.

4. Inquirer: Is that _____?

   Operator: Yes. Who do you want to speak to?

   Inquirer: Doctor _____, please.

5. Inquirer: Is that _____?

   Operator: Yes. Who do you wish to speak to?

   Inquirer: _____, please.



Exercise 2 Making an appointment 44. MP3

You will hear three dialogues on the telephone between a secretary and a person who is making an appointment to see someone. As you listen, complete the notes below. Please write the name of the person, the day, the time and the telephone number in each dialogue.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Dialogue 1

Note for Mr. Watson:

_____ is coming to see you

on _____ at _____.

His telephone number is _____.

Dialogue 2

Note for Dr. Jenkinson:

_____ is coming to see you

on _____ at _____.

Her telephone number is _____.

Dialogue 3

Note for Professor Hansen:

_____ is coming to see you

on _____ at _____.

His telephone number is _____.

Exercise 3 Telephone message (1) 45.MP3

Listen to the conversation and fill in the missing information in the right places.

Message to Ms. Proctor:

Date July 8 at 10:30

From _____.

Message:

The meeting is on _____ at _____, Room _____.

Please call him _____.

Telephone number:

LIVEWORKSHEETS

46. MP3

Listen to the conversation and fill in the missing information in the right places.

Message to :

Date July 15 at 3:30

From

Message:

There is a at Bob's house on .

Bob's address:

Please call back .

Telephone No.:

Exercise 5 Telephone message (3)

47. MP3

Listen to the conversation and fill in the missing information in the right places.

Message to Professor :

From

Message:

The meeting on is .

Please call him .

Telephone No.:

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part Seven Dates

Exercise 1

48. MP3

A. The days of the week are as follows. In the recording, you will hear how to say them. Listen to the recording and repeat after the speaker.

Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday

B. Listen to the months of the year and repeat after the speaker.

January February March April May June July August September October November December

Notes

1. The numbers 1, 2, 3 of dates are usually written 1st (first), 2nd (second), 3rd (third), also in 21st (twenty-first), 31st (thirty-first), 22nd (twenty-second), 23rd (twenty-third). The other dates are written with "th" after the numbers. Example: 4th, 6th, 20th, 27th, 30th
2. Ordinal numbers: They are the same as those used in dates and are written and said as follows: 1st (first), 2nd (second), 3rd (third), 4th (fourth), 5th (fifth), etc. For numbers ending in 1 add "st", for those ending in 2 add "nd", for those ending in 3 add "rd", and for all others add "th".
   Example: 21st (twenty-first), 22nd (twenty-second), 23rd (twenty-third), 14th (fourteenth), 35th (thirty-fifth)
3. In Britain, dates can be written:
   A. In numbers only: day/month/year. So 5/1/2001 = 5th January 2001, not May 1st 2001.
   B. In numbers and words: day/month/year – 20th December 2001, or month/day/year – December 20th 2001. When you say the dates, 20/12/2001 can be the twentieth of December 2001, or December the twentieth 2001.

Exercise 2 Accommodation

49. MP3

Listen to some conversations and fill in the missing information in the forms.

Conversation 1

Type of room .....

Room No. .....

Floor .....

Cost .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Conversation 2

Type of room	
Room No.	
Floor	
Cost	

Conversation 3

Type of room	
Room No.	
Floor	
Cost	

Exercise 3 When does school start? 50. MP3

Listen to the recording and tick the correct answers.

1. When does your mother arrive?
   A. Tuesday, 14th May
   B. Thursday, 14th May
   C. Thursday, 4th May

2. When are you going on holiday?
   A. 23rd March
   B. 21st March
   C. 25th March

3. When do the exams begin?
   A. 21st June
   B. 25th June
   C. 26th June

4. When does school start?
   A. 5th July
   B. 15th July
   C. 13th July

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5. When are you going to move into the new house?
   A. Next Monday, 8th February
   B. Next Monday, 18th February
   C. Next Tuesday, 18th February

6. When does the Art Museum open?
   A. 31st September
   B. 1st September
   C. 4th September

7. When are you leaving?
   A. 13th April
   B. 30th April
   C. 23rd April

8. Here is an interesting date in Britain.
   A. 13th February
   B. 14th February
   C. 15th February

9. Do you know when Halloween is?
   A. 31st October
   B. 30th October
   C. 23rd October

10. When is Boxing Day?
   A. 26th December
   B. 29th December
   C. 27th December

11. In Britain, Autumn begins on _____.
   A. 3rd September
   B. 13th September
   C. 23rd September

12. When is the shortest day of the year in Britain?
   A. 21st December
   B. 22nd December
   C. 23rd December

LIVEWORKSHEETS

51.MP3

You will hear some great names in British history. As you listen, write down the years of their birth and death in the correct columns.

Name	Birth	Death
Henry VIII		
Queen Elizabeth I		
William Shakespeare		
Queen Victoria		
Sir Winston Churchill		

Exercise 5 Find the differences

52.MP3

In this part, you will hear some short descriptions of festivals. You will be asked to compare the information that you hear with similar information that you read, and to underline the changes that have been made.

Text 1

As you listen, read the text below and underline the three changes in the text.

Valentine's Day

On 15th February, St. Valentine's Day, many people send a card to the one they love or someone whom they have been in love with. People usually do not sign these cards and a lot of time is spent trying to guess who has sent them.

Text 2

As you listen, read the text below and underline the four changes in the text.

Easter Eggs

At Easter time, the Americans celebrate the idea of new birth by giving each other chocolate and Easter eggs which are opened and eaten on Easter Sunday. On Good Friday bakers sell hot cross buns, which are toasted and eaten with butter. Easter Monday is a holiday and a lot of people travel to the seaside for the day or go and watch one of the many sporting events such as football or horse racing.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Text 3

As you listen, (please) read the text below and underline the five changes in the text.

New Year's Eve

New Year's Eve is on the night of 31st December. Many people stay up until at least just after midnight in order to see in the New Year. It's also the night of the year when most pubs, bars and restaurants forget about their usual closing times and stay open until after midnight. In London, many people go to Trafalgar Square to hear Big Ben chime midnight, and traditionally take a shower in the fountains in Trafalgar Square. The Christmas tree is a yearly gift from Norway.

Text 4

As you listen, read the text below and underline the six changes in the text.

Pancake Day

Ash Wednesday is the day in February when the Christian period of Lent begins. This refers to the time when Christ went into the desert and fasted for fifty days. Although not many people actually give up eating during this period, on Pancake Thursday, the day before Ash Wednesday, they eat lots of pancakes. They are made from flour, milk and eggs, and fried in a hot pan. Many towns also hold pancake races on that day. People run along the streets holding a frying pan and throwing the pancakes in the air. Of course if they drop the pancake they lose the race.

Text 5

As you listen, read the text below and underline the seven changes in the text.

Christmas

25th December is the important festival of the year. It combines the Christian celebration of the birth of Christ with the traditional festivities of winter. On the Sunday before Christmas, a lot of churches hold a carol service where special hymns are sung. Very often you can hear carol singers singing in the streets as they collect money for charity. Many families decorate their houses with brightly-coloured Christmas decorations and they usually have a Christmas tree in the corner of the front room, glittering with coloured lights and decorations. People often put their gifts at the bottom of the Christmas tree.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Text 6

As you listen, read the text below and underline the eight changes in the text.

Halloween

On 31st October is Halloween. Halloween means holy evening. It's a much more important festival in the United States than in Britain, although it's celebrated by many people in the UK. It's particularly connected with witches and ghosts. At parties, people dress up in strange costumes and pretend they are witches. They cut horrible faces in potatoes and other vegetables and put a candle inside which shines through the eyes. People may play difficult games such as trying to eat an apple from a bucket of water without using the hands. In recent years, children dressed in white shirts knock on doors at Halloween and ask if you would like a "trick" or "treat". If you give them something nice, a "treat", they go away. However, if you don't, they play a "trick" on you, such as making a lot of noise or spilling flour on your front door.

LIVEWORKSHEETS