UNIT 6 - LISTENING - HOMEWORK

LISTENING

1 The questions below are taken from a multiple-choice task. Read questions 1–5 carefully and answer the questions below.

a What is the general topic?
b What group of people is the speaker talking to?

2 Some of the question stems are phrased as statements. Rephrase each statement as a question.

Example
Teachers visiting a festival should arrive at …
When should teachers visiting the festival arrive?

Technique
Pay attention to the stems (i.e. the first part) of multiple-choice questions. After that, look carefully and quickly at the alternatives and think about the relationship between the stem and the alternatives (e.g. cause and effect).

Questions 1–5

Choose the correct letter **A**, **B** *or* **C**.

1 What will the head of science probably do?

A arrange the visit to the festival

B confirm the school placements

C provide information about the festival

2 The student teachers should arrange visits that last

A one or two days.

B two or three days.

C all three days.

3 The most important purpose of festival visits is to

A get better exam grades.

B create enthusiasm for science.

C enable students to have fun.

4 The central features of our scientific age are

A inventions and improvements.

B interesting and unusual events.

C interest and enthusiasm for science.

5 What kind of specialists are teaching maths?

A physicists

B biologists

C chemists

3 2.8 Listen to the recording and answer questions 1–5 in exercise 2.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Paraphrasing for matching

1 Read the extract below from a review of the book *Science in our World*. Match each chapter subject a–e with the chapter numbers 1–5.

Chapter 1 concerns the purpose of science in the early days, namely to foretell the future by studying the stars. Science has had a long journey through the past centuries and this story is told in Chapter 2. The catastrophes that science has caused in the world are dealt with in Chapter 3. Some biographies of the celebrated names of science are given in Chapter 4. Finally, the innovations that science has brought to our lives are covered in Chapter 5.

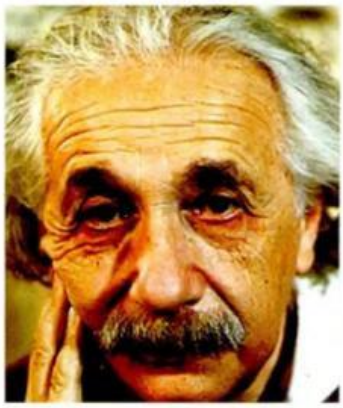
Technique

Predict the words or phrases you might hear in matching tasks by thinking of synonyms or paraphrases for options given.

Science in our World

Contents

Chapter 1: _____	**a** *history* of science
Chapter 2: _____	**b** *famous* scientists
Chapter 3: _____	**c** *astrology* and science
Chapter 4: _____	**d** *new things* from science
Chapter 5: _____	**e** scientific *disasters*



2 Underline synonyms or paraphrases in the extract which match the words in italics in a–e above.

3 The questions below are taken from a matching task. Read the questions and options carefully. Then answer questions a–d below.

A a show

B an event of local interest

C a technical demonstration

D an open discussion

E an interactive event

6 Waterworld .....

7 Transport 2050 .....

8 Science in a suitcase .....

9 Ropes and hangings .....

10 Paper and time .....

a What kinds of options are given in A–E?
b What do the capital letters in 6–10 tell you?
c Which list do you expect to be paraphrased in the recording?
d Which words or expressions might be used by the speakers to paraphrase this list? Make a list for each item.

4 2.9 Listen to the recording and answer the questions in exercise 3. Write the correct letters A–E next to the questions 6–10.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Exam listening

Section 3

2.14

Questions 21–25

Complete the notes below.

Write ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER*** *for each answer.*

The Arts Association receives **21** £ ..... million from the government.

The first issue the Arts Association tries to address is **22** .....

All the issues mean that the arts are for **23** .....

The government wants **24** ..... in return for its contribution.

The **25** ..... programme helps organizations with financial problems.

2.15

Questions 26–30

What is the subject of each of the books Mr Simpson recommended to Arthur?

Choose your answers from the list and write the letters ***A–F*** *next to the question numbers.*

A financial information

B psychology of art

C art and other media

D modern art

E history of art

F the art market

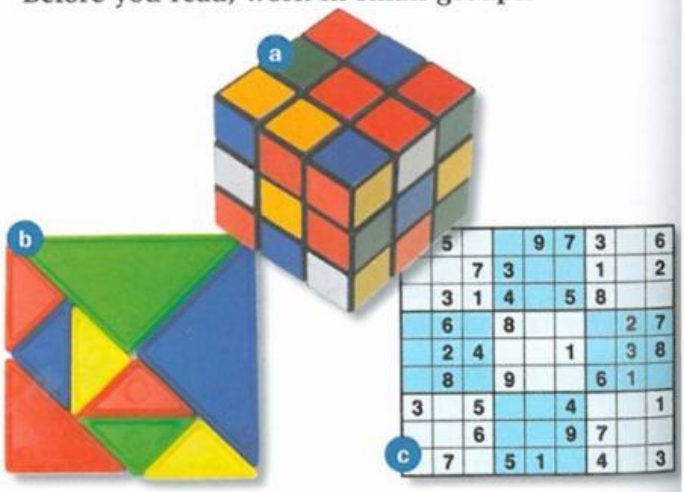
Greenberg	**26** .....
Parliamentary report	**27** .....
Dennison	**28** .....
Hampton	**29** .....
Frick	**30** .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING

Summary completion

1 You are going read a passage about Rubik's Cube. Before you read, work in small groups.



1 Match the puzzles above (a–c) with their names (1–3).
   1 Chinese tangram 2 sudoku 3 Rubik's Cube
2 What do you have to do in each puzzle?
3 Are any of these puzzles popular in your country?
4 Do you enjoy doing any of these puzzles? Why? / Why not?

2 Read the passage below quickly.

1 When did Rubik start working on his Cube?
2 When did it become a success?

3 Underline these words (1–6) in the passage. Then decide what type of word each is and match them with their definitions from the *CLD* (a–f).

1 preliminary adjective
2 fall apart
3 attempt
4 assemble
5 experiment
6 object

a break into pieces
b build something by joining parts together
c done or happening in order to prepare for the main event or activity
d the purpose of something
e try something in order to discover what it is like
f try to do something, especially something difficult

Rubik's Cube

How the puzzle achieved success

Erno Rubik first studied sculpture and then later architecture in Budapest, where he went on to become a teacher of interior design. It was while he was working as a teacher that he began the preliminary work on an invention that he called the 'Magic Cube'.

Rubik was inspired by geometric puzzles such as the Chinese tangram, a puzzle consisting of various triangles, a square and a parallelogram which can be combined to create different shapes and figures. However, unlike the tangram, which is two-dimensional, Rubik was more interested in investigating how three-dimensional forms, such as the cube, could be moved and combined to produce other forms.

His design consisted of a cube made up of layers of individual smaller cubes, and each smaller cube could be turned in any direction except diagonally. To ensure that the cubes could move independently, without falling apart, Rubik first attempted to join them together using elastic bands. However, this proved to be impossible, so Rubik then solved the problem by assembling them using a rounded interior. This permitted them to move smoothly and easily. He experimented with different ways of marking the smaller cubes, but ended up with the simple solution of giving a different colour to each side. The object was to twist the layers of small cubes so that each side of the large cube was an identical colour.

Rubik took out a patent for the Cube in 1977 and started manufacturing it in the same year. The Cube came to the attention of a Hungarian businessman, Tibor Laczi, who then demonstrated it at the Nuremberg Toy Fair. When British toy expert Tom Kremer saw it, he thought it was amazing and he persuaded a manufacturer, Ideal Toys, to produce 1 million of them in 1979. Ideal Toys renamed the Cube after the toy's inventor, and in 1980, Rubik's Cube was shown at toy fairs all over the world. It won that year's prize in Germany for Best Puzzle. Rubik's Cube is believed to be the world's best-selling puzzle; since its invention, more than 300 million Cubes have been sold worldwide.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4 **Work in pairs. Look at the summary below. Read around the gaps and decide what type of word and what information you might need for each gap.**

Rubik's Cube

Originally named the **1** ....., Rubik's Cube consists of a number of smaller cubes organised in **2** ..... . The smaller cubes can be twisted in almost any way, though not **3** ..... . The Cube's **4** ..... is shaped in a way that allows the smaller cubes to move smoothly. Each side of the smaller cubes has a different colour, and the aim of the puzzle is to organise the cubes so that the colours on the sides of the large cube are **5** ..... .

The manufacturers of the puzzle changed the name of the Cube to the name of its **6** ..... . It has now sold more than any other **7** ..... in the world.

5 **Now complete the summary. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.**

Exam advice *Summary completio*

- Read the summary carefully first: decide what informatio and what type(s) of word yo need for each gap.
- When you have completed the summary, read it again t check it makes sense.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading 1

Multiple choice

1 Read the passage about an invention quickly. Match the names of the people (1–5) with what they did (a–e).

1 John Loud	a sold the first ballpoint pens in North America.
2 Ladislas Biro	b wanted to make his job easier.
3 Augustine Justo	c achieved international success with his pen.
4 Milton Reynolds	d invented the first pen with a rolling ball.
5 Patrick Frawley	e asked someone to start a business in his country.

2 Read Questions 1–5. Do not read the options yet. Then find where each question is answered in the passage.

The ballpoint pen

Most of us have at least one, but how did this popular item evolve?

One morning in 1945, a crowd of 5,000 people jammed the entrance of Gimbels Department Store in New York. The day before, Gimbels had placed a full-page advertisement in the *New York Times* for a wonderful new invention, the ballpoint pen. The advertisement described the pen as 'fantastic' and 'miraculous'. Although they were expensive, $12.50 each, all 10,000 pens in stock were sold on the first day.

In fact, this 'new' pen was not new at all. In 1888, John Loud, a leather manufacturer, had invented a pen with a reservoir of ink and a rolling ball. However, his pen was never produced, and efforts by other people to produce a commercially successful one failed too. The main problem was with the ink. If it was too thin, the ink leaked out of the pen. If it was too thick, it didn't come out of the pen at all.

Almost fifty years later, in 1935, a newspaper editor in Hungary thought he spent too much time filling his pens with ink. He decided to invent a better kind of pen. With the help of his brother, who was a chemist, he produced a ballpoint pen that didn't leak when the pen wasn't being used. The editor was called Ladislas Biro, and it was his name that people would associate more than any other with the ballpoint pen.

By chance, Biro met Augustine Justo, the Argentinian president. Justo was so impressed with Biro's invention that he invited him to set up a factory in Argentina. In 1943, the first Biro pens were produced. Unfortunately, they were not popular, since the pen needed to be held in a vertical position for the ink to come out. Biro redesigned the pen with a better ball, and in 1944 the new product was on sale throughout Argentina.

It was a North American, Milton Reynolds, who introduced the ballpoint pen to the USA. Copying Biro's design, he produced the version that sold so well at Gimbels. Another American, Patrick Frawley, improved the design and in 1950 began producing a pen he called the *Papermate*. It was an immediate success, and within a few years, *Papermates* were selling in their millions around the world.

3 Now read each part carefully and choose the correct option, A, B, C or D.

1 People went to Gimbels to buy a ballpoint pen because
- A they couldn't get them anywhere else.
- B they had been told how good the pens were.
- C they had never seen a ballpoint pen before.
- D they thought the price was good.

2 Why were early ballpoint pens not produced commercially?
- A Nobody wanted to buy one.
- B It cost too much to produce them.
- C They used too much ink.
- D They didn't work properly.

3 Why was Ladislas Biro's pen better than earlier models?
- A It didn't need to be filled with ink as often.
- B It was designed by a chemist.
- C The ink stayed in the pen until it was needed.
- D It was easier to use.

4 Biro's first commercially-produced pen
- A was produced in a factory owned by the Argentinian president.
- B only worked if used in a certain way.
- C was a major success.
- D went on sale in 1944.

5 Patrick Frawley's pen
- A was a better version of an earlier model.
- B took time to become successful.
- C was the USA's first commercially successful ballpoint pen.
- D was only successful in the USA.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading 2

Summary completion

4 Quickly read the passage below, which is about a man called Marcel Bich.

1 What did Marcel Bich do?

.....

2 How successful was he?

.....

MARCEL BICH

The man who turned a luxury item into an everyday object

Marcel Bich, a French manufacturer of traditional ink pens, was the man who turned the ballpoint pen into an item that today almost anyone can afford. Bich was appalled at the poor quality of the ballpoint pens that were available, and was also shocked at their high cost. However, he recognised that the ballpoint was a firmly established invention, and he decided to design a cheap pen that worked well and would be commercially successful.

Bich went to the Biro brothers and asked them if he could use the design of their original invention in one of his own pens. In return, he offered to pay them every time he sold a pen. Then, for two years, Bich studied the detailed construction of every ballpoint pen that was being sold, often working with a microscope.

By 1950, he was ready to introduce his new wonder: a plastic pen with a clear barrel that wrote smoothly, did not leak and only cost a few cents. He called it the 'Bic Cristal'. The ballpoint pen had finally become a practical writing instrument. The public liked it immediately, and today it is as common as the pencil. In Britain, they are still called Biros, and many Bic models also say 'Biro' on the side of the pen, to remind people of their original inventors.

Bich became extremely wealthy thanks to his invention, which had worldwide appeal. Over the next 60 years his company, Société Bic, opened factories all over the world and expanded its range of inexpensive products. Today, Bic is as famous for its lighters and razors as it is for its pens, and you can even buy a Bic mobile phone.

5 Look at the summary of the passage in Exercise 6.

1 What type of word do you need in each gap?

2 Find the underlined words and numbers in the passage about Bich.

6 Now complete the summary. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.

It is thanks to Marcel Bich that most people today are able to **1** ..... a ballpoint pen. It was the bad quality and **2** ..... of the pens which were available at the time that inspired him to design a **3** ..... ballpoint pen that would be both inexpensive and reliable. After getting permission from the Biro brothers to base his pen on their **4** ....., he carefully **5** ..... other ballpoints that were sold in the shops, and in 1950 introduced his own version, the 'Bic Cristal'. It was popular with the **6** ....., and Bich became very rich. His company, Bic, now makes a variety of cheap **7** ....., such as lighters and razors.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

SPEAKING

1. Top words to remember

1. Busy	People are so busy these days with their jobs.
2. Holidays	I think people need more holidays.
3. Day off	People need a day off.
4. Tired	Many people are too tired to have fun.
5. Under stress	Many people feel under stress due to work.
6. Work late	It is very common for me to work late.
7. Travelling	Travelling is popular in Vietnam.
8. Taking trips	People enjoy taking trips.
9. Spend time with	People should try to spend some time with their family.

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words.

1. Busy

2. Holidays

3. Day off

4. Tired

5. Under stress

6. Work late

7. Travelling

8. Taking trips

9. Spend time with

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. Together with a partner, compare the following activities and say whether they are good or bad.

Films	
Good √	Bad ×
Music	
Good √	Bad ×
Holidays	
Good √	Bad ×

LIVEWORKSHEETS

GRAMMAR

1 Fill in the gaps using the adverb form of the adjectives in brackets.

1 Franca picked up the sleeping baby ___gently___ (*gentle*).
2 When she handed him his lost wallet, he smiled at her _____ (*grateful*).
3 Irma couldn't see her son anywhere and called his name _____ (*anxious*).
4 They followed the directions to the hotel _____ (*easy*).
5 Tomo admitted his mistake and apologised _____ (*sincere*).
6 I can't text as _____ as my sister. (*fast*)
7 You have to press the button _____ to make the machine start. (*hard*)
8 The taxi driver was _____ rude to the man with the big suitcase. (*terrible*)

2 Choose the correct words.

1 Eleni stepped *confident* / *confidently* onto the stage to begin her talk.
2 The meeting at lunchtime was a *complete* / *completely* waste of time.
3 Marushka did *good* / *well* in the exam and she won a prize.
4 Mark tried *hard* / *hardly* to make the hotel receptionist understand him, but his Spanish wasn't *fluent* / *fluently* enough.
5 After looking at the computer screen all day, I had an *awful* / *awfully* headache.
6 Even though Deborah did the job *efficient* / *efficiently*, they sacked her after two months.
7 The doctor couldn't understand why Carol felt so hot because her temperature was *normal* / *normally*.
8 The boy behaved *bad* / *badly* on a school trip so the school refused to take him on any more.
9 The hotel was *far* / *further* from the station than we'd expected.

3 Rewrite these sentences with the adverbs and adverbial phrases in suitable positions.

1 Pavel plays the guitar well for his age. (*incredibly*)
Pavel plays the guitar incredibly well for his age.

2 They eat steak because it is so expensive. (*rarely, nowadays*)
_____

3 My grandfather used to take us swimming. (*in the summer holidays, in the lake*)
_____

4 There is a good film on TV. (*usually, on Sunday evenings*)
_____

5 My mother insisted that good manners are important. (*terribly, always*)
_____

6 The party had started when the sound system broke, which meant we couldn't dance. (*hardly, all evening*)
_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4 Complete the text below with these adverbs.

always earlier hardly now rather ~~silently~~ skilfully stiffly very warmly

She shut the door **(1)** silently after her. Her father wasn't expecting her – she had arrived **(2)** _____ than she had said. He was sitting where he **(3)** _____ sat, in his favourite armchair by the window. It was **(4)** _____ old but had been repaired **(5)** _____ so that he could continue using it. The room had been redecorated since her last visit and was looking **(6)** _____ elegant. On the shelves were all the books which her father **(7)** _____ ever looked at any more.

She called his name. He stood up and she noticed that he moved very **(8)** _____. He smiled and held out his arms to her. She hadn't been in touch with him for five years but **(9)** _____ he welcomed her as **(10)** _____ as he always had.

5 Choose the correct sentence from each pair.

1 a The child spread the jam thickly on the piece of bread. ✓
  b The child spread thickly the jam on the piece of bread.
2 a My grandmother drives more careful since she got older.
  b My grandmother drives more carefully since she got older.
3 a I never have bought anything from that expensive shop over there.
  b I have never bought anything from that expensive shop over there.
4 a Unfortunately, we can't come to the party after all.
  b We can't unfortunately come to the party after all.
5 a My uncle speaks Spanish very well because he lived in Peru for a while.
  b My uncle speaks very well Spanish because he lived in Peru for a while.
6 a My sister doesn't make friends as easily than I do.
  b My sister doesn't make friends as easily as I do.

6 Correct the mistake in each of the following sentences by Cambridge First candidates.

1 The new trains will help them to get back to their homes ~~quicklier~~. more quickly
2 The new computer system means that you can find what you are looking for more easy. _____
3 The teacher was happy with our work because we had worked hardly all day. _____
4 I like shoes really much because they say so much about a person. _____
5 We had a party on the beach and it was very fun. _____
6 You have to pay attention very well carefully to your health and eat properly. _____
7 If you go and live in Paris for a year, you will be able to speak French fluent. _____
8 You need to dress good for the interview, so they think you are professional. _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading and Use of English Part 3

For questions **1–8**, 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)**.

ASTRONAUTS

There are two types of astronaut. Some people are **(0)** commanders and they fly the spacecraft. Others are carefully trained specialists who conduct **(1)** _____ experiments of various kinds and also carry out spacewalks to repair damaged **(2)** _____ . — **COMMAND** / **SCIENCE** / **EQUIP**

Astronauts must pass a lot of medical tests and be qualified in a relevant subject. They have to be willing to live in an **(3)** _____ small space and work well with other people. It is possible for experiments to go **(4)** _____ wrong, threatening the **(5)** _____ of the astronauts. They have to be able to react calmly in a difficult situation and they must also be prepared to work hard. — **EXTREME** / **DANGER** / **SAFE**

The first British astronaut was, **(6)** _____ , a woman – most astronauts are male. Helen Sharman got the job after hearing an announcement on the radio. There were 18,000 applicants and, **(7)** _____ for Helen, she was chosen. She said that the most **(8)** _____ thing for her was seeing the Earth from 120 miles into space. — **USUAL** / **LUCK** / **AMAZE**

Grammar focus task

Find eight adverbs in the completed text above. Write the adverb and the adjective which it comes from.

1	carefully	careful
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

LIVEWORKSHEETS