UNIT 6 - SPEAKING - HOMEWORK

LISTENING 1

1. Let's Listen

People are talking about their preferences. Do they agree? Listen and check (✓) the correct answer.

	Agree	Don't agree
1.	☐	☐
2.	☐	☐
3.	☐	☐
4.	☐	☐
5.	☐	☐

2. Let's Listen

People are talking about their preferences. What topic are they discussing? Listen and circle the correct answer.

1. a. food
   b. jobs
   c. banks

2. a. transportation
   b. restaurants
   c. places to live

3. a. exercise
   b. vacations
   c. hotels

4. a. movies
   b. cars
   c. exercise

5. a. supermarkets
   b. drugstores
   c. clothing stores

LIVEWORKSHEETS

LISTENING 2

11 **1** **Say the ten pairs of words quietly to yourself to prepare for the listening. Then listen to the recording and circle the word you hear. You will hear the words twice.**

1 fly / fry
2 play / pray
3 lead / read
4 blade / played
5 collect / correct
6 play / pray
7 lead / read
8 fly / fry
9 blade / played
10 collect / correct

12 **2** **You will hear two people discussing their hobbies. Listen and circle the words you hear.**

1 flying / frying / fly in
2 play / played / blade
3 leading / reading / lead in

info

In this type of task, you will have to complete a table with information from the recording. Before you listen, read the headings of the columns in the table to see what kind of information you need to listen for. Remember to keep to the word count.

3 **The table below shows how one person keeps a record of the stamps in their collection. Discuss with a partner what kind of stamps a collector might look for. Then think about the kind of information that should go under each heading, e.g. a number, a name or a date.**

Value	Picture	Year	Origin
(1)	(2) *colour, image*	(3)	(4) .....

13 **4** **You will hear a student talking to a friend about his stamp collection. Listen and complete the table about his stamps. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS OR A NUMBER. Did the preparation in Exercise 3 help you with the listening task?**

Value	Picture	Year	Origin
32 cents	cardinal honeyeater	(1)	(2) .....
25 cents	parrot	(3)	(4) .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5 **Read the questions that a student has to answer when applying to join a mountain climbing club. Check your understanding of the questions. Then make a note of the kind of information needed to answer the questions.**

Question	Type of information
1 Are you over 18?	age
2 Where do you live?	
3 What's your family name?	
4 Do you have a number where I can contact you?	
5 Do you have any health problems?	
6 Do you have any climbing experience?	

14 **6** **You will now hear the student talking to an administrator of a climbing club. Check your understanding of the application form. Then listen and complete it.**

Mountain High Climbing Club

Membership Application Form

Name: (1) .....

Age: (2) .....

Address: (3) ..... Highbury Square, LONDON, W1

Telephone number: (4) 07209 .....

Health problems: None

Previous experience: (*circle one*) (5) *none / some / extensive*

Practice for the test

Section 1

16 **Questions 1–4**

You will hear two students talking about university clubs and societies. Listen and complete the table. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS OR A NUMBER.

Club	Membership fee	Number of members
(1)	£20	60
cross country cycling	£15	(2) .....
film and drama	£50	(3) .....
(4)	£5	80

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Questions 5–7

Now you will hear the next part of the recording. Choose THREE letters, a–g.

Which THREE activities does Victoria enjoy?

a contemporary dance
b tennis
c film and drama
d cycling
e photography
f running
g pop and group singing

5 ..... 6 ..... 7 .....

Questions 8–10

Now listen to the last part of the recording and complete the form. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS OR A NUMBER.

Club Membership Application Form

(tick relevant clubs)

athletics	☐	cycling	☐	running	☐	table tennis	☐
baseball	☐	kick boxing	☐	sailing	☐	tennis	☐
basketball	☐	parachuting	☐	snooker	☐		
chess	☐	photography	☐	street basketball	☐		
rock climbing	☐	fitness	☐	swimming	☐		

Name: Victoria (8) .....

Age: 19

Address: (9) 57, ..., Atherton Park, Manchester, M46

Contact number: (10) .....

Email: victoriainatherton@england.com

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING & WRITING

Reading 1: preparing to read

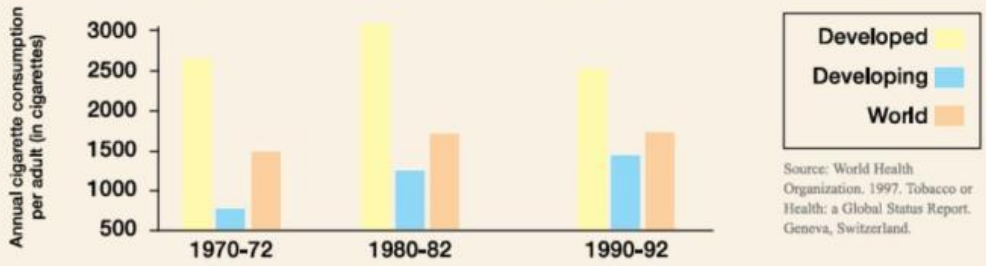


A **Check the highlighted words in these questions if you need to. Then answer them with a partner.**

1. Do you think that the percentage of people in the world who smoke is increasing or decreasing?
2. Do you think that the consumption of cigarettes in your country is increasing or decreasing?
3. Where in the world do you think smoking is declining?
4. Are there any parts of the world where smoking is on the increase?
5. Do you think a smoking ban in public places makes people give up smoking?
6. Do you think a ban on the advertising of tobacco has an effect on the number of smokers?

B **Look at the bar chart. What does it tell you? Compare with a partner.**

Smoking is increasing in the developing world



Source: World Health Organization. 1997. Tobacco or Health: a Global Status Report. Geneva, Switzerland.

C **Write four sentences using data from the bar chart. Then look at the sentences on page 275.**

Unit 3, Reading 1C

Between 1970 and 1980, smoking in both the developed and developing world increased noticeably.
Between 1980 and 1990, smoking declined dramatically in the developed world.
At the same time, tobacco consumption continued to rise in the developing world.
Between 1980 and 1990, world tobacco consumption stayed at the same level, which means that all of the increase was in the developing world.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading 2: recognizing paraphrased language

A **Skim the first two paragraphs from an article about tobacco use below. Does the text support the data in the bar chart?**

World tobacco demand is expected to increase until the year 2010 due to population and income growth, but at lower rates than in the past, according to a new study just published. The report maintains that while in developed countries tobacco smoking will continue to decline, in developing countries consumption will increase.

World tobacco production is projected to reach over seven million tonnes of tobacco leaf in the year 2010, up from just under six million tonnes in 1998. This is lower than the record tobacco production of 7.5 million tonnes in 1992.

B **Decide if these statements are (T) true, (F) false or (NG) not given.**

1. Tobacco use will increase because there will be more people with more money. ___
2. People in developing countries will smoke far more than those in developed countries. ___
3. Fewer people will want tobacco over the next six years. ___

C **Complete these sentences. Use no more than two words for each answer.**

1. Over a million tonnes more _____ will be produced in 2010 than in 1998.
2. 1992 was a _____ year for tobacco production.

Reading 3: dealing with statistics

A **Skim only paragraph 3 from the same text on the next page, and highlight all the statistics.**

B **Answer these questions (T) true, (F) false or (NG) not given. Then compare with a partner.**

1. The number of smokers will probably increase by 0.2 billion by 2010. ___
2. If the number of smokers rises to 1.3 billion, it will be an increase of 1.5% since 1998. ___
3. Each adult will use on average 10% less tobacco in 2010 than now. ___
4. Anti-smoking and anti-tobacco policy is reducing the number of smokers. ___

C **Read only paragraph 6 and complete the table below with the correct figures. You will need to calculate number 7.**

	developed countries		developing countries	
	1998	2010	1998	2010
tobacco demand	(1) _____m tonnes	(2) _____m tonnes	(3) _____m tonnes	(4) _____m tonnes
share of tobacco consumption	(5) _____%	(6) _____%	(7) _____%	(8) _____%

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading 4: practice with paraphrased language and statistics

A Read the complete text and answer the questions 1–15.

World Tobacco Use on the Increase

1 World tobacco demand is expected to increase until the year 2010 due to population and income growth, but at lower rates than in the past, according to a new study just published. The report maintains that while in developed countries tobacco smoking will continue to decline, in developing countries consumption will rise.

2 World tobacco production is projected to reach over seven million tonnes of tobacco leaf in the year 2010, up from just under six million tonnes in 1998. This is lower than the record tobacco production of 7.5 million tonnes in 1992.

3 The number of smokers is expected to grow from 1.1 billion in 1998, to around 1.3 billion in 2010. This is an increase of about 1.5% annually. Despite the overall increase of tobacco use, consumption per adult is expected to decline by around 10% by 2010, and individual consumption will probably be around 1.4 kg per year (from around 1.6 kg in 2000). If an aggressive anti-smoking and anti-tobacco policy were applied, tobacco consumption per person could even drop by 20%. Consumption per person is noticeably declining in developed countries, and is now slightly declining in developing countries, including China.

4 Cigarette smoking is the most prevalent type of tobacco consumption; manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes account for about 85% of all tobacco consumed worldwide. With around 320 million smokers, China is the world's major cigarette consumer.

5 Around 100 countries produce tobacco. The major producers are China, India, Brazil, the US, Turkey, Zimbabwe and Malawi, which together produce over 80% of the world's tobacco. China alone accounts for over 35% of world production.

Tobacco Consumption

6 The overall pattern of tobacco consumption is influenced by two contrasting trends. Tobacco demand in developed countries is declining slowly, and will reach about 2.05 million tonnes in 2010. This is 10% lower than the 2.23 million tonnes consumed in 1998. However, more tobacco will be smoked in developing countries, where tobacco consumption is expected to grow to 5.09 million tonnes by 2010 (from 4.2 million in 1998). This shows an average annual growth rate of 1.7%. It is projected that by 2010, only 29% of world tobacco consumption will be in developed countries, down from 34% in 1998. In developing countries, the share will be 71%.

7 The decline in tobacco use in developed countries can be attributed to a slower population and income growth. In addition, in developed countries, an increasing awareness of the damaging health effects of smoking, together with the anti-smoking measures of governments, including intensified anti-smoking campaigns, the banning of advertising and increased taxation, have had a strong negative effect on the consumption of tobacco products.

8 A major part of the projected increase in demand is expected to be in the Far East, particularly in China. The share of China in total world tobacco demand is likely to remain around 37% in 2010. In India, the second most important tobacco consumer, the smoking of conventional cigarettes accounts for only 25%. Most people consume tobacco in the form of non-cigarette items, such as hand-rolled bidis* or chewing tobacco. Total demand for tobacco in India is likely to continue to increase, but more slowly than in the previous decades. In Africa, total tobacco demand increased in the 1990s, with record growth of 3.5% per year. Growth for the period to 2010 is expected to continue at a similar rate.

9 The report concludes that it is the higher demand for tobacco in the developing countries that drives the world tobacco economy, and that public policy to reduce tobacco use should focus on demand rather than supply. Reducing demand in the developing countries will not be easy, given projected population and income growth, but by adopting a combination of tax and direct restriction policies, it is achievable. Reducing demand will in turn imply a decline in global tobacco production.

* Bidi is tobacco (sometimes flavoured), wrapped in a leaf and tied with a thread.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

For questions 1–5, complete these notes with words from the text. Use no more than three words or a number for each answer.

Most common type of tobacco consumption (about 85%) – (1) _____.
More tobacco smoked in (2) _____ than anywhere else –
(3) _____ people smoke.
80% of all tobacco is produced in seven (4) _____.
(5) _____ of all tobacco is produced in China.

For questions 6–8, choose three of the reasons why there is a decline in tobacco use in developed countries. The order is not important.

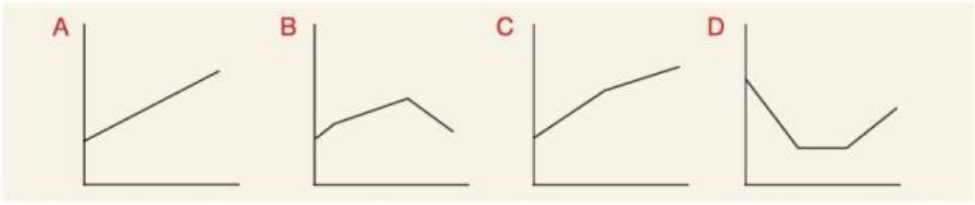
A The population is decreasing.
B Most people do not suddenly have much more money.
C People understand that smoking is not good for them.
D People are not allowed to smoke in some of those countries.
E People no longer believe what advertisements tell them.
F Cigarettes are more expensive because of higher taxes.

6. __ 7. __ 8. __

For questions 9–11, decide if the information given below agrees with the information given in the passage. Write (T) true, (F) false or (NG) not given.

9. Over a third of all tobacco use is in China. __
10. Most people in India cannot afford to buy conventional cigarettes. __
11. The number of smokers in Africa is expected to drop. __

For question 12, mark the graph that shows projected tobacco use in India.



For questions 13–15, complete the summary below with words from the text. Use one word for each answer.

The tobacco industry relies on the fact that demand for their product is (13) _____ in developing countries. It will not be easy to make people smoke less in those parts of the world because there are more and more people with a better (14) _____. However, if smoking decreases, so too will the (15) _____ of tobacco.

B **Check the key on page 275. How many questions did you answer correctly?**

C **Tick the sentences about the reading task that are true for you and think about how you can answer more questions correctly next time.**

1. I found it quite easy to find the relevant information and answer questions.
2. I recognized when language was paraphrased.
3. I found it quite easy to work with statistics.
4. I'm pleased with how many questions I answered correctly.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

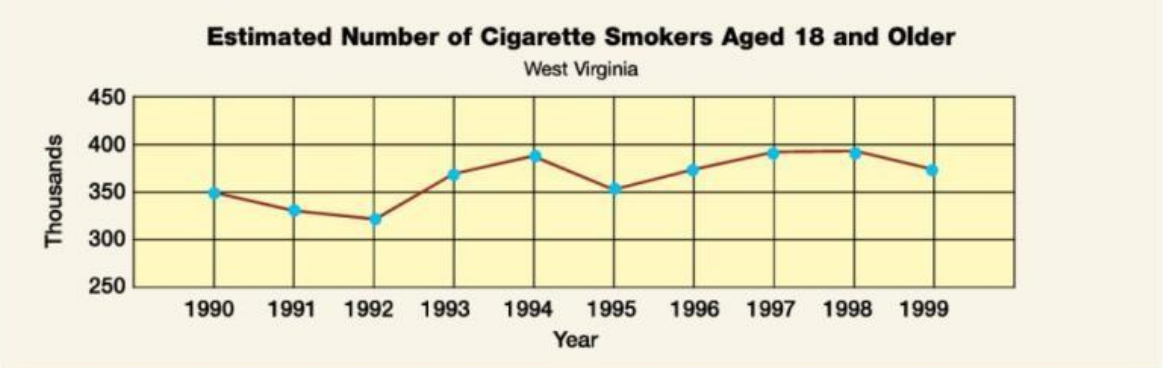
Writing 1: interpreting and describing line graphs

A **Answer these questions with a partner. Try to give a reason for your answer.**

1. Which of these has changed most over the last 20 years in your country?
   a. the number of smokers b. the number of young smokers (18–24)
   c. the number of young women (18–24) who smoke
2. Are the numbers for each increasing or decreasing? When did the numbers increase or decrease most dramatically?

B **Look at the line graph below. Answer these questions with a partner.**

1. What information does the line graph show?
2. What does the horizontal axis show?
3. What does the vertical axis show?



C **Read these simple descriptions and circle the correct option in each.**

1. Between 1990 and 1992, the number of smokers *increased / decreased*.
2. Between 1992 and 1993, the number of smokers *rose / fell*.
3. Between 1993 and 1994, the number of smokers *stayed almost the same / fluctuated*.

D **Read these descriptions and circle the best option in each.**

1. Between 1990 and 1992, the number of smokers fell *dramatically / steadily / slightly*.
2. Between 1993 and 1994, the number of smokers rose very *slightly / sharply*.
3. Between 1994 and 1995, the number of smokers dropped *dramatically / noticeably*.

E **Read these descriptions and delete the one wrong option in each.**

1. Between 1992 and 1993, the number of smokers rose *slightly / suddenly / sharply / dramatically*.
2. Between 1995 and 1998, the number of smokers rose *gradually / steadily / dramatically*.

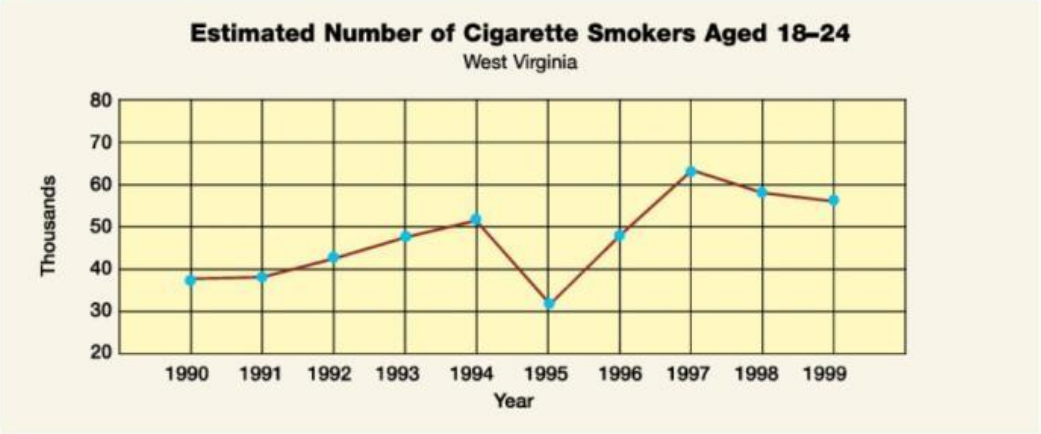
F **Complete these descriptions with a year in each space. Look carefully at the highlighted phrases.**

1. Between _____ and 1992, there was a gradual fall / a steady fall in the number of smokers.
2. Between 1992 and _____, there was a dramatic rise / a sharp rise in the number of smokers.
3. Between 1993 and _____, there was a slight increase / a slight rise in the number of smokers.
4. Between _____ and 1995, there was a noticeable decrease / a noticeable drop in the number of smokers.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Writing 2: linking a description together

A What does this line graph show? How is the data different from that in the first graph?



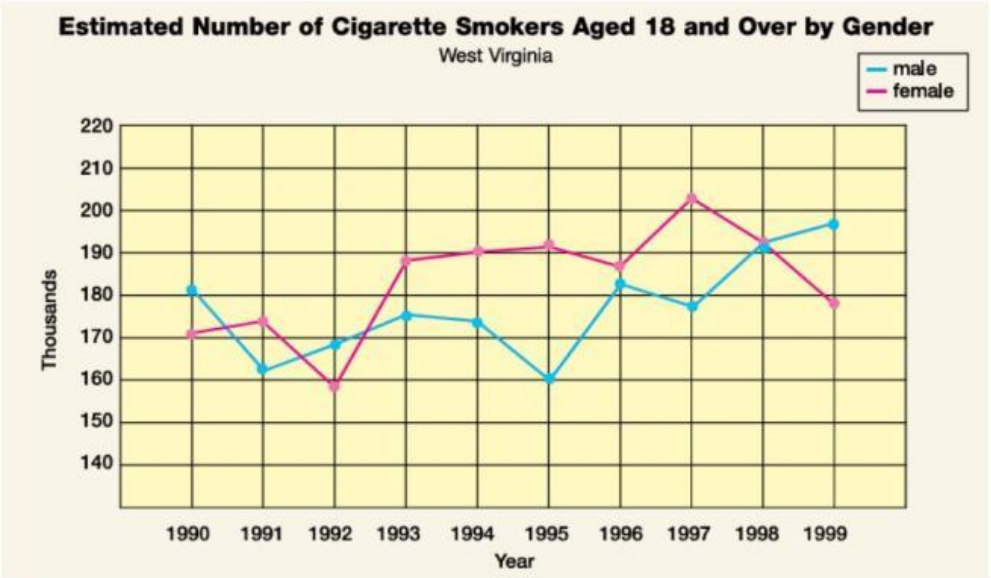
B Complete each of these descriptions with a year.

1. The number of young smokers rose steadily until ____, and then there was a dramatic drop.
2. The number of smokers fell to a low in ____, but then started to rise dramatically.
3. From ____, the number of smokers increased dramatically and reached a peak in ____.
4. The number of smokers reached a peak in ____, but then gradually decreased over the next two years.

C Look again at the two line graphs and cover all the descriptions. Practise describing the graphs with a partner.

Writing 3: dealing with more information

A Look at the line graph below. What information does it compare? Talk to a partner.



B Look at the instructions for the writing task. Choose five or six points that you want to make about the data and make notes. Then compare with a partner.

The line graph shows the number of male and female smokers in West Virginia between 1990 and 1999.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information.

You should write at least 150 words.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C **Read the report below. Did the writer include the same points that you suggested?**

The graph shows that between 1990 and 1999, the number of both male and female smokers _____. It shows that at the beginning and end of the decade, there were more _____, but that for most of the decade the number of female smokers was _____.

The biggest _____ in the number of female smokers was between 1992 and 1993, when thirty thousand more women smoked. By 1993, there were more female than male smokers. For three years, the number of women smoking stayed nearly _____, but then between 1996 and 1997, there was another _____.

The _____ between the two groups was in 1995, when there were thirty thousand more female smokers than male. At that time, the number of male smokers fell to _____ of only 160,000. Between 1995 and 1996, the number of male smokers _____, and by 1996, the number of male and female smokers was almost the same. Although there was a _____ between 1996 and 1997, the number of male smokers continued to rise steadily until the end of the decade.

The number of female smokers reached _____ in 1997, but then started _____ dramatically. By the end of the decade, there were more male than female smokers once again.

D **Complete the report with your own ideas. Use <u>one or two words</u> in each space. Then check the model on page 275.**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading

A **Answer these questions about reading with a partner.**

1. What do you find difficult about reading texts with a lot of statistics?
2. What advice would you give to another student who needs to read texts with a lot of statistics?
3. Are you finding it easier to recognize paraphrased language in the questions?

B **Delete the wrong option in these explanations of words and phrases from the unit.**

1. If somebody **gives up** smoking, they *start / stop* smoking.
2. If something **declines**, it becomes *more / less* popular.
3. If something is **on the increase**, it *is increasing / is not increasing*.
4. If there is a **ban** on something, people *can / cannot* do it.
5. If there is a lot of **demand** for something, people *want / don't want* it.

C **Correct the spelling mistakes a student has made in this exercise.**

1. Consumtion of tobacco is very high in China.
2. 1992 was a year of record groth.
3. Tobacco producsion is increasing in developing countries.
4. Today, there is more awareniss of the dangers of smoking.
5. Everyone agrees that this a globel problem.

consume
grow
produce
aware
globe

Writing

A **Rewrite these noun phrases as verb phrases. Use the simple past tense.**

1. a sharp increase — increased sharply
2. a slight decrease _____
3. a dramatic rise _____
4. a noticeable fall _____
5. a steady drop _____

B **Rewrite these verb phrases as noun phrases.**

1. decreased gradually — a gradual decrease
2. increased steadily _____
3. rose sharply _____
4. fell dramatically _____
5. dropped slightly _____

C **Delete <u>five</u> unnecessary articles and add <u>six</u> articles where they are needed in these sentences.**

1. In 1994, there was drop in number of the smokers.
2. Number of the female smokers reached peak in the 1997.
3. As population in many developing countries grows and as a people have more money, consumption of the tobacco will increase.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

VOCABULARY





1.1 **Copy the table in your notebook and write these activities in the correct column.**

~~running~~ ~~volleyball~~ skating cycling ~~judo~~ squash jogging yoga rugby aerobics walking swimming badminton athletics climbing skateboarding skiing diving hockey snorkelling football table tennis baseball gymnastics sailing snowboarding hiking martial arts surfing ice hockey

go	play	do
running	volleyball	judo



1.2 **Complete the sentences below with words from boxes A and B. Some words are used more than once.**

A a course a court a pitch a track

B a bat clubs a racket a stick

1 Golf is played with clubs on _____.
2 You play squash on _____ with _____.
3 You play hockey on _____ using _____.
4 Tennis is played on _____ and you need _____.
5 Cricket is played with _____ on _____.

One word in the boxes is not used in sentences 1–5. What is it, and which sport is it associated with?

1.3 **Answer these questions about people who play sports.**

1 Someone who goes running is a *runner*. Which of the other sports in 1.1 add *-er*?
skater, _____

2 Someone who plays volleyball is a *volleyball player*. Which of the other sports add *player*?
_____

3 What is the word for someone who does these each of these sports?
cycling: _____ gymnastics: _____ athletics: _____

2.1 41 **Listen to three people talking about different sports/activities. Which sports do they describe?**

Speaker 1: _____ Speaker 2: _____ Speaker 3: _____

2.2 41 **Listen again and write the adjectives used to describe each sport.**

Speaker 1: _____ Speaker 2: _____ Speaker 3: _____

2.3 **Write four sentences about a sport you play. Say how you feel about it, what you do and what equipment you use.**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3.1 **Complete these sentences with the correct form of *win* or *beat*.**

1 They beat the favourites in the second round and went on to _____ the semi-final.
2 After years of training, Alison finally _____ her great rival in the final and _____ the trophy.
3 Peter _____ a gold medal in the 10,000 metres, _____ the world record by two seconds.
4 Fitzpatrick went on to _____ the race, _____ his rival by a tenth of a second.
5 There is no one who can _____ them now – they're bound to _____ the cup.

Vocabulary note

We use **win** for competitions and prizes:
win a race, a semi-final, a cup, a medal, a trophy

We use **beat** for people and records:
beat another team, an opponent, a rival, a record, a time

We use **beat** (someone) **at** a game or sport:
My brother always beats me at chess.

4.1 **The verb *run* can be used in different ways. To show the meaning in each of these sentences, replace *run* with one of the verbs below in the correct form.**

flow ~~manage~~ go do work

1 My cousin has been running a small restaurant for several years now. managing
2 Tears of laughter ran down her face as she watched the film. _____
3 The washing machine is running much better since the electrician came. _____
4 The mechanics ran a final check on the car before the Grand Prix started. _____
5 There's a bus to the beach which runs several times a day in the summer. _____

4.2 PHRASAL VERBS **Write the correct noun and choose the correct phrasal verb in each of these sentences.**

children families friends petrol problem ~~teachers~~

1 If you criticise the teachers at your college, you *run them down* / *run over them*.
2 You often find that dark hair *runs in* / *runs on* certain _____ .
3 When you meet some _____ unexpectedly in the street, you *run into* / *run over* them.
4 When _____ are very naughty, their parents sometimes *run up against* / *run out of* patience.
5 If you're facing a difficult _____ , you've *run up against* / *run through* it.
6 Most cars these days *run on* / *run into* unleaded _____ .

Reading and Use of English Part 4

For questions **1–6**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

---

0 Jane Ashdown won the final, pushing Olga Nemitov back to second place.
BEATEN
Olga Nemitov was beaten into second place in the final by Jane Ashdown.

1 Jill's boss explained all the details of the contract to her, but it took a long time.
RUN
It took Jill's boss a long time _____ all the details of the contract with her.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2 France managed to win the trophy at the end of a very tough match.

SUCCEEDED

France _____ the trophy at the end of a very tough match.

3 The local garage fixed my car and now it is working well.

RUNNING

My car has _____ was fixed by the local garage.

4 The builders faced many problems when they started laying the foundations.

RAN

The builders _____ of problems when they started laying the foundations.

5 I first took up sailing seven years ago.

WENT

I _____ time seven years ago.

6 I think Susie has inherited her musical ability from her parents and grandparents.

RUNS

I think being musical _____ family.

Exam tip

You must always use the word in the same form as it is given.

Writing Part 2: email

You have received this email from your Canadian friend Michael.

From: Michael
Subject: sport
I'm hoping you'll help me with a project I'm doing on sport. Could you write and tell me which sport is most popular in your country and why? And what about you – do you prefer playing sport or watching it?
Write soon – thanks a lot!
Michael

Write your **email** (140–190 words).

LIVEWORKSHEETS