5 LISTENING | 3-option multiple choice (interview)





1 **In pairs or as a group, answer the questions. Use the words in the box and a dictionary to help you.**

1 What skills do you learn on a first-aid course?
2 How much first aid do you know?

allergic reaction | bleeding | broken arm/leg | CPR | first-aid kit | head injury | nose bleed | recovery position | unconscious

EXAM SKILL

Recognising synonyms

- The questions in this type of exam task often paraphrase ideas from the recording using different words and phrases.
- When listening, you need to check for synonyms of the words you hear in the question and answer options. For example, you may hear the words *scared* or *frightened* and the question may include the word *afraid*.

2 2.05 **You will hear a woman, Kate, talking about a first-aid course she attended. Answer the questions.**



1 What was the first thing the course covered?

_____

2 Look at question 3 in Exercise 3. Which word is a synonym for your answer to question 1?

OPTIMISE YOUR EXAM

3-option multiple choice (interview)

- Sometimes, you may be uncertain of the correct answer but feel more confident that one of the answers is definitely incorrect.
- Cross off the incorrect choice so you only have two possible answers to choose from instead of three. Then when you listen again, make your final choice.

3 2.06 **For each question, choose the correct answer.**

1 What does Kate say about the other people on the course?
A They knew more than her.
B She made friends with some of them.
C She already knew some of them.

2 Kate felt that the course
A should have been longer.
B was too long.
C was the right length.

3 What was the most useful thing that was covered?
A helping people who are bleeding
B the equipment you need
C removing small things from eyes and ears

4 Kate says people are sometimes afraid to help because they
A don't like the sight of blood.
B don't know what to do.
C are afraid of getting hurt themselves.

5 Kate thinks knowing CPR is useful because
A it helps you understand medical shows on TV.
B emergencies can happen anywhere.
C you only need a short time to do it.

6 Why does Kate recommend the course to the interviewer?
A It would help with his future career.
B He often gets injured.
C He might find it useful if someone is hurt.

4 2.06 **Listen again and check your answers.**

THINK | RESEARCH | CULTURE | LEARN | ME

How common is it for people in your country to go

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

GRAMMAR 2 | Modals (2): possibility, probability, certainty

Grammar in context

Read these extracts from the audio in the listening lesson on page 52 and then decide if the speaker is expressing P (possibility), PR (probability) or C (certainty). Use the words in bold to help you decide.

1 *... it **must** be scary with all that blood.* ___
2 *That **can't** be very easy ...* ___
3 *You never know when you **might** need to use it ...* ___
4 *I may do it too.* ___
5 *I **should** get it in a couple of weeks.* ___

REMEMBER

- We can use *may, might* and *could* to express possibility, e.g. *Dad **might** be at the doctor's now.* = It's possible he's there.
- We can use *should* and *ought to* to express probability, e.g. *Gabi **should** be at the rescue centre now.* = She's probably there.
- We can use *must* and *can't* to express certainty, e.g. *Ruth **must** be at the first-aid course now.* = I'm sure she's there. *Mum **can't** be at the dentist's surgery now.* = I'm sure she's not there.
- We can also use a continuous infinitive to show that a situation is in progress, e.g. *John **must** be **ringing** the emergency services right now.*

▶ See Grammar reference, Unit 5, page 153

1 **Choose the correct word or phrase.**



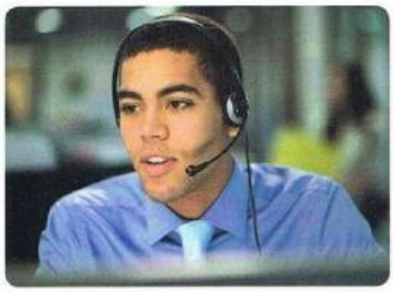
HAY FEVER by Jason Morgan

Scientific research shows that in some countries, 60% of students taking exams are suffering from hay fever. It (1) must / can't be awful!

What's more, the research indicates that they (2) might / have to perform worse in their exams because of it. It also shows that students who take medicine as a treatment for their hay fever do even worse. This (3) may / must be because the medicine makes you tired, or it (4) can't / could be because their hay fever is very bad. Either way, it (5) mustn't / can't be easy for them.

On the day of an exam, they should wear clean clothes because clothes they've worn before (6) could / are allowed to contain pollen, which causes hay fever. Wearing sunglasses to protect eyes and drinking lots of water (7) should / can't help too.

2 **Look at the photos. Complete the sentences using the words in brackets to describe possibility, probability and certainty.**







1 The injured girl _____ . **(must)**
2 The operator _____ . **(may)**
3 The boy on the phone _____ . **(might)**
4 The friends _____ . **(ought to)**
5 The injured girl _____ . **(might not)**
6 The injury _____ . **(could)**

THINK | **RESEARCH** | CULTURE | LEARN | ME

Think of some family members and friends who are not in the room with you now. Write sentences about where they *must/can't/should be*, and what they *must/can't/might be doing*.

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LIVEWORKSHEETS