FIRST 1

FOLLOW-UP Units 3-4 GOLD

M.I.E.L
Meaningful & Interactive English Learning

1. Reading: /10

A) You are going to read four texts about people from traditional societies and what they think about their environment. Read the texts quickly. Which ones of the following is not mentioned:

Tourists - Animals - Crime - Families - Sport

In harmony with nature

There are people who have a special relationship to their environment. Celeste Weiss tells us about four such people.

A Rabbit Kekai: Hawaii

Kekai is one of the legendary Hawaiian suffers who became known as the Waikiki Beachboys. The original Beachboys worked the beaches of Waikiki in the 1920s when it was just a tiny village. They taught wealthy visitors to Hawaii how to surf, catch waves in outrigger canoes and enjoy Hawaiian culture. Because the tourists usually spent long periods of time in Hawaii, the Beachboys often developed close friendships with them. Rabbit Kekai, for example, taught many Hollywood actors to surf. Like the other Beachboys, he was known for his charm and his love of Hawaii, which he instilled in the tourists he befriended. As air travel made access to Hawaii more affordable, more tourists came and stayed for shorter periods of time. These changes affected the relationships the Beachboys were able to cultivate with the tourists. Waikiki Beachboys still work the beaches but the film stars and wealthier tourists now stay away and life is very different. Rabbit still loves the beach and is still surfing, even at 91.

B Dawa Steven Sherpa: Nepal

Dawa was born in a village just twelve miles from Mount Everest over 1,000 metres above sea level. His father used to climb with famous British mountaineers and his grandfather, originally a yak herdsman, toured the world with Sir Edmund Hillary, the first man to reach the summit of Everest. All three generations of Dawa's family testify to major climate change taking place today. A glacier Dawa's grandfather used to cross while herding his yaks, the largest in Nepal, no longer exists. 'The whole thing has just melted,' says Dawa, who has climbed Everest wce since he took up climbing two years ago. Climate change has senously affected local communities. Tourism is being hit because villages once had a lot of water for trekkers now don't have any. 'Without the foreign trekkers these people will lose their livelihood, ' says Dawa.

C Anaviapik: the Arctic

Anthropologist Hugh Brody describes the visit to London of Anaviapik, an Inuit who had never previously left the Arctic. Although he survived the several weeks he spent in the UK quite well, one thing he could never get used to was the buildings. Every day Brody would tease Anaviapik, challenging him to find his own way home from the local Tube station. Every day he got lost. 'How amazing that the white people live in cliffs,' he said to Brody. 'I would never be able to find my way here without you.' Back in the vast, white landscapes of the Arctic, Anaviapik had no such problems. On one occasion, Brody travelled with him hundreds of miles by dog sledge. On the way, Anaviapik diverted to a place he had not visited since 1938. 'How did you remember the way?' asked Brody. 'Inuit cannot get lost in our own land. If we have done a journey once we can always do it again. ' This shows how different the attitudes of hunter-gatherers like Anaviapik are. To him, transformed landscapes like ours have no appeal or meaning.

D Dean Yibarbuk: Northern Australia

The Aboriginal people of northern Australia do not necessarily see fire as bad and destructive. Dean Ylbarbuk, secretary of a local land management agency, explains that traditionally, fire was seen as a way of bringing the land back to life. 'Unfortunately,' says Ylbarbuk, 'this knowledge is being lost. To go forward, adults need to encourage children in the ways of the past. We have a great responsibility to ensure that these practices with fire are still used to keep our land alive and healthy.' Although climatic changes have always taken place, Yibarbuk's people were able to adapt easily. 'They were hunters and gatherers who looked for food and good places to live even in changed circumstances. When walking about, they would cover the whole area looking after our land according to our traditional land management practices.' The floods and violent storms that Yibarbuk has witnessed recently are not brought on by nature but by human behaviour. People no longer travel on foot and have stopped using fire in the traditional way.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B) Read the text again more carefully. For questions 1 – 15, choose from the people (A – D). /10

Which person:

1 says a way of doing things that once worked well is being forgotten? ☐

2 says his people are finding it difficult to survive economically? ☐

3 travelled very widely in his own country? ☐

4 has experienced severe weather conditions? ☐

5 has worked with famous people? ☐

6 dislikes the way other people live? ☐

7 is worried about what will happen in the future? ☐

8 could always find his way in the place where he lived? ☐

9 talks about the role of the older generation? ☐

10 had difficulty away from the place where he usually lived? ☐

11 has seen a great change in the landscape? ☐

12 does the same activity as other members of his family? ☐

13 made others appreciate the place he comes from? ☐

14 has not given up an activity he did when he was younger? ☐

15 has achieved something very difficult in a short time? ☐

2. Use of English: /40

A. Complete the sentences with the correct preposition. /2,5

1 I'm not really interested _____ sport.

2 He's very worried _____ the next football match. He may not be fit to play.

3 They're excited _____ their trip to South America.

4 They were annoyed _____ his behaviour.

5 Were you ever embarrassed _____ your parents?

6 I used to be frightened _____ spiders but I'm not any more.

B. Read and choose: -ED or -ING /2,5

1 You look really _____why don't you go to bed?

2 Can I call you? I've got some very_____news for you!

3 My neighbour is always playing loud music. It's very _____!

4 The directions were _____. We got lost.

5 I was really _____that I won the lottery!

C. Complete the second sentence with between two and five words, including the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. / 10

1 He started working here 2 years ago. **FOR**

He _____ 2 years.

2 My old car wasn't nearly as expensive as the new one. **MUCH**

My new car is _____ my old one.

3 I don't know many intelligent people like him. **ONE**

He is _____ people I know.

4 He's like a son to me. **REGARD**

I _____ a son.

5 I saw that film last week. **ALREADY**

I _____ that film.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

D. Complete the gaps with ONE word. /10

I've always wanted to be **1** _____ my best friend. She is attractive, witty, intelligent and great fun to be with. She's also the **2** _____ generous person I know. We've known each other **3** _____ 2005 when we met at secondary school. Whenever I'm **4** _____ bit short of money, she always pays for cinema tickets or coffee. In fact she's just **5** _____ a sister. I'll never be **6** _____ pretty as she is, but I've become **7** _____ more confident since we met. Three weeks **8** _____ we entered a singing competition and we won. Although I was very nervous, it was a **9** _____ more fun than I expected and I'm now considering a music career. I haven't done anything about it **10** _____, but I will one day. I'm sure.

E. Complete the paragraphs with the, a/an or '-' for zero article. /8

Modern exploration of the South Pole began in 1902 when Captain Scott led **1**_____ British National Antarctic Expedition, accompanied by Ernest Shackleton and Dr Edward Wilson. Using **2**_____ teams of dogs and sledges they aimed to be **3**_____ first people to reach the Pole. Unfortunately, ill health and lack of supplies meant they failed. **4**_____ few years later, Shackleton led his own expedition and, although he set a record for reaching **5**_____ farthest south, he had to turn back 97 miles before the pole to save **6**_____ lives of his men. In 1911 Roald Amundsen, a Norwegian, set out with **7**_____ extremely well-organised team who were trained in skiing and dog-driving. As a result, they not only reached the Pole, but returned 10 days early - something which had never happened before. At the same time Scott was also trying to get to the Pole again. This time he succeeded but only to find that **8**_____ Norwegian Flag had been placed there a month earlier by Roald Amundsen.

F. Put the verbs in brackets in the most appropriate past form. /7

My trip through Africa in 2008 has so far been the highlight of my life. I **1** _____ (plan) that trip ever since I **2** _____ (see) a TV programme when I was about four years old. The vast plains, deserts, jungles and mountains teeming with wildlife immediately **3** _____ (capture) my imagination. So one day, while I **4** _____ (listen) to the radio, I heard about the chance to do exactly that and, finally, in 2008, my dream **5** _____ (come) true. I **6** _____ (head) across the Sahara through the most inhospitable, yet extremely beautiful landscapes, meeting with the most hospitable people in the world. I **7** _____ (always want) to visit Timbuktu and, after several scary adventures I finally made it. Although today it is but a shadow of its former glorious self as the centre of medieval trading routes, the town with its mud-brick buildings is still a sight to behold.

3. Writing: /20 (to be handed in through Classroom)

You see this announcement on an English-Language website

'The most useful thing I have ever bought.'

What is the most useful thing you have bought?

Where and when did you buy it? Why is it useful?

- Write an article answering these questions.
- We will publish the article on our website.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. Listening: /10 1.8 Gold Exam Maximiser

You Will hear an interview with Alan Preston, a Young man who sailed round the world alone at the age of sixteen. For questions 1 – 7, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

1 How does Alan describe himself as a child?
- A keen to follow in his father's footsteps
- B interested in dangerous activities
- C willing to try anything new

2 Why does Alan say he started sailing seriously?
- A He wanted to please his parents.
- B He hoped to repeat a good experience.
- C He intended to follow his own ambitions.

3 How did Alan feel about preparing to sail round the world?
- A It was difficult getting financial help.
- B It was hard getting his whole family to agree.
- C It was tough dealing with personal criticism.

4 When he started the trip, Alan
- A found it too physically demanding.
- B was upset by difficulties with the boat.
- C worried about the prospect of loneliness.

5 Alan said that the worst moment of his trip
- A gave him confidence to cope with anything.
- B meant he had to use special equipment for the first time.
- C was challenging because of unexpected weather conditions.

6 Alan explains that he continues to sail because of
- A the feeling he gets from being at sea.
- B the competitive nature of the sport.
- C the things he sees while sailing.

7 What is Alan's most important advice for other young sailors?
- A Keep sailing in perspective.
- B Get the best advice you can.
- C Prepare differently for each trip.

1. ☐ 2. ☐ 3. ☐ 4. ☐ 5. ☐ 6. ☐ 7. ☐

5. Speaking: /20 (To be done in class)

LIVEWORKSHEETS