HOMEWORK

I. Vocabulary & Grammar

Vocabulary

Collocations and prepositional phrases



❶ Which of these words are adjectives, and which are nouns? Write the words in the box in the correct columns.

~~festivals~~ ~~friendly~~ food tasty inhabitants
lively pretty scenery spectacular villages

Adjectives	Nouns
friendly	festivals

LIVEWORKSHEETS

❷ Complete the gaps in this passage with an adjective and noun pair from Exercise 1.

My home city (Part 1)

What can I tell you about my home city? First of all, I must mention its **1** friendly inhabitants. Everyone smiles and says hello when you meet them. Then there's the **2** .... which you can get everywhere. It's delicious, and really cheap. Four or five times a year there are **3** .... where people celebrate important events with street parties and other fun events. And if you get fed up with the city, you can get a bus into the countryside, where there are lots of **4** .... The hills and mountains there also provide some really **5** ....

❸ Which of these words are adjectives, and which are nouns? Write the words in the box in the correct columns.

~~apartments~~ ~~crowded~~ city industrial lifestyle relaxed streets tiny

Adjectives	Nouns
crowded	apartments

LIVEWORKSHEETS

❹ Complete each gap in the passage below with TWO words from Exercise 3.

My home city (Part 2)

It has its bad points as well. It's an
1 ...., which means that there is a lot of pollution, and there are also lots of ugly factories everywhere. Most people live in **2** .... because houses are too expensive. They work really hard, and they can't afford to enjoy the sort of
3 .... that many people associate with my country. And it can take ages to walk along the
4 .... in the city centre because there are so many people and so much traffic.

❺ Complete these sentences by choosing the best preposition.

1 My house is *by* / *in* the sea. You walk out of the front door straight onto the beach.

2 I live in a two-room flat *in* / *on* the outskirts of the city.

3 We spent two weeks in a small village *in* / *on* the mountains.

4 Property prices *by* / *in* the city centre are so expensive that only a few people can afford them.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5 The town of Wadi Musa is *near* / *on* the desert. It's only an hour's drive away.

6 I would hate to live *by* / *in* the country. It must be so quiet and boring there.

7 When I was a growing up in the UK, I lived *in* / *on* the suburbs.

8 Our house was right *by* / *near* a river. There was even a place at the end of garden where you could leave your boat.

Key vocabulary

6 Complete the passage with words from the box.

conclude	crime	diverse	impact
industrial	influence	lifestyle	locals
ranks	reaction	~~reputation~~	surround

The city where I live has a bad **1** reputation. because of its high **2** ..... rate. If you believe everything you read in the newspapers, you might **3** ..... that everyone who visits the city has their wallet stolen or gets attacked in the street the moment they arrive. In recent years this has had a negative **4** ..... on the number of tourists who come to the city, since news stories can really **5** ..... people when they are thinking of visiting a place. I won't pretend that my city is the best

LIVEWORKSHEETS

place in the world. It's noisy and crowded, and ugly **6** ..... estates **7** ..... it on all sides. In fact, it **8** ..... as sixth on a national list of the country's worst places to live, and for most visitors, their first **9** ..... is 'Oh no, what a horrible place!' However, I think this is unfair. There are some attractive old buildings in the city, the **10** ..... population gives the place a colourful, international feel, most of the **11** ..... are friendly and welcoming, and because prices are low, people can afford to enjoy a **12** ..... that is considerably better than in many other cities.

Grammar

Present simple and present continuous

1 Each of these sentences contains a mistake. Cross out the mistake and write the correct word or words at the end of the sentence.

1 Living in the countryside ~~is having~~ many advantages. ...has..

2 I'm feeling that cities are dirty, noisy and expensive places. .....

3 Winters in my city are hard because it's snowing a lot. .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4 City life becoming more and more expensive.

.....

5 I'm study English at a language school in my home town. .....

6 People generally are believing that country life is healthier than city life. .....

7 The city council is build lots of new apartment blocks in the suburbs. .....

8 I'm not liking small towns because there's nothing to do. .....

❷ Complete the passage with the correct form of the verbs in the box (present simple or present continuous).



be (x3)	become	have (x2)	like	~~live~~	look	
meet	play	rise	sit	stay	think	watch

LIVEWORKSHEETS

I **1** live in Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentina. I **2** ..... a small flat in the suburbs, but at the moment I **3** ..... with my parents in the city centre because my mother **4** ..... ill and I **5** ..... after her until she gets better.

I **6** ..... that Buenos Aires is a really lively and exciting city, and I **7** ..... it here a lot. City life in general **8** ..... lots of advantages. There **9** ..... always so many things to see and do.

One of the things I enjoy the most is something called 'people watching'. So right now I **10** ..... on my parents' balcony and **11** ..... people in the street below.

In the evenings I **12** ..... my friends for a meal, or sometimes we **13** ..... volleyball in one of the city parks. Of course, there **14** ..... bad sides to the city as well. It **15** ..... more and more crowded, for example, and the crime rate **16** ..... because there are a lot of people out of work.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. READING

Write the letter of the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined word or phrase.

a. aspect; characteristic	d. electrical equipment in a house
b. make; produce	e. is in the direction of; looks toward
c. put into an ordered pile	f. things like wood, water, minerals, etc.

1. ___ Please stack those old newspapers over there next to the door.
2. ___ People in Europe quickly realized that the Americas were rich in natural resources.
3. ___ The large window in our living room faces the backyard.
4. ___ The newly married couple needs many appliances for their new house.
5. ___ Special panels on the roof collect heat from the sun to generate electricity.
6. ___ One nice feature of this house is the high ceiling in the living room.

Naturally Better Homes



In the 1970s, many people became concerned about energy. People had to face up to the fact that they used too much energy, and energy sources were not going to last forever. One **architect**, Michael Reynolds, decided to do something. He set out to design homes that were cheaper to build and more energy efficient. In addition, he wanted to do something about all the garbage. Finally, he came up with the idea of "earthships."

Although it sounds like a boat, an earthship is a house. However, unlike regular houses, earthships are constructed from garbage and are built using only ten percent of the energy needed to build a typical house. Moreover, after they are built, earthships use only ten percent of the energy required to heat, light, and cool a regular home. Although earthships sound unique, they can actually be built to look just like any other house.

One of the big benefits of earthships is that they are made from recycled materials. The main construction material of an earthship is used **tires** that are filled with dirt. The dirt-filled tires are then laid flat and stacked like bricks. Because the tires are round, there is lots of extra space between the **columns** of tires. These spaces are filled with used cardboard. The tires and cardboard form the outside walls of an earthship. The inside walls between rooms in the earthship do not need to be as strong as the outside walls; therefore, the inside walls are made with old cans, bottles, and cement that are eventually covered and painted to look just like walls in a typical home.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Another benefit of an earthship is that it saves energy and natural resources. For example, an earthship uses less water. Rain water, which is collected on the roof, is used for drinking and bathing. Furthermore, earthships need much less energy for heating and cooling because they are built into the ground, which keeps the temperature inside the house from getting too hot or too cold. In the long run, this helps earthship owners lower their **utility bills**. As well, one wall of an earthship usually faces south. Therefore, **solar** heat helps to warm the house, and solar **panels** built on the roof generate electricity to run appliances in the house.



All of these features make earthships very environmentally friendly. That's one of the reasons they have become popular throughout the world. Earthships have been built in Bolivia, Australia, Mexico, Japan, Canada, England, Scotland, and all over the US. Maybe in the near future, an earthship will be landing near you!

Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds 433 words

3 *architect*: a person who designs buildings
13 *tire*: a rubber wheel
15 *column*: a tall, thick support post
25 *utility bill*: a statement for the monthly cost of electricity, gas, water, etc.
26 *solar*: of or from the sun
27 *panel*: a rectangular board or section

Reading Comprehension

Choose the best answer.

1. What is the main idea of this reading?

a. Environmentalists are concerned about energy.
b. Earthships are in many different countries.
c. Earthships look like typical houses.
d. Earthships are environmentally friendly homes.

2. What is the main building material of earthships?

a. Used tires
b. Used cardboard
c. Old cans and bottles
d. Cement

3. Why do earthships need less energy to heat and cool them?

a. They are more energy efficient.
b. They recycle water.
c. They are built into the ground.
d. They are typically very small.

4. In an earthship, old boxes would be used to _____.

a. recycle water
b. build inside walls
c. create fertilizer
d. fill outside walls

5. What does "environmentally friendly" mean?

a. Good for the environment
b. Bad for the environment
c. Made from natural products
d. Found throughout the environment

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Idiomatic Expressions

Find these idioms in the reading.

- **face up to** — [to acknowledge; to admit that something exists or is true]
  He had to face up to the fact that he was going to fail.
- **come up with** — [to produce or create]
  Julia came up with a great solution to the problem.
- **in the long run** — [finally; in the end]
  Fast food may be cheap and taste good, but it is very bad for you in the long run.

Fill in the blank with one of the above idioms. Change its form if necessary.

1. As the old saying goes, it is better, _____, to be safe than sorry.
2. You have to _____ your problems now so that they won't get worse.
3. We have to _____ some ideas for the party.

Summary

Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

collect	**concerned**	**environmentally**	**generate**
resources	**stacking**	**tires**	**typical**

A man who was 1 _____ about the environment came up with the idea of earthships. An earthship is a special kind of house that is 2 _____ friendly. On the outside, an earthship looks like a(n) 3 _____ house. However, the outside walls are made by 4 _____ old tires and putting cardboard between the 5 _____. Other nice features of an earthship include solar panels that 6 _____ electricity and tanks that 7 _____ rain water on the roof. Earthships not only help us recycle waste, but they help save natural 8 _____ in the long run.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

III. LISTENING

Exam information

- You hear one speaker giving a talk on an academic subject.
- Section 4 has no break.

1 Work in small groups. How much do you remember about the Listening test? Say whether these statements are true (T) or false (F). If you think a statement is false, write what you think is correct.

1 There are 40 questions in the test: ten in each section.
2 You hear each part twice.
3 You may hear the answers in the recording in a different order from the questions.
4 Section 4 is harder than Section 1.
5 Each question has one mark.
6 You write your answers straight onto the answer sheet.
7 You do not have to spell all words correctly.

2 Work in pairs. You are going to hear a lecturer giving a talk about traditional house design in Samoa. Before you listen, look at the picture below.

1 What features of the house does the picture show?
2 What do you think is the purpose of each of these features?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3 How do these features compare with a modern house where you live?



3 Work in pairs. Look at Questions 1–10 and decide what type(s) of word and what information you need for each gap.

Questions 1–10

Complete the notes below.

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

Traditional Samoan Houses

Overall design

- house: round or 1 .....
- no walls

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- **2** ..... : to shelter occupants from wind and rain
- floor: **3** ..... to control temperature

Roof

- dome-shaped and thatched using **4** ..... leaves
- **5** ..... sides prevent dampness
- high top permits **6** ..... loss

Supporting posts

- made using wood from the **7** ..... around the village
- used to show **8** ..... of chiefs and speakers at meetings
- attached using rope made by the **9** ..... in the village
- rope pulled tightly to form a **10** ..... around beams and posts

4 27 **Now listen to the recording and answer Questions 1–10.**

5 **Work in small groups. Discuss these questions.**

1 Would you like to live in a house like this? Why? / Why not?
2 What does a traditional house in your town/ village look like?

LIVEWORKSHEETS