

# 1 & 2 Review 1

## Vocabulary

- 1 Complete the text message about a language exam with an adjective form of these nouns.

concern fury impatience optimism relief thrill

Well! I am incredibly <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ that exam is over! I was most <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ about the speaking part, because I get so nervous! I made some silly mistakes, so I was <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ with myself. But in the end, it was fine and I'm <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ about my results now. But we don't get them for two months so I'm already feeling <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. By the way, well done in your driving test. I bet you're <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ that you passed!

- 2 Choose the correct option to complete the comments about learning experiences.

Sandro, trainee teacher

I've spent all week <sup>1</sup> *pointing out / reading up on* child psychology for my presentation. I feel well prepared for any questions that might <sup>2</sup> *come up / pick up*. My main concern is that I <sup>3</sup> *bring up my ideas / get my ideas across* as clearly as I can.

Gisele, high school student

We had to <sup>4</sup> *come up / come up with* ideas for the end of year project – it was quite easy. My partner <sup>5</sup> *got across / pointed out* that we both like <sup>6</sup> *making up / picking up* stories, so we're doing something on children's books.

## Grammar

- 1 Complete the conversation about an email with one word or contraction in each space.

A: You've seen that email about how to prepare for exams, <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you?

B: No, which email? <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ sent it to you?

A: Our tutor. He forwarded some links to useful articles.

B: <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ he? When did he send it?

A: This morning. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you get it?

B: I don't think so. Do you know <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ he forwarded it to the whole class?

A: I think so. <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you think you should check your email again?

- 2 Complete the paragraph about online translation with the correct present form of these verbs. In some cases more than one form is possible. There is one extra verb.

be	change	get
increase	listen	not need
not study	speak	translate

These days, it <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ easier to communicate with people who <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a different language. If you <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in Peru, but you <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish, you <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to worry. There are lots of apps that instantly <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ not only text, but also audio. The number of people communicating like this <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ dramatically over the last few years. Travel <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, but perhaps it used to be a little more exciting.

## Reading

- 1 Scan the article *Cultural differences in emotional expression* and underline at least six words and expressions connected to emotions. Are they positive or negative emotions?

- 2 Read the text again and say if the statements (1–6) agree with the claims in the article. Answer yes, (Y), no (N) or no information is given (NG).

1 The feelings we show depend on our culture.

- 2 The studies described involved interviewing people from different cultures. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Both cultures in the studies value the same emotions. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Children's literature influences the emotions children express. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 East Asian leaders smile less than American leaders. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 It's not yet clear how cultural differences in showing emotion affect behaviour. \_\_\_\_\_

## Cultural differences in emotional expression

- 1 Does your culture have an influence on the way you express your emotions? Studies carried out by researchers at Stanford University in the US suggest that the answer to this question is yes. The research compared US culture with East Asian cultures, and concludes that different cultures teach people to value different emotions. One study simply compared official photographs of politicians and leaders, analysing their smiles. Another study looked at popular children's books from the two cultures. Both investigations suggested that US culture values emotions like excitement and enthusiasm. In contrast, some East Asian cultures place more importance on showing calm, peaceful feelings. Jeanne I. Tsai, who led the research, says that children learn a lot about their culture's 'ideal' emotions and how they should want to feel. This is shown in the stories they read, where the East Asian culture characters are shown with calmer expressions on their faces and do less 'excited' activities than the characters in US stories. And in the real-life photos of leaders, Americans showed more excited smiles than East Asians.

Tsai explains that there are real-life consequences to these views of our emotions, for example, in the kinds of activities we choose to do when we want to feel good, or even in the decisions we make about our health, doctors and medicines. In other words, our emotions are not just about how we feel, but also how we act.

## Listening



- 1 **A R1.1** Listen to part of a presentation about learning while you are asleep. Choose the correct option.
- 1 Learning languages in our sleep would be *easier than / similar to* learning other subjects.
  - 2 When we are asleep, our brain is *active / is also resting*.
  - 3 What we have done during the day is *forgotten / organized* during sleep.
  - 4 The brain processes *known / new* information while we sleep.
  - 5 Sleep-learning can *be part of / has no value in* effective ways of learning vocabulary.

- 2 **A R1.1** Listen again. Complete the summary with a word or a short phrase.
- The speaker suggests that sleep-learning is an <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ idea and that it might mean we don't have to go to <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. She explains what <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ actually means and compares the brain's activity to pressing rewind on a <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. She also suggests that if you learn <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ then listen to them as you fall asleep, you may <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ them better.

## Pronunciation

- 1 **A R1.2** Listen and repeat four sentences containing these words. Are the underlined vowels in the words long (L) or short (S)?
- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 sleep _____    | 3 behaviour _____ |
| 2 children _____ | 4 smile _____     |
- 2 **A R1.2** Listen and repeat four sentences. Which two have weak forms of the auxiliary verbs?