

## Vocabulary: Describing people

Wordlist on page 211 of the Student's Book.

1 Match the words 1–12 to the definitions a–l.

1 artistic	a keen to try new or exciting things
2 supportive	b a person who speaks a lot
3 adventurous	c does not easily get annoyed
4 talkative	d involving a lot of imagination and new ideas
5 sporty	e a person who enjoys doing physical things
6 patient	f thinking about the feelings and needs of other people
7 ambitious	g <i>being good at things such as painting, music, etc</i>
8 creative	h determined to be rich, successful, etc
9 considerate	i working hard and carefully to do things well
10 conscientious	j someone who is sympathetic and you can rely on
11 helpful	k someone you can trust
12 reliable	l a person who is happy to help others

2 Complete the sentences using an appropriate adjective from exercise 1.

- 1 My cousin is totally \_\_\_\_\_. She always does what she says she will do.
- 2 He's already extremely successful, but he's so \_\_\_\_\_ he wants to achieve more.
- 3 Nick's really \_\_\_\_\_. There's never a moment's silence.
- 4 My mother-in-law is very \_\_\_\_\_. She has exhibited her work in a local gallery.
- 5 They are always \_\_\_\_\_. They will go anywhere, do anything and eat anything!
- 6 Every week, she posts on Facebook about a race or competition she has taken part in. She's such a \_\_\_\_\_ person.
- 7 Thank you for being so \_\_\_\_\_. It really helped me at a difficult time.
- 8 My sister is very \_\_\_\_\_ with young children. She never gets angry or cross.
- 9 My brother is so \_\_\_\_\_. He doesn't just read stories to his children. He writes them as well.
- 10 I think I'm really \_\_\_\_\_. I always try to think about other people first.
- 11 If you want to be \_\_\_\_\_, you could take the dog for a walk.
- 12 They are very \_\_\_\_\_. They always do their homework and check the answers before giving it to the teacher.



3 Complete the sentences with the adjective form of the words in brackets.

- 1 My sister is a very \_\_\_\_\_ person. She always thinks about other people. (care)
- 2 She's so \_\_\_\_\_. She makes me laugh a lot. (humour)
- 3 They are a \_\_\_\_\_ team. I love watching them. (talent)
- 4 I love how \_\_\_\_\_ she is. She's the centre of attention at every party. (sociability)
- 5 My mother's very \_\_\_\_\_. She always does well in quizzes. (knowledge)
- 6 He never gets nervous. He's a very \_\_\_\_\_ presenter. (confidence)
- 7 She'll do anything to help anyone. She's such a \_\_\_\_\_ person. (generosity)
- 8 They are really not very \_\_\_\_\_. They are always late. (punctuality)

**Listening**  
Section 1

 1.1 SECTION 1 Questions 1–10

**Questions 1–6**

Complete the notes below.

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

**Summer holiday camps**

**Example:**

Junior camp: ages 5–10

Senior camp: ages ...11–16...

**Senior camp**

- 1 From ..... am to 6.00 pm (can also start at 7 am)
- 2 Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings: ..... activities
- 3 Tuesday and Thursday mornings: ..... activities
- 4 Weekday afternoons: .....
- 5 Optional trip to ..... : all day on first Wednesday
- 6 Family BBQ: every ..... evening

**Questions 7–10**

Complete the notes below.

Write **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

**Booking and costs**

You must book a 7 ..... in advance

Normal cost per child: 8 £..... per week

9 ..... per cent discount for each extra child

**Personal details**

Parent's name: Andrea

Parent's contact number: 10 .....

## Language focus 1: Likes and dislikes

 Grammar reference on page 219 of the Student's Book.

1 Choose the correct verbs, **a–c**, that can be used to complete the sentences. There may be more than one possible answer for each sentence.

1 I \_\_\_\_\_ to study in the UK.

**a** 'd like                    **b** want                    **c** dislike

2 She \_\_\_\_\_ studying Chemistry when she was at school.

**a** loves                    **b** enjoyed                    **c** chose

3 My brother \_\_\_\_\_ to learn another foreign language.

**a** 'd enjoy                    **b** wants                    **c** can't stand

4 They \_\_\_\_\_ to go to university in another country.

**a** 'd love                    **b** like                    **c** wanted

5 She really \_\_\_\_\_ going shopping. She goes every weekend.

**a** enjoys                    **b** enjoying                    **c** preferred

6 He is fond of \_\_\_\_\_ other countries. He has at least three holidays a year.

**a** visit                    **b** visiting                    **c** visited

2 Complete the sentences with phrases from the box. There may be more than one possible answer for each sentence.

appeals to me

get a lot of pleasure from

want to

don't seem to take any pleasure in

really likes to

get enormous enjoyment from

1 When I retire I \_\_\_\_\_ live in the countryside not the city.

2 You rarely see young people walking in the countryside. They \_\_\_\_\_ it.

3 Joining a gym \_\_\_\_\_, but I don't think I would go often enough.

4 She \_\_\_\_\_ run. She goes three or four times a week.

5 I \_\_\_\_\_ travelling. It helps me relax and unwind.

6 Many people \_\_\_\_\_ eating different foods and trying unusual restaurants while they are travelling.

3 Complete the sentences with *love/like/don't like/hate* + the correct form of the verbs in the box. Use the faces to help you.

**KEY:** ☺ = like; ☺☺ = love; ☹ = don't like; ☹☹ = hate

eat    go    meet    play    read    study    listen    work

1 He \_\_\_\_\_ for the bank. He wants to find a new job. ☹☹

2 They \_\_\_\_\_ Indian food. ☺

3 I \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese. I find the writing really difficult. ☹

4 She \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday to hot countries. ☺☺

5 I \_\_\_\_\_ my friends in the shopping mall. ☺

6 We \_\_\_\_\_ team sports, but we like going for a run. ☹☹

7 He \_\_\_\_\_ old books. He prefers reading modern novels. ☺

8 I \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio in the morning while eating breakfast. ☺☺

**Reading**  
 Questions 1–14

**READING PASSAGE**

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1–14**, which are based on the Reading Passage below.

**Questions 1–7**

The Reading Passage has eight paragraphs, **A–H**.

- Choose the correct heading for paragraphs **B–H** from the list of headings below.

**List of Headings**

- i The personal impact of friendship
- ii The right amount and quality of friends
- iii Strong relationships with best friend
- iv What is friendship?
- v Communities aren't isolated
- vi Understanding ourselves
- vii Individual differences and the effect on community
- viii The decline of friendship
- ix New studies on friendship
- x Changes in the selection process

**Example:** **Answer:**  
 Paragraph A iv

- 1 Paragraph B
- 2 Paragraph C
- 3 Paragraph D
- 4 Paragraph E
- 5 Paragraph F
- 6 Paragraph G
- 7 Paragraph H

**What friends do we need?**

**A** When Aristotle was asked, in the 4th century BC, what defines a friend, he had no doubts. A friend is 'one soul inhabiting two bodies,' he said, adding: 'Without friends no one would choose to live, though he had all other goods.' In this century, it is a little more complicated. A startling discovery in the *American Sociological Review* found 25 per cent of Americans do not have a single friend. That is, nobody 'with whom to discuss matters important to them,' said the researchers. The average number of friends was two. Yet modern demands on our time can take a deep toll on friendships.

**B** Two books aim to help us through the maze. *Vital Friends: The People You Can't Afford to Live Without* by Tom Rath, advises readers to evaluate the roles played by their friends, ensuring eight essential friendship types are represented. *Rethinking Friendship: Hidden Solidarities Today* by Liz Spencer and Ray Pahl looks at the different kinds of friendships in the internet age.

**C** Rath is a *New York Times* bestselling author, and leads research and consulting at Galfup. He analysed more than five million interviews to try to define what Plato said he never could: what is friendship? The result is *Vital Friends*, and it reaches startling conclusions. If you ask people why they became homeless, why their marriage failed or why they overeat, he says, they do not blame it on poverty or mobility; they blame it on a lack of friendships. If your best friend eats healthily, he discovered, you are five times more likely to have a healthy diet yourself. His interviewees rated friendship as being more than five times as important as physical intimacy in the success of a marriage. He also found patients with heart disease are twice as likely to die if they do not have three or four close social connections.



**D** Ray Pahl's *Rethinking Friendship* is based on in-depth interviews conducted over seven years. He finds the quality of our friendships has a huge influence on the amount of satisfaction we draw from life. 'Individuals with no real friends at work have only a one in 12 chance of feeling engaged in their job,' he says. But the quantity, as well as the quality of friends, does matter. Some people can have three or four close friends and be very happy, he believes. Others more extrovert prefer to have 10 or 15. But he is certain you need to have more than one friend to be satisfied in life. 'It is a very common mistake to expect one close friend to provide everything you need,' he says. 'And it can cause a lot of problems.'

**E** Dr Angela Carter, an occupational psychiatrist from Sheffield University, says: 'We are social animals. We need friends to hold a mirror up to us and show us what our behaviour looks like. They provide companionship and support, but the most important thing friends do is help us to work out who we are. Families cannot do that in the same way.' She has found people can struggle to find the friends that they need. 'We need to be quite strategic in our friendships. People think friends turn up from nowhere, and they grumble when they don't have any. You need to think, "What do I need from friends and am I being a good friend in return?"'

**F** In researching *Rethinking Friendship*, Pahl found little cause for the notion that society is becoming atomised and selfish. 'Friendship takes such a variety of different forms,' he says. 'I don't think people have fewer friends now. What is new is that in the past 50 years we have become more and more used to choosing friends, rather than accepting them as given.'

**G** Both authors did not find transient communities are all about networking and getting on. 'As people have learned to be consumers, maybe they have also learned to make choices among their friends,' says Pahl. 'But when people think about their close friends, those relationships are deep and trusting, not exploitative or self-seeking. People are probably loyal and decent, against what is cynically regarded as the current of the age.'

**H** So how many friends can one person reasonably support? 'I don't think it is useful or meaningful to put a number on it,' says Dr Carter. 'Psychologists use the term 'affiliation need', and society tells us we have a lot of it. In truth, some people need a lot of friends, others few.' 'It is fair to say, people with a more diverse and mixed group of friends have a more robust defence against the way the world works,' says Pahl. 'I don't want to be prescriptive, or the government will start saying that we need a Ministry of Mates. But if you can provide the circumstances for a more friendly society, then society will be happier and healthier.'

### Questions 8–11

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

8 A quarter of people from the USA are without a .....

9 People need ..... different types of friend in their group.

10 People blame problems in their lives on not having enough .....

11 The ..... of friendships and the number of friends is important.

### Questions 12–14

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the Reading Passage?

Write:

**TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information  
**FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information  
**NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this

12 People don't find it easy to get the friendships they require.

13 Technology has changed friendship groups.

14 Everyone needs the same number of friends to be happy.

## Language focus 2: Present simple, present continuous and past simple

 Grammar reference on page 219 of the Student's Book.

1 Transform the verb in brackets into the correct form of the present simple, present continuous or past simple.

### An international student in Brazil

Where do you usually study?

I 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (study) at a university in London, but this month I 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (study) at São Paulo University in Brazil.

Why 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) Brazil?

My university in England 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (have) an exchange programme with São Paulo University. I can 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) some Portuguese and I 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (be) really interested in Brazilian culture.

Where 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (live) at the moment?

I 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) with two Brazilian guys in a small flat.

What 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (do) in your free time?

I'm lucky, I 10 \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) lots of new people when I first got here. We often 11 \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to concerts, the cinema or the gym. It's similar to England, but here we usually 12 \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out much later at night.

What do you miss about home?

When I was in England, I 13 \_\_\_\_\_ (see) my family a lot more, but now I never 14 \_\_\_\_\_ (see) them.

We often 15 \_\_\_\_\_ (chat) on social media, but it's not the same. They 16 \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) me last month, which 17 \_\_\_\_\_ (be) great. Also, I absolutely 18 \_\_\_\_\_ (love) Brazilian food, but I want to eat a good curry!

2 Choose a, b or c to complete the sentences 1–8.

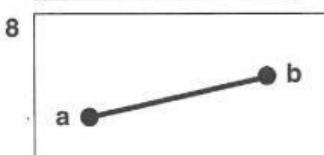
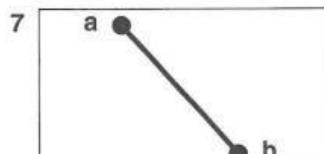
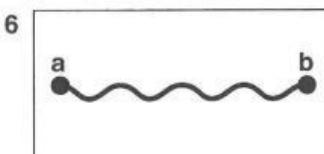
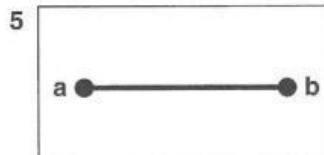
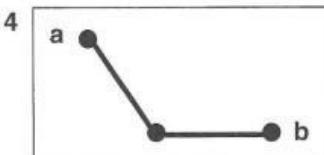
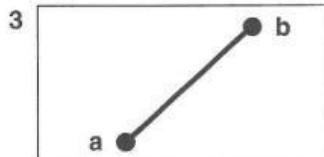
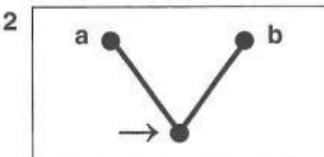
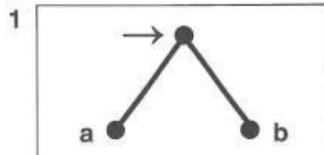
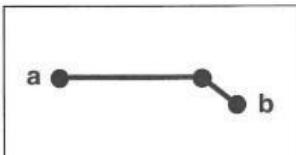
- 1 He \_\_\_\_\_ in the evening.  
a doesn't work    b not work    c isn't working
- 2 This month my cousin \_\_\_\_\_ with me.  
a lives    b is living    c lived
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ to the gym last night?  
a Did you go    b Are you go    c You went
- 4 Did you go online this morning? \_\_\_\_\_  
a Yes, I do.    b Yes, I was.    c No, I didn't.
- 5 My friend Karl \_\_\_\_\_ watching football.  
a is hating    b hates    c hate
- 6 I \_\_\_\_\_ bake a cake for her birthday so I bought one.  
a couldn't    b wouldn't    c don't
- 7 Friendship \_\_\_\_\_ more important to me when I \_\_\_\_\_ young.  
a is    b was    c being
- 8 I \_\_\_\_\_ Management from 2012 to 2015.  
a study    b am studying    c studied

## Writing

Task 1

1 Match the verbs of movement in the box to the correct image 1–9.

declined steadily	hit a low	fluctuated
fell and then levelled off	rose gradually	hit a peak
remained flat	dipped	plummeted
		soared

*Example:*

2 For sentences 1–6 below, underline the correct word in *italics*.

- 1 Levels of unemployment *declined*/a *decline* rapidly.
- 2 There was a *rise*/rise in levels of unemployment.
- 3 The year 2000 saw a *drop*/drop in high street purchases.
- 4 In 2015, household spending had *dip*/a *dip*.
- 5 The number of users *fell*/a *fall* by 15%.
- 6 Between 1970 and 1975 the numbers simply *fluctuated*/a *fluctuation*.

3 Rewrite sentences 1–3 below with nouns instead of verbs.

*Example:*

The proportion of students using social media dropped dramatically in January.

*There was a dramatic drop in the proportion of students using social media in January.*

- 1 The sales of mobile phones *fluctuated* in the first few months of last year.

- 2 The number of people studying engineering gradually *declined* until 2010.

- 3 Household income has *risen* steadily since 2010.

4 Look at the following Task 1 question and then answer questions 1–3 below.

### WRITING TASK 1

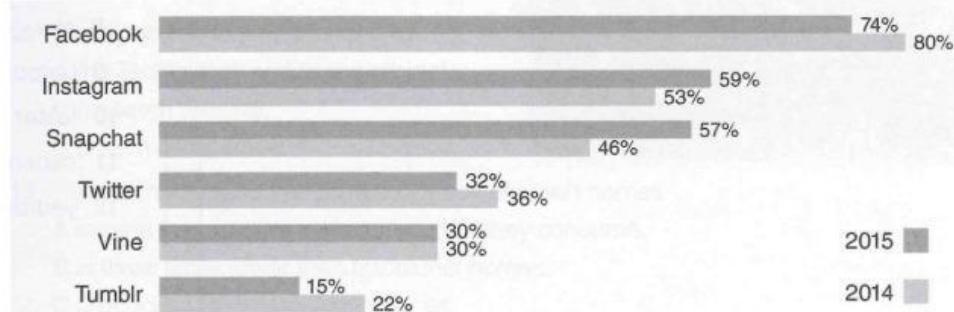
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The bar chart below shows social media use in Americans aged 12–24 between 2014 and 2015.*

*Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.*

Write at least 150 words.

#### Social Media Usage Among American Youth (12–24)



- 1 What does the bar chart show?
- 2 How long should you spend on the task?
- 3 What's the minimum you should write?
- 5 Complete the model answer using the correct form of the words in the box.

remain flat decline (x2) dip soar rise (x2) plummet change

The bar chart shows changes in social media use for 12–24-year-old Americans between 2014 and 2015. Three of the social media platforms 1 \_\_\_\_\_ in terms of their usage while two of the sites 2 \_\_\_\_\_. The biggest 3 \_\_\_\_\_ is in the number of people using Tumblr, which 4 \_\_\_\_\_ from 22% of 12–24 years olds to just 15%. While Facebook 5 \_\_\_\_\_ by a similar amount, it still holds the position of the most popular social media site. The final site to show a fall in number of users from this demographic was Twitter. Here the fall was less dramatic, with the percentage 6 \_\_\_\_\_ by just 4%.

In contrast the number of users on Instagram and Snapchat 7 \_\_\_\_\_ during this time period. While Instagram went up steadily from 53% to 59%, Snapchat 8 \_\_\_\_\_ by 11% from 46% to 57%, nearly overtaking Instagram as the second most popular social media site. The final site shown in the bar chart, Vine, 9 \_\_\_\_\_ during this time period. In conclusion, social media usage is incredibly popular with 12–24-year-old Americans. However, the popularity of each site is generally changing.

6 Look again at the model answer and answer questions a–c below.

- Which sentence summarises the data?
- Which change in social media use was the biggest?
- Which change was the smallest?