

Unit 2 Flex

Name: Mark:

Vocabulary and Grammar

1 Choose the correct answer.

1. A ball has got a round **beat / pattern / shape** .
2. Please talk louder – I can't hear you when you **whisper / yell / stare** .
3. New coins are **temporary / shiny / colourful** .
4. My hand hurts because my cat has just **scratched / tickled / experienced** me.
5. Jane's new haircut has really improved her **flavour / appearance / pattern** .

2 Match the definitions in A to the words in B.

A	B
1. the tempo of music	... a. pattern
2. very beautiful	... b. soft
3. opposite of <i>loud</i>	... c. lifestyle
4. a person's way of life	... d. gorgeous
5. a design of lines, shapes or colours	... e. beat

3 Match A to B to make phrases. Then complete the sentences with the phrases.

A	B
1. expand	 a. advantage of
2. foreign	 b. to know
3. get	 c. down
4. settle	 d. your horizons
5. take	 e. in common
6. have	 f. language

1. Let's this beautiful day and go on a hike.
2. Do all the students have to learn a ?
3. I'm sure you'll like Tim when you him.
4. You and Emily seem so different. What do you ?
5. Reading books is a way to
6. After years of travelling, my aunt has decided to

4 Choose the correct answer.

1. I think I saw the man **where / which / who** was standing outside the window.
2. Jessica is still looking for a university **when / where / who** she can study in London.
3. These tops are perfect for months **where / whose / when** the weather is cooler.
4. I can't find the man **which / whose / who** wallet I found.
5. Does Matt know the language **when / which / who** the teacher is speaking?

5 Complete the sentences with relative pronouns and match A to B.

A

1. Yang Li has never been back to the town
2. Neuroscientists are scientists
3. I don't like films
4. My older brother helps me on days
5. A safari is an animal park
6. There's a student in my class
7. There are a lot of things
8. Jake likes to go to clubs

B

- a. science can't explain.
- b. comes from Greece.
- c. they play jazz music.
- d. she was born.
- e. objective is to protect wild animals.
- f. study the brain.
- g. I have difficulty with my homework.
- h. show a lot of violence.

6 Read the information. Then complete the sentences using non-defining relative clauses to combine the information.

1. My favourite teacher lives in Manchester. He teaches French.
My favourite teacher,, teaches French.
2. One of my cousins speaks five languages. Her name is Nancy.
One of my cousins,, speaks five languages.
3. My bike is broken. I've had it for only half a year.
My bike,, is broken.
4. The Centreville Botanical Garden is closed. We used to go there at weekends.
The Centreville Botanical Garden,, is closed.
5. Josh is my neighbour. He is from New Zealand.
Josh,, is my neighbour.

7 Choose the correct answers to complete the text.

A new language is a strange world ^{1.} **who / which / when** can be both exciting and challenging. We call a person ^{2.} **whose / when / who** speaks several languages a polyglot. This is a word ^{3.} **whose / that / where** meaning comes from the Greek words for 'many' and 'tongues'. Early polyglots' communication skills have always fascinated us because they lived in times ^{4.} **when / where / which** travelling was very difficult for most people. One example is Ancient Egypt, ^{5.} **who / that / where** the famous ruler Cleopatra was a polyglot. Historians ^{6.} **which / who / when** have studied her life believe she spoke at least nine languages. In modern times, celebrities like Natalie Portman and Shakira, ^{7.} **which / whose / who** both speak several languages, are also interesting. Nowadays, there are several ways to become a polyglot. You can download apps ^{8.} **who / that / whose** teach you several languages. In addition, it is not unusual to find countries ^{9.} **that / where / who** have got more than one official language. For example, in Luxembourg, ^{10.} **when / whose / which** has got three official languages, most citizens speak all three languages fluently. Polyglots are certainly inspiring!

8 Complete the sentences with the words below.

stink • tickled • lonely • yell • backgrounds

1. The baby laughed when I her.
2. At first, I felt when I moved here.
3. My best friend and I come from different
4. These eggs They're rotten.
5. I had to because it was so noisy.

Written Comprehension

understand essential information • understand relevant details



Dr How's ADVICE COLUMN

Dear Dr How,

My partner and I are expats in Spain. We are thinking of raising our daughter, who is three years old, in two languages. I'm a native English speaker and my partner is fluent in Spanish. We speak to her in both languages, but I've heard that this can be very confusing for a child. Do you think it will be stressful for her? – *John*

Dear John,

The short answer is no. Little children can definitely learn to speak and read more than one language at the same time. There is no evidence for the belief that learning two languages at the same time will hurt them. In fact, according to several academic studies, bilingual children grow up to be more creative and more clever than children who speak only one language.

Will your child confuse both languages in the beginning? Yes. Will your child make mistakes while learning to read and write in two languages? Yes. But so will monolingual kids, those who speak only one language. Sometimes they can make mistakes when they speak, but bilingual children quickly learn to correct their errors.

Expats often think their children should learn the local language first as the family settle down and adapt to the new lifestyle. Although it's true that getting to know a new language will expand the children's horizons, it is important to conserve the first language.

There are many advantages to bilingualism. Compared to monolinguals, bilingual children have demonstrated improved reading, writing and maths skills. Recent studies have also shown that bilingualism improves memory and concentration. It also protects the brain against diseases such as dementia and Alzheimer's.

But here's a professional tip: Make sure your bilingual interactions are fun. Your daughter will learn faster if she has pleasant experiences in both languages.

Good luck!

1 Read the advice column. Then tick (✓) the sentences T (true) or F (false).

	T	F
1. John wants to know how to teach his daughter a foreign language.		
2. Young children can't learn two languages at the same time.		
3. Bilingual children sometimes make mistakes.		
4. Some expats believe it's more important to focus on their native language first.		
5. Bilingualism improves brain health and function.		

2 Match A to B to form sentences.

A	B
1. There is no scientific proof that	... a. parents should conserve the first one.
2. Both bilingual and monolingual kids make mistakes while	... b. bilinguals have better reading, writing and maths skills.
3. While children are learning the local language,	... c. they learn to read and write.
4. When comparing monolinguals and bilinguals, we see that	... d. they will learn more quickly.
5. If kids have positive feelings about both languages,	... e. children get confused by learning two languages.

Oral Comprehension

understand essential information • understand relevant details

1 Listen to a podcast about a doctor. Tick (✓) the things the speaker mentions.

- 1. the name of the organisation she works for
- 2. when the organisation was started
- 3. how many members the organisation has
- 4. how many countries the organisation works in
- 5. which countries the organisation works in
- 6. who the organisation helps
- 7. why she chose to work for this organisation
- 8. why the job can be stressful

2 Listen and tick (✓) the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- | | T | F |
|--|-------|-------|
| 1. Dr Livingstone knows two languages. | | |
| 2. <i>Doctors Without Borders</i> helps people learn languages. | | |
| 3. Dr Livingstone's background prepared her to work for <i>Doctors Without Borders</i> . | | |
| 4. Dr Livingstone learned Spanish at work. | | |
| 5. The work is dangerous sometimes. | | |