LISTENING 2

Listening
Section 2

1 Work in groups. Look at **Questions 11–20** below and discuss the topic of the listening test.

'What opinions might people have about an art exhibition?'

2 Work in groups. Look at **Questions 11–14** below and decide which words will paraphrase the words *proposals* and *aims*.

3 For **Questions 15–20**, underline the words that warn you that the answer is coming soon.

4 When you have answered the questions below, check if your predictions for exercises **1–3** were correct.

15 **SECTION 2** *Questions 11–20*

Questions 11 and 12

*Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.*

Which **TWO** proposals about the art exhibition are mentioned?

A It needs more public money.

B It should be permanent.

C More sculptures could be used.

D Local artists could be exhibited.

E More information would be helpful.

Questions 13 and 14

*Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.*

Which **TWO** aims for the Public Art project are mentioned?

A more recognition for the city

B an increase in investment

C greater number of sculptures

D a happier city

E increased awareness about art

Questions 15–17

*Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**.*

15 The public didn't go to the art institutions because of the

A expense.

B crowds.

C time.

16 The website survey showed a majority

A for free admission.

B for more exhibitions.

C unsure about the museum extension.

17 According to Jenny Driver, people in the art world are concerned about the

A timing of the introduction of support.

B level of financial support from the state.

C loss of jobs in the sector.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

LISTENING 2

Questions 18–20

Complete the sentences below.

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

18 The radio show will have two reporters on ..... .

19 The purpose of the outside broadcasts is to check ..... to the idea of museum charges.

20 The second reporter will be outside the ..... in the shopping centre.

WRITING PRACTICE

Writing Task 1: Describing a process

Model essay

i Another common type of Task 1 question is **describing a process**. You will be given a diagram which shows steps in either a natural process (e.g. the life cycle of an animal or insect) or the process of producing something (e.g. coffee). There may also be some key words included in the diagram, but you will generally have to change the grammar of these words in your answer.

1 Discuss these questions in pairs.

1 Do you drink coffee? If so, what is your favourite type of coffee and how often do you drink it?
2 If you don't drink coffee, what is your favourite drink?
3 Do you make coffee at home? How do you make it?
4 What is your favourite café near your home? How often do you go there?
5 When was the last time you had a really good coffee?

2 Look at the diagram below showing the process of producing coffee and complete it with the verbs in the box. Use a dictionary if you need to. The first four have been done for you.

add • buy • ~~clean~~ • deliver • drink • ~~dry~~ • fill • grind • heat • label • pack • ~~pick~~ • pour • ~~put~~ • put • ~~roast~~ • take

1 

Pick the beans, then put them in baskets.

2 

Clean the beans.

3 

Dry the beans.

4 

Roast the beans.

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5 

____ the beans.

6 

____ in packets and ____ them.

7 

____ into boxes.

8 

____ to supermarkets.

9 

____ packets of coffee and ____ them home.

10 

____ with water and ____ coffee.

11 

____ the coffee pot.

12 

____ into a cup and ____ the coffee.

3 Read the model essay and answer the questions below.

The diagram shows information about the process of growing coffee and the steps involved in making a cup of coffee. There are 12 stages in the process, starting with picking coffee beans and finishing with drinking a cup of coffee.

In the first stage, coffee beans are picked from the trees and put into a basket. Once the coffee beans have been cleaned in a machine, they are dried in the sun. Having been dried, the beans are then roasted and ground. Subsequently, the ground coffee is put into packets and labelled. Finally, the packets of coffee are packed into boxes, and then they are delivered to supermarkets.

If we look at the process of making a cup of coffee, to begin with coffee is bought by customers from supermarkets, after which it is taken home. After the coffee pot has been filled with water, coffee is added into the top part, and then the coffee pot is heated. When the coffee is ready, it is poured into a cup. The final stage is that the coffee can be drunk and enjoyed. This completes the process of making a cup of coffee.

(192 words)

1 How many paragraphs are there in the model answer? How is this different from the Task 1 model answers in Units 7, 8 and 9?
2 Why are there two paragraphs in the main body?
3 Circle all the linking words in paragraphs 2 and 3 (e.g. *In the first stage*).
4 What is the main grammar used in the main body?
5 Which linking phrase is used to start paragraph 3, and what is it used for?
6 What does the last sentence of the model answer do?

4 Look at the diagram in Exercise 2 again. Cover the model essay and try to describe the process to a partner.

5 Do you make coffee in the same way as in stages 10–12? If not, work in pairs and explain how you make coffee.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Grammar: Present simple passive

1 Which sentence in each of these pairs is better for describing a process, and why?

1 a A lorry delivers the boxes of coffee to a supermarket.
b The boxes of coffee are delivered to a supermarket.
2 a Someone picks the coffee beans.
b The coffee beans are picked.

To form the present simple passive:
object of the sentence + *is/are* + *past participle of the verb*

The boxes of coffee ***are delivered*** *to supermarkets.*
The coffee pot ***is heated****.*

If you think it's necessary to mention the person/agent who does the action, you can add *by* + person/agent at the end of the sentence:
The boxes of coffee are bought and taken home ***by customers.***

2 Change these active sentences into a passive ones. All the verbs are regular, but some need slight spelling changes.

1 Someone roasts the coffee beans .
The coffee beans are roasted.
2 A worker picks the coffee beans from the trees.
3 Someone dries the coffee beans in the sun.
4 A machine roasts the beans.
5 A worker labels the coffee packets.
6 A machine cleans the coffee beans.
7 Someone packs the coffee into boxes.
8 You fill the bottom part of the coffee pot with water.
9 You heat the coffee pot.

3 Most past participles are regular (verb + *-ed*), but there are some common irregular ones which you need to learn. Complete the table.

Verb	Past participle	Verb	Past participle
grind	ground	buy	
sell		grow	
put		cut	
throw away		take	
sow		choose	
hold		leave	

4 Rewrite these sentences with present simple passives. They all have irregular past participles.

1 They grow coffee in Brazil.
2 A machine grinds the coffee beans.
3 Someone puts the coffee into packets.
4 They throw away the bad coffee beans.
5 Customers buy the coffee.
6 Customers take the coffee home.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Grammar: Present perfect passive and participle structures

You can the present perfect passive to write about two stages of a process together:

Once the coffee beans ***have been cleaned*** *in a machine, they are dried in the sun.*

You use *Once / When / After* + present perfect passive in the first part of the sentence. The second half of the sentence uses the present simple passive.

1 Rewrite these sentences using the present perfect passive.

1 The coffee beans are picked and placed in a basket.
Once the coffee beans have been picked, they are placed in a basket.
2 The bad beans are thrown away, and then the good beans are cleaned.
When …
3 The beans are roasted, and then they are ground.
After …
4 The coffee pot is filled with water, and then it is heated.
Once …
5 The boxes of coffee are delivered to supermarkets, and then put onto the supermarket shelves.
When …
6 The packets of coffee are packed into boxes, and then delivered to supermarkets.
After …

You can also link two stages together by replacing the present simple passive with one of these participle structures:

Having been + past participle + subject + second part of the sentence
After being + past participle + subject + second part of the sentence

The coffee beans are cleaned in a machine, and then they are dried in the sun. →
Having been cleaned *in a machine, the coffee beans are then dried in the sun.*
After being cleaned *in a machine, the coffee beans are then dried in the sun.*

Note: You can only use these structures if the subject (here, *coffee beans*) *is the same in both parts of the sentence.*

2 Rewrite these sentences with *Having been …* or *After being …*

1 The coffee beans are picked and placed in a basket.
Having been …
2 The beans are roasted, and then they are ground.
After being …
3 The coffee pot is filled with water, and then it is heated.
Having been …
4 The packets of coffee are packed into boxes, and then they are delivered to supermarkets.
After being …
5 The boxes of coffee are delivered to supermarkets, and then they are put onto the shelves so that customers can buy them.
Having been …
6 The coffee beans are dried in the sun, and then they are roasted.
After being …

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2 **Put these stages of making a cup of tea in order, then use linking phrases from Exercise 1 to write a paragraph.**

a Milk and sugar are added to the tea. ☐
b The kettle is filled with water. 1
c The tea is drunk. ☐
d The kettle is boiled. ☐
e A tea bag is put into a cup. ☐
f Hot water is poured into the cup. ☐
g The tea, milk and sugar are stirred with a spoon. ☐
h The tea bag is removed. ☐

Example: The first step is that the kettle is filled with water.



SPEAKING PRACTICE

Unit 11 Track 1

1 **What is your favorite season?**
Bạn yêu thích mùa nào trong năm?

2 **Do you like rainy days? Why?**
Bạn có thích trời mưa không? Vì sao?

3 **Do you like sunny days? Why?**
Bạn có thích trời nắng không? Tại sao?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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