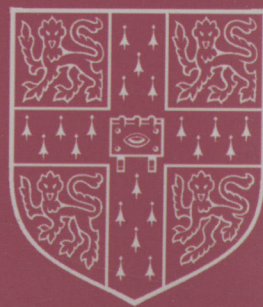


●●● 剑桥雅思高分突破系列

Michael Black (英)
Wendy Sharp (英) 编著

CAMBRIDGE



剑桥雅思高分突破

OBJECTIVE

IELTS

中级教程
强化练习册

外研社·剑桥
雅思考试培训教程

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS
剑桥大学出版社
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

●●● 剑桥雅思高分突破系列

Michael Black (英) 编著
Wendy Sharp (英)

剑桥雅思高分突破

OBJECTIVE

IELTS

中级教程 强化练习册

外研社·剑桥
雅思考试培训教程

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

剑桥大学出版社
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

北京 BEIJING

Objective IELTS Intermediate Workbook with Answers by Michael Black and Wendy Sharp first published by Cambridge University Press 2006

This edition for the People's Republic of China is published by arrangement with the Press Syndicate of the University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom.

© Cambridge University Press & Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press 2008

This book is in copyright. No reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press or Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press.

本书版权由剑桥大学出版社和外语教学与研究出版社共同所有。本书任何部分之文字及图片，如未获得两社书面同意，不得用任何方式抄袭、节录或翻印。

This edition is for sale in the mainland of China only, excluding Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan, and may not be bought for export therefrom.

只限中华人民共和国境内销售，不包括香港、澳门特别行政区及台湾省。不得出口。

Contents

目录

Unit 1	Communicate! 交流!	4
Unit 2	A healthy diet 健康饮食	6
Unit 3	City attractions 城市诱惑	8
Unit 4	Ways of learning 学习方法	10
Unit 5	Discovering the past 探索历史	12
Unit 6	What is job satisfaction? 什么是工作满意度?	14
Unit 7	Selling dreams? 出售梦想?	16
Unit 8	Time to waste? 浪费时间?	18
Unit 9	Climate change 气候变化	20
Unit 10	A place to work or live in 工作场所和住所	22
Unit 11	Animal life 动物生活	24
Unit 12	Sport: just for fun? 运动: 仅仅是为了好玩?	26
Unit 13	Choices 选择	28

Unit 14	The importance of colour 颜色的重要性	30
Unit 15	Social interaction 社交活动	32
Unit 16	Books, writing and signs 书籍、书写及符号	34
Unit 17	The body clock 生物钟	36
Unit 18	The tourist boom 旅游热	38
Unit 19	Transport 交通	40
Unit 20	Moving abroad 出境	42
Writing workouts 写作训练		
1	Writing letters 写信	44
2	Structuring an essay 组织文章	46
3	Graphs and tables 图表写作	48
4	Style in essays 文风	50
5	Writing correctly in essays 正确写作	52
Reading module 阅读篇		54
Answer key 答案解析		65

Reading

1 Skim the following text to find out answers to these questions.

- 1 What is it about?
- 2 Who are the main characters?
- 3 Where do you think the text is taken from?
Give reasons for your answer.
A a research paper
B a newspaper article
C a book about wildlife

⌚ about 350 words

N'Kisi knows what he's talking about

Squawking 'Pretty Polly' just isn't enough for some parrots. N'Kisi is able to hold a conversation. The African grey parrot, living in New York, has a vocabulary of almost 1,000 words and has mastered basic grammar and sentence construction. He is able to ask for food and attention, but is far happier keeping up a running commentary on what is going on around him and talking to anyone who comes close.

African greys are well known for being able to mimic human speech, but N'Kisi is believed to be the first to develop this ability into creating his own language. Owner Aimee Morgana has recorded him making up sentences 15 words long. The bird, according to her, takes into account past, present and future tenses.

Professor Donald Broom of the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Cambridge, who is an expert on the cognitive powers of animals, said that the parrot's conversational abilities should not cause too much surprise. African greys are intelligent birds and can be taught to carry out complex tasks, like completing jigsaws when the pieces fit into shaped

2 Scan the text again and answer the following questions.

- 1 Where does N'Kisi live?
- 2 What can he do that other parrots can't?
- 3 What else, besides speaking, have African greys been known to do?
- 4 How many words does Aimee Morgana think N'Kisi knows?
- 5 How old is N'Kisi?
- 6 What has the parrot had difficulty doing?

3 In the IELTS Reading Module, you won't be allowed to use a dictionary. It's important that you try to guess the meaning of words you aren't sure of. The following words are taken from the article. Look at the words in context and try to think of another word or phrase which means the same. When you have finished, check your answers in an English-English dictionary.

EXAMPLE: mastered (line 4)

learnt

- 1 a running commentary (line 7)
- 2 to mimic (line 9)
- 3 making up (line 12)
- 4 cognitive powers (line 17)
- 5 to carry out (line 20)
- 6 complex (line 20)
- 7 chipped in (line 30)
- 8 linguistic conventions (line 39)

holes. They can also respond to circumstances, such as by saying 'good night' when you turn the lights off at night or 'goodbye' when you put a coat on.

Ms Morgana, an artist with an interest in animal behaviour, believes N'Kisi's vocabulary is in the region of 972 words. But she is more impressed by the comments he comes out with, such as when she was picking up the beads of a necklace from the floor and N'Kisi chipped in 'Oh no, you broke your new necklace.'

The six-year-old bird is also able to recognise different objects, shapes and colours and describe what he sees. When he first met Dr Jane Goodall after seeing a picture of her with one of the chimpanzees she studies, the parrot asked 'Got a chimp?' Seeing another parrot hanging upside down, N'Kisi called out 'You got to put this bird on the camera.' However, some linguistic conventions have proved difficult for the parrot. While trying to put 'fly' into the past tense, he said 'fled' instead of 'flew', just as young children often do.

Grammar

The passive

G STUDENT'S BOOK page 138

- Scan the article again and find two examples of the passive.
- Complete this chart of past forms. It contains both regular and irregular verbs from Unit 1 of the Student's Book.

Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle
send	<i>sent</i>	<i>sent</i>
take		
teach		
make		
form		
be		
spend		
find		
say		
use		
speak		
give		

- Complete the sentences below using one of the verbs from exercise 5. Some verbs may be used more than once. Think carefully about which tense to use – you may need to use a modal passive with *can*.

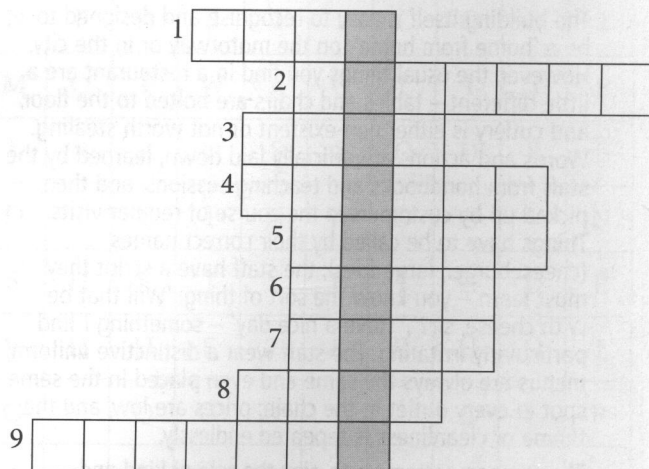
EXAMPLE: The information about the Internet survey *was sent* to households last week.

- Progress (recently) on plans for the new IT building.
- Last year, more money on new computer terminals than on anything else in the department.
- It that more research is needed into whether mobile-phone masts are dangerous to health.
- Latin (very rarely) nowadays.
- Grey parrots to speak.
- When you enrol next Tuesday, you more details of the course.
- Ice when the temperature of water is below freezing point.
- Information on a range of subjects on the Internet.

Vocabulary

- Complete this puzzle of words to do with communication by solving the clues below. The number of letters in each word is given in brackets. What word appears vertically?

- It is very common to send a to a friend these days. (4, 7)
- N'Kisi has learnt to (4)
- The Principal will give a at the end of term. (6)
- In order to be heard, you need to clearly into the microphone. (5)
- I often call my friends to have a about college. (4)
- It's good to have someone you can a conversation with. (4)
- Give me a sometime, and we'll arrange to go out somewhere. (4)
- If you want to attract someone's attention from a distance, you can always (7)



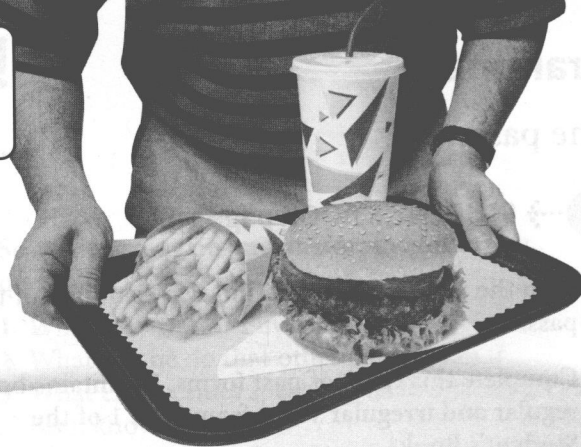
- Match the verbs (1–8) with the correct nouns (a–h) to form collocations to do with communication.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 tell | a a question |
| 2 whistle | b a foreign language |
| 3 ask | c an answer |
| 4 speak | d advice |
| 5 offer | e surprise |
| 6 make | f a tune |
| 7 have | g a lie |
| 8 express | h a speech |

Reading

- 1 Quickly read this article about fast food.
Time yourself as you read.

⌚ about 580 words



FAST FOOD – behind the image

We all know what a fast-food outlet looks like and what it serves. This is because when a big modern business offers fast food, it knows that we, its customers, are likely to want No Surprises. We are hungry, tired and not in a celebratory mood.

The building itself is easy to recognise and designed to be a 'home from home', on the motorway or in the city. However, the usual things you find in a restaurant are a little different – tables and chairs are bolted to the floor, and cutlery is either non-existent or not worth stealing. Words and actions are officially laid down, learned by the staff from handbooks and teaching sessions, and then picked up by customers in the course of regular visits. Things have to be called by their correct names (cheeseburger, large fries); the staff have a script they must learn – you know the sort of thing: 'Will that be with cheese, sir?', 'Have a nice day' – something I find particularly irritating. The staff wear a distinctive uniform, menus are always the same and even placed in the same spot in every outlet in the chain; prices are low, and the theme of cleanliness is repeated endlessly.

The company attempts to play the role of kind and concerned parent. It knows people are suspicious of large corporations and so it tries to stress its love for children; it often has cottagey-style buildings for warmth and cosiness or large glass walls and smooth surfaces to show cleanliness and modernity. It responds to social concerns, but only if beliefs are sufficiently widely held and

therefore 'correct'. Take, for example, the worry about fat in our diets. Fast-food chains only responded by putting salad on the menu when there was pressure in various countries from doctors and health ministers. Some chains are busy at present showing how much they care about the environment, too.

Fast-food chains know that they are ordinary. They want to be ordinary and to be thought of as almost inseparable from the idea of everyday food consumed outside the home. They are happy to allow their customers time off for holidays – Thanksgiving, Christmas and so on – for which they do not cater. Even those comparatively rare holiday times are turned to a profit because the companies know that their favourite customers – families – are at home together then, watching television, where carefully placed commercials will spread the word concerning new fast-food products and re-imprint the image of the various chains for later. Families are the customers the fast-food chains want; good, law-abiding citizens who love their children, teaching them how good hamburgers are for them. The chains even have very bright lighting to make sure that 'undesirable' people don't want to come in.

Supplying a hamburger that is perfect in terms of shape, weight, temperature, together with selections from a pre-set list of extras, to a customer who knows what to expect, is a difficult thing to do. The technology involved has meant spending huge sums on research, and there are also political and economic questions to consider – how to maintain supplies of cheap beef and cheap buns. However, the image that is maintained is of a 'casual' eating experience. Make up your own mind, but there's more to a hamburger than just beef in a bread roll.

- 2 Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage? ➤ T/F1

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

EXAMPLE: Customers often choose to eat in fast-food outlets because they know what to expect. **TRUE**

(See underlined text.)

- Each employee is encouraged by the chain to have his/her own individual way of communicating with customers.
- Fast-food companies started selling salads because of worries about health.
- Salad is one of the more popular choices at certain fast-food outlets nowadays.
- Fast-food companies want to attract people who are too busy to cook at home.
- There are certain types of customers who are not welcome at fast-food outlets.
- Supplying hamburgers to customers is very straightforward.
- More money needs to be spent on research into new fast-food technology.

Grammar

Comparatives and superlatives

G STUDENT'S BOOK page 138

- 3 Make sentences, using a comparative adjective and other necessary words.

EXAMPLE: Mount Qomolangma / Mount Kilimanjaro – a lot / high
Mount Qomolangma is a lot higher than Mount Kilimanjaro.

- 1 the River Nile / the River Thames – considerably / long
- 2 London / Mexico City – far / small
- 3 fruit / sweets – much / good
- 4 Rolls-Royce car / bicycle – a good deal / expensive
- 5 fast food / cooking yourself – more / convenient
- 6 Australia / New Zealand – far / big

- 4 What can you say about the following things?

EXAMPLE: the Pacific Ocean
It's the biggest ocean in the world.

- 1 the Sahara Desert
 - 2 the Great Wall of China
 - 3 Bill Gates
 - 4 Pluto
 - 5 redwood tree
 - 6 the cheetah
- 5 These sentences contain errors made by IELTS students. Correct them.
- 1 Fast-food outlets are open longer that ordinary restaurants.
 - 2 I would rather have a sandwich then a pizza.
 - 3 The number of people who eat rice is considerably greater the number who eat potatoes.
 - 4 The amount of meat eaten in the USA is far more that eaten in China.
 - 5 Hamburgers are more popular as noodles in Europe.
 - 6 Pizza is not so expensive than steak.
 - 7 Producing meat is twice expensive in some countries than in others.
 - 8 The number of customers we had today was much few as last night.



Vocabulary

- 6 Look at the clues and find the words in the wordsearch. The number of letters is in brackets. The words go vertically and horizontally. (↓→)

- 1 Indian food is often like this. (5)
- 2 If you leave milk for a long time, it will go like this. (4)
- 3 I prefer to eat bread which is like this. (5)
- 4 Too many of these aren't good for your teeth. (6)
- 5 Bananas are like this when they are yellow. (4)
- 6 What you do when you want to lose weight. (4)
- 7 The person who does the cooking. (4)
- 8 Food which has no taste is like this. (5)
- 9 Fish and chips and burgers are this. (4, 4)
- 10 You look at this when choosing your meal in a restaurant. (4)

A	L	K	R	E	M	E	N	U	P
S	P	I	C	Y	N	C	S	K	R
N	F	A	S	T	F	O	O	D	I
M	Q	F	W	A	Q	L	T	T	P
L	R	R	D	S	S	O	U	R	E
D	I	E	T	N	W	D	C	V	N
S	H	S	T	Y	E	I	C	D	E
V	H	H	E	Z	E	G	H	H	J
C	M	Q	G	N	T	A	E	F	R
B	L	A	N	D	S	X	F	C	M

- 7 Complete the table with the other forms of the words given. Take care with spelling. Use an English-English dictionary to help you.

Noun	Adjective	Adverb	Verb
1	hungry	2	3
4	celebratory		5
6	distinctive	7	8
cleanliness	9	10	11
12	suspicious	13	14
warmth	15	16	17
cosiness	18	19	
20	21	comparatively	22
23	political	24	25

City attractions

城市诱惑

Reading

- 1 The four paragraphs below describe the cities shown in the photographs. Skim the text quickly. Can you match each photograph to the appropriate paragraph and identify the cities?

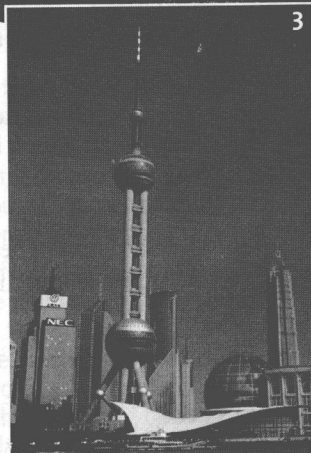
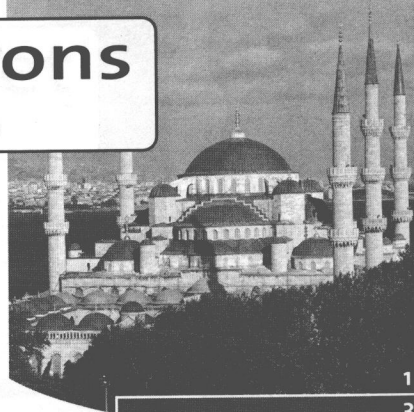
🕒 about 430 words

A Although there aren't many historic sites to attract tourists, this is a fascinating city. It's a major business centre, and its port is one of the busiest in the world. A construction boom that began in the early 1990s means there are now a large number of high-rise buildings. In January 2004, an exciting new transport link went into service – 'maglev' trains (using magnetic levitation technology) run between the city centre and the international airport, reaching a speed of 430km per hour. A traditional garden in the Old City contains a teahouse that may be the model for the well-known 'willow pattern' design, which is used on plates around the world.

B This city was probably founded in the 16th century and is laid out in a grid – that is, most of its streets are straight, like lines drawn on a sheet of paper from top to bottom and from side to side. One very impressive avenue is 140m across and is said to be the widest in the world. The main government building is called *la Casa Rosada*, which is Spanish for 'the Pink House'. One of the main attractions for tourists is watching – or even dancing – the tango. The hottest months of the year are January and February.

C This city was founded in the early 18th century to increase trade by sea with western Europe. A lot of canals were excavated, which made it resemble the city of Venice. As a result, this city is often called 'the Venice of the North'. Between 1712 and 1918, it was the country's capital. Although its name was changed to Petrograd and Leningrad in the past, it is again known by its original name. One of the famous attractions in this city is the Hermitage, an art gallery largely located in the Winter Palace. It contains an amazing collection of paintings.

D This ancient, historic city is over 2,600 years old. It was first called Byzantium and then Constantinople before adopting its present name. It's on both sides of a narrow stretch of water separating the two continents of Europe and Asia. There's plenty to interest and amuse tourists, so they need never get bored! Topkapi, the magnificent palace, used to have over 50,000 people living and working in its grounds, and even had its own zoo. Another impressive building is the Grand Bazaar, the largest indoor market in the country, with more than 3,000 shops and restaurants. It used to be the commercial centre of the city and is usually crowded with both tourists and local people.



- 2 Complete these notes. The notes come in the same order as the relevant part of the passage. Choose **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD** from the passage for each answer. → TF3

City A

EXAMPLE: There is a great deal of activity in this city's port

- 1 A large amount of has taken place in recent years.
- 2 Very fast connect the city with its airport.

City B

- 3 Most streets in this city form a
- 4 'The Pink House' is used by the
- 5 A popular dance in this city is the

City C

- 6 Like Venice, this city contains a large number of
- 7 This city used to be the of the country.
- 8 Many people visit a palace here to see the impressive display of

City D

- 9 The two parts of this city are located in different
- 10 There used to be a zoo in the grounds of a
- 11 The Grand Bazaar is a covered

- 3 The passage contains four paragraphs labelled A–D. Which paragraph contains the following information? You may use any letter more than once. → TF7

EXAMPLE: a similarity between this city and another one.C

- 1 a description of how roads are arranged
- 2 the possibility that famous representations may be of a building in this city
- 3 a reference to activities that no longer take place in a certain building
- 4 the reason for establishing this city
- 5 a potential disadvantage for the tourist industry
- 6 a reference to a name that has come back into use

Vocabulary

- 4 Find the word in the reading passage that matches each definition. The definitions are in text order.

- 1 a large increase, particularly in economic activity
- 2 in a style that has continued for a long time without changing
- 3 an object or person that is represented by an artist
- 4 brought into existence, set up
- 5 a pattern of horizontal and vertical lines crossing each other to form squares
- 6 dug (a hole or channel in the ground)
- 7 look or be like something else
- 8 in a particular place
- 9 choosing as its own
- 10 dividing into parts

- 5 Complete each sentence with the word from the box that best suits the meaning. More than one answer is possible in some cases. Pay attention to any preposition after the space.

amazed	amused	astonished	bored	excited
fascinated	frightened	interested	surprised	
terrified	thrilled			

- 1 I saw a cat trying to catch fish in the canal, and I was so I started laughing.
- 2 I thought Helen was on the other side of the world, so I was to see her in Shanghai.
- 3 Takuya is very in the history of Topkapi Palace, so he has bought a book about it.
- 4 Juan has got the whole day free, but he can't think of anything to do, so he's
- 5 The side of the bridge had been damaged, and Brad was that a child might fall into the river.
- 6 Tania was with her prize of a round-the-world trip, because it was something she'd always dreamed of.
- 7 Hasan couldn't take his eyes off the people dancing in the street, he was so by them.
- 8 The band gave such a fantastic performance that the crowd became more and more, and started dancing and cheering.

Grammar

Cause, purpose and result

G → STUDENT'S BOOK page 138

- 6 Complete each sentence with one of the words or phrases in the box.

because	because of
so that	so

- 1 Shanghai doesn't have many historic attractions, not many tourists realise what an interesting city it is.
- 2 There are now a great many high-rise buildings in Shanghai the recent construction boom.
- 3 An old teahouse in Shanghai is a popular place to visit it might have inspired the famous 'willow pattern' design.
- 4 The main government building in Buenos Aires has been painted pink, and it is now known as *la Casa Rosada* – the Pink House.
- 5 A lot of people visit Buenos Aires they can learn the tango.
- 6 The weather is warmest in Buenos Aires in January and February the city is in the southern hemisphere.
- 7 The site of St Petersburg was chosen ships could sail between the city and western Europe.
- 8 St Petersburg is known as 'the Venice of the North' its canals.
- 9 Istanbul is over 2,600 years old, it is much older than St Petersburg.
- 10 The Grand Bazaar in Istanbul attracts plenty of tourists the large number of shops and restaurants it contains.



Grammar

Review of present tenses

G... STUDENT'S BOOK page 139

- 1 Look at these sentences. Most of the verbs in **bold** contain errors which are typical of those made by IELTS candidates. Put a line through the wrong words and write the correct ones. One sentence is completely correct.

EXAMPLE: Those people who ~~are taking~~ part in sports like scuba diving usually ~~spends~~ a lot of money. take, spend

- Service-oriented companies often **giving** mobile phones to their sales force.
- I **am writing** to tell you that I **become** a full-time student. I started my course last week.
- Since I was a child, I **want** to be a nurse.
- The table **is showing** that the number of students **is rising** to over five million since 1980.
- We **don't see** each other for a long time, so I **want** to meet soon.
- I **want** to be an engineer. This is the reason I **have decided** to go to college.
- In this way, I feel I **am being** able to repay the hours and effort that **have been spent** on me.
- In the past decade, computers **are becoming** the most useful tool in offices and factories.
- This letter is to tell you what I **doing** recently.
- This development **is being happening** for many years.

- 2 Complete this passage by using the correct present tense in each space. One verb should be in the passive. There is an example to help you.

Ever since I was a child I 0 (love) have loved piano music, though until recently I never had the chance to play myself. But at last I 1 (start) having lessons at the adult education college in my town. It was hard at first, but Sarah, my teacher, says that now I 2 (make) good progress.

I'm a computer programmer, and usually 3 (work) long hours, so I 4 (not have) much spare time. I 5 (practise) several times a week, but unfortunately the piano 6 (belong) to my neighbours, so I only 7 (play) when it's convenient for them. Now I 8 (think) about buying my own piano, so that I can play whenever I 9 (like)

Every year, there's a concert at the college, and some of the music students 10 (ask) to perform. Recently I 11 (practise) a piece by Shostakovich, and I 12 (hope) I'll be good enough to play it in the next concert.

Sarah 13 (suggest) that I take a piano exam next year, but I 14 (not decide) yet. It 15 (depend) on whether I can afford to buy a piano for myself.

Prepositions

- 3 Prepositions are normally followed by a noun, pronoun, *-ing* form or *wh-* word. They can't be followed by any other verb forms. Look at these sentences, based on the recording in 4.1 of the Student's Book (page 26). Complete each sentence with a preposition from the box.

about at from on to with

Preposition + noun or pronoun

- We've been looking different forms of education.
- I don't really look forward English lessons.
- What about your future career – have you thought much it?

Preposition + -ing

- 4 My parents thought I could cope being taught at home.
- 5 Apart working on projects, what subjects do you study?
- 6 I'm thinking seriously becoming a doctor.

Preposition + wh- word

- 7 My mother and I talk what exactly the project should cover.
- 8 In my next project, I want to focus why some people choose one-to-one education for their children.
- 4 These sentences include errors that are often made by IELTS candidates. Put a line through the wrong words and write the correct ones. One sentence is correct.

EXAMPLE: I'm interested in ~~find~~ out about the people who live in my town.
..... finding

- 1 Writing a project takes a lot of read.
- 2 Let's talk to what you've done.
- 3 I'm interested from finding out about people's jobs.
- 4 I've been thinking about what you said.
- 5 How do you feel about use a computer?
- 6 I'm looking forward to start a new project.
- 7 I'm quite good to find information on the Internet.
- 8 I enjoy most lessons, apart of history.
- 9 Children are usually better at learn foreign languages than adults.
- 10 Next, we'll look to the best way to plan a report.

Reading

- 5 This passage is similar to Section 2 of General Training Reading. Read it quickly, timing yourself as you read.

⌚ about 300 words

Southmoor College – Policies and Procedures

The College has introduced a number of policies and procedures which are briefly summarised here. A leaflet containing full details is available on request.

- The College Charter is a series of statements which explain what is being done to promote high standards for people who use College services. It has been designed in accordance with a national framework aimed at maintaining and improving standards, while at the same time being tailored to meet the specific needs of the College.
- Formal complaints should be submitted in writing to the Principal, who will refer each complaint to the appropriate member of staff and then provide a response.
- The College has developed both informal and formal appeals procedures in connection with its own internal examinations. Appeals against external examination bodies must follow their own procedures, and details are available from the Examinations Officer.
- The College is a designated No Smoking Area. Smoking is not permitted inside any part of the building unless specifically authorised.
- All accidents must be reported to Reception as soon as possible and the appropriate form completed.
- Students are responsible for the apparatus, tools or machinery with which they are working. If items are damaged or broken as a result of careless use or failing to follow instructions, the person concerned will be required to cover the cost of repairing or replacing the items. All equipment must be left in a clean state and in good working order.
- Mobile phones are part of everyday life, but they must be used with consideration for other people. Please ensure that you have switched them off before entering classrooms or the library. They must not be taken into any examination room under any circumstances.

- 6 Do the following statements agree with the information given in the passage? ... TF1

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

- 1 Anyone wishing to see the complete policies and procedures should ask for them.
- 2 The Charter was written after consultation with groups of people who use the College.
- 3 The Charter is identical to the charters of the other colleges in the country.
- 4 Replies to formal complaints will be given by the Principal.
- 5 The College's appeals procedure applies to all examinations taken in the College.
- 6 Smoking inside the College is allowed in certain circumstances.
- 7 The College can provide medical help if an accident occurs.
- 8 Students may have to pay for equipment that they break.
- 9 Mobile phones can be taken into examination rooms if they are switched off.

Vocabulary

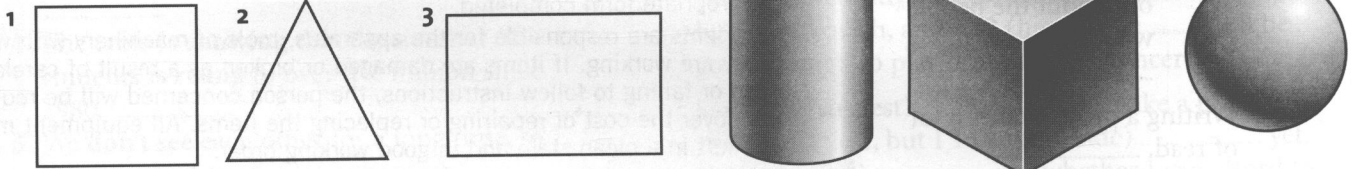
1 Match these people (1–10) to their field of study (a–j).

EXAMPLE: archaeologist *someone who studies the physical remains of the past*

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1 biologist | a someone who studies animal and plant life |
| 2 botanist | b someone who studies the basic characteristics of substances, including their reactions |
| 3 economist | c someone who studies the past |
| 4 mathematician | d someone who designs buildings |
| 5 paediatrician | e someone who helps clients who have legal problems |
| 6 anthropologist | f someone who is interested in the consumption and production of goods and services |
| 7 architect | g someone who studies number, shape and quantity, among other things |
| 8 historian | h someone who specialises in children's diseases |
| 9 lawyer | i someone who studies human beings, their customs and relationships |
| 10 chemist | j someone who specialises in plant life |

2 What are these shapes?

EXAMPLE: *circle*



3 Look at these sets of words. Which is the odd one out and why? Use an English-English dictionary to help you.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 circle | square | triangle | rectangle |
| 2 cylinder | cube | sphere | circle |
| 3 enormous | tiny | huge | vast |
| 4 average | medium | minute | standard |
| 5 sizeable | immense | minuscule | colossal |



4 Complete each sentence below using a verb from the box in the appropriate form.

analyse	carry out	evaluate	make
perform	put forward	reach	support

- Dr Jones the conclusion that the bones weren't 5th century.
- After the analysis, they found that the people had come from Polynesia.
- The test results at the laboratory.
- The builders who the discovery were given a reward.
- Our findings Professor Rice's theory.
- After the statistics, Peter decided to publish them.
- The person who the experiment on the bones was Stephen Doughty.
- No one has yet officially the theory that the city inhabitants died of starvation.

Grammar

Review of past tenses

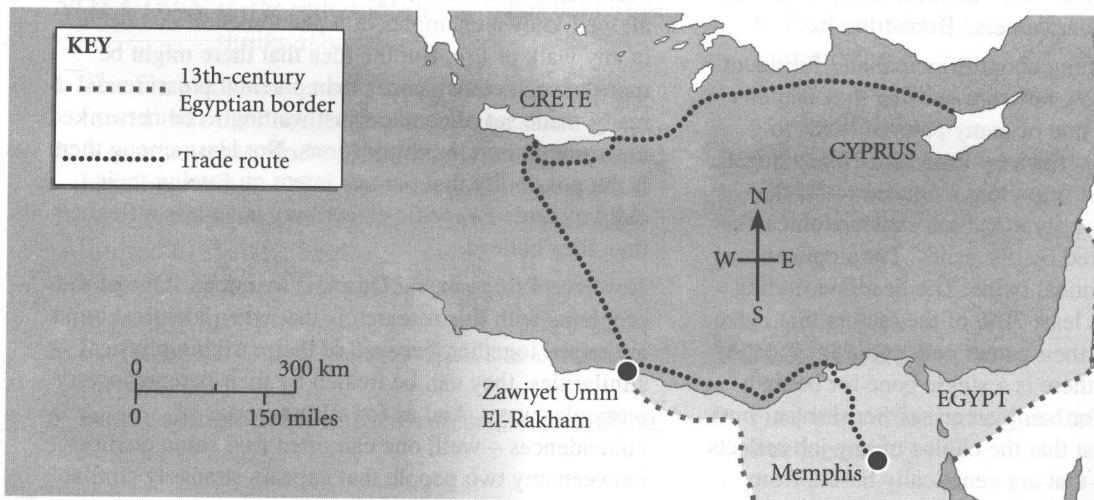
G STUDENT'S BOOK page 139

5 Put the verbs in brackets in the most suitable past tense.

EXAMPLE: Last year, I (join)*joined*..... a dig in Egypt.

- 1 When I arrived at the museum, everyone (go) home and the place was empty.
- 2 Zara and Ali (arrive) early at the hotel before the others and (eat) immediately without waiting for anyone else to arrive.
- 3 They (pass) the Chinese exhibit when something about it (catch) their eye.
- 4 I (not enjoy) studying Economic History when I was at college.
- 5 Anna was in the library all evening and so (miss) seeing the film.
- 6 I (work) on my coursework when I (see) that I (make) a huge mistake and would have to start again.
- 7 I (see) my tutor in the city centre yesterday, but he (not see) me – he (talk) to his wife.
- 8 The tourists (climb) the path to Machu Picchu when there was a sudden thunderstorm overhead.
- 9 Before entering the tomb, the archaeologist (make) a speech.
- 10 While I (dig) the trench, I (cut) my hand.

6 Read through these sentences about some new research. Put them in the right order and provide punctuation.



- a¹..... It has been known for a long time that the ancient Egyptians imported copper from Cyprus.
- b The fortress was only needed for a brief period only 50 years or so and was abandoned in the 13th century BC.
- c The men grew their own food and baked bread but imported luxury items such as wine and olive oil.
- d The fortress was built around 1270 BC by Rameses II to protect maritime trade.
- e The complex covered five acres and was home to at least 500 soldiers.
- f New research carried out by a team from Liverpool University has shown how the Egyptians built a huge fortress on this coast.
- g It was 20 metres long and ten metres wide with three central rooms.
- h As well as a bakery and a palace a temple was also discovered.
- i What historians had not realised until recently was the threat posed to these imports by aggressive tribesmen along the Mediterranean coast.

Reading

- 1 Read the text below about how people may choose their career and say where this text is taken from.

- A a scientific conference journal
- B a newspaper article about a new book
- C a textbook on motivation at work

⌚ about 600 words

Meet Bernard Shapiro. He is a friendly 64-year-old man and the Principal of McGill University, in Canada. He's an extremely tidy person and listens to opera. Before he accepted his current job, he worked as a statistician.

- 5 Many of the same things could be said of Harold Shapiro, Bernard's identical twin. He's also a former statistics expert and an opera lover with a taste for order in the workplace. And he is President of Princeton University in the USA. Both seem a little taken aback by the way their lives have followed a similar pattern. 'It never occurred to me – or, I believe, to my twin – to deliberately plan similar careers,' Bernard says.

- Easily the strangest thing about Principal and President Shapiro, though, is how far from unusual they actually are. For they are just one of many pairs of twins to feature in a major new work by Professor Nancy Segal that provides the most important evidence so far that career choice, working style and job satisfaction can be significantly influenced by our genes. The implications reach far beyond identical twins. The headline finding in her study is that at least 30% of the factors that make an individual choose their career path could be genetic. 'I'm not saying that there is a single gene for being a carpenter or a gene for being an artist,' Segal says, 'but our studies do suggest that the choice of any job reflects many characteristics that are genetically based, from physical size to personality.'

- Her evidence is clear enough. It is based on studies of career parallels between identical twins – including, importantly, many who have been brought up separately – and twins who are non-identical, or fraternal.

- Identicals, who usually share 100% of genes, showed a far greater degree of similarity in their working lives than fraternal, who typically share an average of 50%. 'We're not in the occupations we have by accident,' she says. 'I'm a teacher and researcher, and I could probably have been a clinical psychologist. But I couldn't have been an investment banker or plumber.'



The Douglas family

Career dynasties are nothing new – there are the tycoon Murdochs, film star Douglases and political Churchills, all well-known examples of a phenomenon that occurs in any walk of life. But the idea that there might be more to such coincidences than parental pressure and a ready-made set of contacts just waiting to be networked has some important implications. Not least among them is the possibility that parents intent on forcing their child towards a specific career may have less influence than they believe.

However, Professor Val Dusek is sceptical. 'One of the problems with this research is that when identical twins are raised together, because of their striking physical similarities, they can be treated by their parents in very particular ways. And as for all the stories of coincidences – well, one can often find some quality between any two people that appears strangely similar.'

A much less controversial but arguably more significant finding from Segal's research is the idea that job satisfaction may also be in the genes. Furthermore, Segal's results suggest that job satisfaction seems to play a much greater role than expected. Employers take note: changing the lighting or the seating arrangements, providing free coffee or even increasing salaries may not contribute to their employees' happiness as much as giving them meaningful and personally satisfying goals. So, whatever it is that motivates an actor to endure the poverty of lengthy 'resting' periods in return for the occasional bit of acting, or a lecturer to tolerate poor pay in order to pursue his or her academic passion, may be buried deep in their ancestry.

- 2 Complete each sentence with the correct ending
A–G below. → TF3
- 1 Professor Nancy Segal
 - 2 An employer
 - 3 A parent
- A has clear evidence to show that there is a gene for particular jobs.
B needs to rethink his or her strategy for motivating the workforce.
C will try to bring up each twin as a separate individual.
D believes that a third of people choose a career because of their genes.
E is less likely to be the most important factor in their child's choice of job than previously thought.
F has shown that people don't choose a job by chance.
G concludes that some jobs are harder than others.

- 3 Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer? → TF1

Write

YES if the statement reflects the claims of the writer
NO if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer
NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

- 1 The Shapiros were a bit surprised when they found that they had both chosen the same career.
- 2 It is unusual to find twins who have both reached high positions.
- 3 Families who follow the same career are usually limited to specific fields.
- 4 Parents can help their child find a job by talking to people they know.
- 5 Professor Val Dusek believes Segal's research is correct.
- 6 People sometimes find their career disappointing.

Grammar

Past simple or present perfect?

G → STUDENT'S BOOK page 139

- 4 Complete each sentence with the verbs in brackets, using either the past simple or present perfect.

EXAMPLE: Over the years, many famous people (follow) have followed in the footsteps of their parents.

- 1 Unemployment (not rise) for the past two years.

- 2 I (be) a doctor for ten years now.
- 3 Lisa (study) chemistry at school and then (go) on to college.
- 4 My brother (ring) me one morning and (say) he (have) a job in Australia.
- 5 Tom (never be) a hard worker – he prefers to stay in bed in the morning.
- 6 I (see) a career adviser two years ago.
- 7 My cousin (enjoy) her job ever since she was promoted.
- 8 We (spend) many years building up our business before we retired.

- 5 Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets and with *for*, *since* or *ago*.

EXAMPLE: I (not see) haven't seen him since 1999.

- 1 I (last see) Michael Douglas in a film five years
- 2 One actor I know (not work) many years and he still isn't working.
- 3 Peter (have) a holiday three months
- 4 Val Dusek (be) sceptical about the book ever it was published.
- 5 When Sue (teach) in Zambia eight years , she (not enjoy) it.
- 6 Paul (not had) a job the past year.
- 7 We (last go) on a marketing trip four weeks
- 8 I (learn) French at school, many years
- 9 'How long (you be) manager of the company?' 2003.'

Vocabulary

- 6 Find ten verbs that collocate with *money* in this wordsearch. (→ ↓)

C	H	A	N	G	E	Z	P
A	L	E	N	D	I	S	A
T	L	S	Q	U	N	P	Y
L	E	A	V	E	V	E	M
Y	S	V	Y	L	E	N	A
T	R	E	M	J	S	D	K
W	A	S	T	E	T	P	E
T	N	F	G	I	V	E	D

Reading

- 1 In the General Training and Academic Reading Modules, you may be asked to match questions to short texts or sections of a longer text. Read these web pages, A–D, which advertise various events and organisations. Then read the sentences below and decide which advertisement each one refers to. Write the correct letter A–D next to each question. ... TF2

⌚ about 430 words

A

Nathan's Famous International Hot-Dog Eating Contest

The preliminary ceremonies of this famous annual competition will begin at 11.30 a.m., with bands, rappers and children's chorus. 12.25 p.m. sees the introduction of this year's eaters, who represent nations from all over the world, and at 12.40 p.m., the historic 12-minute all-you-can-eat contest will begin. Will anyone beat the world record, which stands at over 50 hot dogs and buns in 12 minutes?



Viewing is available on a first-come-first-served basis. Television crews are invited to use a two-tiered stage 3m from the main stage. The area in front of the main stage is reserved for still photographers and television cameras without tripods.

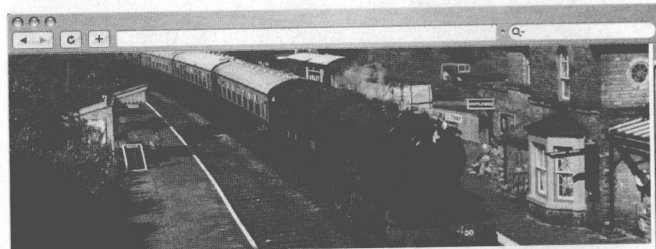
B

fröjel viking re-enactment society

Few periods in history stimulate the imagination as much as the era when the Vikings were known – and sometimes feared – throughout Scandinavia, the British Isles, Russia, all the Mediterranean, Africa and even America. Fröjel (pronounced Fro-yel) is a family-based Viking re-enactment society depicting the Vikings from a harbour that was one of the richest trading centres in the Viking world – Fröjel, on the Swedish island of Gotland.

The members' aims are to re-create the clothing, weapons, tools, jewellery, games, food and furniture of that long-gone period, and enjoy an escape to a simpler, more relaxed time, with like-minded people. We will also use the items we have made by reliving that age at various public entertainments.

- 1 The charge for attendance includes food.
- 2 You will be able to take part in displays for others to watch.
- 3 This event takes place once a year.
- 4 You will be taught certain skills.
- 5 Participants have the opportunity to see clothes being modelled.



Drive a steam engine!

Now anyone can be an engine driver! Join us for a day's introductory course, during which you will learn the basic techniques of driving a 60-year-old steam locomotive, under the eye of an experienced instructor. Then, why not try the advanced course, giving you first-hand experience of operating a locomotive?

Lunch and refreshments are provided on both courses at no extra cost. You are also given one-year membership of the railway society, which gives you the opportunity to become a volunteer on our educational programme.

C



The Wedding Fair

One of the most popular events in the Barnwell Centre's annual programme, the Wedding Fair, takes place every March and September. As well as displays from leading suppliers of wedding dresses, caterers, photographers and many more, a wide range of specialists will be on hand to give expert advice on planning your wedding.

The full programme of events includes a fashion show, which features wedding outfits for brides, grooms, bridesmaids and page boys. The Great Hall is decorated to show how it could look for your wedding reception. Refreshments are available in our self-service restaurant.

D

- 6 Spectators will have the chance to listen to musical entertainment.
- 7 If you pay for an activity, you are automatically enrolled in this organisation.
- 8 Facilities are provided for the media.
- 9 Participants make copies of everyday objects from the past.
- 10 Information is available about organising an event.