

4 Technological wonders

Reading identifying what a word refers to; multiple choice with one text

1 Read the Exam Reminder. Choose the correct option.

In questions about what a word refers to, you usually find the answer *before* / *after* the reference word.

Exam REMINDER

Identifying what a word refers to

- A common question in multiple-choice tasks asks what a certain word (e.g. a pronoun) refers to.
- The possible answers are usually before the reference word. Look back in the text and find the words in the questions.
- Try out the different options in the sentence to see which makes more sense.

Seeing clearly

- 1 Do you wear glasses or contact lenses to help you see things more clearly? If you do, it means that you are either *myopic* (short-sighted) or *hyperopic* (long-sighted). People with *myopia* find it difficult to clearly see things that are far away whereas people with *hyperopia* can clearly see things that are far away but would struggle to read something close up without the help of their glasses or contact lenses.

- We don't know who invented the first pair of wearable glasses. We do, however, know that the Romans invented glass, and historians generally agree that they also discovered that using glass to magnify things could improve vision. If a piece of curved glass is held in front of small text, the text appears bigger. It was the 11th century Arab scholar, mathematician and astronomer Ibn al-Haytham who first suggested that a piece of glass, smoothed in a particular way, could help people with their vision. He wrote a book on the subject which was translated into Latin and his ideas spread throughout Europe. Ibn al-Haytham is often considered to be 'the father of modern optics'.

- The earliest pair of known 'vision correctors' based on Ibn al-Haytham's idea, date from the 13th century. Blown-glass was set into a frame made either of wood or leather and **it** had a handle on the side. People would then hold the frame in front of their eyes in order to see things more clearly. By the 14th century, Venetian glassmakers were making 'disks for the eyes', but it wasn't until the 18th century that wearable glasses became more commonplace.

Throughout the 20th century, advances in lens production continued and new technology meant that glasses' frames and lenses could be made with non-breakable plastics. At the same time, new equipment was being developed which allowed opticians to check



- people's eyes more accurately. By the middle of the 20th century, another option for treatment of poor vision became available. If you choose, you can now have an operation on your eye that will correct your vision. There are various ways that this can be done, one of which uses laser technology.

- Unfortunately, millions of people around the world have problems with their vision and for many, access to glasses, let alone eye surgery, is impossible. Short-sightedness is more common than long-sightedness and some researchers have suggested that, by 2050, almost half the world's population will be short-sighted. If you can't see properly, it's likely that you are going to struggle in education and at work. One charity estimates that we lose two-hundred-billion dollars' worth of productivity every year because people simply can't see well enough to do their jobs effectively.

2 Now complete the Exam Task.

Exam TASK

Multiple choice with one text

You are going to read an article about vision. For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

- People with myopia ...
 - can't read
 - can't see anything clearly
 - can't clearly see things that are nearby
 - can't clearly see things that are far away
- According to the second paragraph, the Romans ...
 - discovered how to make glass
 - found a way to curve glass
 - invented wearable glasses
 - discovered how to enlarge things
- Ibn al-Haytham was an 11th century scholar who ...
 - translated a book about glasses into Latin
 - suggested that curved glass could help people see better
 - invented 'vision correctors'
 - travelled throughout Europe
- What does the word *it* refer to in line 25?
 - a frame
 - blown-glass
 - wood
 - a handle
- The fourth paragraph tells us that ...
 - opticians have been able to check people's eyes since the middle of the 20th century
 - surgery replaced the need for people to wear glasses
 - if you are short- or long-sighted, you will need to have an operation
 - plastic is now commonly used in the production of glasses
- What is the writer's main point in the last paragraph?
 - that most of the world's population suffers from myopia
 - that not many people choose to have an operation to correct their vision
 - that problems with people's vision affects how well they can work
 - that it will be impossible to buy glasses by 2050

1 Complete the sentences with these words.

asteroid comet moon orbit planet solar system

- Launched in 1977, Voyager 1 became the first man-made object to leave the _____ in 2012.
- Halley, possibly the most famous _____, made its last appearance in 1986.
- Given its characteristics, Mars is likely to be the next _____ that humans can live on.
- In 2019, the Japanese spacecraft Hayabusa2 landed on an _____ called Ryugu.
- In 2019, NASA's Parker Solar Probe completed its first successful _____ around the sun.
- On July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong became the first human to step on the _____.

2 Complete the words in these sentences.

- What's wrong with the m _____? I can't move it across the screen.
- I prefer t _____ to laptops; they are smaller and lighter.
- Does your k _____ have the Greek alphabet as well?
- I need a second m _____ for my computer so I can work on different screens at the same time.
- Can I borrow your c _____ c _____? My battery's nearly dead.
- I need new h _____; these ones hurt my ears.
- I've backed up all the documents on this external h _____.
- I need to check this bill. How do you open the c _____ on the phone?

3 Complete the article with the correct forms of these verbs.

connect get post record update upload

If you struggle even to ¹ _____ a voice message on your phone, don't miss our online video series called *Tech Made Simple*. We cover basic things like ² _____ devices to the internet and ³ _____ your favourite photos to social media, explaining them step by step. You can also check out our blog, which is ⁴ _____ every week. You can ask a question or ⁵ _____ a review of devices you've tried. What are you waiting for? ⁶ _____ online and check us out!

Grammar 1 will and be going to; time expressions

1 Choose the correct option to complete these conversations.

Kari: You know those headphones you lent me? I'm really sorry, but I lost them. ¹ I'll / I'm going to get you some new ones when I have some money, I promise.

Mak: Don't worry about it. They were really old.
² I'll probably / I'm probably going to get a new pair for my birthday next week.

Sophia: Look at the photos taken with this drone:
³ You'll / You're going to take great pictures with it.

Arwa: You're right. ⁴ I'll / I'm going to buy this one then.

Ayo: ⁵ I'll / I'm going to replace my phone next week. The touchscreen on this one isn't working very well.

Jamil: Wait a little longer. I know that there ⁶ will / is going to be a new model out next month.

Alina: One day, we ⁷ won't / aren't going to need phones. ⁸ We'll / We're going to have microchips in our heads. ⁹ They'll / They're going to be expensive though.

David: ¹⁰ Will / Shall we start saving up now then?!

2 Which person from Exercise 1 used ...

- 1 will to make a general prediction about the future? _____
- 2 will to express a sudden decision at the moment of speaking? _____
- 3 will to talk about an uncertain future with adverbs like maybe? _____
- 4 will to express a fact about the future? _____
- 5 will to make a promise? _____
- 6 shall to make a suggestion or offer? _____
- 7 be going to to talk about a future plan or intention? _____
- 8 be going to to make a prediction based on current evidence? _____



3 Write the words in order to make sentences. Then tick the sentences that are true for you.

- 1 move back to / finish university / I / my parents' house / as soon as / I'm going to

- 2 I / I / retired / turn fifty / by the time / will be

- 3 my first salary / buy a new phone / the moment / I'm going to / I / get

- 4 my football team / they change the coach / will win / I don't think / another championship / until

- 5 I expect / the end / to finish / before / all my homework / of the week

- 6 goes to university / I'll get / when / my older sister / a bigger bedroom

4 Complete the article with these words.

before expect going look probably
until when will work

Personalised medicine is the medicine of the future. A laboratory (1) _____ 'map' your unique pattern of genes from a sample of your DNA. (2) _____ you have this information, known as a genome map, doctors will (3) _____ at it to see if you have any of the specific genes that are known to cause certain diseases such as cancer, Alzheimer's, heart disease and diabetes. They will (4) _____ out how high the risk of getting a particular disease is and then create a specific health plan to prevent the disease. Medical care in the future will focus on what can make you ill (5) _____ you actually become ill. Scientists (6) _____ this technology to become available to the public by 2030. (7) _____ then, other medical developments like new treatments will (8) _____ make some illnesses a thing of the past. The future is certainly (9) _____ to be an exciting one in the field of healthcare.

Listening predicting topic vocabulary; multiple choice: one per text

- 1 Read the Exam Reminder. What should you remember to do?

Exam REMINDER

Predicting topic vocabulary

- Before you listen, read the questions and try to predict what words you might hear.
- Think of related nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc.

- 2 4.1 ▶ Now listen and complete the Exam Task.

Exam TASK

Multiple choice: one per text

You will hear people talking in six different situations. For questions 1–6, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

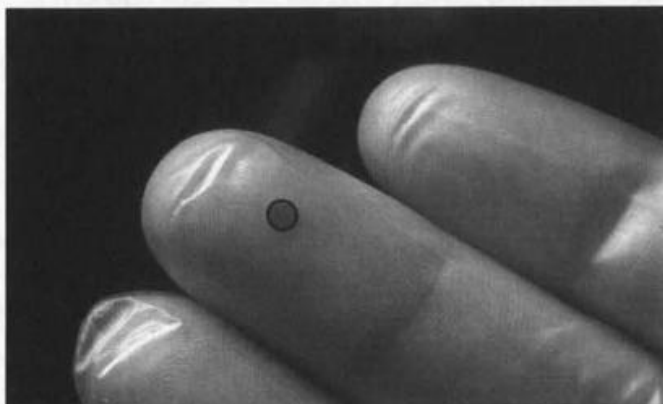
- You hear a woman talking about phones. When did people in the 90s first see a mobile phone?
 - while sitting in a café
 - while watching a film
 - while walking down the street
- You hear a girl talking about tablets. What does she think is the best thing about them?
 - She can use them with her brother.
 - They are touchscreen.
 - Their size and weight are better than laptops.
- You hear a woman talking about her children. What is she the most worried about?
 - that they will forget the skills needed to communicate properly with people
 - that they will only use technology to do everyday tasks
 - that they will spend more time reading and not talking
- You hear a young man talking about wireless headphones. When does he like to use them?
 - when he's at the beach
 - when he's doing exercise
 - when he's on his way to work
- You hear a man talking about technology at work. What does he say might give you an advantage in a job?
 - having good handwriting
 - being able to use computers effectively
 - being able to write computer programs
- You hear a doctor talking about the effect of technology on our brains. What is he sure of?
 - Technology is damaging our brains.
 - Our minds are behaving like computers.
 - We learn more from computers than books.

Grammar 2 future continuous; future perfect

- 1 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- I can't believe that at exactly this time tomorrow we'll *be watching* / *have watched* a seminar with Linus Torvalds, the creator of Linux!
- I hope that by the time I retire, they will *be inventing* / *have invented* a remote-controlled home chef to do all my cooking!
- Soon companies will *be using* / *have used* advanced technology to remove CO₂ from the atmosphere.
- In a few years, we'll all *be wearing* / *have worn* devices like contact lenses with smart technology.
- By the end of the month, I'll *be recording* / *have recorded* one hundred episodes of my podcast.
- Let's wait a little before we buy the new drone. By next Friday, they will *be posting* / *have posted* loads of reviews.

- 2 Complete the article with the future continuous or future perfect of the verbs in brackets.



Nanotechnology

Nanotechnology is the understanding and control of materials on an extremely small scale. Over the next few years it ¹ _____ (change) the world as we know it.

With nanotechnology, soon factories ² _____ (produce) more goods using fewer resources, which is essential for the future of the planet. Also on the subject of the environment, by 2025, this technology ³ _____ (improve) the efficiency of wind turbines and solar panels. Hopefully, before long, scientists ⁴ _____ (develop) a method of turning sea water into drinking water using this technology.

Nanotechnology also has uses in medicine. It is expected that in a few years doctors ⁵ _____ (use) it to fight certain types of cancer.

These are just some future uses of nanotechnology. In fact, it is hard to imagine a field in which it ⁶ _____ (not have) an impact by 2030.

Use your English word building; phrasal verbs; looking for clues; multiple-choice cloze

1 Complete the article with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Technology in education

Tech companies are in ¹ _____ (compete) to see who can develop the best educational devices. One of the ² _____ (invent) that is changing how we learn is Virtual Reality (VR). Its applications are nearly endless.

Dangerous chemistry experiments can now be done in VR, without the risk of an ³ _____ (explode). In their art classes, students can find ⁴ _____ (inspire) by taking a virtual tour of the most famous museums in the world. In a virtual school, the only limit is the ⁵ _____ (create) of the students.

VR can also bring books to life, making them much more ⁶ _____ (attract) to learners. It can even help students who aren't very ⁷ _____ (organise): a virtual platform reminds them of what they have to do. It also proves useful for students who are studying at home to still feel ⁸ _____ (connect) to the school environment.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of these phrasal verbs.

back log plug set shut switch

- My parents always need my help when _____ up any new devices.
- Have you _____ up our project? I don't want to lose all our work.
- I think you forgot to _____ in the speakers.
- You have to be careful when _____ in on shared computers.
- Just a moment ... I'm _____ the tablet on.
- The government _____ down lots of illegal websites.

3 Read the Exam Reminder. Which structures are common in gapfill tasks?

Exam REMINDER

Looking for clues

- In gapfill tasks, look for clues about the missing word in the sentences.
- Phrasal verbs and verb + preposition collocations often come up in this type of task, so keep a note of these as you study.

4 Now complete the Exam Task.

Exam TASK

Multiple-choice cloze

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

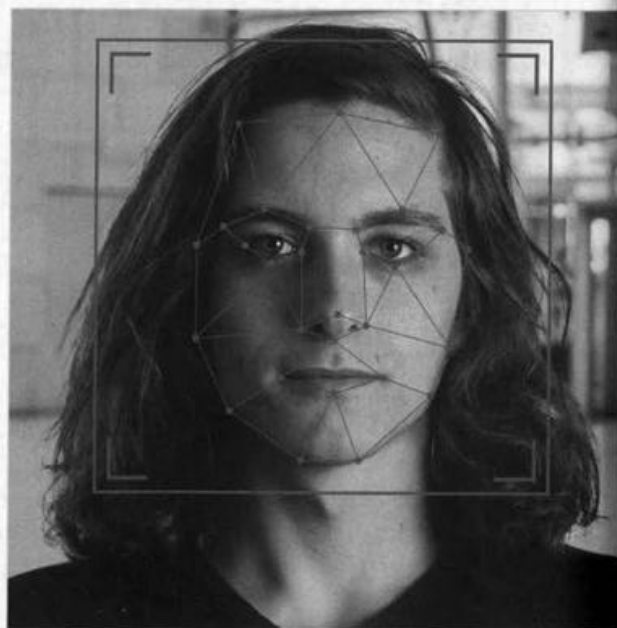
Facial Recognition Technology

Facial Recognition Technology (FRT) is already all around us: we use it to get through passport (1) _____ at airports more quickly, to open our phones and to tag someone (2) _____ social media.

Now more and more camera systems with FRT are being (3) _____ up in city centres around the world. They allow authorities not only to identify who appears on the cameras, but also (4) _____ anyone, anywhere. Police officers could potentially (5) _____ in to databases of criminals and use FRT to find them.

Sometimes, of course, FRT fails. You shut (6) _____ your phone, then get the 'Face ID not working' message when you try to (7) _____ it on. Websites and forums are full of (8) _____ for when this happens – the solution may be as simple as removing your sunglasses!

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 A limit | B guide | C control | D check |
| 2 A for | B in | C at | D on |
| 3 A set | B taken | C made | D built |
| 4 A discover | B locate | C learn | D realise |
| 5 A log | B make | C open | D set |
| 6 A up | B out | C open | D down |
| 7 A open | B log | C turn | D plug |
| 8 A advice | B problems | C sites | D people |



Learning REMINDER

Clauses of reason and contrast

- When giving your opinion in writing, it's important to justify it.
- You can use clauses of reason (introduced by *as*, *since*, *because*, *the reason for*, etc.) to explain why you think that way.
- You can also use clauses of contrast (beginning with *although*, *even though*, *however*, *despite*, etc.) to express an opposite idea.

1 Choose the correct option. Then decide if the sentences express reason (R) or contrast (C).

- 1 I believe our IT room needs new equipment *due / since* those computers are out-of-date. ____
- 2 *Even though / But* the computers still work, they are very slow. ____
- 3 *Because / Since* of that, they can't run many educational programmes. ____
- 4 *However / Despite* many schools using tablets and even 3D glasses, we rely only on books. ____
- 5 An investment in software is also needed *due / because* to the fact that our website does not work very well. ____
- 6 It works well to inform parents of school events. *Whereas / Nevertheless*, there should also be a student portal. ____

2 Read the Exam Reminder. How should you decide which question to answer?

Exam REMINDER

Choosing the best question

- In some writing tests, you are given several questions from which you choose only one.
- Make your choice carefully, based on your knowledge of the topic and how much vocabulary you know within it.
- Make quick notes for each question to help you decide.

3 Read the three questions. Make notes on each. Which would you choose in an exam? Why?

- 1 The museum where you work has asked you for your opinion of its exhibitions and talks aimed at teenagers. Write an **email**.
- 2 You recently bought a new drone. Write a **review** mentioning good and bad points about it.
- 3 What's your experience of online shopping? Is it better than visiting real shops? How will it change in future? Write an **article**.

4 Read the model email and complete each gap with one word.

Dear Mr Greenham

I am writing in response to your request for feedback on the Technology Museum.

Firstly, most teenagers find the exhibitions interesting and informative (1) _____ they are well-presented. (2) _____, teenagers would like more exhibits of technology that they use in their everyday lives.

In my opinion, the exhibition showing the history of computers is the most popular (3) _____ to the fact that many teenagers love computers.

Having workshops instead of talks would work better, to my mind. The (4) _____ for this is that teenagers often find talks boring and they prefer to do something instead.

Overall, even (5) _____ most teenagers enjoy the museum, I believe that making the exhibits interactive would appeal more to young people.

Yours sincerely

Zachary Smith

5 Now read and complete the Exam Task below in 140–190 words. Use the Useful Language on page 51 of your Student's Book and the expressions from Exercise 1.

Exam TASK

Writing a formal letter or email

Dear Students

We are improving the use of technology in the school and would like your opinion about what to invest in. That could include hardware and software. I look forward to your suggestions.

Kind regards

Lisa Hartfield

Headteacher

Write your email.

5 Going places

Reading preparing for matching tasks; matching prompts to text

1 Read the Exam Reminder and put the steps below in the correct order.

- A Read each section carefully. ____
- B Read the matching questions. ____
- C Read the whole text quickly. ____

Exam REMINDER

Preparing for matching tasks

- Begin by reading the matching questions, underlining important words.
- Then read the text quickly to understand the general idea. If you see any clear answers, note them down.
- After that, read each section more carefully and try to match it to one of the questions.



Here are some more students who received funding from National Geographic to develop their dream projects. Like Kate Diamond, their hard work and determination were central to their success.

National Geographic Grant Winners

20 insects and bees in particular, which are essential to the whole planet's ecosystems. After the book is published, he's going to visit elementary schools to share his story with young students.

He got his idea when he saw that most of the 'save the bees' organisations were trying to save only the honey-making bees, just one out of tens of thousands of bee species. 'Honey bees are actually doing pretty well,' he says. So he wanted people to know about the importance of non-honey producing bees and he realised teaching the next generation would be the best way to do this.

C Julia Whitehorn

Julia is a food activist. This means she takes action to push for change and one of her worries is how much food goes into the bin. So with her project, she wants to create recipes that stop waste and promote sustainable cooking, which means it causes little or no damage to the environment. That can be done by shopping at local farmers' markets, avoiding packaged food and choosing ingredients which are available in each season. She'll share the recipes on social media, as well as hand out copies in markets and shops in her hometown.

Julia believes that we can all make a difference in each other's lives. 'My biggest inspiration is the power of a person to change someone's life for the better. This could be from something as small as giving a **compliment**, to serving food to a person who doesn't know when or where their next meal will be.'

A Anica Zuich

1 Anica is a volunteer at a crisis centre in her community. She realised that many of the young people there do not have a chance to learn about subjects like engineering and education. So for her project, she wants to hold a workshop in which students can build their own solar-powered car. She hopes they'll leave the workshop with more skills, but also more self-belief, and maybe consider a career in technology.

10 Anica believes that high-school students should be grateful for the opportunities they get and help their local area as much as possible. 'You cannot teach yourself how to be a good person in school, but you can learn through giving back to your community. I have found that the most **fulfilling** feeling is knowing that you made a difference in someone's life,' she says.

B Claisom West

Claisom loves insects and photography, so for his project, he decided to bring them together: he wants to make a children's storybook called *Let's Bee Friends*. The idea aims to change people's negative ideas about

Vocabulary ambition and success

2 Now complete the Exam Task.

Exam TASK

Matching prompts to text

You are going to read an article about teenagers who have won the National Geographic Student Expeditions award for their ideas. For questions 1–10, choose from the sections (A–D). The sections may be chosen more than once. Which young person ...

- was inspired by a local environmental problem? 1 ☐
- is going to publish the result of their project on the internet? 2 ☐
- wants their students to believe more in themselves? 3 ☐
- is worried about how much food people throw away? 4 ☐
- now wants to know more details about new technological developments? 5 ☐
- has a project that combines two of their passions? 6 ☐
- believes some environmental organisations are not dealing with the real problem? 7 ☐
- thinks little actions can improve other people's lives? 8 ☐
- wants to teach others to make a vehicle? 9 ☐
- wants to pay back what they received by helping their neighbourhood? 10 ☐

D Omar Kammourieh

Omar's inspiration for his project came from the Lebanese Garbage Crisis in 2015, when a lot of rubbish was left in the streets. Many people chose to burn it which increased air pollution and had a negative effect on the population's health. He then saw how important it was for people to be able to access information about pollution in their region. So he developed an air pollution **detector**, which he hopes will make people realise the importance of air quality and start taking action.

Omar believes this experience has been essential for him to develop a more curious view about technology. 'When I read articles or see posts about different inventions and advancements happening in the world, I now start to think about how the project is being **executed**, what technology is required, and how much time and funding it needs.'

funding (n): money given for a project or other activity
fulfilling (adj): making you happy
compliment (n): something nice you say to someone
detector (n): a device that finds things or measures their level
executed (v): carried out

1 **5.1** Listen and match the speakers A–F with the sentences 1–6.

Who ...

- 1 is receiving a grant? ____
- 2 is visiting the headquarters of their company? ____
- 3 didn't find the offer very attractive? ____
- 4 has very ambitious goals? ____
- 5 is very creative? ____
- 6 doesn't have any work experience? ____

2 Write the words in order to complete the sentences. Then tick the sentences that are true for you.

- 1 I once _____ .
(in a competition / an award / received)
- 2 I don't have _____ others. (my skills / to teach / to / the confidence)
- 3 I should _____ and dreams. (more / hopes / my / focus / on)
- 4 I find it difficult _____ tasks. (I'm doing / myself / ordinary / when / to motivate)
- 5 I have _____ .
(self-belief / a lot of / a friend / who has)
- 6 Working _____ me. (believe in / a cause / I / for / really excites)

3 Complete the article with these words.

achievements celebration challenge
 delays determined educate failures
 goals hard-working inspires workshops

The secret of success

- Being ¹ _____ is important to achieve success, but it's not all about your effort. Here are some tips from high-achievers:
- Find out what ² _____ you. That way, no ³ _____ will be too big for you.
- Set ⁴ _____ and stick to them. ⁵ _____, even of a few days, can make you lose motivation.
- Be proud of your ⁶ _____. Have a ⁷ _____, even if it's a small step.
- ⁸ _____ yourself, always. Try to join courses and take part in ⁹ _____ in your area or online.
- Be ¹⁰ _____, especially when things go wrong. Every successful person had some ¹¹ _____ along the way.

Grammar 1 modals and semi-modals

1 Match the first half of the sentences (1–6) with the second half (a–f).

- 1 She was able ____
- 2 You don't have to ____
- 3 Louise shouldn't ____
- 4 They weren't ____
- 5 I think he ought ____
- 6 He can't ____

- a able to score any goals.
- b come if you don't want to.
- c be happy with his team – they're always arguing.
- d to set a new world record yesterday.
- e to apply for that job he wants tomorrow.
- f throw away the chance she's been given.

2 Which modal or semi-modal in Exercise 1 expresses ...

- 1 impossibility? _____
- 2 a suggestion not to do something? _____
- 3 a past ability? _____
- 4 a suggestion to do something? _____
- 5 lack of obligation? _____
- 6 a past lack of ability? _____

3 Complete the comments with these words.

able can't could had must should
shouldn't

I failed my driving test again! 😞 I don't think I'll ever be ¹ _____ to drive ...

I ² _____ to take it four times. 😊 Don't give up!

You ³ _____ doubt yourself that way. You can do this!

I ⁴ _____ give you some lessons if you want. 😊

It ⁵ _____ be because you're feeling nervous. Next time, you ⁶ _____ try some relaxation techniques just before the test.

That ⁷ _____ be true! You're great at everything you do. Keep trying! 😊

Listening identifying key words and taking notes; matching prompts to spoken text

1 Read the Exam Reminder. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 You should read the sentences before listening. ____
- 2 You only listen once to each speaker. ____
- 3 They usually use the same words you read in the sentences. ____

Exam REMINDER

Identifying key words and taking notes

- When matching speakers to statements, read the sentences first and underline key words.
- You will hear the extracts twice. The first time you listen, make notes and identify the main points for each speaker.
- The second time you listen, compare your notes with the underlined words in the statements in order to match them (Remember: the speakers might not use the exact words).

2 **5.2** Now listen and complete the Exam Task.

Exam TASK

Matching prompts to spoken text

You will hear five short extracts about successful people. For questions 1–5, choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker says about success. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

- A The internet can help people succeed because they can show their work directly to a large audience.
- B Success is a matter of how much you have developed personally.
- C You can be successful but not famous.
- D Successful people have often managed to overcome failure.
- E Being successful means being famous.
- F Successful people are usually very young when they begin their career.
- G TV talent contests can make people successful very quickly.
- H Famous people only get noticed through record companies and art galleries.

- Speaker 1 ☐
- Speaker 2 ☐
- Speaker 3 ☐
- Speaker 4 ☐
- Speaker 5 ☐

Grammar 2 perfect modals

Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 I *should* / *must* have compared prices before getting that jacket: I've just seen it half-price online.
- 2 We *needn't* / *couldn't* have wished for better weather for our holiday last week.
- 3 We *needn't* / *couldn't* have studied so much: the test was so easy!
- 4 You *can't* / *shouldn't* have commented on Jack's hair: you know how sensitive he is about it.
- 5 We *must* / *could* have spent another few days on holiday if we didn't have this appointment today.
- 6 This looks awful! We *must* / *should* have made a mistake with the recipe.



2 Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

- 1 You really *mustn't* have shouted at the customer like that! _____
- 2 Luis *can't* have worked very hard. He was promoted to manager! _____
- 3 The volunteers *must* had spent a lot of time fixing the well in the village. _____
- 4 Hassan *isn't* here. He *must* have leave for work already. _____
- 5 You *couldn't* have made a coffee for the boss; she's already got one. _____
- 6 The doctor *could* has treated more people, but there wasn't any medicine. _____
- 7 That *can't* have being Rosa you saw; she's in Australia. _____
- 8 Your assistant *mustn't* have been more helpful; you're lucky to have her. _____

3 Complete the conversations with a perfect modal and the correct form of these verbs.

be come go see spend tell

- A: I ¹ _____ all that money on a trip.
- B: Well how much did it cost? It ² _____ that expensive. You didn't fly first class or anything!
- A: You ³ _____ all the way to the bank for that. You can do these things on your phone these days.
- B: You ⁴ _____ me that before I wasted two hours on the bus and in the queue!
- A: I ⁵ _____ Ali in town today, but I was on the bus and it was very quick.
- B: He ⁶ _____ back already from his gap year abroad! He only left a couple of months ago.

4 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

- 1 Amy didn't need to go to the doctor, but she did anyway.
GONE
Amy _____ to the doctor, but she did anyway.
- 2 Perhaps the dog ate all the biscuits.
MIGHT
The dog _____ all the biscuits.
- 3 We were expecting you to arrive an hour ago.
SHOULD
You _____ an hour ago.
- 4 I didn't like that you used my phone without asking.
OUGHT
You _____ before using my phone.
- 5 I'm sure it was better than you think it was.
BEEN
It _____ as bad as you think it was.
- 6 I don't think it was a good idea to write that email to Mr Silva.
HAVE
You _____ that email to Mr Silva.

Use your English

collocations; expressions; open cloze

1 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 If you're going to take part of / in a job interview soon, here are some useful tips.
- 2 Smile and greet the interviewer confidently. It's important to *make* / *produce* a good first impression.
- 3 Even if you have never worked, talk about the experience you have *gained* / *taken* elsewhere.
- 4 *Have* / *Take* advantage of questions that show your best side and let you give longer answers.
- 5 Give examples of how motivated you are so they see you deserve to be *given* / *made* a chance.

2 Replace the words and phrases in *italics* with an expression using the word in brackets.

- 1 Considering her *reputation and experience*, I think she has a good chance of winning the election. (TRACK) _____
- 2 Do you think he will be able to *manage the situation* created by his online comments? (STORM) _____
- 3 It won't be long before we see this young artist *gaining success*. (PLACES) _____
- 4 I like the song, but to be honest, I don't think it's going to *create much excitement*. (FIRE) _____
- 5 You don't know what she's capable of when she *decides to achieve* a new goal. (SIGHTS) _____
- 6 Social media followers can really *cause an artist to succeed or fail* these days. (BREAK) _____

3 Complete the article with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Louis Braille

Not many stories of teenagers who showed

¹ _____ (DETERMINE) to overcome difficulties are more ² _____ (INSPIRE) than Louis Braille's.

He was born in 1809 and, at the age of three, due to an ³ _____ (FORTUNE) accident, he became completely blind. However, Louis demonstrated a high level of ⁴ _____ (INTELLIGENT) from an early age and he won a scholarship to study at the Royal Institute for the Blind. There, he invented his own reading system – at the age of 15!

His ⁵ _____ (ACHIEVE) was so remarkable that his method is still used to this day, nearly 200 years later. Louis Braille enjoyed

⁶ _____ (SUCCEED) in his later life as an educator, as well as a musician.

4 Read the Exam Reminder. How can you learn collocations and expressions more easily?

Exam REMINDER

Learning collocations and expressions

- Collocations and expressions come up a lot in gapped text tasks.
- It's a good idea to keep a list of collocations and expressions, which you can add to as you study. That way you will remember them more easily during exams.

5 Now complete the Exam Task.

Exam TASK

Open cloze

Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

You're the worst!

There are awards for everything, (1) _____ the Academy Awards for films to Nobel Prizes in a range of fields, including literature and the sciences. You could, in fact, say that we have lots of awards that recognise the achievements of those who set their (2) _____ on becoming the best in the world, and succeed. But what about failures? Don't they deserve (3) _____ own special awards too?

Welcome (4) _____ the Golden Raspberry Awards, also known (5) _____ the Razzies, an award ceremony that is held in Los Angeles every year to recognise the worst films, actors and directors (6) _____ the planet. The ceremony is held one day before the Academy Awards. In a remarkable achievement, Sandra Bullock once won (7) _____ Golden Raspberry for Worst Actress for her role in the film *All About Steve*, and then won the Academy Award for Best Actress the following night for her performance in *The Blind Side*. The Razzie might have brought her luck! Bullock (8) _____ have a great sense of humour because not only did she happily accept her Razzie in person, but she also handed out DVDs of *All About Steve* to members of the audience at the ceremony!

Writing

presenting arguments in formal essays; structuring your essay; writing an essay

Learning REMINDER

Presenting arguments in formal essays

- When writing a formal essay of opinion, keep a neutral and objective tone.
- You can use personal experiences, but be careful not to exaggerate or be too emotional.
- Avoid informal expressions and contractions.
- When giving your opinion, don't forget to justify it.

1 Replace the informal language in italics with these phrases.

- deserve a chance to be successful
- do not rise to success
- entertained by
- given the examples above

- 1 We are *so into* reality TV shows because everybody there is completely ordinary.
- 2 There are many very talented people who *don't ever go places*.
- 3 We often see artists on the street and think they *would set the world on fire*.
- 4 To summarise, *looking at these examples*, ...

2 Read the writing task and then choose the correct words.

What value is there in helping others? How else can we help other people? Write an essay discussing your opinions using specific examples. (140–190 words).

- 1 You will write an *essay* / *article*.
- 2 You will answer *one question* / *two questions*.
- 3 You will use *formal* / *informal* language.

3 Read the notes and the model essay. Then underline the words in the essay that mean the same as the informal sentences (1–3) below.

Some cultures put the individual and personal achievement first. However, there is also great value in helping other people.

There are many people who cannot manage alone. We should all try to help others. This can be very rewarding. We often feel more motivated in our own lives if we are doing something good for someone else.

We can help other people in many different ways. Firstly, we can offer help to those who cannot leave their homes, like people who are elderly or unwell. A small act of kindness such as doing their shopping makes an enormous difference to their lives. To help people who don't have much money, we can donate clothes, toys and household items we no longer need. They will be greatly appreciated.

In conclusion, it is important to realise that we are not alone in this world. Consequently, working with others to overcome difficulties should be everybody's goal.

4 Read the Exam Reminder. How many paragraphs should your essay have if the exam question gives you three topics to discuss?

Exam REMINDER

Structuring your essay

- Your essay should have a clear structure: introduction (with an idea of your answer), body paragraphs (discussing the details) and conclusion.
- Discuss all the points the exam question asks for, with one body paragraph for each.

5 Now read and complete the Exam Task. Use the Useful Language on page 63 of your Student's Book and the ideas from Exercise 1.

Exam TASK

Writing an essay

In your English class, you have been talking about success. Now, your English teacher has asked you to write an essay.

Write an essay using all the notes and giving reasons for your point of view.

In today's society, it isn't necessary to be talented in order to be successful. Do you agree?

Notes

Write about:

- 1 the internet
- 2 reality shows on TV
- 3 (your own idea)

Write your essay in 140–190 words.

- 1 People only think of themselves these days.
- 2 The old stuff we don't want could be really great for someone else.
- 3 Everyone should work together to make things better.

Notes

- Introduce the topic and make reference to the task.
- Answer the first question and discuss the issue.
- Answer the second question by making suggestions.
- Sum up and state your opinion.

6 Living history

Reading identifying what isn't in a text; multiple choice with one text

- 1 Read the Exam Reminder. How can you find the correct answer in a multiple-choice question?

Exam REMINDER

Identifying what *isn't* in a text

- Read the text quickly to get a general idea.
- Read a question and find the section in the text that refers to it.
- Read the options and cross out any that don't agree with the text.
- The answer you haven't crossed out is more likely to be the correct one.

The *Mary Rose*

- 1 The *Mary Rose* was a great warship of Tudor England (the period from 1485 to 1603). She was built in Portsmouth, a historic English port. The *Mary Rose* had taken part in all three of King Henry VIII's wars with France. On July 19th, 1545, the *Mary Rose* was just about to go into battle again with the rest of the English fleet when she sank just off the coast of Portsmouth.

- Nobody really knows why she sank. It might have been because of French gunfire, as the French claimed at the time, or maybe the ship was overloaded with men and guns and was simply too heavy. A popular theory is that the weather was very calm, and, all of a sudden, a strong wind blew the ship over. Today, new evidence suggests that the crew were perhaps to blame for leaving the gun ports open and letting water in. Most of the crew died and the *Mary Rose* lay undiscovered at the bottom of the sea for 300 years until 19th century divers found the wreck and recovered some guns from the ship.

- In the 1960s, with better diving equipment, divers were able to bring around 20,000 objects to the surface. The great dream of raising the *Mary Rose* off the seabed finally came true in 1982, and her remains were put on show in Portsmouth's Historic Dockyard. Only half of the ship was recovered because the rest had been destroyed by tides and saltwater. The half that had sunk into the seabed and lain covered in mud for centuries was well-preserved.
- 30 This part was raised and sprayed continuously with chemicals to preserve it. A new multi-million pound museum, which is built around the ship, was opened in the summer of 2013. The public is able to learn the history of why the ship was built, as well as hear the theories about why she sank and also see thousands of the recovered objects.

As you walk around the museum, you are looking at a Tudor time capsule, much like stepping back in time to Tudor England. You can see not only the

- 40 guns and weapons of a warship, but all sorts of items that tell you how people lived at that time. There are fascinating personal belongings such as combs, which even have some Tudor lice in them! A manicure set, which probably belonged to an officer, is also on display and shows that personal care was important, at least to some of those on board. Possibly the oldest violin in Europe is also on display, showing that the men probably enjoyed music in their free time between battles.

- 50 Some materials such as leather bags and shoes have remained in one piece and are in good condition, whereas metal items are missing because they have rusted away. There are leather flasks that the men used to drink from and wooden spoons that they used for eating meals. We know the sailors ate beef because bones from cows were also found. The skeleton of a dog, who was on the ship in order to kill the rats, is also on display, along with the bones of a rat, which probably drowned along with the crew. In 2016 the new *Mary Rose* Museum
- 60 opened, displaying even more fascinating examples of life on a ship over 450 years ago.



lice (n): small insects that live on people's skin and hair
manicure set (n): tools used for cleaning and cutting fingernails
rust (v): if metal rusts, it becomes damaged because of contact with water or other substances

2 Now complete the Exam Task.

Exam TASK

Multiple choice with one text

You are going to read an article about a warship called the *Mary Rose*. For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

- When the *Mary Rose* sank,
 - it was her first battle.
 - she had already fought battles against the French.
 - she was in the middle of the ocean.
 - she was about to win a battle.
- Which theory is NOT mentioned in the text to explain why the *Mary Rose* sank?
 - The ship was carrying too much weight.
 - The weather was very stormy.
 - The French fleet shot at the *Mary Rose*.
 - The crew were irresponsible.
- When was the *Mary Rose* first discovered?
 - in 1545
 - in the 1800s
 - in the 1960s
 - in 1982
- What preserved half of the *Mary Rose* for centuries?
 - the salty water
 - special chemical sprays
 - the mud on the seabed
 - the movement of the waves
- What does the expression *Tudor time capsule* (line 38) mean?
 - objects which represent Tudor life
 - objects found on shipwrecks
 - objects connected with war
 - objects on display in museums
- Which material is NOT found in the exhibits on display in the museum?
 - leather
 - bone
 - wood
 - metal

1 Read the Exam Reminder. What are typical endings for words that refer to people?

Exam REMINDER

Checking spelling

- When changing words from one part of speech to another (e.g. verb to noun, noun to adjective), pay special attention to the spelling.
- Focus on learning typical endings for words (e.g. -or or -er for people).

2 Now complete the Exam Task.

Exam TASK

Word formation

Read the text. For questions 1–8, use the word in CAPITALS at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

Eduardo Kobra is one of Brazil's most well-known ¹ _____. He is ² _____ for painting colourful murals which are works of art that are painted ³ _____ onto a wall. Some of them are huge. The ⁴ _____ one to date measures 5,742 square metres. Kobra's artwork celebrates inspiring people and ⁵ _____ events. He researches his topics thoroughly and wants his images to make passers-by really think about the subject he has chosen and its link to the past. His ⁶ _____ also contains images that he hopes will bring awareness of issues like the fight against ⁷ _____. ⁸ _____ to São Paulo can see his artwork throughout the city.

ART FAME
DIRECT BIG
HISTORY
COLLECT
POLLUTE VISIT

Grammar 1 past perfect simple and past perfect continuous

1 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences. When both are possible, use the continuous form.

- For centuries, people have *tried* / *been trying* to work out how the pyramids were built.
- Before sailing west in 1492, Christopher Columbus had *thought* / *been thinking* Japan was 3,000 miles (4,800 km) away, when in fact it was 12,000 miles (19,300 km) away.
- It is thought that Dutch navigators had *explored* / *been exploring* Australia for weeks before they decided not to stay there. That was more than a century before James Cook claimed it for Great Britain in 1770.
- Captain Scott was a British explorer who wanted to be the first person to reach the South Pole. He arrived at the pole in January 1912 but learned that the Norwegian explorer, Roald Amundsen, had *arrived* / *been arriving* 33 days before him.
- In 1998, a NASA spaceship was destroyed when entering the atmosphere of Mars. The reason? The teams on Earth had *used* / *been using* different measuring systems in their calculations for the whole project.
- Over time, the English language has *taken* / *been taking* many words from other cultures: kangaroo, café, karate and safari are a few examples.
- People living in South America had *enjoyed* / *been enjoying* drinks made from chocolate for centuries before Europeans discovered it.
- The designers of the *Titanic* in 1911 hadn't *considered* / *been considering* the possibility of it sinking and didn't include enough lifeboats for all the passengers.

2 Complete the conversations with the past perfect simple or the past perfect continuous form of the verb in brackets. When both are possible, use the continuous form.

- A: ... and when I left the café, Josh still
1 _____ (not arrive)!
- B: He can be so annoying! How long
2 _____ (you / wait)?
- A: I didn't know Jessica 3 _____
(miss) the test this morning!
- B: Yeah, she was exhausted because she
4 _____ (study) all night.
- A: When I looked at the clock, I realised I
5 _____ (play) for three hours
without stopping!
- B: I thought you 6 _____
(promise) your mum you would spend less
time on computer games ...

3 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, using the word given.

- 1 James was promoted after ten years at the company.

WORKING

James _____ ten years at the company before his promotion.

- 2 Our plan failed due to a lack of proper preparation.

HAD

Our plan failed because _____ properly.

- 3 He failed the history test due to his absences in class.

GOING

He failed the history test because _____ to the lessons.

- 4 Was our trip last year your first one to the US?

BEEN

Before our trip last year, _____ to the US?

- 5 I studied French for two years and then I went to Paris.

ALREADY

I _____ for two years before I went to Paris.

- 6 Sarah arrived an hour late for our study session.

STUDYING

We _____ an hour when Sarah arrived.



Listening

listening for numbers;
multiple choice: seven questions

- 1 Read the Exam Reminder. Which numbers can you cross out before listening?

Exam REMINDER

Listening for numbers

- When you see questions that involve numbers, think about what figure would be reasonable to answer the question and cross out any answers that are very different.
- Read the different numbers to yourself so that you know what to listen for.

- 2 6.1 ▶ Now listen and complete the Exam Task.

Exam TASK

Multiple choice: seven questions

You will hear three students talking about the terracotta army in China. For questions 1–7, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 1 How many terracotta statues of soldiers are there?
A 600 B 1974 C 8,000
- 2 Qin Shi Huang started building his tomb at the age of
A 13. B 35. C 49.
- 3 What does Tina find most amazing about the statues?
A No two statues are the same.
B They are all in the same position.
C The statues all look like the emperor himself.
- 4 Why are the statues brown?
A That's how they were made originally.
B They were painted that colour.
C The original paint fell off.
- 5 Why haven't the archaeologists opened the main room yet?
A They don't know where it is.
B They don't want to damage it.
C They know there's nothing inside.
- 6 It is believed the tomb is unfinished because
A there are only three rooms.
B there aren't any statues of animals.
C there is an empty room.
- 7 What does Tina say about Qin Shi Huang?
A He was a very kind emperor.
B He brought the country together.
C His tomb was his main achievement.

Grammar 2

question tags; pronouns

- 1 Complete the sentences with a question tag.

- 1 We're doing the history project together, _____?
- 2 Sara hasn't done much so far, _____?
- 3 Gabriel researched the president's biography, _____?
- 4 Check those facts on a more reliable website, _____?
- 5 I'm going to print it out once we've finished, _____?
- 6 Let's stay and finish our project on the terracotta army, _____?



- 2 Complete the article with one pronoun in each gap.

Unusual facts about historical figures

The people below are famous all over the world, but not ¹ _____ knows about these unusual details of ² _____ lives.

A very rich man, Walt Disney liked to give stocks of ³ _____ companies to people who worked for him. His housekeeper, for instance, was a millionaire ⁴ _____ by the time she was 70.

Charles Chaplin once decided, for fun, to take part in a Chaplin lookalike competition. Maybe the judges needed to get ⁵ _____ eyes tested, because they didn't think Chaplin looked like ⁶ _____! Chaplin didn't come ⁷ _____ near first place: he was 20th!

Marie Curie was the first woman to receive a Nobel Prize, but she didn't make money from ⁸ _____ discoveries. She believed they were for the benefit of all mankind.

Use your English phrasal verbs; word building; choosing the correct word; multiple-choice cloze

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of these verbs.

ask burn date die dig pass

- This necklace has been _____ down in my family for more than a hundred years.
- My dog _____ up a historical artefact at the beach yesterday.
- My sister has made our family tree, _____ back to 1850.
- The original building was _____ down during the Great Fire in 1666.
- I don't think it's very old, but I know some experts, so I'll _____ around.
- These traditions are at risk of _____ out if we don't record them.

2 Read the sentences. Use the word in CAPITALS at the end of each sentence to form a word that fits in the gap.

- Carbon 14 dating is a method of _____ that can show how old an object is. (ANALYSE)
- _____ use complex machines called spectrometers in the process. (RESEARCH)
- By examining the quantities of carbon 14 in organic material, they can reach a very precise _____ on its age. (CONCLUDE)
- However, the _____ of the test is important to be sure of the result. (REPEAT)
- With this method, archaeologists have obtained _____ of the age of many artefacts. (PROVE)
- The opposite is also true: some objects once _____ to be historical have turned out to be fake! (THINK)

3 Read the Exam Reminder. What should you do after choosing a word?

Exam REMINDER

Choosing the correct word

- In multiple-choice tasks, first read the text quickly.
- Then work out what type of word goes into each gap, crossing out any options that don't fit.
- Check if the word you have chosen makes sense in the sentence.

4 Now complete the Exam Task.

Exam TASK

Multiple-choice cloze

For questions 1–8, read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Who were the Etruscans?

Mysteries are exciting and they drive us on to discovery. We ask (1) _____ questions and we look for answers. That's why the Etruscans are so fascinating: there is very little information about this mysterious civilisation.

What we do know is that the Etruscans inhabited a region known as Etruria, in modern-day Italy, and (2) _____ there long before the Romans. Some (3) _____ believe they were native to Italy while others think they came from Asia Minor. Although the Etruscans used an alphabet much like that of the Greeks, (4) _____ was very different from any other that is known, and the surviving Etruscan inscriptions do not provide much information about the Etruscans (5) _____.

Experts believe their civilisation (6) _____ back to 900 BCE, and that it was strongest in the sixth century BCE. During that time, Etruscan kings took (7) _____ Rome, but in about 509 BCE, the Romans defeated the last Etruscan king, and in the third century BCE the Etruscan civilisation became part of the Roman Republic. Before long, the civilisation had (8) _____ out.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1 A us | C ours |
| B our | D ourselves |
| 2 A been | C were being |
| B were | D have been |
| 3 A historical | C historians |
| B history | D historian |
| 4 A they | C their |
| B them | D theirs |
| 5 A themselves | C itself |
| B himself | D yourself |
| 6 A comes | C dates |
| B stands | D drops |
| 7 A over | C off |
| B up | D out |
| 8 A died | C been |
| B gone | D left |

Writing

using qualifiers; brainstorming ideas; writing an informal email

Learning REMINDER

Using qualifiers

- Using qualifiers (words that make adjectives and adverbs stronger) will make your writing more interesting.
- Some adjectives are non-gradable, which means they do not have comparative forms. With these, we should use extreme qualifiers (e.g. *absolutely freezing*, *totally amazing*).
- Some qualifiers like *pretty* and *really* can be used with both gradable and non-gradable adjectives.

Choose the correct options to complete these sentences.

- 1 It's very / *really* great to hear from you!
- 2 I've been a bit / *absolutely* busy with school and everything, but quite / *totally* well.
- 3 It was a trip to a museum of African history and it was full of *slightly* / *pretty* amazing artefacts.
- 4 The highlight for me was this *rather* / *utterly* scary warrior made in life size with his weapons.
- 5 You should have seen Tom's face: he was very / *totally* furious, but also *slightly* / *absolutely* embarrassed.
- 6 The explanations under the exhibits were *totally* / very detailed and brought everything to life.

2 Read this extract from a message you recently received from your cousin and answer the questions.

You must be back from your holiday in Egypt by now. How was it? Write and tell me all about it!

Write an email to your cousin answering his question. (140–190 words)

- 1 Will your email be formal or informal?

- 2 What will you write about? _____
- 3 How many words should you write?

3 Read the notes and the model email and complete it with these words.

absolutely a bit crazy huge
incredible terrified very warm

Notes

- Ask about the reader and say why you are writing.
- Describe the background to your news.
- Give details of what you did.
- End your email and add something personal.

Hi Abigail

How are you? I've got loads to tell you about Egypt. The trip was (1) _____ amazing!

As you know, Dad's totally (2) _____ about history, so he suggested that we went to Egypt. Mum was pleased because it's quite (3) _____ there and I'm always (4) _____ happy to learn more about mummies and tombs.

We visited the pyramids first. I couldn't believe the size of them; they're absolutely (5) _____! The highlight for me, though, was riding a camel. I loved it, but Mum was utterly (6) _____. You should have seen her face! The museum in Cairo was sensational! I found the exhibits really (7) _____. It was (8) _____ crowded, but I didn't mind.

Well, that's about it. I'll show you the photos soon. I'd love to go back one day.

Bye for now

Amanda

4 Read the Exam Reminder. Which of the ideas from your brainstorming should you write down?

Exam REMINDER

Brainstorming ideas

- Before writing, brainstorm as many ideas as you can and write them all down, even if they don't seem very good at first.
- You might decide not to use all of the ideas, but then you'll have more to choose from.

5 Now read and complete the Exam Task. Use the Useful Language on page 75 of your Student's Book and the ideas from Exercise 1.

Exam TASK

Writing an informal email

You have received this email from your English-speaking friend, Elijah.

From: Elijah

Subject: School trip

In your last email you were looking forward to a school trip to a really interesting museum. Write and tell me all about it!

Write an email to your friend. (140–190 words)