

# True/False and justify questions

## Prepare

### Predict

- OPTIONAL** What do you know about Greta Thunberg and Malala Yousafzai? Discuss in pairs

### Read

- 'Greta Thunberg had never met Malala Yousafzai before February 2020.' Do you think this is true or false?
- Read the text below and check your answer. Justify your answer based on information from the text, rewriting the original sentences in your own words or quoting properly.



'She's the only friend I'd skip school for', tweeted Malala Yousafzai after meeting Greta Thunberg for the first time in February 2020. Skipping school is not something Yousafzai takes lightly – she's risked her life as an activist fighting for the right of girls to attend school. But presumably this comment was a reference to Thunberg's own activism – her now-famous school strike for climate justice.

Both Greta and Malala became world famous for their activism while teenagers. Yousafzai was 16 when she published her autobiography, *I am Malala*. Thunberg was 15 when she started her school strike, and when her speech at the UN COP24 conference went viral, making her world-famous. Their passions are different, their attitude to school is not the same, but both of these young women, now friends, have the integrity, passion and enormous courage it takes to inspire real change.

## Exam Focus

### Your exam style

- Read the Exam Tips box. Which techniques do you usually use? Put two ticks next to things you do.
- OPTIONAL** Compare your answers in small groups. Explain when and why you use each technique.

#### EXAM Tips

- Underline the key words in the statements. This can help you to focus on the key idea.
- Try to predict the content before reading the text. You will be better prepared to understand it.
- Underline the answer in the text. This will help you to focus and to justify your answer.
- Do not forget to justify your answer.** If you forget, you will not get a mark.
- Quote from the text when the answer is in one sentence. Make sure you use quotation marks.
- Use your own words when the answer cannot be found in one place. Do not use the same words as the text without quotation marks.
- Remember to answer according to the text**, not according to your own opinion or knowledge of the topic.

## Let's practise

- Choose a technique from the exam tips box that you would like to try. Then, read the text in *Prepare* and the statements below. Are these statements true or false? Use your chosen technique to help.

- Malala often skips school for fun.
- Greta spoke at the UN COP24 conference.
- Malala was 15 when she published a book.



- Complete the table for the questions above.

Q	True/False	Justification
1	<i>False</i>	_____
2	_____	<i>Thunberg was 15 when she started her school strike, and when her speech at the UN COP24 conference went viral.</i>
3	_____	_____

- Compare answers with a partner.
- OPTIONAL** Which technique did you use? Discuss with your partner.

## Exam Practice Task 1

### David Hogg: #neveragain

'We're children. You guys are the adults. ... Get over your politics and get something done.' These were the words of David Hogg after a mass shooting at his school in Florida, U.S.A., on 14 February 2018.

David Hogg, along with other high school students, spoke out passionately after the incident, campaigning for safer gun laws so that a shooting like that would never happen again. He and 19 other students founded the committee Never Again MSD, using the twitter hashtags #neveragain and #enoughisenough. The students organised a national school walkout on 14 March and a street march, March for Our Lives. They encouraged young people to vote in the 2018 elections so that they could vote for safer gun laws.

David, who was 17 at the time of the shooting, hid with other students while the shooting was taking place, and interviewed them using his phone. He shared the interviews to social media. Less than six months after the incident he and his younger sister, Lauren, published a book called *#NeverAgain: A New Generation Draws the Line*. He finished high school in 2018, but continued to work towards safer gun laws while studying at Harvard.



**Are the following TRUE or FALSE? Copy the evidence from the text into the table. Use one or two techniques from the Exam Tips box.**

- 1 Never Again MSD was founded by twenty students.
- 2 David wrote a book with his friend, Lauren.
- 3 David Hogg is a high school student.

Q	True/False	Justification
1	_____	_____
2	_____	_____
3	_____	_____

### Evaluate your progress

- 1 Which questions were easy to answer? Which were difficult? Why?
- 2 Which new techniques did you use?

## Exam Practice Task 2

### Marley Davis: #1000blackgirlbooks

When American Marley Davis was ten she became frustrated that there were not enough books at her school with black girls as the main characters. She felt that it was important for black girls to see their lives represented in the books they read, so she launched the #1000BlackGirlBooks campaign.

Marley's aim was to collect 1000 books with black female protagonists, but within a few months she had managed to collect more than 9000 books, many of which were sent to a book drive in Jamaica.

In 2016 she became Elle magazine's youngest editor when she was asked to start a 'zine (a small magazine) called Marley's Mag. She interviews people who have inspired her, tells the stories of women of colour, and encourages people to use their voices positively.

In 2018, when she was only 13, she published the non-fiction book *Marley Davis Gets it Done: And So Can You!* – an activism and social justice guide for young people.

**Are these statements true or false? Justify your answer with the precise words or phrases from the text, or use your own words.**

- 1 Marley collected books which were sent to Jamaica.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 She is the editor of a magazine.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Her book is a fictional story about a woman.  
\_\_\_\_\_

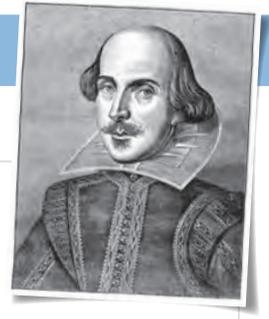
## Develop your vocabulary

- 1 Find a word or phrase in the text that means:
  - 1 started / set in motion (v) \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2 main characters in a book (n) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Choose three more useful words or phrases from the text. Write all five words/phrases in your vocabulary notebook, with the meaning.

## Your ideas

**OPTIONAL** Discuss the following question.

If you had the opportunity to meet one of these activists, what would you tell or ask them?



**Exam Practice Task 3**

**Welcome to York**

The city of York in the north of England is nearly 2000 years old! The Romans built a fortress there in 71 AD and called it *Eboracum*. It was one of the most important cities in the Roman Empire. After the Roman armies left in 410, the Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain. They changed York's name to *Eoferwic*, and it became an important religious centre with the spread\* of Christianity.

In 866, Vikings captured the city and made it their capital, renaming it *Jorvik*. The city was a major river port on the Viking trade network because of its position next to two rivers, the Ouse and the Foss.

William the Conqueror came to York in 1069. He caused\* a lot of destruction, killing many people and burning the land. The city slowly recovered, and the people of York rebuilt the cathedral and the defensive stone walls around the city, which still exist today. York was the second biggest medieval city in England.

York became a social and cultural centre in the Georgian period, with the construction of its racecourse\*, public meeting places, and many elegant houses. Its development continued with the growth of factories, banks, and offices in the Victorian era, and it became a famous railway centre. Over 5,500 people worked on the railway there at the end of the 19th century.

In 1968, the city's historic centre was designated a conservation area. Today it is a major tourist destination and attracts nearly 7 million visitors each year.

**the spread of something** the growth of an area that something covers  
**to cause** to make something happen  
**a racecourse** a track where horses race

**Are these statements true or false? Justify your answer with the precise words or phrases from the text, or use your own words.**

- 1 The Romans changed York's name to *Eoferwic*.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 York was an important commercial centre for the Vikings due to its geographical position.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Stones from the old city walls were used for building during the Georgian period.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The city has been a popular holiday destination since the Victorian era.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Exam Practice Task 4**

**Shakespeare – His works and fame**

Shakespeare is one of the world's most translated authors. He is best known for the many plays he wrote. These include comedies, tragedies, and historical plays about the classical world and British kings and queens. From an early age, he was also a successful actor.

In his time, theatres were often built in a circle shape, with an open roof. Poorer people stood on the ground\* around the stage, and if they didn't like the play, they threw old fruit at the actors! Shakespeare's works contain every human emotion and experience – from sadness and violence to simple jokes\* to please these 'groundlings'. His most famous theatre, 'The Globe', was open between 1599 and 1642. A reproduction was rebuilt in central London, just 230 metres from the original site, in 1997.

When the Black Death closed theatres in 1593–1594, Shakespeare wrote poetry. During his lifetime, several longer works and songs were published. His 154 sonnets, or 14-line poems, form one of the world's most well-loved collections of poetry.

Shakespeare worked in an age before reliable dictionaries or printing\*, and all of his poetry and plays were hand-written. He wrote words with many different spellings – even his own name! While most people know around 20,000 words, he used around 34,000. His works added many words and phrases to the English language which are still in use today.

**the ground** the solid surface of the earth  
**a joke** something that you say or do to make people laugh  
**printing** the production of multiple copies of a book

**Are these statements true or false? Justify your answer with the precise words or phrases from the text, or use your own words.**

- 1 Some of Shakespeare's plays were about real people.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 'Groundlings' worked in the theatre.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Theatres shut their doors in the 1590s because of a widespread public health problem.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Shakespeare wrote most of the first reliable English dictionary.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## Exam Practice Task 5

### Glastonbury Abbey

Glastonbury is a small town in Somerset, and is famous for its music festival. The town is less famous for its abbey, even though it is one of the oldest Christian churches in Britain. It is said that Joseph of Arimathea, one of Christ's disciples, founded the church in 63 AD. After the Norman Conquest in 1066, the church increased in size, and in 1086 it was the richest abbey in the country. A fire destroyed the Norman buildings in 1184.

There are many legends associated with the abbey. For example, people say that Joseph of Arimathea brought the Holy Grail (the cup used by Christ at the Last Supper) to Glastonbury. To keep it safe, he buried\* it below Glastonbury Tor – a high hill near the abbey.

Many people think that King Arthur and Queen Guinevere are buried in the abbey. In 1191, monks dug under the abbey and found two graves\* and a cross with the words *Hic iacet sepultus incilitus rex arturius in insula Avalonia* – 'Here lies the famous King Arthur, buried on the Island of Avalon' on it. There were two skeletons; a man and a woman. Not everyone believes this, as all the evidence has mysteriously disappeared. The monks needed money to rebuild the abbey after the fire of 1184, so was this a publicity stunt\*?

King Henry VIII closed all the monasteries in Britain in 1539, and today only the ruins of the abbey remain.

**to bury** place something under the ground  
**a grave** a place where a dead person is buried  
**a publicity stunt** an attempt to attract attention, often by doing something unusual

**Are these statements true or false? Justify your answer with the precise words or phrases from the text, or use your own words.**

- 1 Glastonbury is a town of both cultural and religious importance.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The monks returned the two skeletons they found under the abbey to their original graves in Avalon.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The fire of 1184 had left the monks in a difficult financial position.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 There is not much of the abbey left to see.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Exam Practice Task 6

### Sujata Bhatt

The Indian poet Sujata Bhatt was born in 1956 and grew up in the Indian city of Pune, but emigrated with her family to the United States in 1968. Since then, Sujata has lived in a number of different places including Canada, Germany and the UK.

Her first collection, *Brunizem*, won the Commonwealth Poetry Prize (Asia) and the Alice Hunt Bartlett Award\*. Subsequent collections have been awarded a Poetry Book Society Recommendation and in 1991 she received a Cholmondeley Award.

For Bhatt, language is synonymous with the tongue, the physical act of speaking. She has described the Gujarati language and the Indian childhood it connects her to as 'the deepest layer of my identity'. However, English has become the language she speaks at home and which she, largely, chooses to write in. This divided heritage\* is explored in her work, most explicitly in 'Search for My Tongue', which alternates between the two languages. The complex status of English – its beauty and colonial implications – are also conveyed in the moving\* ironies of her poem 'A Different History', a set text in the 2015 Cambridge English Literature IGCSE Examination. Her cultural heritage is present too in her voice, with its musical synthesis of Indian and American inflections.

**an award** a prize such as money, etc. for an achievement  
**heritage** the traditions or culture of a person or society  
**moving** causing strong, often sad, feelings

**Are these statements true or false? Justify your answer with the precise words or phrases from the text, or use your own words.**

- 1 Sujata Bhatt has been recognized for her poetry by many different organizations.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 She doesn't believe she is the product of more than one place.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 She decided not to use the Gujarati language in her poem 'Search for My Tongue'.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 She speaks English with a combination of an Indian and American accent.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Exam Practice Task 7

#### **Biofuels: the solution to a post-oil age?**

In recent decades many governments and environmentalists have been very enthusiastic about the use of biofuels\* as an alternative to petroleum-based\* fuels. As a result, investment in biofuels has risen significantly in the past few years.

However, this recent explosion in the biofuel market has highlighted two extremely worrying problems. Biofuels boost the demand for crops, which has led\* to an increase in demand for land. Consequently, land is being destroyed at an even faster rate than before. Studies have shown that, when deforestation is taken into account, biofuels, like corn ethanol and soya biodiesel, produce about twice the carbon emissions of petroleum-based fuels.

The other main problem with biofuels is that when crops are used to make biofuels, there is less food. World food prices are rising fast. Many people fear this will result in famine in poorer countries, where people can't afford basic foods, such as wheat and rice. More research is being done into biofuels that do not require use of agricultural land currently used for food production, such as algae, which survive in waste water. At present, however, it is clear that biofuels are not part of the solution to global warming, but part of the problem.

**a biofuel** a fuel made from plant or animal sources  
**a petroleum-based fuel** a fuel made from crude oil, coal or natural gas  
**to lead to something** cause a particular result (past simple: *led*)

**Are these statements true or false? Justify your answer with the precise words or phrases from the text, or use your own words.**

- The destruction of forests by farmers makes biofuels contribute more to global warming than petroleum-based fuels.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- None of the crops used to make biofuels are eaten as food by people.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- It is possible that land won't be used to produce all biofuels in the future.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- It is currently not known if biofuels are a good or bad thing overall.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Exam Practice Task 8

#### **DNA – a very 'large' molecule**

From the beginning of time, humanity has wondered how certain\* characteristics could be passed on from one generation to another. Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), the material which programmes many of our physical and psychological traits\*, was first identified in 1869 by the Swiss scientist Friedrich Meischer. But it was not until 1953 that the molecular structure and distinctive double helix shape of DNA was established. Discovered by Francis Crick and James Watson, this was the real breakthrough\* that has made possible the advances in molecular biology that continue to this day.

DNA is the best known of a series of acids called nucleic acids. These acids are made up from smaller nucleotide molecules. A series of nucleotides is called a polynucleotide chain. DNA consists of two of these chains. The interconnections which keep them together are hydrogen bonds. The two interconnected chains form themselves into the shape of a double helix.

Chromosomes are the biological carriers of hereditary information. DNA is stored in chromosomes in the nucleus of cells. Inside human cells there are 46 pairs of chromosomes, 23 pairs supplied by each parent. Crick and Watson's discovery marked the advent of genetic engineering, and the modern day uses of DNA.

**certain** particular or specific  
**a trait** a particular quality in your personality  
**a breakthrough** an important development

**Are these statements true or false? Justify your answer with the precise words or phrases from the text, or use your own words.**

- Friedrich Meischer discovered the molecular structure and double helix shape of DNA.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Nucleotide molecules consist of nucleic acids.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Hydrogen bonds link chains of DNA together.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Children receive information from their parents that's stored in the nucleus of cells.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Exam Practice Task 9

### Mind the Gap!

The London Underground is the world's oldest underground system and covers\* most of Greater London. Although it is called the Underground, about 55% of the network\* is actually above ground.

It has 270 stations and 11 interconnecting lines.

Each line has a name and a colour to represent it on the underground map,

for example the Victoria Line is blue. The London Underground is also one of the longest underground systems in the world, with

over 400 kilometres of track\*. Its first passenger trains started running in 1863, on the Metropolitan Line, and today 4.8 million passengers travel on it every day. Londoners call the

Underground the Tube, after its tube-shaped tunnels.

During the Blitz, the aerial bombing of London in World War II, Londoners hid from the bombs by using the underground stations as shelters during air raids and slept on platforms overnight. Air-raid sirens were a signal of approaching planes and for Londoners to go down to the stations.

The Underground runs 24 hours a day on certain lines at weekends, but normally the first trains start operating shortly after 5 a.m., running until around 1 a.m.; rush hour is from 7.30 to 9.30 in the morning and 4.30 to 6.30 in the evening.

To travel on the Underground, you can buy a daily ticket, a daily travel card, or an Oyster card. This is a smart card with an electronic chip that you charge with credit, and use to pay for travel on the Underground and on buses. It is the cheapest way of travelling in central London.



Some Underground stations have lifts; most have escalators and stairs. The longest escalator in Europe is at Angel station on the Northern Line: it is 60 metres in length, with a vertical rise of 27.5 metres. In nearly all stations people using the escalators stand on the right-hand side, so those in a hurry can walk past them on the left.

There are several safety announcements given to passengers who travel on the Underground. When the doors of the trains are about to close, you hear 'Stand clear of the doors, please'. When the train stops in a station where there is a gap between the train and the platform you will hear the famous phrase, 'Mind the Gap!'.

**to cover** to provide a service in an area or region  
**a network** a connected system of transport routes that operate together  
**a track** metal rails that a train moves along

**Are these statements true or false? Justify your answer with the precise words or phrases from the text, or use your own words.**

- 1 Less than half of the system operates below ground.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 2 The longest line has over 400 kilometres of track.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 3 The Underground is sometimes called the Tube, named after the man who first built the first line.

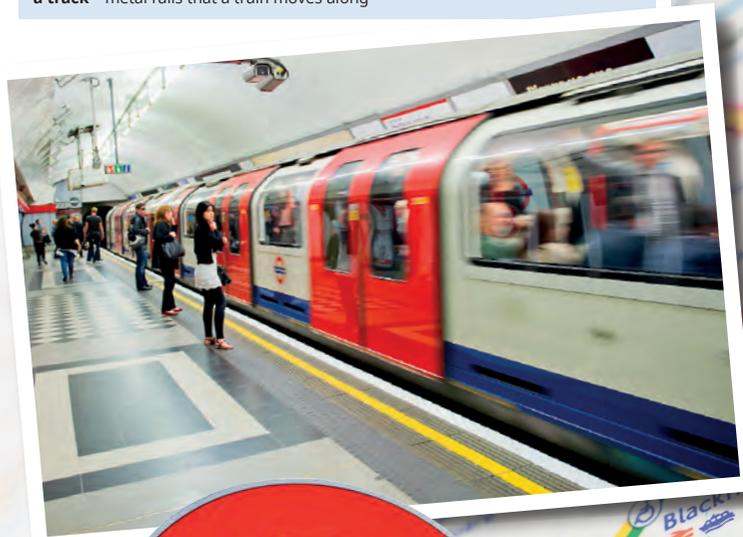
\_\_\_\_\_

- 4 The Underground provides a 24-hour service.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 5 Passengers hear 'Mind the Gap!' at all stations.

\_\_\_\_\_



# Gap fill questions

## Prepare

### Predict

- OPTIONAL** Make notes about a memorable travel experience. Use the headings: *where, when, who, and what*. Why was it memorable? Tell your partner.

### Read

- Cover the text. Look at the picture and the headline. What do you think the text is about?
- Read the text and check your answer. Why does the author say 'tourists were still being tourists'?

## When we all stopped traveling

In the early months of 2020, country after country closed their borders, and sent their tourists home. The tourist industry was one of the first to suffer (a) \_\_\_\_\_ the chaos wrought by the COVID-19 pandemic. Yet, in surprising ways, people with internet access were able to continue to be travellers while sitting on their **couches** in pyjamas.

Live virtual shows of all kinds starting popping **up** all over the internet—theatre, music, poetry, comedy, dance. People craving nature started watching webcams on beaches and in national parks, and wildlife reserves offered the chance to watch animals in their natural habitats.

Museums across the world **offered** virtual tours. On social (b) \_\_\_\_\_ pages millions of people, under lockdown all over the world, posted pictures of the view from their window so that others could 'travel' there.

While hotel beds (c) \_\_\_\_\_ to medical professionals and homeless people, tourists were still being tourists, waiting until they could once again step on an aeroplane.

## Exam Focus

### Your exam style

- Read the Exam Tips box. Which techniques do you usually use? Put two ticks next to things you do.
- OPTIONAL** Compare your answers in small groups. Explain when and why you use each technique.

### EXAM Tips

- Read the sentences or text to understand the **gist of the topic** before you do the task.
- Underline the key words in the instructions. There may be important clues here about the word or phrase you need.
- Decide what part of speech would fit in the gap: e.g. adjective, verb, noun, adverb, preposition. Sometimes this information is given, but sometimes you need to work it out.
- Think about where the focus is in each question. Is it on the grammar, e.g. a missing verb form? Or is it on vocabulary, e.g. completing a collocation?
- Underline other words in the sentences that could help you understand the meaning of the missing word(s). For example, time words like 'yesterday' or a date in the past may be clues that you should use a past tense.

## Let's Practise



- Read the text again and look at the three highlighted words. For each word:
  - Name the part of speech and the verb form/tense where relevant (*there is one preposition, one verb, one noun*).
  - Underline the words around it that help you understand its meaning.
  - Can you think of another word that can replace it?
- Look at the three gaps in the text. For each gap:
  - Decide what part of speech is likely to go in each gap. If it's a verb, what verb form/tense is needed?
  - Underline the words around it that could help you understand the meaning of the gapped word or phrase.
  - Write a word or phrase in each gap.
- OPTIONAL** Which of these gaps focused on grammar/form, and which ones focused on meaning/vocabulary?

## Exam Practice Task 1

- OPTIONAL** Look at the picture and discuss. What is the English word for this type of boat? Where does it go?
- Read the text, then answer the questions and check your answers. Choose the technique which you think will help you most.

### A Deep sea tourism

Forget space tourism—the latest craze is deep sea tourism. More and more opportunities are becoming available 1 \_\_\_\_\_ people to explore deep below the surface of the ocean in submersibles – vehicles designed for exploring under water.

In the past, it was mainly scientists and the military who used submersibles. However, technological advances mean there are now a growing number of organisations 2 \_\_\_\_\_ opportunities. While prices are relatively low for some of these trips, there are others that come 3 \_\_\_\_\_ a huge price tag as organisations use the money to pay for research.

Scientists know 4 \_\_\_\_\_ about the oceans than about Mars or the moon, and yet from the little they do know it is clear that human activity is causing much devastation in the ocean. Many species may 5 \_\_\_\_\_ extinct before we even know that they exist, because of overfishing, plastic and climate change. Deep sea tourism may be part of the solution, as it provides much needed money, and also raises awareness about life beneath the ocean that needs to be protected.

**Complete the text above, choosing the best option (a, b or c) for each gap (1-5).**

- |               |           |             |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 a) for      | b) in     | c) on       |
| 2 a) to offer | b) offer  | c) offering |
| 3 a) to       | b) on     | c) with     |
| 4 a) fewer    | b) less   | c) least    |
| 5 a) become   | b) became | c) becoming |

**For Exam Practice Tasks 2-4, choose a different technique from the Exam Tips box to help you.**

## Exam Practice Task 2

**Fill in the gaps with the correct word in each case.**

- It is important to remember to raise awareness \_\_\_\_\_ (preposition) the diversity of ocean life.
- A submersible is a type of boat \_\_\_\_\_ (relative pronoun) can go deep into the ocean.



## Exam Practice Task 3

**Complete the sentences. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets where given.**

- A: Have you ever considered \_\_\_\_\_ (go) in a submersible?  
B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) the opportunity last year.
- The Titanic has only \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) by a few people.
- A: Deep sea tourism is \_\_\_\_\_ exciting than space!  
B: Do \_\_\_\_\_ think so? I disagree. I think deep sea tourism is more exciting.

## Exam Practice Task 4

**Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.**

Did you know that you can visit the 1 \_\_\_\_\_ of the ocean by putting on a pair of virtual reality glasses? If you 2 \_\_\_\_\_, you can walk the streets of Barcelona, or 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Mount Everest. Perhaps this is the tourism of the 4 \_\_\_\_\_.

bottom climb future like

### Evaluate your progress

- Which questions were easy/difficult to answer? Why?
- Which techniques did you use? Did they help?
- Are there any areas of grammar that you need to develop further?

## Develop your language

**1 Look at the text opposite again and find:**

- a modal and a semi-modal
- a relative clause
- a passive infinitive verb

**2 Choose three words or phrases from the text that you didn't know before. Write them in your vocabulary notebook, with the meaning.**

## Your ideas

**OPTIONAL Work in groups of three and discuss.**

- Would you choose space tourism, deep sea tourism or virtual reality tourism. Why?

# Multiple choice questions

## Prepare

### Predict

- OPTIONAL** What kind of person are you? Do you prefer watching or playing sport? Football or yoga? Every day or once a month? Discuss with a partner.



## Exam Focus

### Your exam style

- Read the Exam Tips box. Which techniques do you usually use? Put two ticks next to things you do.
- OPTIONAL** Compare your answers in small groups. Explain when and why you use each technique.

#### EXAM Tips

- Before you listen, **read the title and guess what the text is about.** You will be better prepared to understand the text.
- Before you listen, **read the introduction and any specific vocabulary.** Practice 'saying' the vocabulary silently in your head. This will help you to recognise it in the text.
- Before you listen, read the questions and the alternative answers. **Try to predict which answer will be correct.**
- Underline the key words in the questions and answers, and pay extra attention when you hear those words.
- After listening, cross out the answers that you know are incorrect. Then listen again to find the correct answers.
- Watch out for answers that look correct.** An answer may have words from the text, but it may still be incorrect.

## Let's practise

- 1.04** In the interview, you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. 'Say' them silently in your head.

.....  
 mental health   depression   heart rate   self-confidence  
 .....

- Read the questions. Underline the key words. Try to remember or guess the answers.

- According to Zawadi,
  - most people are depressed.
  - everyone feels sad, guilty or angry sometimes.
  - professional help is not necessary for depression.
  - exercise can cure depression.
- In Zawadi's opinion, which of the following is NOT true?
  - Exercise produces 'happy chemicals'.
  - Exercising in nature is good for mental health.
  - Running gets your heart rate up.
  - The more you exercise, the better.

- 1.05** Listen and answer the questions.

- Compare answers with a partner. Cross out any answers that you both know are incorrect. Then listen again.

- OPTIONAL** Which techniques did you find most helpful? Discuss with your partner.

## Listen

- 1.02** You are going to hear an interview with a psychologist on a radio programme. Here is the beginning of the conversation:



**Presenter:** This is *Being Well*, our weekly programme about health and wellness. My name is Alex Black, and in this episode we're talking about exercise and mental health. Here to help us understand this relationship is psychologist Zawadi Thomson.

**What do you think they will talk about? Make notes.**

- 1.03** Listen and check. Did they mention any of your ideas?

## Exam Practice Task 1

### E-games: When is a sport not a sport?

**1.06** You are going to hear a journalist interviewing a professional ex-gamer. Here is the beginning of the conversation:

**Presenter:** It's not too long ago that video gaming was thought of as a pastime for teenage boys sitting in their bedrooms. But advances in broadband technology have made gaming one of the most popular sports in the world. The question of whether gaming can be classed as a sport is something we'll be covering in today's show. And with us to discuss this, and other issues to do with gaming, is Carmen Rodriguez Diaz. Welcome, Carmen.

**Now read the questions and alternative answers carefully before listening to the conversation.**

**1.07** Choose the correct option.

- 1 According to Carmen, video-gaming
  - a is becoming less popular.
  - b should not be accepted as a sport.
  - c is considered by most people to be a sport.
- 2 What example does Carmen give of a virtual reality sport?
  - a card games
  - b boxing
  - c football
- 3 In Carmen's opinion, which statement is NOT true?
  - a Most gamers have difficulty socialising.
  - b It's unhealthy to spend a lot of time in front of a screen.
  - c The IOC has realised how popular e-sports are.



#### Evaluate your progress

- 1 Which techniques did you use? Did they help you?
- 2 Which new techniques would you like to use next time?

## Exam Practice Task 2

### The psychology of sporting success

**1.08** In the following conversation you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

ruthless to take advantage of something  
self-hypnosis distractions

**Now read the questions and alternative answers carefully before listening to the conversation.**

**1.09** Choose the best answer. Only ONE answer is correct.

- 1 Why did the presenter often lose at Badminton?
  - a The other team was more talented.
  - b He and his friend were too nice.
  - c The other team used visualisation techniques.
  - d He and his friend did not practise enough.
- 2 Who didn't complete their training?
  - a Pablo
  - b the presenter
  - c the presenter's badminton partner
  - d the presenter's psychologist friend
- 3 Which is NOT true, according to Pablo?
  - a Top athletes are usually very unfriendly.
  - b Visualisation can help you to win.
  - c To take a penalty, you have to see it in your mind first.
  - d Top athletes will do anything to win.

## Develop your vocabulary

**In your vocabulary notebook, write down the words given before the listening text. Write down their meaning in English. Check in a dictionary, and mark the stress on each word.**

### Your ideas

**OPTIONAL** Discuss the following questions.

- 1 Do you think that video gaming is a sport? Explain why or why not.
- 2 Do you think it's possible to apply ideas like visualisation and attention focus to exam training?

# Expanding your sentences

## Prepare

- 1 OPTIONAL** Debate the following statements with a partner.

**Student A:** argue *for* the statement – in what ways do you *agree* with the statement?

**Student B:** argue *against* the statement – in what ways do you *disagree*?

- 1 Online learning can never replace face-to-face learning.
- 2 Being able to write well is more important than being good at Maths.
- 3 Teenagers should focus on school work, not activism.
- 4 Children under 12 should not have homework.



- 2 OPTIONAL** Now tell your partner your real opinion about each statement.

## Writing Focus

- 1 INVESTIGATE** Find an English composition that you have done recently. Count how many words there are in each of the first five sentences. What's the average? Are all the sentences a similar length? Compare with one of the texts in this book.
- 2 Think about the following statements. Which do you agree with?**
- 1 Shorter sentences are always better.
  - 2 Longer sentences are always better.
  - 3 A variety of sentence length is best.
  - 4 Sentence length depends on the type of text.
  - 5 Compositions usually have longer sentences.
- 3 Read the first draft of a student composition. Which topic in Prepare is the text about?**

Maths and writing ability are important. It is a decision for each individual. For some people, maths ability is more important. For others, writing is the priority. For me, writing is more important.

Maths is very important in some professions. We all use maths in our daily lives. Many people need only basic maths.

Some people write very little in their daily lives. Some people write every day. Email and chat apps are used a lot. Social media plays an important role in many people's lives. People use social media to express their ideas. They reach out to their community. Those who can express themselves well become thought leaders.

- 4 The student was asked to extend their sentences. Read the second draft and underline the parts that have been added.**

I think that both maths and writing ability are important, and that prioritising one or the other is a decision for each individual. For some people, maths ability is more important, and for others, writing is the priority. For me, writing is more important.

Maths is very important in some professions, such as engineering, accounting, and data analysis. In addition, we all use a little maths in our daily lives, for example, when we shop and cook. However, there are many people who need only basic maths, such as those who know that they will never have a maths-focussed career.

While there are some people who write very little in their daily lives, there are many more who write every day. In many professions email and chat apps form an important part of daily communication, and have replaced face-to-face communication or phone conversations. In addition, social media plays an increasingly important role in many people's lives because people use social media to express their ideas and to reach out to their community, and those who can express themselves well become thought leaders.

**5** The student uses the words and phrases below to expand the sentences in the text. Circle the words and phrases in the text:

however for example in addition such as  
and I think that while who because

**6** Write each of the phrases next to its purpose below, as used in the text.



- 1 to give an example \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 to join two sentences \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 to show the connection between two different sentences \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 to give an opinion \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 to add information about a noun \_\_\_\_\_

**Writing Tips** Expand your sentences

- 1 Vary your sentence length** and avoid having too many short sentences.
- 2 Use conjunctions** to combine sentences and **linking words and phrases** to show how sentences are connected.
- 3 Use relative clauses** to expand your sentences.
- 4 Ask yourself: when, why, who, what, how?** If you know the answer and it is relevant, then use the answer to expand your sentence.

**Let's practise**

**1** Expand the following sentences, using the word in brackets.

- 1 Homework is important. (because) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I enjoy maths. (and) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 It is important to be able to speak an additional language. (such as) \_\_\_\_\_

**2** Read the first draft of another student text. Which topic is it about?

Children under 12 should have some homework. They should not have too much homework. Children need to have enough time to do other important things. Children need enough sleep.

**3** Rewrite the text above, expanding the sentences. Use some of the words and phrases from 5 above, or your own ideas.

**Exam Practice Task**

**1** Choose one of the remaining topics from *Prepare* and write a composition (140–180 words).

- Teenagers should focus on school work, not activism.
- Online learning can never replace face-to-face learning.

**Think and plan**

Spend a couple of minutes thinking about the topic. Use a technique to lay out your ideas e.g. a mind map, a list, headings.

In your plan, include any useful or important words or expressions you think you need. Can you think of any higher level synonyms you could use?

Think about how you will organise your ideas.

Suggestion:

- Introduction
- One point of view
- Other point of view
- Your opinion and conclusion

**2** Ask a partner to check your writing, using the checklist below as a guide. Circle any errors in your partner's writing.

**Writing checklist**

- I have answered the question completely and considered both sides of the issue.
- I have kept within the word limit.
- I have organised my ideas appropriately.
- The text is appropriately structured, with paragraphs and topic sentences.
- There is a variety in sentence length, including appropriately complex sentences.
- I have checked for basic words which I could replace with higher level words to express myself more precisely.
- I have used appropriate language for the task type.
- I have checked the punctuation (e.g. capital letters, full stops, commas).
- I have checked the spelling.
- I have checked for grammatical errors.

**3** Now write an improved draft of your writing.

Turn to page 16 to see example answers.

## Reading True/False and justify questions

### Prepare – Read Ex 3

True – The text says that Malala Yousafzai tweeted ‘after meeting Greta Thunberg for the first time in February 2020’.

### Exam Focus – Let’s practise Ex 1 and 2

- 1 Skipping school is not something Yousafzai takes lightly.
- 2 True
- 3 False – Yousafzai was 16 when she published her autobiography, *I am Malala*.

### Exam Practice Task 1

- 1 True – ‘He and 19 other students founded the committee Never Again MSD.’
- 2 False – Lauren is his younger sister, not a friend.
- 3 False – ‘He finished high school in 2018’.

### Exam Practice Task 2

- 1 True – ‘She had managed to collect more than 9000 books, many of which were sent to a book drive in Jamaica’.
- 2 True – ‘In 2016, she became *Elle* magazine’s youngest editor when she was asked to start a ‘zine (a small magazine)’.
- 3 False – It is a non-fiction book.

### Develop your vocabulary

- 1 launched 2 protagonist

### Exam Practice Task 3

- 1 False – The Anglo-Saxons changed York’s name to *Eoferwic*.
- 2 True – ‘The city was a major river port on the Viking trade network because of its position next to two rivers, the Ouse and the Foss.’
- 3 False – The defensive stone walls around the city still exist today.
- 4 False – It developed and became a famous railway centre in the Victorian era, but large numbers of tourists are only mentioned ‘today’.

### Exam Practice Task 4

- 1 True – His plays include historical plays about British kings and queens.
- 2 False – ‘Groundlings’ were poorer members of the audience who stood on the ground around the stage.
- 3 True – The Black Death closed theatres in 1593–1594.
- 4 False – ‘Shakespeare worked in an age before reliable dictionaries or printing.’

### Exam Practice Task 5

- 1 True – It is very famous for its music festival, and less famous for its abbey, even though it is one of the oldest Christian churches in Britain.
- 2 False – ‘All the evidence has mysteriously disappeared.’
- 3 True – ‘The monks needed money to rebuild the abbey after the fire of 1184.’
- 4 True – ‘Today only the ruins of the abbey remain.’

### Exam Practice Task 6

- 1 True – ‘Her first collection, *Brunizem*, won the Commonwealth Poetry Prize (Asia) and the Alice Hunt Bartlett Award. Subsequent collections have been awarded a Poetry Book Society Recommendation and in 1991 she received a Cholmondeley Award.’
- 2 False – Her work explores her ‘divided heritage’.
- 3 False – The poem alternates between the English and Gujarati languages.
- 4 True – ‘Her cultural heritage is present too in her voice, with its musical synthesis of Indian and American inflections.’

### Exam Practice Task 7

- 1 True – ‘When deforestation is taken into account, biofuels, like corn ethanol and soya biodiesel, produce about twice the carbon emissions of petroleum-based fuels.’
- 2 False – ‘The other main problem with biofuels is that the world’s grain and oil-seed crop are used to make biofuels, and so less goes to make food.’
- 3 True – ‘More research is being done into biofuels that do not require use of agricultural land currently used for food production, such as algae, which survive in waste water.’
- 4 False – Their production is causing world food prices to rise, which could result in famine in poorer countries. Also ‘at present ... it is clear that biofuels are not part of the solution to global warming, but part of the problem’.

### Exam Practice Task 8

- 1 False – He first identified DNA, but the molecular structure and double helix shape was discovered by Francis Crick and James Watson.
- 2 False – ‘These acids are made up from smaller nucleotide molecules.’
- 3 True – ‘The interconnections between these two chains, which keep them together, are hydrogen bonds.’
- 4 True – ‘DNA is stored in chromosomes in the nucleus of cells. Inside human cells there are 46 pairs of chromosomes, 23 pairs supplied by each parent.’

### Exam Practice Task 9

- 1 True – ‘Although it is called the Underground, about 55% of the network is actually above ground.’
- 2 False – There are over 400 kilometres of track in total.
- 3 False – ‘Londoners call the Underground the Tube, after its tube-shaped tunnels.’
- 4 False – ‘The Underground runs 24 hours a day on certain lines at weekends, but normally the first trains start operating shortly after 5 a.m.’
- 5 False – Passengers only hear it at stations where there is a gap between the train and the platform.

## Use of English Gap fill questions

### Prepare – Read Ex 3

Suggested answer:

They were imagining that they were travelling by using online resources to see interesting places and events from all over the world.

## Exam Focus Let's practise Ex 1

Couches:

- 1 noun
- 2 sitting (verb/noun collocation), on their (tells us we need a noun) in pyjamas (tells us it's at home)
- 3 beds/chairs/sofas

Up:

- 1 preposition
- 2 popping
- 3 none possible ('up' is a dependent preposition and 'popping out' has a different meaning)

Offered:

- 1 verb
- 2 museums (subject), tours (verb/noun collocation)
- 3 provided/gave

## Exam Focus – Let's practise Ex 2

- 1 preposition, 2 suffer, 3 from
- 1 noun as part of a compound noun, 2 social, 3 media
- 1 verb in past continuous/past simple, 2 hotel beds/ while/were still being 3 possible answers: were being given/were provided

## Exam Practice Task 1

- 1 a 2 c 3 c 4 b 5 a

## Exam Practice Task 2

- 1 of/about
- 2 which/that

## Exam Practice Task 3

- 1 going, had 2 been visited 3 less, you

## Exam Practice Task 4

- 1 bottom 2 like 3 climb 4 future

## Develop your language Ex 1

- 1 can, need
- 2 who used submersibles
- 3 to be protected

## Listening Multiple choice questions

### Exam Focus – Let's practise Ex 2

- 1 b 2 d

To see the audioscript, go to your **Online Practice**.

### Exam Practice Task 1

- 1 c 2 b 3 a

To see the audioscript, go to your **Online Practice**.

### Exam Practice Task 2

- 1 b 2 d 3 a

To see the audioscript, go to your **Online Practice**.

## Writing Expanding your sentences

### Writing Focus Ex 3

- 2 Being able to write well is more important than being good at Maths.

### Writing Focus Ex 4

I think that both maths and writing ability are important, and that prioritising one or the other is a decision for each individual. For some people, maths ability is more important, and for others, writing is the priority. For me, writing is more important.

Maths is very important in some professions, such as engineering, accounting, and data analysis. In addition, we all use a little maths in our daily lives, for example, when we shop and cook. However, there are many people who need only basic maths, such as those who know that they will never have a maths-focussed career.

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### Writing Focus Ex 6

- 1 such as; for example
- 2 and; while; because
- 3 however, in addition
- 4 I think that
- 5 who

### Writing Focus – Let's practise Ex 2

- 4 Children under 12 should not have homework.

### Writing Focus – Let's practise Ex 3

Answers will vary. Possible answer:

I think that children under 12 should have some homework, such as maths, reading and vocabulary. However, they should not have too much homework because they need to have time to do other important things such as getting exercise, reading for enjoyment, and using their imagination in their own games. In addition, it's important that children get enough sleep.

## Writing Exam Practice Tasks – Expanding your sentences

### Task 1 Example answer and Examiner's notes

- The writer has answered the question completely, discussing **both points of view**.
- The **length is appropriate**.

The text is **logically structured**, with an **introduction**, one paragraph discussing one point of view, two paragraphs discussing the other point of view, and a **conclusion**.

#### Teenagers should focus on schoolwork, not activism. (140–180 words)

I disagree with this statement because learning is not only about schoolwork and children have a right to have their voices heard.

**I do not deny** that school work is important. Childhood learning is important **because** children learn more easily and quickly than adults. In addition, children have the right to a school education

**However**, we also learn outside the classroom, and one way to do that is through social activism. Many famous teen activists have had opportunities to speak in front of huge audiences and publish books. They have met famous, inspiring people, and learnt from them. I believe that these opportunities are as important as school.

**In addition**, children have the right to **make their voices heard**. Sometimes children can see and express social issues more clearly than adults can, particularly using social media.

**Therefore**, teenagers can and should focus on both activism and schoolwork.

There are both shorter sentences and longer, more complex sentences. The writer uses **conjunctions** (e.g. *because, and*) and **linking words and phrases** to show how sentences are connected (e.g. *In addition, However, Therefore*).

There are no spelling or grammatical errors, although there is a missing full stop at the end of the second paragraph.

Each paragraph starts with a **topic sentence**.

There are some **high level expressions** (e.g. *I do not deny, make their voices heard*).

### Task 2 Example answer and Examiner's notes

- The writer has not answered the question in any reasonable way.
- The text is underlength.

Although there is some structure to the response, there is little progression or cohesion.

#### Online learning can never replace face-to-face learning. (140–180 words)

I think talking to people is better than talking to them online. In the corona virus lock down we all had to talk to each other on zoom **and** I didn't like it at all, I could not see my friends properly **because** the internet was slow. And sometimes you don't know who can speak first and there are long gaps.

I love talking to people face-to-face **'cause** you can hug them and you can laugh. **It's more fun**. **Moreover** you can see when people want to talk and when they don't.

That's why you can't learn online. It's not the same for the reasons I said above.

Most sentences are simple with little accuracy in more complex structures. There has been an attempt to use **linking language** but with errors. **Conjunctions** have been used.

Paragraphing is inadequate. There is no clear topic in each. There is no introduction and the conclusion doesn't follow on from the rest of the text.

There are a few spelling errors (*lock down, virus, properly, moreover*), although this does not cause too much of a problem for the reader. **Punctuation is adequate** with a few omissions or errors.

Vocabulary and grammar are basic for the level.