

PREPARE

WORKBOOK



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David McKeegan | **Second Edition**

B2

LEVEL 7

VOCABULARY

Arts and media

1 Match the words to the meanings.

- 1 shoot
- 2 piece
- 3 appearance
- 4 broadcast
- 5 cast
- 6 track
- 7 charts
- 8 bestseller
- 9 series
- 10 classic
- 11 stream

- a a set of books published by the same company which deal with the same subject
- b use a camera to record a film or take a photo
- c a recording of a song or a piece of music
- d when someone appears in public, on television, in a film, etc.
- e send out a programme on television, radio or the internet
- f an official list of the most popular songs each week
- g all the actors in a film, play or show
- h a very popular book that many people have bought
- i an example of artistic, written or classical work
- j listen to or watch sound or video directly from the internet, rather than downloading and saving it first
- k a piece of writing, music or a film which has been popular for a long time and is considered to be of high quality

2 Choose the correct words.

- 1 Most of this film was *shot / broadcast* in the Arizona desert.
- 2 The band released the first *cast / track* on their new album as a single, and it immediately made it into the *charts / piece*.
- 3 Have you seen this artist's latest *shot / piece*?
- 4 The whole *cast / series* of the new film made a surprise *appearance / charts* at our local cinema.
- 5 Her novel is a *bestseller / cast* now, and I'm sure it will be the first in a long *series / shot*.
- 6 On what channel do they *broadcast / shoot* the awards ceremony?
- 7 The book I have just read is a *classic / piece* – my mum read it when she was a child.
- 8 The internet connection is slow so you may not be able to *broadcast / stream* the film.

READING

PREPARE FOR THE EXAM

Reading and Use of English Part 7

1 You are going to read five reviews of fantasy novels. Before you read, underline the main idea in each question.

Which book

- 1 does the reviewer consider too frightening for young readers?
- 2 is about regaining something that has been lost?
- 3 does the reviewer find funny?
- 4 involves a journey into the past?
- 5 features a character who may be hiding something?
- 6 is being turned into a film?
- 7 has a main character who is not very sociable?
- 8 is one of a series of novels?
- 9 takes some ideas from another work?
- 10 includes a character interested in magic and fun?

2 For questions 1–10, choose from the reviews (A–E). The reviews may be chosen more than once.

EXAM TIPS

- Always read the questions first and underline the main ideas in them.
- Read all the texts quickly for general meaning.
- Scan the texts for information that matches the ideas you have underlined in 1–10.
- If you find it easier, concentrate on one text at a time and answer the questions that relate to it.

3 Read the questions again and underline the parts of the reviews which give you the answers.

4 Match the **highlighted** words in the reviews to the meanings.

- 1 reminds one of something
- 2 very exciting
- 3 not violent, severe or strong
- 4 very beautiful or surprising
- 5 using information or knowledge of something to help you do something

A

A Stitch in Time

by Penelope Lively

Maria is always lost in her own little world in which she prefers to chat with animals, trees, plants and inanimate objects, rather than other human beings. But while on holiday, she begins to hear things that others can't, and she's not sure what is real any more. Then she finds a nineteenth-century sewn picture and she feels a strange connection with Harriet, the girl who sewed it. As Maria becomes more involved in Harriet's world, she begins to fear that something sad has happened. This book is a **gentle**, mysterious and occasionally laugh-out-loud read from an author who started her career writing film scripts.



B



The Girl Who Fell Beneath Fairyland and Led the Revels There

by Catherynne M. Valente

This is the second of six **breathtaking** adventures featuring September, the strange girl who returns to Fairyland to find that the fairy creatures are in trouble. For a while now, they have been losing their shadows and, with their shadow, their magic is disappearing. September learns that it is all to do with a conflict with Fairyland-Below, a dark place where there is no law, and terrifying creatures live. It is a place that September knows she has to visit in order to get back the shadows from the thieves, and to sort out the mess that Fairyland is in. It takes her on an incredible journey that is sometimes dangerous, sometimes terrifying, but always fascinating. Readers young and old will have great fun with this one.

C

Shadow Spell

by Caro King

When Nina is set the task of stopping the evil Mr Strood from killing the dying land of Drift, she has to find Simeon Dark, the last surviving magician king, and his mansion, for he is the only one who can make sure she is successful. But with Dark's love of playing tricks, and strange creatures and monsters – good and bad – in the way, Nina has a hard mission before her. Readers watch the heroine survive a series of **thrilling** adventures, and fall in love along the way. The book is written for the teen market, but there is nothing unsuitable for younger readers in here. In fact, the movie rights have already been sold to a family-friendly Hollywood production company, and it is due for release next year.



D



Ante's Inferno

by Griselda Heppel

Adults will have heard of Dante's *Inferno*, and the author says she was inspired to write her book by **drawing on** the *Inferno*'s riches. Ante and her enemy at school, Florence, plus a boy who has been trapped in the music room for a hundred years, fall into a tunnel leading to the Underworld. There they find themselves in a dark and nightmarish place, where characters from Greek mythology exist alongside terrifying, monstrous beings. Their horrifying journey and need to get back to the real world is full of exciting events. While it may be a bit much for pre-teens to deal with, more mature readers will keep turning the pages to find out what dreadful thing is going to happen next.

E

The Deadly Trap

by Jan Burchett & Sara Vogler

Young hero Sam is taken back 300 years onto his favourite pirate ship, the *Sea Wolf*, where the pirates are planning to steal some English gold. Within minutes he meets the new shipmate, Dick, who Sam suspects is not all he claims to be. The other pirates all like him, but Sam is not so sure, and sets a trap that Dick falls into. The others refuse to believe Sam and go ahead with their piracy plans involving Dick. Sam and his close friend Charlie have to find a way to stop Dick's plan. This is a fast-moving tale, which **brings to mind** the old-fashioned adventure stories of such classic writers as Stevenson and Defoe.



GRAMMAR

Simple, continuous or perfect

1 Choose the correct form of the verbs.

- 1 A: How many films *did you see / have you seen* since the festival started?
B: Three. I *saw / 've seen* the best one yesterday.
- 2 A: We *go / 're going* on holiday to Spain every year.
B: I *never went / 've never been* to Spain.
- 3 A: Hi Tim. What *do you do / are you doing* at the moment?
B: I *do / 'm doing* my English homework.
A: Oh. I *did / 've done* mine yesterday.
- 4 A: *Did you enjoy / Were you enjoying* the concert last night?
B: No, we were too late. When we arrived, the show *finished / had finished*. Nobody *was / has been* there!
- 5 A: What *did you do / were you doing* when I called you last night?
B: I *read / was reading* my favourite writer's new novel.
I *read / 'm reading* it now too.
A: Oh, *do you enjoy / are you enjoying* it?
B: Yes, I *love / am loving* her work.

2 Complete the email with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Hi Emily

I ¹ _____ (write) this email from a café in Edinburgh. The sun ² _____ (shine), and it's a beautiful day.

Every year we ³ _____ (come) to the arts festival here. It ⁴ _____ (be) an annual treat for us since 2010, when we ⁵ _____ (move) to Scotland. We usually ⁶ _____ (stay) for a week, and go to see as many shows as we can. Last year we ⁷ _____ (see) twelve! One evening last year when we ⁸ _____ (walk) back to our hotel, a group of people dressed as monkeys ⁹ _____ (run) into the road and ¹⁰ _____ (start) dancing. It was a very funny sight, but strange things like that often ¹¹ _____ (happen) during the festival.

Another unusual thing ¹² _____ (happen) last night when we ¹³ _____ (sit) in the hotel restaurant. We ¹⁴ _____ (just / pay) the bill and we ¹⁵ _____ (get) ready to leave, when a journalist with a film crew ¹⁶ _____ (come) in and ¹⁷ _____ (start) interviewing people. My brother made us all leave quickly because he ¹⁸ _____ (not want) to be on TV!

Anyway, my friends ¹⁹ _____ (just / come) into the café, and they ²⁰ _____ (want) me to go and see a film with them. Write soon!

Donna



3 Correct the mistakes in the sentences or put a tick (✓) by any you think are correct.

- 1 I had taken so long to write to you because I have been busy.
- 2 Did you had a good time on your holiday?
- 3 She has been my best friend since last summer.
- 4 By the time I arrived, he has disappeared.
- 5 Surfing is my hobby since 2010.
- 6 We're having a great time here in London.

VOCABULARY

Creative jobs



1 Who is speaking? Use the words in the box.

comedian	critic	editor	novelist
producer	programmer	TV presenter	

- 1 'My last book was a bestseller, which they are going to turn into a film.'
- 2 'Sometimes people don't like the opinions I express in my reviews.'
- 3 'I'm the person who is in control of the whole show.'
- 4 'If there are any mistakes in the writing, I will find them and correct them.'
- 5 'The app I am creating now is sure to be very popular!'
- 6 'Sometimes I get nervous before I have to introduce the show, but I relax as soon as it starts.'
- 7 'The thing I fear most is an audience that doesn't laugh at any of my jokes.'



WRITING

An essay (1)

>> See Prepare to write box, Student's Book page 13.

- 1 Your teacher has asked you to write an essay for homework. Make notes below about points 1 to 3.

'Young people today want to be rich and famous as a result of watching reality TV and talent shows, but they should have more realistic ambitions.'

Do you agree?

Notes

Write about:

- 1 why reality TV and talent shows are popular
- 2 how they affect young people
- 3 _____ (your own idea)

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

- 2 Here are the first two paragraphs of the essay. Do they contain any of your ideas? Read them and check. (Ignore the gaps.)

Reality TV and talent shows are not exactly educational. ¹ _____, they are not intended to be. They are just for entertainment, and ² _____ that they are very entertaining. This is why they are so popular – people just want to forget about their problems and relax in front of the TV!

Nevertheless, some people say they are a bad influence.

³ _____, many teachers have noted that their students have unrealistic ideas about their future. They just want to be rich and famous.

⁴ _____, some young people do not care about their schoolwork because they believe you don't need qualifications to be a pop star!



- 3 Complete the text with the expressions in the box.

for instance furthermore however
most people agree



- 4 Complete the plan with notes from the box below. For 2, use the text in Exercise 2.

- 1 Introduction

not educational

- 2 Paragraph 2 – effects on young people

- 3 Paragraph 3 – another angle

- 4 Conclusion – sum up the points

another idea of your own
not educational
stop caring about schoolwork
summary of the points made
unrealistic ideas about the future
relaxing
harmless fun
your conclusion



PREPARE FOR THE EXAM

Writing Part 1

- 5 Now complete the essay, using the plan and all your notes from Exercise 4, and give reasons for your point of view. Try to use the following expressions in your paragraphs: *to sum up*, *in contrast*. Write about 140–190 words.



EXAM TIPS

- Make a plan for your essay before you write it.
- Give each paragraph a clear function – for example, an introduction with your opinion, ideas for the statement in the question, ideas against the statement and a conclusion.
- Be sure to address both prompts in the question and introduce your own idea.
- Use linking words to join your ideas.

VOCABULARY

Personality: adjective + preposition

1 Complete the table with the correct adjectives.

addicted decisive	adventurous hopeless	aware impressed	bothered jealous	cautious loyal	critical mean
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about	at	by	of	to	with
<i>bothered</i>					

2 Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- I'm ____ to playing computer games.
A addicted B loyal C adventurous
- I'll organise the show, because Tara is ____ at making arrangements.
A impressed B decisive C hopeless
- Dan thought he had written a good essay, but the teacher was very ____ of it.
A aware B critical C jealous
- She wears expensive clothes, but I'm not ____ by that.
A impressed B mean C adventurous
- Don't be ____ about your brother's new haircut – he's embarrassed enough!
A jealous B mean C loyal
- Are you ____ of the risks involved in this plan?
A aware B jealous C critical
- I'm very ____ about spending a lot of money on the latest fashions.
A addicted B adventurous C cautious
- He's very ____ to a particular brand of clothes – he never wears anything else.
A critical B loyal C adventurous

3 Read about these young people's attitudes to fashion. Complete the sentence about each one with a phrase from the box.

addicted to	adventurous with
bothered about	decisive about
jealous of	

- Meral always buys a new pair of shoes when she has any spare money – she can't stop buying shoes!
Meral is ____ buying shoes.
- Andrea doesn't care what's in fashion.
Andrea isn't ____ fashion.
- Max is happy to try every new fashion idea that comes along.
Max is ____ fashion.
- Anna really doesn't like it when her best friend buys all the new fashions.
Anna is ____ her best friend.
- When he's shopping for clothes, Peter always makes his mind up very quickly.
Peter is ____ clothes.

READING

- 1 Look at the photo on page 9. Why do you think sunglasses are always in fashion?



PREPARE FOR THE EXAM

Reading and Use of English Part 1

- 2 Read the first two paragraphs of the article. Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 0 A put | (B) came | C opened | D presented |
| 1 A likely | B sure | C proper | D hopeful |
| 2 A approved | B favourite | C welcome | D popular |
| 3 A regarded | B treated | C considered | D weighed |
| 4 A matter | B kind | C subject | D reality |
| 5 A told | B reported | C explained | D described |
| 6 A avoid | B prevent | C protect | D reduce |
| 7 A normal | B usual | C general | D regular |
| 8 A deeply | B widely | C highly | D largely |

Can you think of an item which has never been out of fashion, ever since the time it (0) came on the market? You might think denim jeans are a (1) _____ candidate. But, while they have always been (2) _____, there have also been times when they were (3) _____ to be unfashionable by expert 'fashion watchers'. As a (4) _____ of fact, the only fashion item that has always been cool to wear since the start of the twentieth century is a pair of sunglasses, or 'shades'.

So where did these **remarkable** things come from? Back in 60 CE, the Roman emperor Nero was (5) _____ to have enjoyed watching fighting in the Colosseum through clear green stones to (6) _____ his eyes from strong sunlight. Such luxuries were unaffordable for the (7) _____ public, of course. It wasn't until nearly two thousand years later that coloured glasses became cheap enough to be (8) _____ available.

One of the things that led them to become such **desirable** fashion items was their popularity with American film stars in the early 1900s. It is commonly believed that this was to **avoid** being recognised by fans. However, an alternative explanation is that in those days film actors often had red eyes because of the high-powered lamps that were used in film studios, and they didn't want the public to see them. Whatever the reason, when businessman Sam Foster began selling inexpensive, **mass-produced** sunglasses in 1929, he found a ready market.

Nowadays sunglasses are big business, with hundreds of different brands to choose from. In fact, the industry **generates** 34 billion dollars per year in sales. Celebrities continue to be unpaid promoters of the products. Singer Elton John, for example, is thought to have a sunglasses collection of over 1,000 pairs. Sunglasses have even played minor roles in films. In the 1999 sci-fi thriller *The Matrix*, starring Keanu Reeves, all the good characters wore round shades, and the bad guys all wore rectangular ones.

But what is the real reason for their continuing popularity? Is it simply the fact that the general public has a strong desire to copy the rich and famous? The truth of the matter is, people wear them for various reasons: comfort and clear vision bright sunlight, protection from the dangerous rays of the sun, to avoid eye contact with others, or even to hide their emotions. All of these are reasonable excuses for putting on dark shades. But it is generally recognised that the main reason is much simpler: they look cool!



EXAM TIPS

- Always read the whole text first to understand its meaning.
- Look carefully at the words before and after each gap. Do any provide a clue to the answer?



3 Read the whole article quickly. Choose the best title (A-C).

- The item that's never out of fashion
- Why celebrities wear sunglasses
- How to make money in the fashion business



4 Read the article again and choose the correct options.

- Sunglasses became popular in the *first / twentieth / twenty-first* century.
- The public didn't buy many sunglasses at first because they were *too expensive / poorly designed / not very effective*.
- The writer thinks film stars wore sunglasses in order to *show they were famous / protect their eyes from lights / hide their eyes*.
- The writer thinks that celebrities *wear sunglasses too much / get paid to wear sunglasses / encourage the public to wear sunglasses*.
- Sunglasses remain popular because they *provide protection / look good / are cheap*.



5 Match the **highlighted** words in the article to the meanings.

- very unusual or noticeable _____
- worth having and wanted by most people _____
- creates _____
- prevent something from happening _____
- made in large quantities, usually in a factory _____

GRAMMAR

Present perfect simple and continuous

1 Choose the correct verb forms.

- 1 It's time you changed your shirt. You've *worn* / *been wearing* it for three days!
- 2 I've *lost* / *been losing* my new sunglasses.
- 3 Her skin is red because she's *sunbathed* / *been sunbathing* without sunscreen.
- 4 How long have you *studied* / *been studying* fashion?
- 5 We've *sold* / *been selling* six of these dresses today.
- 6 I've *read* / *been reading* his latest book, but I'm not enjoying it.
- 7 You haven't *eaten* / *been eating* much of your lunch today.
- 8 They've *drunk* / *been drinking* coffee since they got up this morning.

2 Complete the email with the present perfect simple or continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Hi Tom

How are you? I hope you ¹ _____ (keep) busy at college! We're having a great time here. The weather ² _____ (be) fantastic so far!

I ³ _____ (sit) on the beach all morning, watching the world go by.

I ⁴ _____ (already/have) a few ideas for new swimming costume designs for next term's fashion project!

Laura and I ⁵ _____ (meet) some interesting people who are staying in the same hotel as us. They

⁶ _____ (be) here for a couple of weeks already, and they

⁷ _____ (do) research for a project about beach fashions. Yes, they work in fashion too, just like us. In fact, they

⁸ _____ (apply) for jobs for the last few months without any luck, but they think that presenting a full design project will help. What a good idea!

Anyway, Laura ⁹ _____ (try)

to attract my attention for the past five minutes, so I'd better see what she wants! I think she wants to go for lunch – we

¹⁰ _____ (not eat) since breakfast.

Bye for now,

Sally



3 Correct the mistakes in the sentences or put a tick (✓) by any you think are correct.

- 1 The football team has been playing badly last year.
- 2 I have been doing gymnastics for more than ten years.
- 3 Agustina is my best friend since we met in school when we were three years old.
- 4 I am playing classical guitar for three years.
- 5 Yesterday I have been hiking for five hours.
- 6 I have known Marion for ten years now.

VOCABULARY

Verb + preposition

1 Complete the email with the prepositions in the box.

at for of on with (x2) without

Hi Jane

I'm writing a quick note to apologise ¹ _____ laughing ² _____ your hat yesterday at school. The truth is, it was a really nice hat compared ³ _____ mine. I suppose I was jealous of you! Sometimes I just can't cope ⁴ _____ people having nicer things than me. It's very childish, I know.

I need to get a summer job, because I hate depending ⁵ _____ my parents to give me money to buy things, and I really don't like to do ⁶ _____ new clothes!

I'm going shopping later. Have you heard ⁷ _____ Coco's? It's a new clothes shop in town. Do you want to come with me?

Dani

LISTENING

- 1 Do you like shopping for clothes? Write down one or two good things and bad things about it.



- 4 Listen again and complete these phrases from the extracts. Which two express a negative attitude?

- 1 I don't particularly _____ for clothes.
 2 I'm really _____ fashion.
 3 We always _____ to the new collection.
 4 It's quite a _____ for me.
 5 What's not _____?
 6 Honestly, I don't know what people _____.



- 5 Read the questions about shopping and write your answers. Use phrases from Exercise 4 if you can.

- 1 Do you enjoy going shopping for clothes?

- 2 What do/don't you enjoy about it?

- 3 Who do you go shopping with?

- 4 When do you go shopping?

- 5 What kind of things do you usually buy?

PREPARE FOR THE EXAM

Listening Part 3

- 3 Listen again. For speakers 1–5, choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker says about shopping for clothes. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

- A I enjoy making independent decisions.
 B I'd rather do something less boring.
 C I am different from my friends.
 D I want to get a job in fashion.
 E I often buy nothing when I go shopping.
 F I love the social element of shopping.
 G I try to be as stylish as possible.
 H I have very little money to spend.

- Speaker 1 _____
 Speaker 2 _____
 Speaker 3 _____
 Speaker 4 _____
 Speaker 5 _____

EXAM TIPS

- Read all the options before you listen.
- Try to think of other ways that the ideas might be expressed, as the speakers will use different words from the ones in the options.
- Remember that you will hear the recording twice.



3 ALL IN THE MIND

VOCABULARY

Abstract nouns

1 Match the nouns to the meanings.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| 1 agreement | | 6 problem-solving | |
| 2 belief | | 7 ambition | |
| 3 development | | 8 success | |
| 4 drive | | 9 thought | |
| 5 luck | | | |

- a when you achieve what you want to achieve
 b something that you think is true
 c a strong wish to be successful
 d the good (and bad) things that happen to you
 e the activity of thinking
 f energy and determination to achieve things
 g the process of changing into something new
 h the process of finding solutions
 i when people have the same opinion or make the same decision

2 Choose the correct abstract noun to complete the sentences.

- 1 It is my that one day we will discover life on other planets.
 A success B luck C belief
- 2 Education should encourage as well as give students knowledge.
 A problem-solving B belief C agreement
- 3 Ian's recent novel was a big - millions of copies were sold.
 A drive B success C luck
- 4 It was pure that I met Simon in town - we hadn't arranged to meet.
 A nurture B drive C luck
- 5 The school is spending a lot of time on the of a new homework marking system.
 A problem-solving B development C thought
- 6 Jack is very talented, but he lacks the to succeed as an actor.
 A problem-solving B thought C ambition
- 7 I don't think you have the to be a big success in the business world.
 A drive B thought C development
- 8 I haven't given much to what I'm going to do with my time this summer.
 A luck B thought C belief

READING

1 Look at the photo in the article. What are the animals doing, and why are they doing it?

.....

.....

2 Now read the article quickly. What kinds of animals are mentioned as showing similar emotions to humans?

PREPARE FOR THE EXAM

Reading and Use of English Part 6

3 You are going to read an article about empathy. Six sentences have been removed from the article. There is one extra sentence. Underline the pronouns and determiners which refer to something outside the sentence.

- A It seemed to be willing to go hungry rather than see a fellow animal suffer.
- B Empathy plays a role in that, as it allows us to understand our fellow humans better.
- C This fear of strangers will, we believe, protect us from personal danger.
- D Other research has shown animals displaying empathy towards other animals and towards humans.
- E The usual effect of this kind of behaviour is that it stops crying, shouting and other signs of being upset.
- F We assume that people are able to think themselves into the position of another person, even though they may not have personally experienced that person's circumstances.
- G They communicate this requirement by crying for attention and to show pain.

4 Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

EXAM TIPS

- Read the text quickly for its general meaning.
- Read the sentences A-G carefully and underline important words.
- Also underline pronouns and other possible links between the sentences and the text.
- Look for links in the sentences before and after each gap in the text.

THE ORIGINS OF EMPATHY

Empathy – the ability to imagine what it must be like in someone else's situation – was traditionally thought to be a quality only **possessed** by human beings. It is an essential part of what it means to be human, to the extent that we are suspicious of anyone who does not show empathy in their behaviour.

Empathy should not be confused with sympathy – caring about another person's problems – which does not necessarily mean that we understand how we would feel in the same situation. To feel empathy is more involved than simply feeling sorry for someone else's troubles.

1 This is not restricted to real life – we read novels, watch television and go to the theatre, and part of our enjoyment comes from understanding the **dilemma** faced by the characters, because we know how we would feel if we were in the same situation. Empathy is essential to the smooth running of society. We create rules, without which society could not work, and we obey them because we can empathise with our fellow citizens.

However, it seems that in fact empathy may not be a quality unique to humans. One study involving children's reactions to adults pretending to be upset – for example, crying or expressing pain – observed that family pets seemed to be reacting as well. **2** Creatures from across the animal kingdom such as whales, bees and chimpanzees, as well as domestic pets, display behaviour that suggests they cooperate with and protect each other.

In another study, psychiatrist Jules Masserman and his team conducted an experiment with monkeys in which the monkeys pulled one of two chains that **released** food. One chain simply released

the food, while another gave a small electric shock to a second monkey. The first monkey stopped pulling the chain that delivered the shock. **3** This empathetic behaviour was observed in a number of monkeys.

The origin of empathy is probably the need for the young of all animal species to be cared for. **4** Both human and non-human young were more likely to survive if their parents **reacted** positively to their needs. People and animals **alike** are social beings and are more likely to survive if they work together. **5** If we help others, we are also helping ourselves, and so empathy is sensible and practical.

We do not always display empathy, however. Just as animals react aggressively to unknown creatures from their own or other species, so humans **tend** to regard people they don't know with suspicion. **6** Our unwillingness to trust anyone **unfamiliar** is as natural to us as our empathy towards those we know and love.



5 List the words you underlined in Exercise 3 and what they refer to. (The numbers refer to those in the text.)

- | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | <u>we</u> | <u>human beings</u> |
| | <u>they</u> | <u>another person</u> |
| 2 | | |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | | |
| 5 | | |
| 6 | | |



6 Match the **highlighted** words in the article to the meanings.

- | | | |
|---|--|-------|
| 1 | used after referring to two groups of people or things to show that both groups are included | _____ |
| 2 | owned or had | _____ |
| 3 | allowed to drop | _____ |
| 4 | not known | _____ |
| 5 | a situation in which a difficult choice has to be made between two different things | _____ |

GRAMMAR

The grammar of phrasal verbs

1 Complete the table with the phrasal verbs.

break down care for deal with
get out of let down look forward to
put off show off

without an object

separable

inseparable

inseparable three-part

2 Choose the correct options.

- Don't pay any attention to Tom. He's just *showing off* / *showing him off*.
- It's an important task – you mustn't *put it off* / *put off it* any longer.
- I'm sorry to *let down you* / *let you down* again.
- Our car *broke down* / *broke it down* again last week.
- Who's going to *care for the cat* / *care the cat* for while you are on holiday?
- Are you *looking the party forward* to / *looking forward to the party* tonight?
- The exam is tomorrow and there is nothing you can do to *get it out of* / *get out of it*.
- I really don't have time to *deal with this problem* / *deal this problem with* at the moment.

3 Put the words in order to make sentences and questions.

- let / down / you / Have / ever / I / ?
- can't / pressure / She / with / deal
- you / down / the TV / Can / turn / ?
- the mess / up / I'll / in the kitchen / clear
- Our aunt isn't well. is / Mum / her / for / caring

4 Correct the mistakes in the sentences or put a tick (✓) by any you think are correct.

- It will show of how healthy the students are.
- I hope it will be up to your expectations.
- She looked me after since my childhood.
- The youngest people sometimes make show in front of their friends.
- I'm looking forward to hearing from you in the near future.

VOCABULARY

Phrasal verbs: learning and thinking

1 Choose the correct words.

- It's hard to *focus* / *get* on your work when you're tired.
- Sometimes I *mix through* / *up* the present perfect and past simple tenses.
- She applied to do the course, but she didn't *get over* / *in*.
- Always try to *back* / *think* through what you're going to include in your essay before you start.
- You'll just have to *face up to* / *up with* the fact that you'll never be a professional footballer.
- It's a good idea to *back* / *mix* up your work every five minutes or so.

2 Complete the messages with verbs from Exercise 1.

Katy Malik

I'm finding it really hard to ¹ _____ on my English homework when my brother is playing his rock music really loud in the next room! I'm never going to be able to study enough to ² _____ into university!

Tom Cohen

Katy, you're just going to have to ³ _____ up to the fact that your brother loves rock. Why don't you ask him to ⁴ _____ it up a bit and play some rap or reggae, too?

Katy Malik

I don't think that'll help! I don't even know what I'm going to write about yet. Do you?

Tom Cohen

Yes, but I haven't actually written anything yet because I'm still ⁵ _____ it through.

Katy Malik

Well, don't forget to ⁶ _____ your work up. Remember what happened last time!