

Exercise 1 Take one letter from each word in the list below to find 10 popular leisure activities and interests that people enjoy in their spare time. The words in the lists are all connected to each activity. The word square below can help you to find the words. (It is not compulsory to find the words in the grid. There is one extra word in the grid.)

e.g.: socks; needles, cardigan, thread, stitch; plain; pattern; gloves knitting

1. recipe; oven; boil; cake; stove; apron; electricity -----
2. shape; decoration; earthenware; craft; wheel; fire; clay -----
3. pointed; aim; score; throw; pubs -----
4. championship; check; mate; bishop; castle -----
5. company; tame; cats; stroke -----
6. director; critics; curtain; amateur; applause -----
7. make; objects; display; miniature; collect; scale -----
8. clubs; cards; diamonds; spades; game; hearts -----
9. fabrics; magazines; style; clothing; designers; models; changes -----
10. stamina; strength; rhythm; oxygen; body; fit; exercise; gym -----

/10

a	e	r	o	b	i	c	s	l	u	i
w	l	a	k	m	o	d	e	l	s	g
u	d	o	n	g	h	c	h	e	s	s
f	e	h	i	d	o	f	u	t	c	y
a	r	d	t	a	m	q	a	d	r	b
s	t	r	t	r	i	x	t	e	l	r
h	s	a	i	t	u	s	k	y	p	i
i	b	m	n	s	n	o	l	j	e	d
o	r	a	g	e	o	z	d	s	t	g
n	t	q	h	c	s	a	u	p	s	e
y	d	e	t	p	o	t	t	e	r	y

Exercise 3 Read the following text and then find which paragraph in the text says the opposite of the following statements.

Wired? Not worth it!



Convinced that your kids will be left behind unless they become computer experts? Anxious that their school doesn't have enough computers? Well, don't be! Theodore Rosznak has twelve reasons why computers are definitely not a good idea.

1 Don't believe all the hype from the people who sell computers. They are just trying to sell more merchandise, and you can't always believe their claims.

2 People who say that schools need more computers are like doctors who prescribe medicine when the patient doesn't really need it.

3 By the time a school decides to buy a computer, it will be out of date. The manufacturers keep bringing out new models and the old ones soon become outmoded.

4 The money schools use to buy computers could often be better spent on things that are more necessary – for example teachers' salaries, musical instruments or fixing the roof.

5 Whatever kids learn about computers in primary school, it won't be much use when they eventually get a job. Different firms have different computer systems and employers should teach employees what they need to know after they hire them.

6 Computers don't create more jobs – they reduce the amount of work available. If we could get rid of computers right now, there would be many more jobs available for people to do!

7 Playing computer games is not the same as learning. Of course, games are fun – there's nothing wrong with that. But traditional learning teaches children many more important skills, such as concentrating for long periods of time, questioning things and developing memory.

8 As soon as you spend money on computer, you will need to carry on spending just to keep up to date. (That's a lot of money down the drain!)

9 People who are computer enthusiasts often say that computers are educational, and rave about all the information the Internet can offer children. But beware if they tell you that information is everything. Information is only the answer to a question – it is the kind of question you ask that is important.

10 Learning isn't just about gathering information; it also means finding out about all kinds of ideas, values, tastes and opinions.

Books offer the best ways of finding out about these things. Let your kid learn from all that authors and teachers have to offer.

11 The Internet is basically a huge advertising system. If a school asked for all advertising to be taken off the Internet, the manufacturers would tell them it was impossible. It isn't.

12 It is a myth that all children born since 1990 have an innate ability to use computers. Give a child a piece of paper and a pencil, and they will immediately draw or write something. But sit a young child in front of a computer, and he won't know where to begin!

e.g.: A good computer system will last for a long time.

Para 3

a; Computer manufacturers are honest about what the machines do.

Para _____

b; Computers are better sources of information than books.

Para _____

c; Computer games help to teach children important skills.

Para _____

d; Schools always need more computers, just as a patient always need medicine.

Para _____

e; School money is best spent on computers.

Para _____

f; Information is more important than asking the right question.

Para _____

g; Most kids today find using computers easy.

Para _____

h; Once you have bought a computer system you won't have to spend any more money.

Para _____

i; Computers create jobs.

Para _____

j; Good computer skills learned in primary school will help children get a job when they grow up.

Para _____

k; The Internet doesn't have any advertisements on it.

Para _____

Exercise 4 How can you use monolingual dictionaries? You can see an extract from a monolingual dictionary. Give short answers to the questions.

a; What is a synonym for *scold*? _____

b; Is the following sentence correct: _____

Please, can you pass me a scissors? Why (not)? _____

c; How would an American English express the following sentence? Write the sentence. _____

By the time we arrived, they had scoffed all the food. _____

d; Which letter is not pronounced in the word *scion*? _____

e; What could you use to cut flowers with? _____

f; How many parts of speech can the word *scoop* be? _____

g; Which of these sentences is correct? _____

1. *She scolded them for arriving so late.* 2. *She scolded them that they had arrived so late.*

h; You're in an important business meeting. Would it be appropriate to say? Why (not)? _____

I'll scoot now. I'm late for my next meeting. ? _____

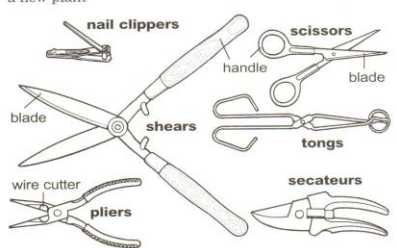
i; What does a newspaper do when it *scoops* its rivals? _____

j; Put in the correct preposition: They scoffed _____ all my suggestions. _____

k; Where can you find a picture of a scone in the dictionary? _____

scin-til-lat-ing /sɪntɪleɪtɪŋ/ *adj.* very clever, amusing and interesting: a scintillating performance/conversation
 ◦ *Statistics on unemployment levels hardly make for scintillating reading.*

scion /ˈsɪən/ *noun* **1** (formal or literary) a young member of a family, especially a famous or important one
2 (technical) a piece of a plant, especially one cut to make a new plant



scissors /ˈsɪzəz/ *AmE* ˈsɪzərz/ *noun* [pl.] a tool for cutting paper or fabric, that has two sharp blades with handles, joined together in the middle: a pair of scissors—see also NAIL SCISSORS ▶ **scis-sor** *adj.* [only before noun]: *The legs move in a scissor action.*

scler-osis /skləˈrəʊsɪs/ *AmE* ˈrɒc-/ *noun* [U] (medical) a condition in which soft tissue in the body becomes hard, in a way that is not normal—see also MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS
 ▶ **scler-otic** /skləˈrɒtɪk/ *AmE* ˈrɑːt-/ *adj.*

scoff /skɒf/ *AmE* skɔːf, skaːf/ *verb* **1** ~ (at sb/sth) to talk about sb/sth in a way that makes it clear that you think they are stupid or ridiculous: [V] *He scoffed at our amateurish attempts.* ◦ *Don't scoff—she's absolutely right.* [also v **speech**] **2** [V] (*BrE*) (*AmE* scarf) (informal) to eat a lot of sth quickly: *Who scoffed all the grapes?*

scold /skəʊld/ *AmE* skoʊld/ *verb* ~ sb (for sth/for doing sth) (formal) to speak angrily to sb, especially a child, because they have done sth wrong [SYN] TELL OFF: [VN] *He scolded them for arriving late.* [also v **speech**, V] ▶ **scolding** *noun* [usually sing.]: *I got a scolding from my mother.*

scone /skʊn/ skəʊn/ *AmE* skaːn/ skoun/ *noun* (*BrE*) a small round cake, sometimes with dried fruit in it and often eaten with butter, jam and cream spread on it—picture on page A1

scoop /skuːp/ *noun, verb*

■ **noun** **1** a tool like a large spoon with a deep bowl, used for picking up substances in powder form like flour, or for serving food like ice cream **2** the amount picked up by a scoop: *two scoops of mashed potato* **3** a piece of important or exciting news that is printed in one newspaper before other newspapers know about it

■ **verb** [VN] **1** [usually +*adv.*/prep.] ~ sth (up) to move or lift sth with a scoop or sth like a scoop: *She scooped ice cream into their bowls.* ◦ *He quickly scooped the money up from the desk.* ◦ *First, scoop a hole in the soil.* ◦ *Scoop out the melon flesh.* **2** [+*adv.*/prep.] ~ sb/sth (up) to move or lift sb/sth with a quick continuous movement: *She scooped the child up in her arms.* ◦ *He quickly scooped his clothes from the chair.* **3** to publish a story before all the other newspapers, television companies, etc.: *The paper had inside information and scooped all its rivals.* **4** (informal) to win sth, especially a large sum of money or a prize: *He scooped £10 000 on the lottery.*

scoot /skuːt/ *verb* [V, usually +*adv.*/prep.] (informal) to go or leave somewhere in a hurry: *I'd better scoot or I'll be late.* ◦ *They scooted off to Dublin for the weekend.*

scooter /ˈskuːtə(r)/ *noun* **1** (*BrE*) (also 'motor scooter' *AmE, BrE*) a light motorcycle, usually with small wheels and a curved metal cover at the front to protect the rider's legs—picture at MOTORCYCLE **2** a child's vehicle with two small wheels attached to a narrow board with an upright handle. The rider holds the handle, puts one foot on the board and pushes against the ground with the other.

Exercise 5 Look at the statements below about passengers arriving at an airport. Read the text to decide if each statement is correct or incorrect. Put a tick in the appropriate box.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR PASSENGERS

Arrival

When the plane lands, you are requested to keep your seat belt fastened until the light goes off and remain in your seat until the plane stops moving. This is for your own comfort and safety.

Leaving the airport

If you are ending your journey at this airport, you should go up the escalator to passport control and customs. If you are travelling further by rail or coach, you will find an information desk outside the customs hall, as well as a bank where you can change money.

Catching another flight

If you are planning to change planes, you should follow the signs to the waiting lounge, where you should check in and wait to board your connecting flight. There will be an announcement when your flight is due to take off. Our ground staff will be happy to help you.

Leaving the plane

All passengers leaving the plane should make sure that they take everything with them. If you have checked in any luggage, you should remember to collect it from the baggage area inside the airport.









Continuing on this flight

We regret that passengers who are continuing their journey on this flight may not get off the plane. You may not smoke while the plane is on the ground.

Thank you for flying with us. We hope to be able to welcome you on board again soon.

	True	False
1; All passengers must leave the plane.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2; You must wait until the light goes out before undoing your seat belt.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3; Passengers who are leaving the airport must first go to passport control.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4; Passengers continuing by another plane must go through customs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5; You can change money before you go to passport control.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6; You must go up the escalator to the waiting lounge if you are changing planes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7; Passengers in the waiting lounge will hear an announcement when their plane is ready to leave.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8; No one is allowed to smoke in the airport.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9; The aeroplane is going on to another place after some of the passengers get off.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10; Passengers who are leaving the plane should check that they have not left anything behind.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Exercise 6 Homographs are words that have the same spelling but different pronunciations and meaning. Find out how to pronounce the word and write the appropriate letter.

 <p>desert</p>	<p>a) /'dezət/ b) /di'zə:t/</p>	<p>1. The birds will soon desert ___ the nest. 2. They were caught in the desert ___ storm.</p>
 <p>wind</p>	<p>a) /wind/ b) /waɪnd/</p>	<p>1. Gale is a very strong wind ____. 2. I forgot to wind ____ my watch.</p>
 <p>live</p>	<p>a) /liv/ b) /laɪv/</p>	<p>1. I'm afraid he hasn't got long to live ____. 2. The pub has live ____ music on Saturdays.</p>
 <p>record</p>	<p>a) /'rekəd/ b) /ri'kɔ:d/</p>	<p>1. Don't forget to record ____ the documentary. 2. He broke the world record ____ twice already.</p>
 <p>bow</p>	<p>a) /bəʊ/ b) /baʊ/</p>	<p>1. Take a bow ____! 2. She put a bow ____ on her present.</p>
 <p>wound</p>	<p>a) /wəʊnd/ b) /wu:nd/</p>	<p>1. He received a bullet wound ____ in the battle. 2. She wound ____ the bandage around his arm.</p>
 <p>tear</p>	<p>a) /tɛə/ b) /tiə/</p>	<p>1. The police had to tear ____ the place apart. 2. A tear ____ rolled down her face.</p>
 <p>close</p>	<p>a) /kləʊs/ b) /kləʊz/</p>	<p>1. Tom is a close ____ relative of mine. 2. Close ____ your eyes! And don't peek!</p>

Exercise 7 Choose the correct word for each gap from the list on the right. Write the word in the correct space. Use each word once only.

a about an another as at by checked down
had has have herself into laid looked lots lying
off on see the towards was watched

The new job

My friend and I often talk about the past. She has _____ (1) an interesting life and has _____ (2) of funny stories to tell. One of my favourites is _____ (3) her first day at a new job. It was _____ (4) job of her dreams. She was starting work for an airline _____ (5) flight attendant.

The sun was shining as she walked _____ (6) the railway station. She _____ (7) daydreaming about the exciting places she would travel to. She imagined _____ (8) on her day off, _____ (9) on a sunbed under a palm tree _____ (10) a sparkling pool.

The train arrived _____ (11) the station and she got _____ (12). In her imagination, she was setting _____ (13) to explore an unfamiliar country.

As she _____ (14) at the landscape through the window, she was surprised to _____ (15) an airport coming into view. The train didn't slow _____ (16) and, with horror, she realised that she had not _____ (17) the departures screen on the platform. She was on _____ (18) express train and she couldn't get off. She would _____ (19) to go all the way to the city and catch _____ (20) train back to the airport.

/20



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Exercise 8 Do you know British superstitions? Decide whether the following ones bring good or bad luck. Match them.



e. g.: a horseshoe over the door

- 1 meeting a black cat
- 2 opening an umbrella indoors
- 3 passing someone on the stairs
- 4 spilling salt
- 5 bride wears her complete wedding clothes before the wedding day
- 6 catching falling leaves in autumn
- 7 putting money in the pocket of new clothes
- 8 crossed cutlery on your plate
- 9 bride doesn't wear something borrowed, something blue, something old and something new
- 10 new shoes on the table



/10

TOTAL: /100