

Series Editor Scott Miles

Effective *Reading*

Teacher's File

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2

Pre-intermediate


MACMILLAN

Macmillan Education
Between Towns Road, Oxford OX4 3PP
A division of Macmillan Publishers Limited
Companies and representatives throughout the world

ISBN: 978-0-230-02918-7

Text © Jackie McAvoy 2009
Design and illustration © Macmillan Publishers Limited 2009

First published 2009

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Introduction

Welcome to *Effective Reading*, a four-level reading course specially designed to meet the needs and interests of students studying English in universities. *Effective Reading* is different from other course books of its kind in the following principle ways:

High interest reading texts

The main aim of *Effective Reading* is to provide reading texts of high interest to university students. Too often course books aimed at an international audience contain content that is either uninteresting or simply irrelevant to students, making it difficult for teachers to keep students engaged in the material. In *Effective Reading*, all reading texts have been written specifically to match the interests of young adults. To increase student interest in reading materials, scholar Anthony Bruton (1997) recommends avoiding '(a) general topics with the predictable liberal slant, often communicating nothing that is new; (b) topics of technical or scientific interest to which nothing can be added; (c) culturally distant and anecdotally irrelevant topics; and (d) narratives with a high cultural content.' We took this advice to heart when selecting and developing reading texts in order to maximize student interest, while ensuring that the content is still appropriate for an academic institution.

Reading skills development

Effective Reading teaches reading skills and strategies to help students become more efficient and successful readers. Skills such as skimming, scanning and guessing word meanings from context are found in every unit. *Effective Reading* also promotes the practice of extensive reading. Information on how to read extensively, as well as extracts from Macmillan Graded Readers, give students the opportunity to discover that reading in English at their level of difficulty can be an enjoyable way to develop reading skills, as well as other language skills.

Academic vocabulary development

University students need to be able to read English materials relating to their major, and this requires consolidating their existing knowledge of vocabulary commonly used in academic settings. To reinforce the vocabulary support in *Effective Reading* books 1–4, the Teacher's Files provide additional vocabulary exercises and tests on words selected from the Academic Word List (a list of words which are common in academic texts).

Improving vocabulary knowledge is dependent on good dictionary skills. Using examples from the *Macmillan English Dictionary*, the Teacher's File provides dictionary skills exercises to increase students' familiarity with English-English dictionaries and to help students use them more effectively.

Overview of *Effective Reading* books 1–4

Each book is composed of 12 units, with two reading texts per unit. The format of each unit is as follows:

PRE-READING EXERCISES

These exercises activate the reader's background knowledge to make the text more accessible, preview key vocabulary and stimulate interest in the text.

FIRST READING TEXT

This is the main reading text of the unit. The core language (vocabulary and grammar) exercises are drawn primarily from this text.

POST-READING EXERCISES

The first post-reading exercise checks general comprehension of the first reading text. The second post-reading exercise highlights specific sentences and expressions from the text, which are typically problematic for learners. Rather than waiting for the teacher to explain or translate the text, this exercise gives students a chance to find the answers on their own.

LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND SPEAKING EXERCISES

These exercises provide extended work on essential vocabulary and grammar from the first reading text. Only language items which are common in natural English use are selected, as these are words and structures which students are likely to encounter again and again in their future English study. The speaking exercises give students the chance to reflect on and evaluate the first reading text, as well as personalize the content.

SECOND READING TEXT AND READING SKILLS WORK

The second reading text is shorter and slightly simpler in language than the first reading text. In this section, students further develop specific reading skills such as skimming, scanning, reading speed, guessing word meanings from context, and so on.

NOTES ON FIRST TEXT

Culture notes

Many universities in the US and the UK recognize that foreign students can suffer from **culture shock**. There is always professional staff available and students are encouraged to take advantage of any help offered.

It is perhaps the misunderstanding of 'normal' day-to-day situations that can cause offence, embarrassment or confusion. The 'rules' of behaviour can sometimes be difficult to understand and contribute towards culture shock. An awareness of what to expect often helps, but asking what to do in the US or UK is never seen as losing face.

Vocabulary notes

Hang out (informal) means to spend time in a particular place or with particular people.

Hang out (+of) means to lean out of a window so that the top part of your body is outside, as in the illustration on page 9 of the Student Book. (from the *Macmillan English Dictionary*)

To tip is to give somebody some extra money to thank them for something they have done for you as part of their job. *Tip* is also a noun: *I left a tip for the waiter.*

Foreign (adj) means in or from a country that is not your own. A person from another country is a *foreigner*.

ANSWER KEY

Pre-reading 1

1. b 2. a 3. a

Pre-reading 2

1. magazine 2. social life 3. advice
4. settling-in 5. culture shock

Comprehension 1

2

Comprehension 2

1. c 2. I'm getting used to (the differences)
3. c 4. b 5. to turn to someone 6. b
7. It made all the difference. 8. a, d and e

Comprehension 3

1. get on with 2. make 3. get to know
4. hang out 5. miss 6. turn to

Grammar 1

1. the 2. a, Ø, Ø 3. the 4. a 5. Ø

Grammar 2

1. not correct: the advice 2. not correct: a film club
3. all correct 4. not correct: an actress

Activating vocabulary

1. d 2. f 3. e 4. b 5. a 6. c

General understanding

A 2 (Jordan) B 4 (US) C 1 (France) D 6 (UK)
E 5 (Germany) F 3 (Korea)

Reading for detail

1. The student in France 2. The student in Germany
3. The student in Korea 4. The student in Jordan
5. The student in the UK

Pronunciation

1. /ɪd/ 2. /d/ 3. /t/ 4. /t/ 5. /d/
6. /t/ 7. /ɪd/ 8. /d/ 9. /ɪd/ 10. /t/

Dos and Don'ts

They are all true.



Dos and don'ts

Read the statements about what to do or what not to do in the USA and the UK. Which ones do you think are true?

In the US

1. You can touch an American as you talk to them if you know them very well. For example, you can pat their shoulders, but don't hold their hand.
2. Don't stand too close as you talk to an American or they will move away from you.
3. If you are a smoker and you are in an American's home, ask if you can smoke.
4. Say 'Bless you!' when someone sneezes.
5. Don't ask too many personal questions when you first meet, for example 'How old are you?'
6. You can address an American by their first name fairly quickly.

In the UK

1. Say 'please' and 'thank you' a lot.
2. Always stand in line when you are waiting for a bus.
3. Don't ask questions about money, for example, 'How much do you earn?' or 'How much did you pay for that?'
4. Say 'bless you' when somebody sneezes.
5. If a stranger calls you 'love' or 'dear,' don't be surprised or worried.
6. If somebody bumps into you, say 'Sorry.'

NOTES ON FIRST TEXT

Culture notes

The **Wrigley Company** targets students in its promotion to sell gum. In the US, Wrigley is the Official Sponsor of Finals Week. They encourage parents to give their children healthy snacks and chew gum while they are revising. Before exam weeks Wrigley visits colleges and universities across Canada and the US 'to provide places to unwind.'

There are schemes in the US and the UK to encourage chewers not to spit out gum. Some places have special boards where you can stick the gum; other places give out pieces of paper or plastic bags to put the gum in. In fact, young people also hate the dirty roads caused by chewing gum: it is not just older people who would like to see it banned. In Singapore, although it is no

longer illegal to chew gum, bringing chewing gum into the country (even small amounts for personal use) is prohibited.

Vocabulary notes

If you have *tooth decay*, your teeth are gradually being destroyed, usually because you eat the wrong foods or you don't clean them properly.

A *snack* is a small meal or amount of food, usually eaten in a hurry. *Snack* is also a verb: *It's better to snack on fruit than chocolate.*

Stress is pressure or worry caused by the problems in somebody's life.

ANSWER KEY

Pre-reading 1

1. real 2. memory 3. brain 4. stress 5. beat

Pre-reading 2

Student's own answers.

Comprehension 1

1. Yes 2. Yes 3. No 4. No 5. Yes 6. Yes

Comprehension 2

1. five 2. 50 3. two 4. three 5. six

Comprehension 3

1. without doubt 2. manufacturer 3. fresh breath 4. coming up 5. one-third 6. b 7. a 8. a 9. instead of 10. keep away (from)

Comprehension 4

1. up 2. under 3. between 4. of 5. away

Grammar 1

1. Yes, I am *or* No, I'm not 2. Yes, I do *or* No, I don't 3. Yes, (s)he does *or* No, (s)he doesn't 4. Yes, they do *or* No, they don't

Grammar 2

1. What are the annual sales of gum in the USA? 2. Why do some people chew gum? 3. What does chewing gum not do? 4. Who is under a lot of stress? 5. When is a good time to study?

Activating the topic

1. swallow 2. bite 3. chew 4. spit

Responding to the text

1. a 2. b 3. a

Identifying facts and opinions

1. F 2. O 3. F 4. O 5. F 6. O

Vocabulary in context

1. is 2. are 3. is 4. is 5. are 6. is

Pronunciation

2. and 3. are pronounced /u/. The rest are pronounced /u/.

The chewing gum quiz

1. The Wrigley Company 2. You shouldn't swallow it. 3. No, you can't. The cocoa butter in chocolate is too soft. 4. Between 15 and 24 years old 5. In the 1860s 6. 13 million 7. China 8. People who want to quit smoking 9. People chewed a kind of gum 9,000 years ago! 10. Mint, but now you can get fruit flavours too.



The chewing gum quiz

Answer as many questions as you can. Then match the questions to the answers given below.

1. What is the name of the largest manufacturer of chewing gum in the world?

2. What do people say you shouldn't do with gum?

3. Can you buy chocolate-flavored chewing gum?

4. What is the average age of someone who chews gum?

5. When was our modern chewing gum born?

6. How many sticks of chewing gum are chewed every day in the UK?

7. Which country chews two billion sticks of gum every year?

8. Who chews nicotine gum?

9. When did people start chewing gum?

10. What is the most common flavour of chewing gum?

Answers

13 million

Between 15 and 24 years old

China

In the 1860s

Mint, but now you can get fruit flavours too.

No, you can't. The cocoa butter in chocolate is too soft.

People chewed a kind of gum 9,000 years ago!

People who want to quit smoking

The Wrigley Company

You shouldn't swallow it.

NOTES ON FIRST TEXT

Culture notes

The use of **podcasts** began as an extra resource for distance learning students who were unable to attend real lectures. They proved so popular that they are now available for campus-based students at some universities in both the USA and the UK. Podcasts are also available on EFL/ESL websites for students to improve their listening skills.

Vinyl records can still be bought worldwide. In a Canadian survey in 2006 most teenagers said they preferred records because of their sound and their covers. In Japan there are DJ schools where it is possible to learn how to spin and mix vinyl records.

Vocabulary notes

Digital (adj) means storing information such as sound or pictures as numbers or electronic signals.

To follow has different meanings. Here it means to understand an explanation or the meaning of something.

Support in this context means help and encouragement. *Support* is also a verb: *My teachers supported me at my school.*

ANSWER KEY

Pre-reading 1

1. lecture 2. review 3. concentrate 4. podcast
5. earphones 6. download 7. library

Comprehension 1

1. b 2. b 3. c

Comprehension 2

1. e 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. f 6. c

Comprehension 3

1. Hilary is sitting upstairs 2. makes (s.o. do sth.) 3. b 4. a 5. How do they feel about this?
6. I can't always follow 7. a 8. on the move
9. (to be) in two minds

Comprehension 4

1. make 2. feel 3. follow 4. decide
5. concentrate 6. include

Grammar 1

1. listens 2. is revising 3. are beginning
4. record 5. doesn't know

Grammar 2

1. study 2. are studying 3. doesn't travel
4. want 5. is trying 6. thinks

Activating vocabulary

1. CD 2. DJ 3. cassette 4. vinyl record
5. speakers 6. record player

General understanding

1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. No 5. Yes

Understanding references

1. ms_kitty 2. niceguy 3. ms_kitty 4. niceguy
5. niceguy 6. Pocahontas

Vocabulary in context

1. practical 2. You can't beat... 3. tracks 4. rip
5. burn 6. band

Pronunciation 1

1, 3, and 4

Pronunciation 2

The second syllable is stressed in 2 and 7.

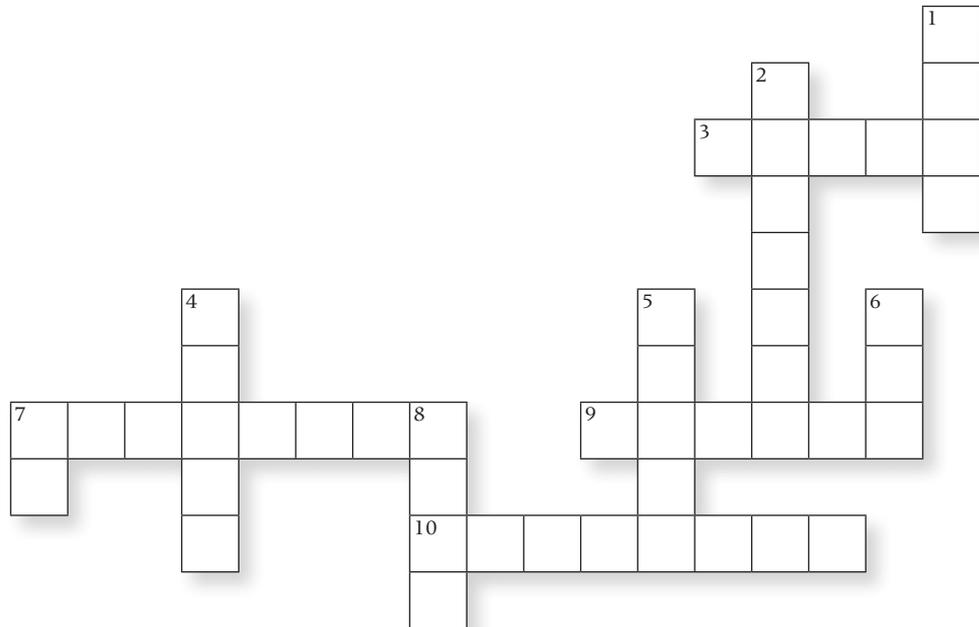
Digital technology crossword

Across 3. cover 7. download 9. laptop
10. speakers Down 1. burn 2. podcast
4. vinyl 5. track 6. rip 7. DJ 8. disc



Digital technology crossword

Complete the crossword with vocabulary from Unit 3.



Across

3. the outside of a book, CD or record
7. to copy something from the Internet onto your computer
9. a small computer you can carry easily
10. you need these to listen to music in the car

Down

1. to copy something from a computer onto a CD
2. an audio or video program you can download onto your MP3 player
4. the plastic that records are made from
5. a song or piece of music on a CD or record
6. to copy something from a CD onto your computer
7. the person who plays music at a club
8. compact ____

NOTES ON FIRST TEXT

Culture notes

In the West there is a rather romantic view of living in the country. The growth of huge cities is not necessarily linked to progress and the UN has said that there are over one billion people living in city slums around the world. So those living in the city who can afford it have an additional "weekend" home in the country. This is to escape the stress, pollution and growing crime rate. Others work in the city but prefer a long commute each day so they can live in the country.

However, in both the USA and the UK (as in other countries), there is a marked difference in attitude between urban and rural residents. Country folk are often considered to be more conservative and less cultured by their city counterparts.

Vocabulary notes

To be worlds apart means to be completely different in attitudes, opinions etc.

A *barbecue* is a meal that is cooked and eaten outside. It is often abbreviated to *BBQ*. Australians call it a *barbie*.

A *tractor* is a powerful vehicle with two large and two smaller wheels, used especially for pulling farm machinery.

A *tree house* is a structure built in the branches of a tree, usually for children to play in.

Pool is a game for two people, played (often in pubs and bars) on a felt table with 16 coloured balls.

A *shopping centre* is a large building or covered area that has many stores, restaurants etc. inside it.

ANSWER KEY

Pre-reading 1

1. c 2. d 3. b 4. a 5. g 6. e 7. h 8. f

Pre-reading 2

1. city 2. country 3. country 4. both 5. city
6. country 7. city 8. city

Comprehension 1

1. b 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. a

Comprehension 2

1. b 2. worlds apart 3. c 4. without fail
5. b 6. a hike 7. on the other hand 8. a
9. wandering around 10. b

Comprehension 3

1. with 2. off 3. on 4. through 5. at 6. out
7. around 8. up

Grammar 1

1. usually 2. always 3. usually 4. sometimes
5. often 6. usually 7. always 8. sometimes

Skimming and scanning

1. available 2. urban 3. rural 4. overcrowded
5. populated

General understanding

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T

Vocabulary in context

1. hospital, emergency 2. university, to study
3. play squash, swim 4. (go to the) theatre, (see an) exhibition 5. Africa, Asia

Reading for detail

1. f 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. c 6. b

Pronunciation

1. 4 2. 1 3. 4 4. 1 5. 2 6. 2 7. 3 8. 4 9. 3
10. 1 11. 2 12. 3
Africa and Japan belong to group 3 (/ə/).

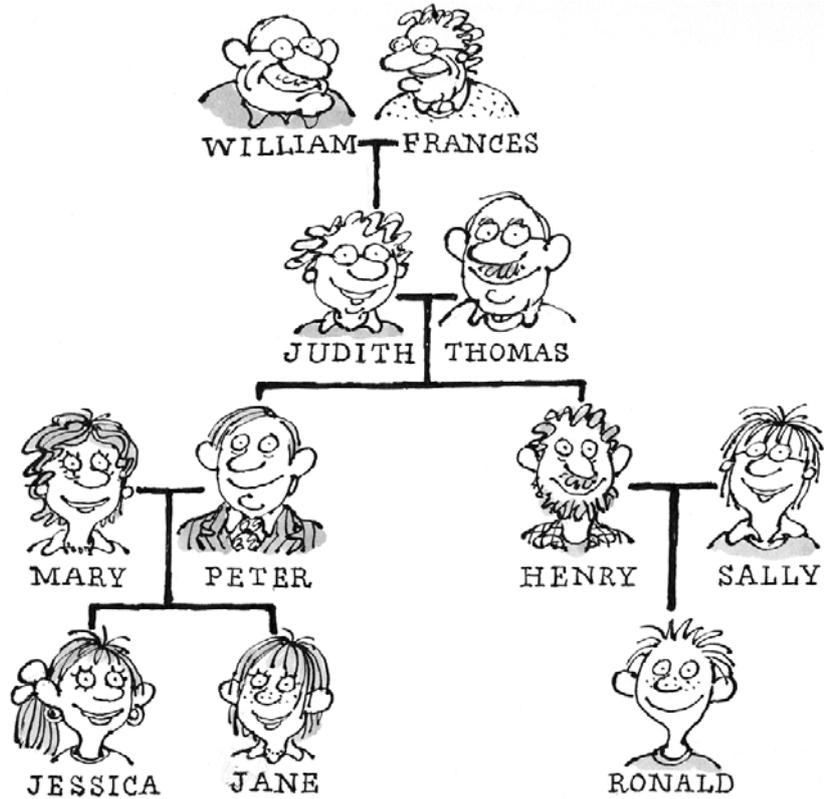
Happy families

1. uncle 2. mom 3. dad 4. brother
5. grandparents 6. sister 7. cousin 8. niece
9. nephew 10. grandchildren 11. aunt
12. great grandparents



Happy families

Look at Jessica's family tree. Then complete the sentences with the words in the box.



mom dad brother sister aunt uncle cousin nephew
niece grandparents grandchildren great grandparents

1. Henry is Jessica's _____
2. Mary is Jessica's _____
3. Thomas is Peter and Henry's _____
4. Peter is Henry's _____
5. Judith and Thomas are Jessica's _____
6. Jane is Jessica's _____
7. Ronald is Jessica's _____
8. Jessica is Henry and Sally's _____
9. Ronald is Mary and Peter's _____
10. Jessica, Jane and Ronald are Judith and Thomas' _____
11. Sally is Jessica's _____
12. Frances and William are Jessica's _____

NOTES ON FIRST TEXT

Culture notes

Taking a **gap year** is not new in the UK; people have been doing this since the 1960s. What has changed is the number of people doing it, and what they do. In the past, 'gappers' went to Greece with a train ticket, but most people didn't take a gap year. However, cheap global flights mean that any destination is now possible. Almost a quarter of a million 18–25 year olds set off on a big trip each year, but the number of people taking a gap year still continues to rise. The market was last valued at £5bn in a 2005 report, but is predicted to rise to £20bn by 2010.

Rather than just have a holiday, many gappers now want to do something useful. Many work for charities. Prince Harry spent time working in Lesotho in Southern Africa and volunteered in a home for Aids orphans there. However, some charities including VSO (Voluntary Service Overseas) complain that sometimes more harm than good is done. There have also been some complaints that tour operators make too much money from the trips, and that the gappers are not skilled enough for the work they have to do. The gap year is slowly becoming more popular in the US, but it is mainly European, and particularly UK students who take one.

ANSWER KEY**Pre-reading 1**

1. f 2. c 3. e 4. a 5. d 6. b

Pre-reading 2

1. b 2. a 3. c 4. b

Comprehension 1

1. N 2. N 3. Y 4. N 5. N 6. Y

Comprehension 2

1. b 2. a 3. up to them / the choice 4. c 5. b
6. make the most of 7. more mature 8. more confident 9. challenging 10. b

Comprehension 3

1. rewarding 2. enormous 3. independent
4. motivated 5. fluent 6. amazing

Comprehension 4

1. Although 2. because 3. and 4. but
5. However 6. so

Grammar 1

1. easier 2. worse 3. more popular 4. better
5. more interested 6. newer

Skimming and scanning

1. C 2. E 3. A 4. D 5. B

General understanding

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. T

Reading for detail

1. long holiday – which doesn't help their studies
2. English teachers – need to be trained
3. rich parents – pay for their kid's gap year
4. expensive fees – are what you pay to go to university
5. British students – get everything they want
6. boring stories – are repeated all the time

Before and after

a. hair b. eyebrow c. ear d. lips e. neck
f. eye g. nose h. face i. cheek j. chin



Before and after

1. Sharon took a gap year – not to travel but to have a new look. Look at the ‘Before’ picture. Label the parts of the face with the words in the box.

chin eyebrow nose face ear
lips neck hair eye cheek

Before the gap year



After the gap year



2. Write some sentences about the ‘After’ picture using comparative adjectives. For example:

Her face is more oval.

Her eyebrows are thinner.

NOTES ON FIRST TEXT

Culture notes

In the West, there is great concern about the increase in **fake goods** on the market, and the percentage rises each year. There are campaigns to discourage consumers from buying fakes. In the UK, the Trade Marks Act 1994 specifies that it is an offense to use any design or logo that is confusingly similar to that used by its owner, and many international companies have thousands of ongoing court cases. The Anti-Counterfeiting Group is trying to make it illegal to buy and possess a counterfeit product: at the moment it is only illegal to sell.

The International Federation for the Phonographic Industry (IFPI), who represents the music companies,

says that high-profile cases such as Jammie Thomas, have deterred people from sharing music illegally. Countries where illegal digital piracy is still a problem, though, include Brazil, Canada, China, Greece and Italy. However, there are over 500 legitimate online music sites in over 40 countries.

Vocabulary notes

A *virus* is a program that enters your computer and damages or destroys information that you have stored.

To struggle means to try hard to do something that is very difficult. *Struggle* is also a noun: *It was a struggle to get out alive.*

ANSWER KEY

Pre-reading 1

A – real, genuine, designer label, shop, expensive
B – cheap, pirated, fake, market, copy, counterfeit

Pre-reading 2

1. genuine 2. fake 3. pirated 4. counterfeit
5. piracy 6. designer labels

Comprehension 1

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T

Comprehension 2

1. She hasn't made up her mind 2. b 3. a
4. a 5. a 6. sharp 7. c 8. customer support
9. a 10. The only person you can blame is yourself.

Comprehension 3 (first task)

1. b 2. e 3. a 4. f 5. c 6. d

(Second task)

1. to spend money 2. to download pirated software
3. to tell the difference
4. to develop new goods 5. to prevent viruses
6. to struggle to survive

Grammar 1

1. d 2. f 3. e 4. b 5. a 6. c

Pre-Reading 1

Students' own answers.

General understanding

1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F

Scanning

1. Y 2. DS 3. Y 4. Y 5. DS 6. DS

Responding to the text

Students' own answers.

Pronunciation

1. nowadays (3 syllables)
2. unfunfortunately (5 syllables)
3. usually (3 syllables)
4. illegally (4 syllables)
5. surprisingly (4 syllables)
6. clearly (2 syllables)

Name that company

1. Gucci 2. Nokia 3. Canon 4. Adidas
5. Levi's 6. Rolex



Name that company

Read the descriptions of six international companies and choose the name of each company from the box. Be careful: there are more names than descriptions.

Adidas	Canon	Chanel	Gucci	Levi's	Nike
Nokia	Rolex	Samsung	Sony	Swatch	

1. _____ This Italian company started as a small, family-owned leather store. It opened its first store in Rome in 1938. Since then it has grown to become one of the most famous fashion companies in the world. Famous actresses wear their clothes, and their handbags can sell for thousands of dollars.

2. _____ This telecommunications company sells more cameras than any camera company. This is because their cell phones can take photographs too, and there are more cell phones sold than normal cameras. English is the official language used among all employees even though it is a Finnish company.

3. _____ This company is famous for its cameras, especially digital cameras, but in fact it makes more money from office photocopiers and printers. In 1997 the company sold their 100 millionth camera product and also celebrated 60 years of business. Their headquarters are in Tokyo.

4. _____ All the soccer balls for the World Cup come from this German company. It is also responsible for the design of the official ball for all the matches. It is famous for sports shoes and has a logo with three stripes. In 2003 it stopped a British company from having a logo with two stripes because it said that the design was too similar to the logo with three stripes.

5. _____ This company sells its jeans in more than 110 countries around the world. It has about 10,000 employees worldwide, with 2,500 working in Asia Pacific. In 2005 it had sales of \$4.1 billion. Their headquarters opened in San Francisco in 1866 but the company started in 1853.



6. _____ This Swiss company sells watches that are worn by the rich and famous. It made the first waterproof watch in 1926, and the first watch to show the date in 1945. Their watches are not for sale over the Internet: you have to go to a jeweler's to buy one. The watches are often copied and you can buy a copy from \$5 to \$1000.

NOTES ON FIRST TEXT

Culture notes

In 1992 **Buy Nothing Day** was started by a Canadian. The aim is to reflect on unnecessary consumerism and to try not to spend anything for 24 hours. The day is now celebrated in over 60 countries around the world including Taiwan and Japan. In many countries BND is the last Saturday in November and its target audience is Christmas shoppers. The Japanese invented "Zenta Claus," a Santa Claus figure who, instead of persuading people to buy presents, sits outside shopping malls and meditates on the negative effects of shopping. This figure is now a worldwide BND mascot. The reading text stretches the concept of BND from a day to a month.

Vocabulary notes

Cash can mean money in general: *I'd like to go on holiday but I don't have enough cash.* In the text it means money in the form of bills and coins: *I need some cash for the ticket machine.*

A *credit card*, such as Visa or American Express, is a very popular way of paying for things in the West. The money comes out of your account at the end of the month. However, there is concern that it is too easy to buy things when you do not have the money in your account.

Tenpin bowling, or *bowling*, or *tenpins* is an indoor game in which players roll heavy balls along a track and try to knock down a group of *pins* (objects that look like bottles). This is played in a *bowling alley*.

ANSWER KEY

Pre-reading 1

1. understood 2. began 3. bought 4. went
5. spent 6. had 7. did 8. cut

Comprehension 1

1. George: \$180 2. Sandra: \$900 3. Benjamin:
\$20 4. George and Benjamin 5. George and
Sandra 6. Benjamin 7. George and Benjamin
8. Sandra

Comprehension 2

1. to realize 2. instead of 3. a 4. b 5.
Unfortunately 6. a 7. to be taken aback
8. I could (always) do without 9. b 10. yet
again

Comprehension 3

1. get 2. pay 3. save 4. waste 5. spend
6. cost

Grammar 1

1. had to 2. couldn't 3. had to 4. couldn't
5. could 6. didn't have to

Grammar 2

1. had to 2. could 3. didn't have to 4. could
5. couldn't 6. had to 7. didn't have to

Activating vocabulary

1. c, d, e 2. a, f 3. b, d 4. d

Scanning

1. Sony Walkman, 1983 2. Olympus, 1989
3. not given, 1986 4. JVC, 1984

Reading for detail

1. a 2. b 3. b 4. a

Noticing vocabulary

1. listen outside 2. photographs 3. listen again
4. put on

Great gadgets

1. C-e 2. D-a 3. E-b 4. A-c 5. B-d



Great gadgets

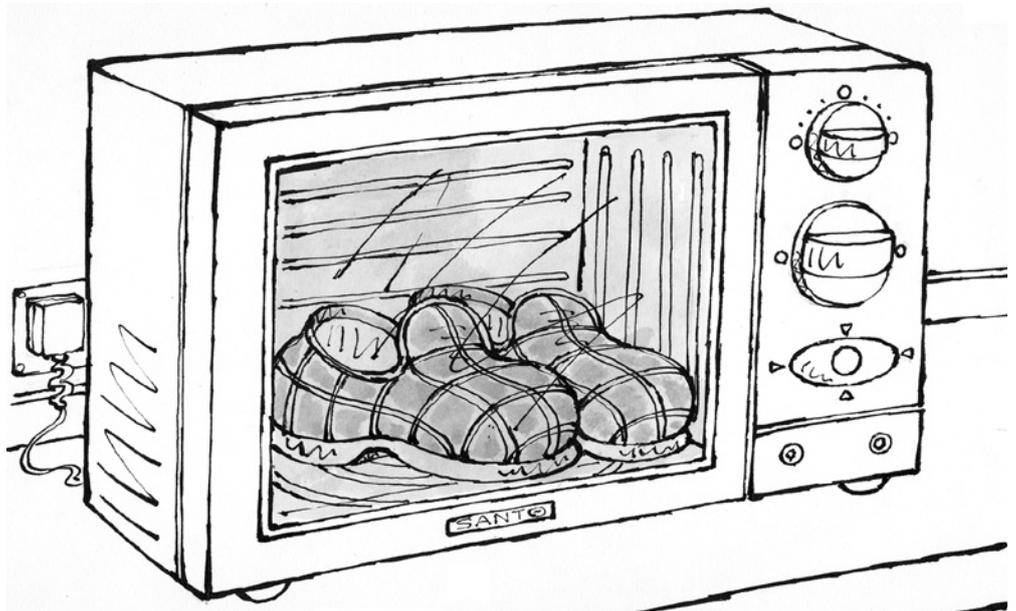
1. Match the name of each gadget to what it's for and how it works.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

name of gadget	1. slippers	2. aquarium	3. MP3 charger	4. cup warmer	5. cool cap
what it's for	A. Do you like to have some tea or coffee while working at your computer? However, if you're busy, it's easy to forget the drink and it gets cold. Now this is no longer a problem.	B. Being outside on a sunny day can make you very hot and uncomfortable. Don't worry!	C. By the end of a winter's day, your feet can get very cold. However, now you can have warm feet in a few minutes.	D. Are you stressed after working at a computer all day? What a good idea to have some fish gently swimming by to make you feel calm.	E. Is it possible to be stylish with your iPod and help the environment? Yes! Now you can charge your MP3 player and save the planet!
how it works	a. Now you can! Just add water to the tank and plug it into the USB port of the computer. The two lifelike fish don't need feeding either!	b. This small solar panel can be taken anywhere. Simply plug it into the MP3 player and wait for the sun to charge it!	c. Simply place the cup on a mat that is plugged into the USB port of the computer. The mat keeps the drink hot!	d. The small solar panel at the top of the cap turns a fan and keeps your head cool. The more the sun shines, the faster the fan turns!	e. Simply put these in the microwave oven for 90 seconds on high and they're ready to wear!

2. Discuss the questions with a partner.

- Which gadget do you like best?
- Which gadget do you think is most useful?
- What great gadget would you invent?



NOTES ON FIRST TEXT

Culture notes

There are a variety of temporary jobs open to students during the holidays, both summer and winter. In the UK, every person working is taxed, but only when the earnings are more than a certain level. Therefore students working temporarily are usually not taxed. The average student wage in 2007 was 5.00 GBP an hour. Foreign students from any of the EU countries can work in the UK without restriction.

Vocabulary notes

Fusion is often used when referring to music or food that is a mixture of different styles.

ANSWER KEY**Pre-reading 1**

1. to see a job advert 2. to apply for a job 3. to have an interview 4. to be accepted 5. to start work 6. to get paid

Pre-reading 2

Students' own answers.

Comprehension 1

1. c

Comprehension 2

1. temporary work 2. to employ 3. b 4. a
5. 7.30am 6. c 7. (start) shooting and filming
8. typical 9. b 10. b

Comprehension 3

1. e 2. f 3. d 4. a 5. c 6. b

Comprehension 4

1. Charlie 2. A Hollywood company 3. the extras 4. the actors / film stars 5. the film crew
6. the director

Grammar 1

1. is used to working 2. are used to employing
3. isn't used to working 4. isn't used to waiting
5. are used to filming 6. isn't used to meeting

Pre-Reading 1

1. b 2. c 3. e 4. d 5. a

General understanding

1. d 2. a 3. e 4. c 5. b

Reading for detail

1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. a

Vocabulary in context

1. a contract 2. to stare 3. local 4. a fortnight
5. to set off 6. disgusting

Just the job

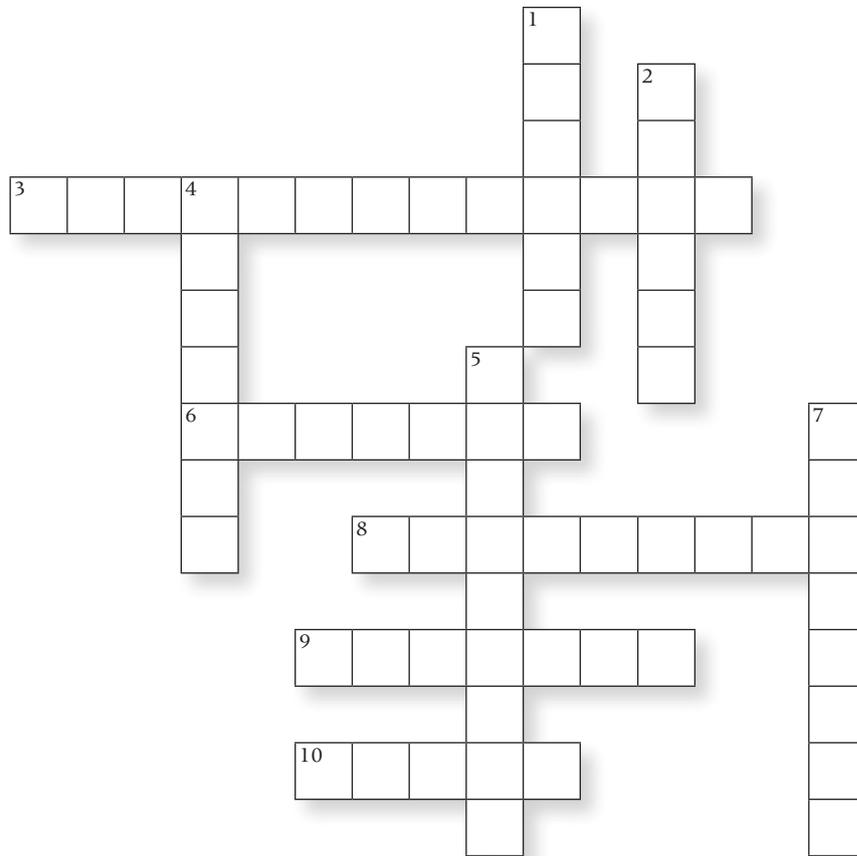
Across 3. shop assistant 6. builder 8. bartender
9. postman 10. extra

Down 1. waiter 2. binman 4. plumber
5. secretary 7. farmhand



Just the job

Complete the crossword with 10 different kinds of jobs.



Across

3. a person whose job is to serve customers in a shop
6. a person whose job is to build and repair houses
8. a person who works in a bar, serving drinks
9. a person whose job is to collect and deliver letters, etc.
10. a person who is employed to play a very small part in a film / movie, usually as a member of a crowd

Down

1. a person whose job is to serve customers at their tables in a restaurant, etc.
2. a person whose job is to remove rubbish from outside houses, etc.
4. a person whose job is to fit and repair things such as water pipes, toilets, etc.
5. a person who works in an office, working for another person, dealing with letters and telephone calls, typing, keeping records, arranging meetings with people, etc.
7. a person who works for a farmer

NOTES ON FIRST TEXT

Culture notes

YouTube has become more socially acceptable in the UK: for example, the Armed Forces now recruit on the site, and the royal family have their own channel.

Social networking sites are increasingly popular in the UK, too. A quarter of all Britons log on to such websites at least 23 times a month. This is second only in the world to Canada. In 2007, London became the biggest network group on *Facebook*; almost 2 million Londoners are members, which is about 25 percent of the capital's real population.

Although the online gaming craze is far bigger in the East than in the West (China, for example, has 30 million regular gamers) it is becoming more popular in the West, but gamers tend to play at home rather than in Internet cafés. *World of Warcraft* was the most played online game in 2007, with gamers playing an average of 17 hours a week.

Saigon is now called Ho Chi Minh City

Vocabulary notes

Virtual (adj) means almost or very nearly the thing described, so that *virtual reality* is images and sounds that are created by a computer in a way that makes the user feel as if they are real. It can also be used to describe computer software on the Internet that is very similar to, but is not, the real thing: a *virtual library* or a *virtual community*, for example.

A *cybercafé* is another name for an Internet café. *Cyberspace* is the imaginary place that emails pass through when they are going from one computer to another.

ANSWER KEY

Pre-reading 1

- Internet
- addictive
- online games
- social networking sites
- virtual world

Comprehension 1

- B
- E
- D
- A
- F
- C

Comprehension 2

- b
- I try to concentrate on my lessons
- a
- I'm afraid
- serious, funny
- c
- b
- b
- c
- c

Comprehension 3

- b
- a
- b
- a
- a
- b

Comprehension 4

- take over
- come up
- get on with
- give up
- get at
- carry on

Grammar 1

- talking
- drinking
- taking
- to take
- to chat
- to explain

Grammar 2

- c
- b
- a
- d
- f
- e

Activating the topic

- Blogging
- Podcasting

Skimming and scanning

- C
- E
- A
- B
- D

General understanding

- less equipment
- didn't know anything
- people interested in Spain
- a lot of time
- as a full-time job
- positive

Reading for detail

- T
- DS
- T
- F
- F
- DS

Pronunciation

- notes
- one
- work
- moment
- no

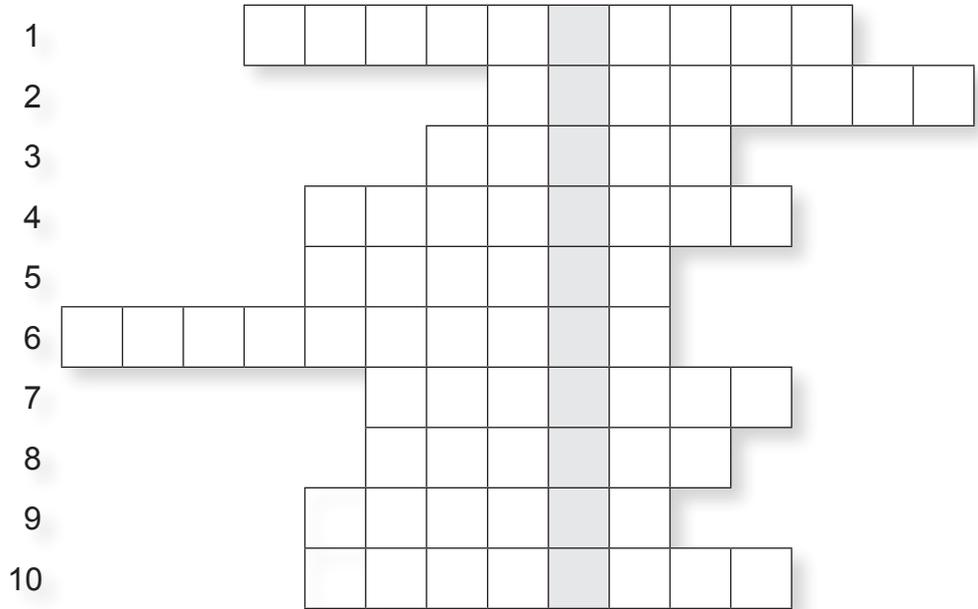
Cyberwords

- microphone
- computer
- radio
- addicted
- social
- journalist
- virtual
- online
- gaming
- blogging (hidden word: podcasting)



Cyberwords

Complete the grid by answering the clues below. What's the hidden word in the shaded column?



Clues

1. You need this to record your voice.
2. A desktop and a laptop are examples of this.
3. Do you prefer watching TV or listening to the ____?
4. a synonym for hooked
5. *MySpace* is a ____ networking site.
6. This person writes for the newspapers.
7. Some ____ reality computer games look very real.
8. and 9. Some countries want to reduce the hours spent ____ ____.
10. This is like having your own online journal.

The hidden word is _____



NOTES ON FIRST TEXT

Culture notes

More than one in seven Americans (over 45 million) have one or more tattoos. Many Western film and pop stars have tattoos, and designs connected to Asian culture and religion are very popular. Angelina Jolie has over 12 including a khmer chant and an Asian tiger, both done in Bangkok. She had the Chinese character for *death* removed by laser treatment. About 40 percent of the world's tattooists are women.

A British journalist coined the term 'metrosexual' at the time when David Beckham was earning millions of dollars advertising male fashion accessories. Since then the cosmetics market have aimed commercials at men who want to look good, but be masculine at the same time.

Vocabulary notes

Camouflage is a way of hiding soldiers and military equipment, using green and brown paint, leaves or nets, so that they look like part of their surroundings. Animals like leopards have camouflaged coats so that they are difficult to see.

A *waiting room* is a room where people can sit while they are waiting, for example for a bus or train, or to see a doctor or dentist.

Naughty (adj) is usually used to describe children or animals when they are behaving badly, or not willing to obey.

A *tribe* is a group of people of the same race, usually living in the same area, and sharing the same customs, language, religion etc.

ANSWER KEY

Pre-reading 1

Students' own answers, but suggestions are:

1. doctor, tailor
2. construction worker, dentist
3. dentist, nurse
4. builder
5. soldier
6. fashion model

Comprehension 1

1. N
2. N
3. DS
4. Y
5. N
6. N

Comprehension 2

1. Julia – nervous – she's waiting to have a tattoo
2. a man – very still – he's having a tattoo
3. Julia's tattoo – a small dolphin – she loves the sea
4. the Iban tribe – tattooed all over – for camouflage
5. having a tattoo – trendy – film stars have them
6. the Maori – tattooed faces – to look aggressive

Comprehension 3

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. a
5. four
6. naughty, bad
7. it's a form of rebellion
8. b
9. a

Comprehension 4

1. disagree
2. dislike
3. dismayed
4. disappearing
5. disapprove
6. disappointed (3. and 6. don't have prefixes)

Grammar 1

1. is going to
2. won't
3. will
4. will
5. is going to
6. is going to

Activating the topic

- 1, 2 and 3 Students' own answers.
4. c

Skimming and scanning

1. E
2. C
3. A
4. F
5. B
6. D

Reading for detail

1. Matt – C answers
2. Carlos – B answers
3. Luigi – A answers (Luigi is metrosexual)

Vocabulary in context

1. c
2. f
3. d
4. a
5. b
6. e

Can you C me?

2. a. camouflage
- b. custom
- c. creams
- d. conditioner
- e. cosmetics
- f. character
- g. casual
- h. criminal
- i. clothes
- j. coat



Can you C me?

1. In the word search puzzle, find ten nouns from the two texts in Unit 10. They all begin with the letter C.

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

2. Complete the sentences using each word in exercise 1 once.

- a. Soldiers use _____ so that they cannot be seen easily.
- b. We always have turkey for Thanksgiving: it's a _____.
- c. I have different _____ for my eyes, face and hands.
- d. My hair needs a lot of _____ if I want it to look nice.
- e. My girlfriend's bathroom is full of _____: make-up, shampoos, body lotions – it's like a beauty shop!
- f. In China the number 8 is lucky because it sounds like the Chinese _____ that means "get wealthy."
- g. I wear smart clothes to work so I like to wear _____ clothes at the weekend.
- h. A person who steals or murders is a _____.
- i. I don't know what to wear! I wish I had more _____!
- j. It's cold in the UK in winter: you always need to wear a _____.



NOTES ON FIRST TEXT

Culture notes

The first **World Cup** took place in 1930 and was won by hosts Uruguay. FIFA, the international football association, now has more country members than the UN. It has increasingly put emphasis on fair play, and a record number of red and yellow cards were given out during the 2006 tournament. Portugal alone received 24 yellow cards, and the reason Portugal's Cristiano Ronaldo did not receive the Gillette Best Young Player Award was partly because of his behaviour on the pitch.

Football remains the world's favorite sport despite new, and sometimes unusual, sports appearing. This may well be because newer sports tend to need more sophisticated and expensive equipment. They also tend to be individual rather than team sports.

The **Zorb®** Globe originated in New Zealand and Zorbing developed as a recreational activity in the 1980s. All Zorb® Globes are designed and built in New Zealand by Zorb Limited, and these are now shipped to countries all over the world, including China and Japan.

The company does not sell them: customers have to go to an approved Zorb® site run by a licensed operator. (The ® symbol shows that Zorb is a registered company.)

Vocabulary notes

Soccer and *football* both refer to the same game in the UK. In the US, however, *football* means American football, whereas *soccer* means British football. *Soccer* comes from the abbreviation of *association*.

A *border* is the line that divides two countries or areas.

A *trophy* is an object such as a silver cup that is given as a prize for winning a competition.

To see red is an expression that means to be very angry. In this context, the Italians saw red because they were angry they lost, and because the Liverpool football team traditionally wears red shirts.

ANSWER KEY

Pre-reading 1

1. lost 2. won 3. drew 4. were 5. beat
6. sent off

Pre-reading 2

1. fan 2. ticket 3. overtime 4. result 5. crowd
6. trophy

Comprehension 1

1. E 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. F 6. C

Comprehension 2

1. to go from strength to strength 2. b
3. a battle, a combat 4. c 5. a 6. a 7. b
8. an amazing turnaround 9. c

Comprehension 3

1. b 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. b

Comprehension 4

1. find out 2. went for 3. went on to
4. broke out 5. turned out 6. went through

Grammar 1

1. beat 2. have lost 3. scored 4. has scored
5. won 6. have won

Grammar 2

1. has been 2. played 3. was 4. won 5. drew
6. has played

Predicting

1. Jeff 2. Jeff 3. Linda 4. Linda 5. Jeff
6. Linda

Scanning

1. last week / yesterday 2. 3 m (diameter) ball / 1.5 m board, 12 m wide kite 3. 50 km/h / 70 km/h) 4. 10 seconds / 2 hours 5. NZ\$45 / £50
6. land / water

Vocabulary in context 1

1. a golf ball 2. skiing 3. a computer
4. a sandwich 5. running

Vocabulary in context 2

1. huge 2. big 3. great 4. great 5. big
6. great

Pronunciation

1. balloon 2. volleyball 3. wild

The global game

All the answers are b.



The global game

How much do you know about the World Cup? Do the quiz below to find out.

- In the 2006 World Cup, what was special about Angola, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Trinidad and Tobago, Togo and Ukraine?
 - None of them went through to the second round.
 - This was the first time for all six countries to play in the World Cup.
- What is the greatest number of red cards shown in a World Cup match? Which teams were playing?
 - Five. Hungary v Brazil in 1954.
 - Four. Portugal v Netherlands in 2006.
- What is the highest number of goals scored by a team in a World Cup match?
 - 8
 - 10
- Was the 2006 World Cup the 16th, 17th or 18th World Cup?
 - 17th
 - 18th
- What is the most common World Cup result?
 - 2–1
 - 1–0
- What is the age of the youngest ever player?
 - 16
 - 17
- What is the age of the oldest ever player?
 - 48
 - 42
- Which team has played in every World Cup tournament?
 - Argentina
 - Brazil
- How many matches were played in the 2010 World Cup?
 - 68
 - 64
- Who won the Gillette Best Young Player Award in the 2006 World Cup?
 - Portugal's Cristiano Ronaldo
 - Germany's Lukas Podolski



NOTES ON FIRST TEXT

Culture notes

One of the most widely distributed magazines in the world is the *Watchtower*, published by the Jehovah's Witnesses. It is published in 150 languages and has a circulation of about 20 million copies. Britain's *The Sun* newspaper has the highest circulation of any daily English-language newspaper in the world with over three million copies a day. *USA Today* has a circulation of 2,280,000.

Many publishers print graded readers for learners of English. The Macmillan Graded Readers are graded from starter to upper intermediate level and there is often an audio CD available too. More information can be found on the website: www.macmillanenglish.com/readers

Vocabulary notes

A *subscription* is an amount of money you pay, usually once a year, to receive regular copies of a newspaper, magazine etc. The verb is *subscribe*: *I subscribe to three car magazines.*

An *article* is a piece of writing in a newspaper or magazine.

A *feature* is a special article that concentrates on a particular subject.

A *review* is a report in a newspaper or magazine in which somebody gives their opinion, for example, a *book review*.

To spend a fortune is an expression that means to spend a large amount of money. It is also possible to say *This painting is worth a fortune* or *This dress costs a fortune*.

Manga is the Japanese word for comics, which are read by people of all ages. They are increasingly popular in Europe too.

ANSWER KEY

Comprehension 1

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F

Comprehension 2

1. a 2. c 3. to take up 4. b 5. a 6. up-to-date
7. b 8. I spend a small fortune buying... 9. c
10. apart from

Comprehension 3 (first task)

1. c 2. d 3. a 4. b

(second task)

1. c 2. d 3. b 4. a

Comprehension 4

1. look it up 2. skim 3. skip 4. read out
5. read up on 6. scan

Grammar 1

1. not correct: myself 2. correct 3. not correct: myself
4. not correct: me 5. correct
6. not correct: yourself

Grammar 2

1. myself 2. myself 3. yourself 4. me
5. myself 6. yourself 7. you 8. myself

Pre-reading 1

Students' own answers.

General understanding

1. T 2. DS 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. DS

Vocabulary in context 1

1. follow 2. steep 3. ruins 4. smugglers
5. antiquities 6. bend

Vocabulary in context 2

1. pulled out 2. set off 3. going on 4. drove on
5. kept away 6. slowed down

Pronunciation

1. car 2. metres 3. follow 4. through 5. climb
6. town 7. few 8. font 9. two 10. sharp

Read all about it!

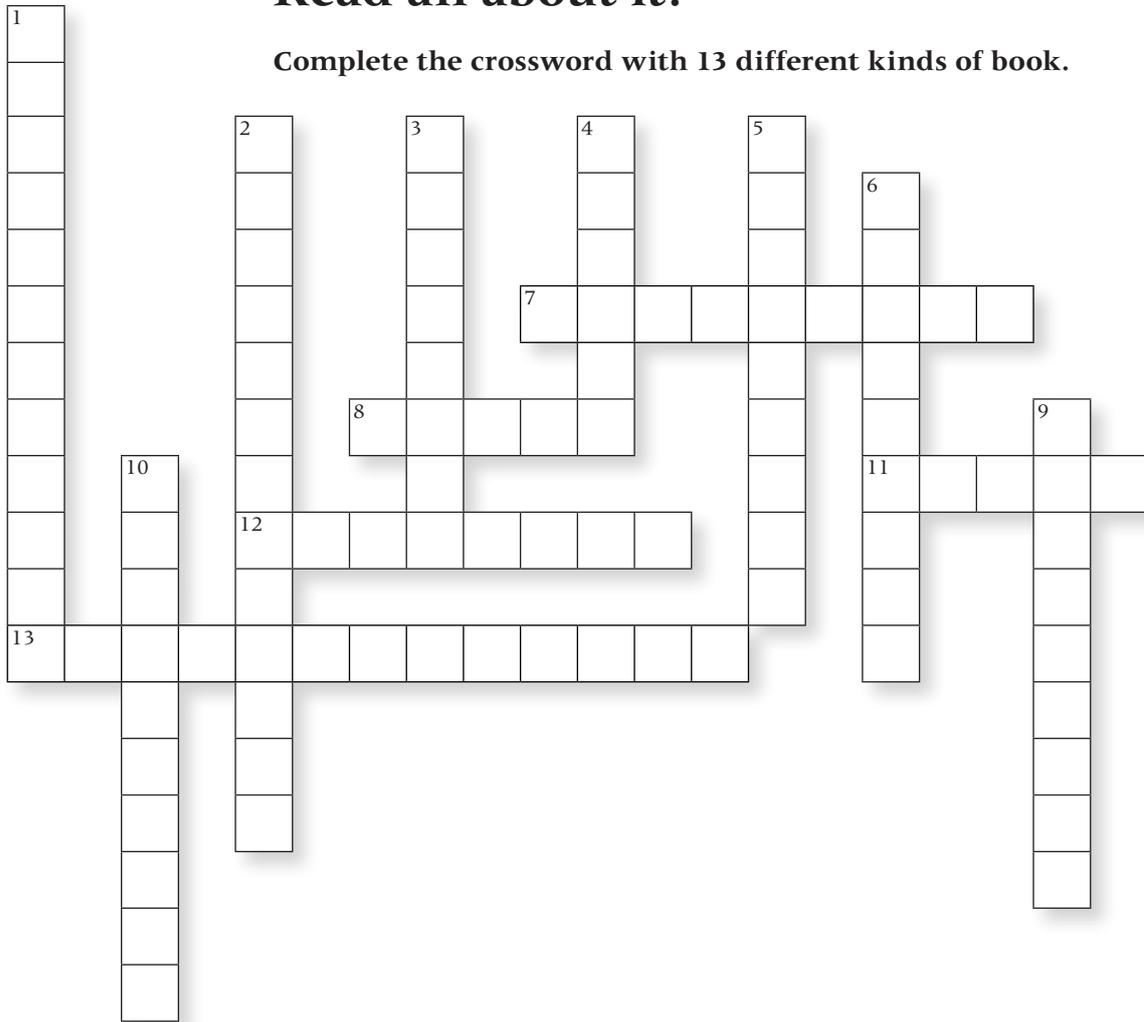
Across 7. guidebook 8. novel 11. atlas
12. cookbook 13. autobiography

Down 1. encyclopedia 2. reference book
3. textbook 4. manual 5. directory
6. biography 9. catalogue 10. dictionary



Read all about it!

Complete the crossword with 13 different kinds of book.



Across

- 7. a book that describes a town or country, and suggests interesting places to visit there
- 8. a book that tells a story about people or events that are not real
- 11. a book that contains maps
- 12. a book that explains how to prepare food and cook it
- 13. a book that somebody writes about their own life

Down

- 1. a book that gives information about many subjects, arranged in alphabetical order
- 2. a book that you use to find out information
- 3. a book that you use to study and to help you understand a subject
- 4. a book that explains how to do or operate something, for example, a computer
- 5. a book that lists people's names, addresses and telephone numbers
- 6. a book that tells the story of somebody's life
- 9. a book that has photos of things you can buy and details of their prices
- 10. a book that lists words and their meanings



EFFECTIVE READING 2 REVIEWS

Review Unit 1 page 22

Exercise 2 1. c 2. e 3. a 4. f 5. d 6. b

Exercise 3 1. foreign 2. culture shock 3. loads of 4. advice 5. to hang out 6. to make friends 7. strangers 8. to miss somebody

Exercise 4 1, 2, 4 and 5

Review Unit 2 page 23

Exercise 2 1. manufacturers 2. stick 3. mint flavour 4. more popular 5. instead of 6. fresh breath 7. snacks

Exercise 3 1. F 2. DS 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. F 8. F

Exercise 4 2, 3 and 5

Review Unit 3 page 40

Exercise 2 1. T 2. F 3. DS 4. T 5. DS 6. DS

Exercise 3 1. track 2. download 3. burn 4. digital 5. rip 6. speakers

Review Unit 4 page 41

Exercise 2 1. so 2. but 3. many 4. most 5. always 6. usually 7. so 8. also

Exercise 3 1. local 2. generations 3. overcrowded 4. pollution 5. dangerous 6. skip 7. wander around 8. moved

Review Unit 5 page 58

Exercise 2 1. keen 2. up to her 3. volunteer 4. make the most of 5. independent 6. challenging

Exercise 3 1. DS 2. N 3. Y 4. N 5. Y 6. DS

Exercise 4 independent

Review Unit 6 page 59

Exercise 2 1. definitely 2. probably 3. definitely 4. definitely

Exercise 3 not everyone is happy 2. counterfeit 3. to tell the difference 4. follow these steps 5. genuine 6. designer labels 7. copy 8. the market stall holder

Exercise 4 1. everyone 2. counterfeit 3. difficult 4. difference 5. genuine 6. designer

Review Unit 7 page 76

Exercise 2 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. DS 5. DS 6. F

Exercise 3 1. cost 2. save 3. get 4. waste 5. pay 6. spend

Review Unit 8 page 77

Exercise 2 1. e 2. f 3. d 4. a 5. c 6. b

Exercise 3 1. disgusting 2. employ 3. temporary 4. fortnight 5. use to 6. contract 7. local 8. earn

Exercise 4 1. c 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. d

Review Unit 9 page 94

Exercise 2 1. C 2. F 3. A 4. B 5. E

Exercise 3 1. role-playing 2. hooked on 3. journal 4. witchcraft 5. online games 6. virtual

Review Unit 10 page 95

Exercise 2 1. dislike 2. dismayed 3. to disappear 4. to split up 5. a disagreement 6. to regret 7. disappointed 8. ugly

Exercise 3 1. so 2. because 3. but 4. but 5. because 6. so

Exercise 4 1. first 2. second 3. second 4. second 5. first

Review Unit 11 page 112

Exercise 2 1. have tried 2. went 3. looked on in horror 4. harness 5. experienced 6. turned into 7. huge 8. great

Exercise 3 1. so 2. but 3. because 4. because 5. but 6. but

Exercise 4 /t/ = 3, 4, 5 and 6 /d/ = 1, 2, 7 and 8

Review Unit 12 page 113

Exercise 2 1. N 2. DS 3. Y 4. Y 5. DS 6. Y

Exercise 3 1. articles 2. browsing 3. reviews 4. websites 5. subscription 6. read up on 7. advertisements 8. flipping through

Vocabulary review

UNITS 1-3

Complete the sentences with the missing words. The first letters of each word are given. The first one has been done for you.

1. Can you turn down that radio? I can't concentrate with all that noise.
2. During the summer, it rains cons_____ for about three weeks.
3. Professor Lee gives energetic lec_____. Nobody falls asleep in her class.
4. Canadians and Americans share the same language but have different cul_____.
5. The ann_____ pear festival is held every June.
6. Please don't be so up_____. I didn't mean to make you angry.
7. Don't give gum to young children because they sometimes swa_____ it.
8. She talks about you all the time. It's obv_____ that she loves you.
9. A good academic essay should be based on log_____ rather than emotion.
10. We have too many desks here. Can you rem_____ a few of them?
11. The thief was ar_____ with a gun and two knives.
12. Joseph Strauss not only des_____ the Golden Gate Bridge; he also oversaw its construction.

UNITS 4-6

Match three words in each list on the left to the correct definitions on the right.

1. complaint		15. survive	
2. struggle	a. someone who works in the same department as you	16. wander	
3. attention		17. blame	g. say good things about someone
4. respect	b. feeling of admiration you have for someone	18. praise	h. fix something
5. confidence		19. realize	i. travel with no particular purpose
6. generation	c. saying you are not satisfied with something	20. freeze	
7. colleague		21. mend	
8. region		22. definite	
9. equipment	d. tools or machines	23. mature	
10. salary	e. a way to solve a problem	24. positive	j. behaving as expected of an adult
11. advertisement		25. proud	
12. solution	f. a public display of art or other interesting things	26. qualified	k. able to do something
13. facilities		27. smooth	l. normal
14. exhibition		28. typical	

Vocabulary review

UNITS 7-9

Complete the sentences with the missing words. The first letters of each word are given.

- Breathing is an aut____ process that doesn't require any thought.
- He is ho____ on computer games. He has to play every day for several hours.
- Many people do not think seriously about pollution, but it will aff____ all of our lives.
- Parents can play a big ro____ in their children's education by helping with homework.
- Children whose parents are inv____ with their education usually do better in school than children whose parents are not.
- The teacher gave us several tas____ to do before we could leave the class.
- I told him not to do it but he just ign____ what I said and did it anyway.
- The Min____ of Education in this country determines what textbooks are used in state schools.
- In that movie everybody died in the end. How dep____!
- Our teacher is very st____. In her class we have to follow the rules exactly.
- The house is always clean and ti____ now that they have hired a housekeeper.
- We sometimes practice speaking and writing, but this course mainly foc____ on reading.

UNITS 10-12

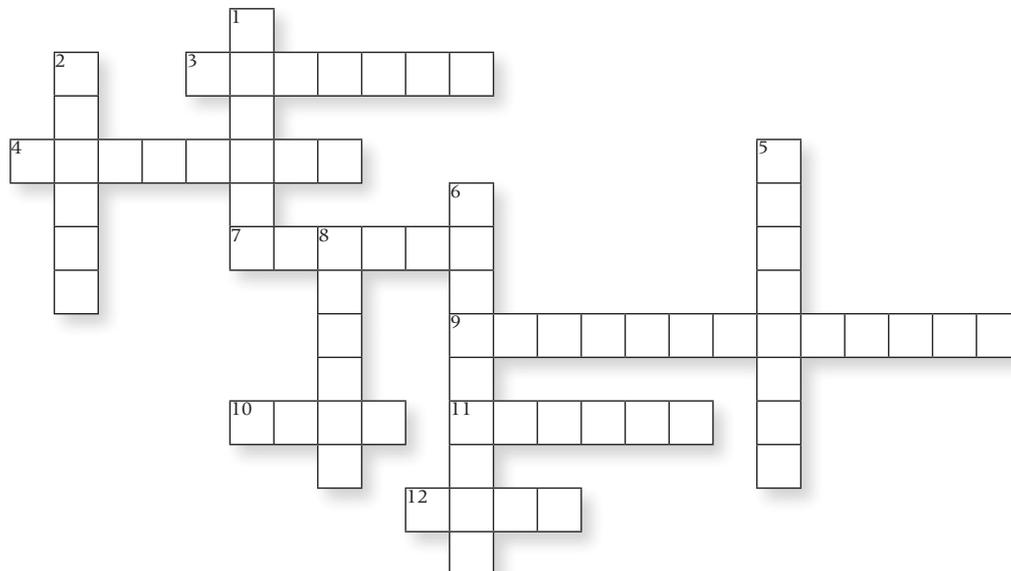
Complete the crossword with the definitions below.

Across

- have the right qualities to be or do something
- make someone feel afraid
- the crime of deliberately killing someone
- causing strong feelings of disagreement
- the small, hard part of a plant that can grow into a new plant of the same type
- physical harm
- change according to the situation

Down

- something that people do that is traditional or usual
- official line that separates two countries
- use of physical force to hurt people
- relating to real situations rather than theories or ideas
- feel sorry or sad about something you have done



Units 1-3

1. concentrate
2. constantly
3. lectures
4. cultures
5. annual
6. upset
7. swallow
8. obvious
9. logic
10. remove
11. arrested
12. designed

Units 4-6

7. a
4. b
1. c
9. d
12. e
14. f
18. g
21. h
16. i
23. j
26. k
28. l

Units 7-9

1. automatic
2. hooked
3. affect
4. role
5. involved
6. tasks
7. ignored
8. Ministry
9. depressing
10. strict
11. tidy
12. focuses

Units 10-12

Across

3. qualify
4. frighten
7. murder
9. controversial
10. seed
11. injury
12. vary

Down

1. custom
2. border
5. violence
6. practical
8. regret