

1 Study plans

- Grammar** ▶ Present simple, past simple, present continuous, past continuous
 ▶ Present perfect simple, present perfect continuous ▶ Gerunds and infinitives 1
- Vocabulary** ▶ Studying at university ▶ Life at university ▶ *do* and *make*
- Speaking** ▶ Giving personal information – preferences
- Writing** ▶ Replying to an informal email

▶ Vocabulary

Studying at university



1 Work with a partner. How many school or university subjects can you think of?
history, maths, medicine ...

2 Match these words with the definitions 1–8.

assignment course lecture notes research term tutor tutorial

- 1 a piece of work that you have to do as part of your studies
- 2 a lesson where a small group of students discuss something with a teacher
- 3 a lesson where a large group of people listen to an expert talking about a subject
- 4 a period of time that the school year is divided into
- 5 the study of something to discover new facts
- 6 a teacher at university
- 7 a series of lessons in a subject
- 8 things that you write down to help you to remember

3 Read the text and pay attention to the words in bold. Decide if each word is a noun or a verb and what you think the meaning is.

Most students at university are **undergraduates**. They are studying to get a **degree**. There is usually **continuous assessment** of the students' coursework and assignments. The tutor gives a **grade** or **mark** for each piece of work. Students usually have to take exams too. Before each exam, students need to **revise** their notes. If you **fail** an exam, you normally **resit** the exam another day. Of course, you usually fail automatically if you **cheat**. When you **pass** your final exams, you **graduate**.

4 Now use a dictionary to check your ideas in 3.

▶ STUDY SKILLS

When you look up words in a dictionary, do not just look at the first meaning that appears. Many English words have more than one meaning and can have more than one form (eg, they can be a noun *and* a verb). Look at the introduction to your dictionary to find out how it gives information about types of word, and also how it shows the pronunciation of the word.

STUDY SKILLS ▶ page 145

5 LISTENING **1.01** Listen to the vocabulary quiz and answer the questions 1–8.

1 *fail*

Life at university

6 Complete the sentences with a–g.

- 1 Some people don't want to study in their countries. They want to study *a*.....
- 2 At university it's usually easy to make new
- 3 When you live away from home, you become more
- 4 Students who don't live at home often live in a hall of
- 5 If you haven't got enough money to pay for your studies you can ask for a student
- 6 At university, there are lots of clubs that organize extra-curricular
- 7 Universities have gyms, laboratories and lots of other student

- a abroad
 b activities
 c residence
 d loan
 e independent
 f friends
 g facilities

7a SPEAKING Complete the questions with the words a–g in 6.

- 1 Would you like to study in a different country?
- 2 Would you prefer to live at home or in a hall of
- 3 Is it easy to get a student in your country if you don't have enough money to study?
- 4 Do you find it easy to make new?
- 5 Do you do any extra-curricular?
- 6 What special for students are there in your school?
- 7 Do you consider yourself to be or do you need other people to do things for you?

7b Use the questions to interview your partner.

1a Work in pairs. Think of answers to these questions.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of studying at the university in your home town?
What are the advantages and disadvantages of moving to another city to study?

1b Compare your ideas.

2 Read the comments from an Internet forum. Match the people below to one of the comments 1–3.

- 1 It's better to study at home.
- 2 It's better to study in another place.
- 3 It isn't better or worse to study at home.

Top Cat Storm
Lotus Sa-Ra

► **EXAM SUCCESS**

In reading activities where you match questions or statements with different texts, remember that the words in the question may not be exactly the same as the words in the text.

EXAM SUCCESS ► page 149

3 Read the comments again. For questions 1–10, choose from the four people (A–D). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person

- thinks that Anita needs to consider more specific questions before she decides? 1
- bases his/her opinion on his/her experience? 2
- bases his/her opinion on someone close to him/her? 3
- bases his/her opinion on what he/she wants? 4
- talks about problems with concentration? 5
- thinks that the decision of staying at home or moving away is not final? 6
- says that first you need to find out what your university has got? 7
- is happy for his/her family to help him/her? 8
- doesn't feel his/her life has changed much? 9
- wants to experience new things? 10

4 Find words in the text with similar meanings to these words.

- 1 university (colloquial) (Anita)
- 2 the same as (Top Cat)
- 3 the way that two or more people act or behave together (Lotus)
- 4 questions, ideas (Lotus)
- 5 a long time (Storm)
- 6 moments (Storm)
- 7 jobs at home (Sa-Ra)

5 SPEAKING What about you?

- 1 What do you want to do when you finish school?
- 2 Where do *you* think it is better to go to university – in your home town or somewhere else? Why?

Student Helpline

The best place for help with university life

You are here: Home > Forums > General University Discussion



28-03-12
Anita

A



28-03-12
19.27
Top Cat

B



28-03-12
19.34
Lotus

C



28-03-12
19.45
Storm

D



29-03-12
10.16
Sa-Ra

Q: Is it better to go to the uni in your home town and stay at home or to move away to somewhere different? Next year I want to go and study at uni, but I'm not sure if it's better to stay at home and study here or if I should go and live in another city. What do you think?

At the moment I'm doing a microbiology course at the uni in my home town. I decided to stay here because I wanted to be close to my family and friends. But in the end most of my good friends went away to work or study at other universities. Living at home with my parents is OK, but it's difficult to make new friends because most of the other students live in halls of residence and they spend all their time together. Another problem is that I haven't become very independent because my mum and dad still help me with everything. Sometimes I think I'm at school, not at university. Don't be like me!

What's better? It depends on you. Nobody can decide for you. It depends on the relationship you have with your parents. It depends on your student loan too because it's usually cheaper to stay at home. Above all, it depends on the course you want to study. Find out which is the best university for your subject. Maybe they don't teach it in your home town. Find out details about the course, the tutors, assessment, etc and compare them with other places. What facilities has the university got for undergraduates? Choosing the right university is a really important decision. It can change your life. Don't make your decision without thinking about the really important issues.

I've also been thinking about this question for ages, but now I've made my decision. I'm moving away. I've lived in my home town all my life. Now I'd rather study in another city, maybe abroad, and see the world. I want to become independent. You can always go home for the holidays and for special occasions. Remember, at university the summer holidays are really long. And when you finish university, you can decide to go back if you don't like living away from home. But you always make more new friends when you live away from home. You have more time for extra-curricular activities. I love my mum and dad but it's good to be able to come and go when you like without anybody asking where you're going and what time to expect you back.

Last year my brother went away to study. He was living in a hall of residence at first, but then he found a house with four friends. He was having a great time but then he started failing his exams. He sees that he needs to study more but it's impossible in the house. His friends are always having parties, making noise and doing everything except studying! He thinks I should study in my home town and live at home because at home it's quiet and you can study. And he says you have more time because you don't have to do chores like the shopping or the washing. I think staying in my home town has lots of advantages. But I don't know if my parents agree!

GRAMMAR GUIDE

Present simple, past simple, present continuous and past continuous

1a Look at the verbs in these sentences and name the tenses.

- At the moment I **am studying** in my home town.
- Last year my brother **went** away to study.
- He **was having** a great time.
- His friends **are** always **having** parties and **making** noise.
- You always **make** more new friends when you **live** away from home.
- He **sees** that he **needs** to study more.

1b Which tense do we use when we want to talk about

- present routines and habits?
- actions that are happening now?
- temporary actions in the present?
- changing situations in the present?
- finished actions or situations in the past?
- things that are always or generally true?
- activities in progress at a moment in the past?
- present states?
- actions that happen very often and are annoying and irritating?

2 Choose the correct alternative.

- Thanks to you, I understand/am understanding now.
- The moon goes/is going round the earth.
- Listen! Somebody comes/is coming.
- Temperatures get/are getting higher each year.
- I love/am loving watching films. We always go/are always going to the cinema at the weekend.
- My brother usually walks/is usually walking to university, but this week he goes/is going by bus.
- Not again! My sister always takes/is always taking my clothes.
- Do you wear/Are you wearing a uniform at your school?
- I don't agree/am not agreeing that it's better to study at home.
- That course sounds/is sounding really interesting.

3 Explain the difference between these pairs of sentences.

- The students stood up when the tutor came in.
- The students were standing up when the tutor came in.
- At quarter past ten we finished our tutorial.
- At quarter past ten we were finishing our tutorial.
- They were having lunch when we arrived.
- They had lunch when we arrived.
- She was making a film about a group of students.
- She made a film about a group of students.

4 Complete the questions with the correct form of the verbs given.

- What you (do) on your last holiday?
- What you (do) at this time yesterday?
- What you usually (do) after school?
- you (like) doing sport?
- What you (do) at the moment?
- How you (come) to school?
- What you (do) at ten o'clock last night?
- What time you (go) to bed last night?

5 SPEAKING Use the questions in 4 to interview your partner.

GRAMMAR GUIDE

Present perfect simple and present perfect continuous

6a Match sentences 1–4 with the explanation of their uses a–d.

- I've lived here for ages.
- I've visited lots of different cities.
- I've just made a decision.
- My brother has gone away to university.
- An action that happened at an unspecified moment in the past.
- An action which started in the past and continues in the present.
- A past action which has a result in the present.
- An action finished very recently.

6b Look at these sentences. Which use the present perfect simple and which use the present perfect continuous? How do we form these two tenses?

- I've been trying** to decide but I can't.
- I've made** my decision.
- I've been thinking** about this question for ages.
- I've written** to four different universities.

6c Which tense, the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous, gives more importance to

- the completion and result of an action?
- the process and duration of an action?
- how many times an action happens?
- the fact that an action is temporary, incomplete or has finished very recently?

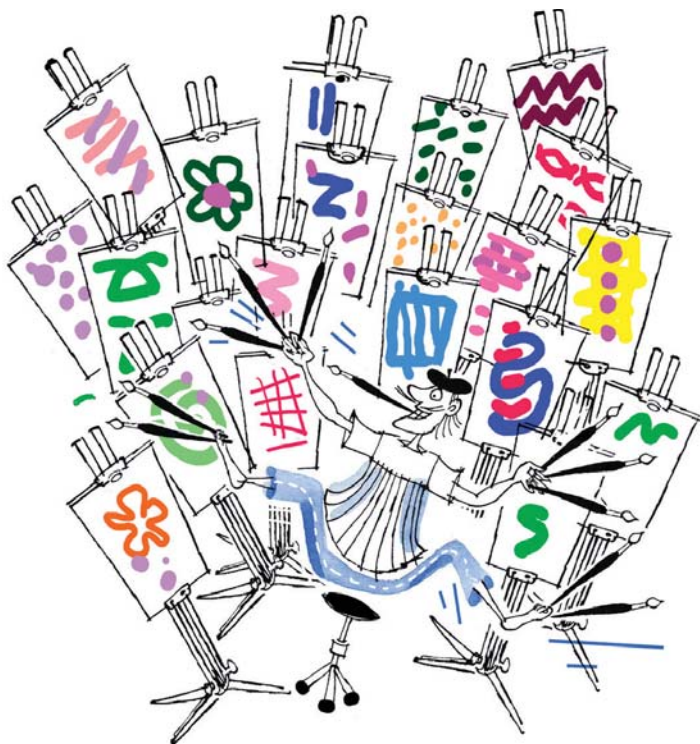
GRAMMAR REFERENCE ► page 16

- 7** Work with a partner. These words often go with the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous. How and why do we use the words?

for since ever never just yet already

*For goes with periods of time, like three hours, ten minutes, a long time.
It goes just before the time period.*

- 8** Rewrite the sentences using the correct tense and the words in 7, if necessary.



- 1 That artist has been painting more than a hundred paintings.
- 2 I've lived here for 2005.
- 3 We've been to that city in 2008.
- 4 I've done this assignment for two weeks but I haven't finished yet.
- 5 My friend has been having an accident.
- 6 I've waited here for a bus for twenty minutes.
- 7 She's been failing six exams.
- 8 They've been revising for that exam since five hours.
- 9 Oh no! My keys and my wallet! I lost them.
- 10 I haven't been doing this exercise yet.

- 9** Complete these questions with the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.

- 1 How long have you ...?
- 2 How long have you been ...?
- 3 Have you ever ...?
- 4 How many times have you ...?
- 5 What have you been ...?

- 10** **SPEAKING** Interview your partner with the completed questions in 9. Tell the class one interesting thing you found out about your partner.

do and make

- 1** Look at these words. Do they usually go with *do* or *make*? Write two lists.

an assignment a decision well
the dinner an exam the shopping
the washing a noise chores friends
a cake a course homework

- 2** Complete the rules with *do* or *make*.

- 1 We usually use with work at school or university.
- 2 We usually use with work around the house.
- 3 We usually use with things we produce, create or construct.
- 4 We usually use when we talk about activities in general.
- 5 We use with these words: a mistake, a decision, a noise, friends, an appointment, an effort, an excuse, money, progress, a phone call, a plan, a promise, an offer, a suggestion.
- 6 We use with these words: your best, a favour, business, sport, your hair.

- 3** Complete the text with the correct form of *do* or *make*.

Last year a good university (a) my brother an offer to study computer science there. He (b) the decision to accept their offer. He has to (c) a lot of work, but his tutors say that he (d) very well at the moment and that he (e) a lot of progress. He has to (f) a lot of theoretical exercises but he also has to (g) practical assignments. Right now, for example, they (h) a simple computer from old parts. The only problem is that my brother is becoming unhealthy because he never has time to (i) sports and he always eats out because he doesn't have time to (j) the shopping or (k) lunch or dinner. My mum says he needs to (l) an effort to (m) those simple chores, but I understand that it's hard. There isn't time to (n) everything!

- 4a** Choose three expressions with *do* and three with *make*. Use the expressions to write questions to ask other people in your class.

What do you think is the best way to make money?

How do you feel when you make mistakes speaking English?

What course would you like to do at university?

- 4b** Use your questions to interview as many people as possible.

- 4c** Tell the class something you found out about the other students.



Gap years

International cultural knowledge

Gap years

- 1 Work with a partner. Look at the pictures and describe what you can see. Would you like to do either of these activities? Why?/Why not?
- 2 **LISTENING** 1.02 Listen to a radio programme about gap years and answer the questions.

- 1 What is a gap year?
- 2 Who can take a gap year?
- 3 When do people usually take a gap year?

- 3 Listen again. Are these statements true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 People didn't normally have a gap year in the past. T/F
- 2 People often decide to have a gap year because they are tired of studying. T/F
- 3 People who take gap years usually have a lot of money. T/F
- 4 A gap year can help you to decide what course to study at university. T/F
- 5 People normally prefer travelling short distances during their gap year. T/F
- 6 You need to pay for everything yourself when you do volunteer work. T/F
- 7 One way of spending a gap year is teaching languages. T/F
- 8 Universities always prefer taking students who have done a gap year. T/F

- 4 **SPEAKING** What about you?

- 1 What are the main advantages and disadvantages of having a gap year?
- 2 Would you like to have a gap year when you finish school? Why?/Why not?

- 5 Look at these titles for texts about how five different people spent their gap years. Work with a partner. Predict what the people did.

A trip to remember for the rest of my life

1

2

Sun + snow = relaxation

A long way from home, helping people without a home

3

4

Boring but necessary

Opening my eyes to an amazing new world

5

- 6 Read this newspaper article about how the five students spent their gap years. Match the titles in 5 with the texts A–E.

- 7 Read the texts again. Which student(s)

- 1 planned his/her gap year for a long time?
- 2 didn't make any plans?
- 3 worked first and then travelled?
- 4 didn't work during his/her gap year?
- 5 learnt two languages?
- 6 enjoyed being with or seeing unusual animals?
- 7 says that the gap year has helped him/her to be more positive when things go wrong?
- 8 thinks his/her gap year encouraged him/her to work hard at university?
- 9 enjoyed living in bad conditions?
- 10 says that his/her gap year is going to influence his/her choice of a career?



WORD BOOSTER

Match the words with the definitions.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1 look forward to | a the best or most exciting parts of something |
| 2 stand on your own two feet | b feel excited about something that is going to happen |
| 3 environmental | c relating to the natural world and the effect that human activity has on it |
| 4 dive | d do things for yourself without asking people to help you |
| 5 fares | e swim underwater |
| 6 highlights | f money you pay for using types of public transport |

8 SPEAKING What about you?

- Which student's experience do you like the most? Why?
- What would be your perfect plan for a gap year?

P PROJECT

9a In groups, use the Internet to plan a perfect gap year.

9b Prepare a poster to advertise your gap year. Vote on the best.

A Jason Scott

I needed money to help me to pay for university. I decided to take a job in my home town. It's quite a small town and the only work I could find was at the local supermarket. I didn't enjoy it at all but in some ways that was a good thing. It made me realize that I never wanted to do a job like that again. It motivated me to study hard to be able to get an interesting, creative job. One day while I was working at the supermarket I was feeling really bored and depressed. That was when I had the idea to use some of the money I was making to pay for a week-long holiday in New York when I finished my job at the supermarket. It gave me something to look forward to in the bad moments.



B Gwen Laurie

I didn't plan my gap year at all. First I worked in a fast-food restaurant to make some money. I didn't really know where I was going to go, but I knew I wanted to travel. When I had enough money I decided to go skiing in France. I found a job working in a bar there and spent six months just skiing, learning French and making friends. After all that snow I wanted to see the sun so I went to Spain. I learnt basic Spanish and travelled all the way down the east coast, sometimes working but sometimes just spending my time on the beach. I learnt how to become independent and stand on my own two feet. When my gap year finished I was relaxed, full of energy and ready to study again.



C Sophie Jones

For my gap year I wanted to experience something totally new. I contacted a voluntary organization that works in India, helping poor children who live on the streets. It was really hard work at first because the problems that these children had were so sad. The conditions we lived in were not good. But the children we were helping lived in really terrible conditions, so how could we complain? Now, when I'm studying at university and I have a problem, I just think about those children and remember how lucky I am. In my gap year I saw that the work I was doing really made a difference. I decided then that when I finish uni I want to do a job where I can help others.



D Yvonne Edwards

My gap year had two very different parts. For the first six months I worked in a local restaurant to make some money. Then I looked for work in an exotic country. On the web I found an organization that does environmental research in Madagascar. I contacted them and they took me on. The whole experience was just amazing. We were living in a dirty little house that was full of strange insects, but I loved it. I learnt how to dive. I taught English to the children in the village where we were living. I saw species of plants and animals that you just can't see anywhere else in the world. I worked with people from totally different countries and traditions. That trip was the start of a new life for me.



E Sam Evans

I knew exactly what I was going to do in my gap year. I've loved travelling since I was little, so I decided years ago that when I finished school I was going to travel round the world. I bought a 'round-the-world' ticket, which cost £1,800 and included all the different flights and train and bus fares. The route was from London to Los Angeles, from LA to Fiji and then the Cook Islands, from there to New Zealand, Australia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and then back to London. There were so many highlights! Riding an elephant in Thailand, swimming with dolphins in Australia, doing adventure sports in New Zealand! I went to places that everybody wants to visit one day, but they start university and then work and they never find the time.



INSIDE INFORMATION

- Prince William and Prince Harry both took gap years when they finished school.
- Prince William taught children in a town in Southern Chile.
- Prince Harry worked on a farm in Australia, helped orphaned children in Lesotho and had a holiday in Argentina.
- There are lots of websites that help students to plan gap years or round-the-world trips. Have a look at some!

1 SPEAKING Work with a partner. Read these statements made by students about revising for exams. Which ones do you think are a good idea?

- 1 'Reading your notes again and again is useful.'
- 2 'It's good to revise with other students.'
- 3 'I always go to the library to revise.'
- 4 'I revise by reading my notes and then asking somebody to test me.'
- 5 'I can't stand revising so I leave all my revision to the last week before the exams.'
- 6 'I feel tired and stressed when I revise so I go running or swimming to help me to relax.'
- 7 'My revision strategy involves drinking lots of coffee and going to bed really late.'
- 8 'I always need to take a break after 45 or 50 minutes of study.'
- 9 'The last thing I do before the real exam is to do a practice exam.'
- 10 'I avoid revising a lot of subjects before the exam. I just revise some of the points and hope they come up in the exam.'

I think reading your notes again and again is a good idea.

I don't agree. I think it's better to read your notes and then get somebody to ask you questions, like in 4.

2 LISTENING **1.03** Listen to two teenagers talking about revision. Which three ideas in 1 does the boy mention? Has he prepared well for the exam?

3 Listen again and choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 1 Last night the boy
 - A didn't sleep at all.
 - B didn't sleep much.
 - C slept badly because of nerves.
- 2 The students found out about the exam
 - A four weeks ago.
 - B yesterday.
 - C four days ago.
- 3 On Fridays the boy
 - A goes out.
 - B does sport.
 - C revises.
- 4 The boy
 - A doesn't understand all the topics in the exam.
 - B doesn't like some of the topics in the exam.
 - C hasn't got information for all the topics in the exam.
- 5 The boy thinks he isn't going to pass the exam because
 - A he needs to answer all the questions.
 - B he's studied the wrong topics.
 - C he's studied last year's exam.
- 6 The boy can't study during lunch because
 - A he goes home for lunch.
 - B he doesn't have enough time.
 - C he hasn't got any books at school to study from.

4 SPEAKING What about you?

- 1 How do you usually prepare for exams?
- 2 Do you think your strategies are good? Why?/Why not?

GRAMMAR GUIDE

Gerunds and infinitives 1

1 Match the statements 1–10 in Listening with these rules. Use one rule twice.

We use gerunds

- a as the subject/object of a sentence. **7**
- b with *go* to talk about physical activities.
- c after prepositions.
- d after verbs of liking or disliking (except when the verb goes with *would*, e.g. *would like*, *would prefer*).
- e after certain verbs like *admit*, *avoid*, *consider*, *involve*, *risk*, *suggest*.

We use infinitives

- f to explain why somebody does something.
- g immediately after adjectives.
- h after *too*, *enough*, *the first*, *the last*.
- i after certain verbs like *agree*, *appear*, *arrange*, *ask*, *attempt*, *encourage*, *force*, *manage*, *decide*, *expect*, *help*, *need*, *promise*, *want*.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE ▶ page 16



2a Choose the correct alternative.

Efficient revision

It's incredible (a) thinking/to think that we do hundreds of exams at school and university, but many students never pay much attention to how they revise. Here are just some ideas to help you (b) revising/to revise efficiently.

Some people think that (c) revising/to revise is a question of (d) sitting/to sit down for hours and hours with their notes. It isn't. It's essential (e) taking/to take frequent (but short!) breaks. This way our mind stays alert and active. Just (f) reading and reading/to read and read is not very sensible either. After a while we think we know everything and we no longer pay attention to what we are reading. Instead of (g) doing/to do this, read and then stop and answer questions. Why? (h) Seeing/To see if you have really understood what you have read.

That's one reason why it can be a really good idea to work with other students. Some people don't mind (i) revising/to revise alone but some people hate it. The good news for those people is that (j) discussing/to discuss past exam questions with other students can really help (k) checking/to check that you know what you're doing. And when you don't understand something, don't be too frightened (l) asking/to ask other people for help.

Lastly, don't forget (m) keeping/to keep healthy. Eat good food. Find enough time (n) sleeping and taking/to sleep and take exercise. When your brain stops functioning, do sport, go (o) cycling/to cycle, move your body. You know what the Romans said – a healthy mind in a healthy body!

2b What do you think of the ideas in this text?

It's a good idea to take lots of short breaks. I can only concentrate for about an hour, then I need to stop revising.

I can't revise in a group. I get distracted. I prefer to study alone.

Exercise is really important to me. I can study better after I've done some sport or gone for a run.

3a Complete the sentences with the gerund or infinitive form of the verbs given.

- 1 Plan your time at the start to make sure that you have enough time (finish) the exam.
- 2 (Start) the exam before you have read all the questions can be a bad idea.
- 3 We suggest (take) more than one pen or pencil into the exam.
- 4 Don't write too fast or carelessly. You risk (create) a bad impression.
- 5 Think about (leave) yourself time (check) your work before you hand it in.
- 6 Avoid (write) your opinion unless the question specifically asks for it.
- 7 When a question involves (answer) two or more different parts, make sure you answer them all.
- 8 Check that you know how many questions you need (complete) because sometimes not all questions are obligatory.
- 9 Attempt (answer) all the questions that are obligatory.

3b Work with a partner. Think of more good advice for taking exams.

4 Find eight mistakes with gerunds or infinitives in this text.

Five years ago we were doing a chemistry exam at school when the teacher found a boy who was looking at his notes during the exam. The boy, whose name was Oliver, admitted to cheat. Naturally, the teacher forced him to resit the exam the week after. Nobody expected Oliver passing. I was good at chemistry and I liked Oliver so I decided to help him by study with him. We spent the next week studying really hard. Oliver didn't feel very confident about passing. I suggested to study together the day before the exam and we agreed meeting in the evening. Then we also arranged to meet on the morning before the exam. While we were walking to school, I asked him questions. By this time he knew all the answers and was feeling good. The exam began at nine o'clock and Oliver appeared finding the exam easy. In fact, he was one of the first to finish. He managed passing the exam with 90%. He was really grateful and asked me if there was anything he could give me as a present. I just asked him to promise not cheating again. I'm really proud of Oliver because now he's at university, studying chemistry!

5 Complete the sentences with a verb in the gerund or infinitive form. Make the sentences true for you.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1 I can't stand ... | 5 I relax at the weekend by ... |
| 2 I don't mind ... | 6 I'm really interested in ... |
| 3 I sometimes go ... | 7 For a really good holiday, I suggest ... |
| 4 I think it's good ... | 8 Next year I really want ... |

6 SPEAKING Work in groups. Compare your sentences in 5. Are any of your sentences the same?

7a SPEAKING Work with a partner. Complete the questions with a verb in the gerund or infinitive form.

- 1 Do you enjoy in the evening?
- 2 When you sleep, do you ever dream of?
- 3 Have you ever thought of?
- 4 Do you find it difficult?
- 5 Have you ever considered?
- 6 Do you think that you are brave enough?
- 7 Would you like to be the first person?
- 8 Do you avoid at parties?

7b Use your questions to interview other students and make a note of any interesting or funny answers.

7c Tell the class some of the things you discovered.



1 Read questions 1–6 and match them with one of the categories A–D.

- 1 What do you like about the place where you live?
- 2 What would you like to do when you finish studying at school?
- 3 Are you happier studying alone or with other people?
- 4 What things do you enjoy doing with your friends?
- 5 Do you like going to parties?
- 6 Are you happier doing mental or physical work?

- A your home and family
B your interests
C your studies/work
D your plans for the future



2 LISTENING 1.04 Listen to six students answering the questions in 1. Match each student to one of the questions.

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

3 Listen again. Make a note of the students' answers and any reasons or personal details they give. Do you think all the students answer the questions well? Why?/Why not?

4 SPEAKING Work with a partner. Take it in turns to ask and answer the questions in 1. Remember to give reasons and personal details.

5 Study different ways of expressing preferences in the Speaking Bank, then do exercise 6.

► **Speaking Bank**

Expressing preferences

prefer

- I prefer revising alone.
- I prefer studying alone to studying with other people.

would prefer

- I'd prefer to be a translator (than a musician).
- I'd prefer not to study music.
- My parents would prefer me to do more exercise.

would rather

- I'd rather live in a big city.
- I'd rather not live in a small town.
- I'd rather study than work.
- They'd rather I studied music.
- My parents would rather I didn't study alone.

6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs given.

- 1 I prefer (play) football to (do) homework.
- 2 I'd rather (go) by bus than (walk).
- 3 She'd prefer (not stay) in at the weekend.
- 4 I'd rather you (not use) my computer.
- 5 She'd prefer us (do) our homework individually.
- 6 She prefers (write) essays by hand.
- 7 He'd rather we (send) him our homework by email.

Practice makes perfect

7a SPEAKING Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions. Give reasons and personal details and use expressions from the Speaking Bank.

Student A: Ask these questions.

- 1 Which subject(s) do you prefer studying?
- 2 Would you rather study at home or in a library?
- 3 Would you like to have a gap year between school and university/work, or would you prefer to start straight away?

Student B: Ask these questions.

- 1 Would you prefer to study in your country or abroad?
- 2 Do you prefer studying with books or using a computer?
- 3 Would you rather have a school uniform or wear what you like?

7b Change partners and repeat.

► **STUDY SKILLS**

To speak English well we need a balance between accuracy and fluency. Accuracy means how correct our use of grammar is when we speak. Fluency means whether we can speak continuously in English without stopping frequently to think about what we want to say next.

STUDY SKILLS ► page 145

- 1** Read this email from an English boy called Paul to a friend who lives in another country. Underline the four main pieces of information that Paul wants from his friend.

Message — ✕

✉
↩
✉
🗑️
🖨️
✉

From: Paul <Paul@mailnet.com>
 To: info@mailpals.com
 Subject: Gap year!

Hi!

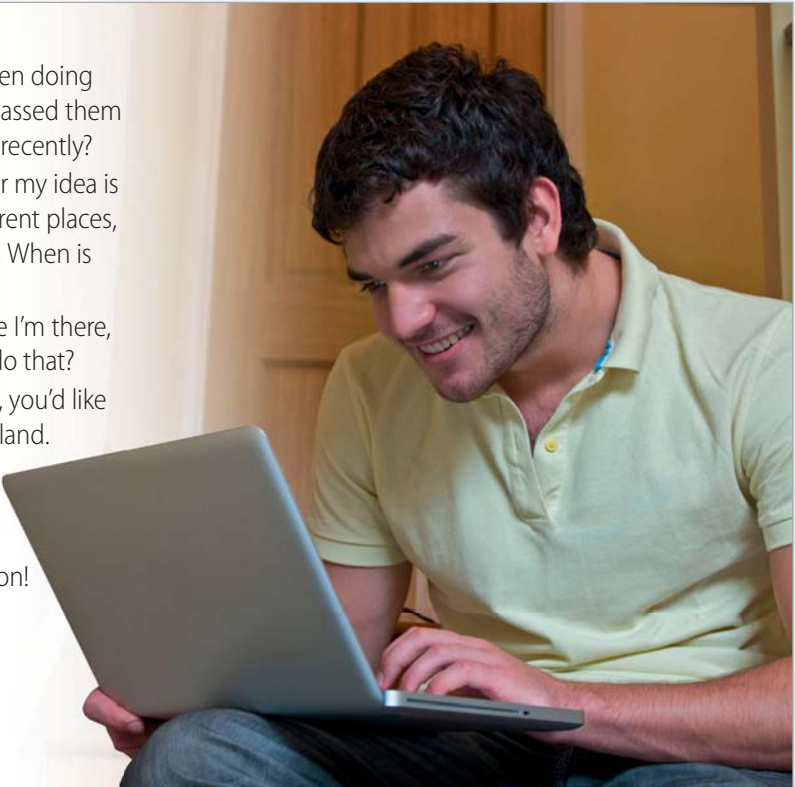
Sorry I haven't written for a long time but I've been doing my final exams. I think I've done OK. I hope I've passed them all! What about you? What have you been doing recently? I think I mentioned in my last email that next year my idea is to have a gap year. I want to travel to lots of different places, and I thought it'd be great to come and visit you. When is the best time of year to visit your country?

It'd be great to start learning your language while I'm there, too. What do you think is a good way for me to do that? Maybe after I've spent some time there with you, you'd like to come back with me and visit my family in England. If so, tell me what type of things you'd like to do here.

Anyway, I'm going out with my friends now to celebrate the end of our exams. Write back soon!

Best wishes,

Paul



- 2** Think about the style of the email in 1. What things in the text are typical of informal emails?

exclamation marks

- 3** Look at the expressions in the Writing Bank. What do we use each group of expressions for? Can you add any other expressions?

► Writing Bank

Useful words and expressions in informal emails

- Hi ... Dear ...
- Thanks for your last email.
It was great to hear from you.
Sorry I haven't written for a long time.
I'm writing to tell you about ...
- How are you? How are things?
Are you doing exams/on holiday at the moment?
- By the way, Anyway,
- Write back soon. That's all for now. Bye for now.
Best wishes, All the best,

- 4** Work with a partner. Imagine that you have received Paul's email. Make notes about the information that he wants.

1 *What have you been doing recently? – assignments at school, went away with family last weekend, started going running ...*

- 5** You are going to write a reply to Paul. With your partner, make a paragraph plan. Decide what information to include in each paragraph.

Paragraph 1 – Thank Paul for his email. Tell him what I've been doing.

Practice makes perfect

- 6** Write your reply to Paul. Use your notes and paragraph plan to help you. Write between 120 and 150 words.

► EXAM SUCCESS

In this type of writing exercise, follow the instructions carefully. You lose marks if your reply does not include all the necessary information or if it is not in the correct style.

EXAM SUCCESS ► page 149

Language reference and revision

► Grammar reference

Present perfect simple

We use the present perfect simple to talk about:

- 1 an experience in someone's lifetime, without saying the exact time when the event occurred. What is significant is the actual experience, not when it happened.
I've seen Coldplay in concert.
- 2 recent events which have a result in the present.
She's lost her bag. (She still hasn't found it.)
- 3 actions or situations that began in the past but continue in the present.
Mark's lived here for ten years. (= Mark started to live here ten years ago and he still lives here now.)
- 4 actions that finished very recently.
They've just had an accident.

Present perfect continuous

The present perfect continuous has basically the same meaning as the present perfect simple. However, we use the continuous when we want to emphasize the process and duration of an action.

I've been studying in this school for more than five months.

For that reason, if an action is very short, we cannot use the continuous form.

I've been breaking the window.

We also use the continuous to emphasize that an action finished very recently or is incomplete.

I've been washing the dishes and my hands are wet because I only finished a second ago.

If we want to emphasize the completion and result of an action, or how many times an action happens, we must use the present perfect simple.

I've painted my bedroom. (It's finished.) I've seen that film three times.

Gerunds and infinitives 1

We use the gerund:

as the subject of a sentence.

Studying is hard but interesting.

after prepositions.

I'm interested in studying history.

after verbs of liking or disliking, e.g. like, love, enjoy, can't stand, don't mind, hate.

I enjoy watching TV.

with go to talk about physical activities.

go running, swimming, cycling, shopping, fishing

after certain verbs like admit, avoid, consider, involve, risk, suggest.

I suggest studying this book.

We use the infinitive:

to explain why somebody does something.

Why did he go to university? To study languages.

immediately after adjectives.

It's good to revise with other people.

after too, enough, the first, the last.

It's too cold to go out.

after certain verbs, such as want, learn, agree, decide, expect, hope, seem, try, would like, appear, arrange, ask, attempt, encourage, force, manage, help, need, promise.

I want to work for a newspaper.

► Vocabulary

1 Studying at university

assignment cheat course continuous assessment
degree fail grade/mark graduate lecture
notes pass research resit revise term tutor
tutorial undergraduate

2 Life at university

become independent extra-curricular activities
hall of residence make new friends student facilities
student loan study abroad

3 do and make

do: an assignment, an exam, a course, homework, the shopping, the washing, chores, well, your best, a favour, business, sport, your hair

make: the dinner, a cake, a decision, a noise, friends, a mistake, an appointment, an effort, an excuse, money, progress, a phone call, a plan, a promise, an offer, a suggestion

4 Other words and phrases ► page 136

► Grammar revision

Present simple, past simple, present continuous and past continuous

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

Normally I (a) (not study) in the summer, but this summer I (b) (go) to special music lessons because I (c) (want) to learn to play the guitar. Two or three weeks ago I (d) (study) for an exam one evening when my mum (e) (come) into my bedroom and (f) (give) me an electric guitar! That's why right now I (g) (do) my homework – 'guitar' homework, not school homework!

WORKBOOK ► page 4

/ 7 points

Present perfect simple and present perfect continuous

2 Choose the correct alternative.

- Have you switched/been switching off the TV?
- My feet are tired. I've stood/been standing here for hours.
- We love this film! We've seen/been seeing it five times.
- This is my American friend. She's stayed/been staying at my house but she goes back to the USA tomorrow.
- Your eyes are wet. Why have you cried/been crying?
- That's it! I've finished/been finishing my assignment.

WORKBOOK ► page 4

/ 6 points

Gerunds and infinitives 1

3 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use between two and five words.

- Don't do that because there's a chance you'll fail. **RISK**
Don't do that because you
- He loves to ride his bike at the weekend. **GO**
He loves to at the weekend.
- I think it's terrible to get up early. **STAND**
I early.
- I think it's essential to have a valid passport. **PASSPORT**
I think is essential.
- Please think about joining our club. **CONSIDER**
Please our club.
- Nobody finished the exam before Sarah. **FIRST**
Sarah was the exam.
- It would be great to see him in concert next week. **LOVE**
I him in concert next week.

WORKBOOK ► page 7

/ 7 points

► Vocabulary revision

Studying at university

1 Complete the sentences with these words. There are two extra words.

tutorial lecture fail pass notes
tutor undergraduate degree marks

- I hope I don't I don't want to resit the exam next month.
- I got an A+ and a B for my last two pieces of work. What did you get?
- Can I borrow the you took in yesterday's history class? I couldn't come because I was ill.
- I need to speak to my because I'm having some problems with my studies at the moment.
- My brother graduated last year. His is in economics.
- This course is only for students – people studying at university for the first time.
- The professor gave a really interesting There were 200 people there.

WORKBOOK ► page 2

/ 7 points

Life at university

2 Write words to complete the sentences.

- Some people study instead of studying in their own country.
- I need to ask for a student because I don't have enough money to pay for my studies.
- This university has got great The science laboratories, for example, are amongst the best in the country.
- It's good to be and to do things for yourself.
- I live with other students in a of residence.
- activities can help to take your mind off your studies.

WORKBOOK ► page 2

/ 6 points

do and make

3 Put these words in the correct columns.

a decision a favour the shopping the lunch progress
a plan a suggestion

do	make

WORKBOOK ► page 5

/ 7 points

Total

/ 40 points