

# Relative values

## 2

### Vocabulary

formation of adjectives ► CB page 17

**1** Look at the adjectives of feeling in the box. Which five are negative?

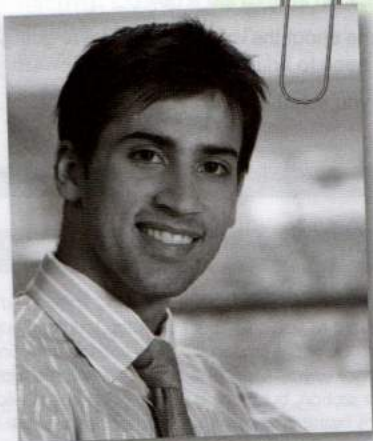
imaginative   practical   relaxed   harmful  
independent   encouraging   depressing   confusing  
frustrating   irritated

**2** Complete sentences 1–6 with a suitable adjective from Activity 1.

- 1 She found the lecture very ..... and couldn't understand her own notes afterwards.
- 2 She's a very ..... person who likes to do things on her own.
- 3 I feel most ..... when I'm sitting outside in the sun.
- 4 When newspapers write stories about celebrities that are not true it can be ..... to their careers.
- 5 Too much rain can be rather ..... when you want to have a picnic!
- 6 I get very ..... by people who talk loudly on mobile phones in public.

**3** Complete the paragraph about Jamie with the adjective form of the words in the box.

pessimist   create   emotion   social   sympathy  
reliability   real   thought



Jamie is a very **(1)** ..... person. He always seems to see the negative side of everything. He can be quite **(2)** ..... and gets upset if he is criticised, but this does not affect his work. In his work he is **(3)** ..... and puts forward lots of unusual and interesting ideas. He gets on well with colleagues and is very **(4)** ....., often inviting them to evenings out. Colleagues describe him as **(5)** ..... to people in difficulties, always prepared to spend time with them and offer advice. He is able to set **(6)** ..... targets which are possible to achieve. He is always **(7)** ..... when meeting deadlines and he never lets others down. He brings a **(8)** ..... approach to his work, never jumping in too quickly and making mistakes.



## Use of English

### Word formation (Part 3)

► CB page 17

#### About the exam:

In the Use of English paper, Part 3, you read a text with a gap in some of the lines. You change the word in capitals at the end of these lines to fit the gap.

#### Strategy:

- Read the title and the whole text to make sure you understand it.
- Look at each sentence in detail. Check:
  - what kind of word you need (noun, verb, adjective, adverb).
  - whether you need to add a negative prefix or suffix.
  - whether the word needs to be plural.

- 1** For questions 1–8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

### *Gossip is good for you!*

Gossip has a bad name. Many people say it is (0) *unkind* and others claim that it is often (1) ..... and therefore a waste of time. Talking about someone behind their back can cause (2) ..... to break down and create great (3) ..... But can it have a positive function as well? The most popular television programmes are soap operas which often have rather (4) ..... storylines in which strange characters indulge in creating and circulating (5) ..... and vicious rumours that in the real world would be (6) ..... – and yet we all take great delight in discussing the ups and downs of their lives. Why is this? Could it be that they give us an alternative family which we can gossip about without (7) ..... creating trouble? Taking an interest in other people is considered to be a (8) ..... activity in some circles – it gives the feeling of being informed about what's happening in the wider world. So gossiping may be good for us after all!

**KIND**  
**ACCURATE**  
**RELATE**  
**HAPPY**  
**DEPRESS**  
**PLEASE**  
**ACCEPT**  
**ACTUAL**  
**HEALTH**

## Listening

### Multiple choice (Part 4)

► CB page 18

#### About the exam:

In the Listening paper, Part 4, you hear a person speaking alone or talking to someone else. You have to answer questions with three options to choose from. In the exam you have one minute to read the questions before you listen.

#### Strategy:

- Read the questions and the three options.
- The first time you listen, underline any key words you hear and mark the possible answers.
- The second time you listen, check your answers.

- 1** **03** You will hear an interview with a young actor called Danny Fisher, talking about his relationships during his career. For questions 1–7, choose the best answer (A, B or C).
- How does Danny feel about his family?  
A glad that he came from a big family  
B grateful for the support of his parents  
C happy that his parents wanted him to be an actor
  - What does Danny say about his relationships at school?  
A They were difficult to maintain.  
B They helped him deal with life outside school.  
C They were upsetting because of the attitude of others.
  - Danny thinks that being rich and famous is  
A better than he'd been told.  
B fun because he has money to spend.  
C different from what other people think.
  - What does Danny say about his relationships with the people he works with?  
A They were sometimes rude to him.  
B They are very critical of his acting.  
C They change his mental attitude.
  - Danny says his best friend is important to him because of her  
A approach to her work.  
B attitude to others.  
C acting ability.
  - How does Danny feel about his life?  
A He is angry that others criticise him.  
B He is sorry he didn't have a normal childhood.  
C He is pleased that he has earned a lot of money.
  - What is Danny's attitude towards winning awards?  
A He finds it embarrassing.  
B He thinks he does not deserve them.  
C He dislikes the whole awards system.



## Grammar

adverbs and extreme adjectives

► CB page 19

### 1 Find and correct the mistakes with adverbs in sentences 1–8 below. There are four mistakes.

- 1 We followed her directions as close as we could, but we still got lost on the way to the farm.
- 2 In the afternoons we were free to do whatever we liked.
- 3 She handed in her essay too lately and the teacher refused to mark it.
- 4 As hardly as I try, I can never manage to remember all my relatives' birthdays.
- 5 I'm not as close to my sister as I am to my brother.
- 6 She spent her money so free that at the end of the month she had nothing left.
- 7 I've been seeing a lot of Alicia lately. We've become really good friends.
- 8 It's strange that we get on so well because we have hardly anything in common.

### 2 Complete sentences 1–8 below with an appropriate adjective from the box.

difficult intelligent angry frightened  
tired enormous big terrified exhausted  
impossible brilliant furious

- 1 The test was really ..... and most of the students got low marks.
- 2 Max is certainly very clever but his brother Albert is absolutely .....
- 3 I'm a bit ..... with Tim. He completely forgot my birthday.
- 4 We really wanted to meet up but it was completely ..... in the end.
- 5 I'm going to have an early night. I'm absolutely .....
- 6 She was very ..... of dogs when she was a child, but now she loves them.
- 7 Fauzia's new house is absolutely .....! It's got so much more space than her last place.
- 8 If you're really ....., a coffee might help.

## Reading

Multiple matching (Part 7)

► CB page 20

### About the exam:

In the Reading paper, Part 7, you match questions or statements to several short texts.

### Strategy:

- Read the text through quickly to get a general idea of what it is about.
- Underline key words and phrases in the questions.
- Find expressions in the text that have a similar meaning to the key words.

### 1 You are going to read a magazine article about people who discovered they had a relative they didn't know about. Read the texts quickly and decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 All the people are unhappy about what happened to them.
- 2 All the people only met recently.

### 2 For questions 1–10, choose from the sections of the article (A–D). The key words and expressions have been underlined for you. The sections may be chosen more than once.

#### Which two people

- live near one another?
- do the same work?
- met thanks to someone else?
- blame someone else for what happened to them?
- plan to meet for the first time soon?
- had a good relationship before they found out the truth?
- were not equally knowledgeable about their family history?
- plan to publish something about their experience?
- were at the same event when they were very young?
- were the victims of a cruel experiment?



# Finding family

*Ever wondered if you had a relative you knew nothing about?  
It's not as rare as you might think.*

## A Harry and Samuel Quintana

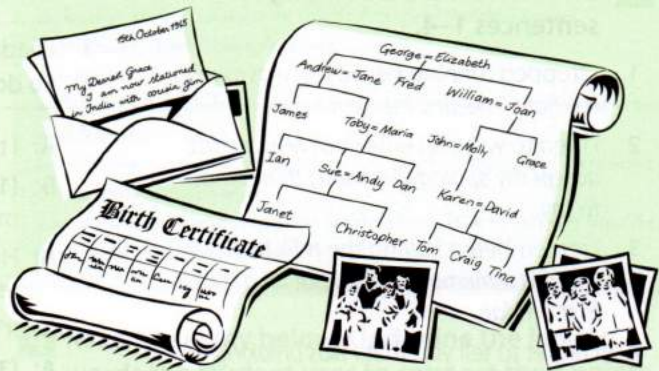
Harry Quintana and his cousin Samuel have a lot in common, even if they didn't know that until they met again recently after fifty years. Samuel grew up in South Africa and only visited the USA, where his cousin Harry lived, once as a very small child. Both children attended a family wedding. After that neither boy's parents talked about their relatives overseas. As a result, the cousins grew up on different sides of the Atlantic Ocean, unaware of each other and the parallel lives they were leading. Harry Quintana graduated in dentistry and decided to specialise in the treatment of children. Until he saw Samuel's name in a conference programme, he had no idea that over in South Africa his cousin had already become well established in exactly the same profession. When the cousins met recently they found out they like the same foods and have both recently taken up golf.

## B Andrea Ives and Sandy Dixon

They look alike and sound alike, wear similar clothes and have often been taken for sisters. But it still came as a huge shock to Andrea Ives and Sandy Dixon when, more than fifteen years into their friendship, they discovered that they really are related. Ives was adopted as a child but earlier this year learnt the identity of her biological parents. She realised at once that her father had the same name as her best friend's dad. A DNA test later confirmed that he was in fact the same man. The women, who live a mile apart, met through a mutual friend. They soon became so close that Andrea was a bridesmaid at Sandy's wedding. When confirmation of the test result came through, Ives sent Dixon a text saying 'Hi, Sis!' 'It was a shock,' Dixon said, 'but I had always longed for a sister, and what better sister could I have than my best friend?'

## C Petra Holmes and Elisa Manning

Petra Holmes and Elisa Manning have lived very similar lives. Both born in New York, they edited their high school newspapers and studied the same thing at university. It was only at the age of thirty-five that they discovered each other and just how similar they were: identical twins who had been separated as babies and gone to live with new families as part of a scientific study of child



development. The truth came out when Elisa decided to try to trace her birth mother. She was able to look at the records and saw that she had an identical twin, Petra. When she finally found her sister, they put the pieces of the story together. 'Nature intended for us to grow up together, so we think it is a crime we were separated,' said Elisa. They have taken this up with the psychologist responsible, but according to the twins he didn't even apologise. The sisters are working on a book about their experience.

## D Brenda McLaughlin and Allison Burroughs

Brenda McLaughlin had spent years compiling an extensive family tree in which she had recorded all her father's relatives' names along with the dates they were born, when they married and when they died. Brenda, who lives in Sydney, Australia, knew about their various offspring, including the children of her father's youngest cousin, Irene. Meanwhile, Allison Burroughs, Irene's daughter, was living on the other side of the country in Perth. Although Brenda knew about her and her younger brother, there had been no contact. Then, out of the blue, she received an email from Allison, who had also been looking into the McLaughlin family and had found Brenda's name on a website devoted to genealogy. Allison knew virtually nothing about the family and was amazed and delighted with Brenda's research. 'We've arranged to have a family reunion next Christmas,' says Brenda. 'Better late than never is what I say.'

### 3 Find phrasal verbs in the texts A–D in Activity 2 with the same meanings as the underlined words and phrases in sentences 1–8 below. There are two phrasal verbs in each of the texts.

- 1 I've been investigating ways of getting from Barcelona to Montpellier and the train seems the best option.
- 2 As children get older, their interests often change.
- 3 Finally, the real reason Tom had run away from home emerged. He had always hated his stepfather.
- 4 The student representative has raised the issue of access to the computer room with the school director.
- 5 Tamara had always wanted a dog and now she had one – a gorgeous Golden Retriever puppy.
- 6 When her exam results arrived she was overjoyed to see that she had passed everything.
- 7 I've just started doing yoga. I love it.
- 8 William discovered that the person he had thought was his uncle was actually not related to him at all.



## Grammar

verb patterns with *-ing* and infinitive

► CB page 22

### 1 Underline the best ending for sentences 1–4.

- I stopped running because *it was raining too hard/I needed the exercise.*
- I tried to write an email but *he wouldn't accept my apology/I couldn't think what to say.*
- I remembered buying the milk but *I couldn't remember where I put it/so I put it in the fridge.*
- I regret to tell you that *I was breaking up with you/you have not got the job.*

### 2 Complete sentences 1–6 with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- I started ..... when I was only three. (*dance*)
- Do you ever regret ..... her about the problem? (*tell*)
- Sadly, although I wanted ..... his friend, he didn't like me. (*be*)
- I want ..... a new mobile phone, but what should I get? (*buy*)
- I actually enjoy ..... to the cinema on my own. (*go*)
- I can't stand ..... football – it's so boring! (*watch*)

### 3 Find and correct the mistakes with *-ing* and infinitives in sentences 1–6. Tick the sentences that are correct.

- She made him help her do the cooking, but he wasn't very good at it!
- I stopped to smoke over five years ago and now I feel great!
- He tried to phone her number, but she didn't answer.
- I'll never forget to see the Royal Wedding on television – it was beautiful.
- I regret informing you that your application for the job has been unsuccessful.
- I'm keen on doing as much sport as possible to keep fit.

## Speaking

agreeing and disagreeing (Part 3)

► CB page 23

### 1 04 Complete dialogues 1–3 with the phrases in the boxes. Then listen to the recording and check your answers.

- 1 I hadn't thought of that. I'm not sure about that.  
So do I. What about you? Exactly!

A: I think it's so important to get on well with your parents.

B: (1) ..... I have a great relationship with my folks. I think it's more important than getting on with your brothers and sisters.

A: Hmm. (2) ..... I mean, I think it's important to have a good relationship with them too.

B: It's much more difficult if you come from a very large family.

A: (3) ..... I guess it's almost inevitable that there will be someone you don't get along so well with if there are a lot of you.

B: (4) ..... There are five of us and though I get on fine with my older brother and with my two sisters, my younger brother and I just don't have anything in common. (5) .....

A: Well, I've only got one sister and I really enjoy doing things with her.

- 2 Good point. I'm not convinced. Well, actually ...  
I see what you mean but ... What's your view on that?

A: I saw a programme about relationships last night that said that friends were more important than family.

B: I saw it too – but (6) ..... Certainly friends are pretty crucial – it'd be a poor social life without them! But family must always come first.

A: (7) ..... some things the programme said are certainly true for me. They said your friends have a lot more influence on you when you're young than your parents do. (8) .....

B: (9) ..... in my case it was the other way round. I learnt my values from my parents. I think it's their responsibility to teach you how to behave.

A: (10) ..... Parents do need to teach their children how to behave, but I think you can also learn from your friends.

- 3 Neither do I. I'm not sure about that. I suppose so.  
That's very true. What do you think?

A: They say that people are having fewer and fewer children.

B: (11) ..... I don't plan to have a large family myself.

A: (12) ..... But in some ways, it's a pity. It must be fun to grow up with lots of brothers and sisters. I mean you always have someone to play with.

B: (13) ..... I'm an only child so I don't really know what it would be like. My friends who come from large families seem much more sociable than me. Being part of a big family might help you to get on better with other people. (14) .....

A: (15) ..... It depends a lot on the family.



# Writing

## Essay (Part 1) ▶ CB page 24

### About the exam:

In Part 1 of the Writing paper, you have to write an essay for your teacher in 140–190 words. You will be given a topic and a question, and some ideas to use. You must use these ideas in your essay, and also add one idea of your own.

### Strategy:

- Read the task carefully.
- Think of ideas about the notes you are given. It may help to think of advantages and disadvantages of each one, with reasons for your opinions.
- Remember to think of another idea of your own, with a reason.
- Plan your answer so that you have an introduction and a conclusion that answer the question.
- Use a semi-formal style.
- It is important that you include all the ideas you are given in the notes as well as your own idea in your essay.

### 1 Read the essay task and question below.

In your English class you have been talking about family life. Now your teacher has asked you to write an essay.

Write an essay using all the notes and give reasons for your point of view.

Every family is different in size. Do you think it is better to grow up in a large family or a small one?

#### Notes

Write about:

- 1 company
- 2 support
- 3 ..... (your own idea)

### 2 Choose the best linking words from the box to complete the sentences below. There is one word you don't need to use.

while    as well as    in spite of    whereas  
although    as    however

- 1 It's great to have lots of brothers and sisters ..... you always have someone to spend time with.
- 2 If you have cousins living near you ..... friends, you can talk to them about problems.
- 3 I was always close to my sister ..... the big age gap between us.
- 4 Parents can always give you support, ..... grandparents have more time to listen to you.
- 5 It's good to have younger siblings, ..... they can also be annoying!

- 6 A big family can be very noisy, ..... a small family may be much quieter.

### 3 Look at the points a student wants to make in their essay. Which points are not relevant?

- 1 company  
big family: always someone to talk to/competitive/play games  
small family: quiet/boring/internet
- 2 support  
big family: siblings listen to problems/parents pay for everything/don't need friends  
small family: more independent/can live in a flat/can spend more money
- 3 own point: grandparents  
you can find out about the old days/they have time to listen to you/they don't understand modern life

### 4 Read the essay below. Underline the linking words the student uses to connect their points with their reasons.

#### Is it better to live in a large or small family?

This is a difficult question to answer as we can't choose our family, and every family is different. We can only experience our own family! However, there are points I can make.

In a big family with lots of siblings there is always someone to talk to and listen to your problems because they know you well and can really help you. On the other hand, siblings can also be very competitive, and that can cause problems.

The problem with a small family is that life can be very quiet, and possibly boring, even though it does teach people to be independent, which is a good thing. Nevertheless, they need to make lots of friends outside their family.

It is a great advantage when grandparents live in the family as well, since they can teach you about life in the past. They also have more time to listen to you as they don't go out to work like parents do, but sometimes they have problems understanding modern technology.

On balance, it seems that there is no right answer, but there are more advantages than disadvantages to living in a bigger family.

### 5 Read the task below. Decide which idea you agree with, and make notes about the points with your reasons. Then think of another idea of your own.

In your English class you have been talking about family relationships. Now your teacher has asked you to write an essay.

Write an essay using all the points and give reasons for your point of view.

#### Is it better to be the oldest or the youngest in a family?

#### Notes

Write about:

- 1 time parents have with you
- 2 responsibilities you have
- 3 ..... (your own idea)

### 6 Write your own answer to the task, using 140–190 words.



## Multiple-choice cloze (Part 1)

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

### Rock 'n' roll drummers are as fit as sports stars

Bands are (0) *A made up of* talented people, each with their own (1) ..... and status within the group. But drummers are different.

Doctors monitored drummers during rehearsals and (2) ..... performances and their findings were surprising. Many drummers are as fit as (3) ..... athletes. Good drumming requires a combination of physical and mental agility, and fitness is vital. (4) ..... a performance a drummer can lose two litres of fluid and burn (5) ..... hundreds of calories. One described it as having a three-hour workout every night. Modern drummers often follow a strict fitness regime, working with personal trainers and sticking to a special (6) ..... . Several hours before a performance, many start warming up by doing stretching exercises; like athletes, they eat bananas to (7) ..... their energy levels and take specially prepared energy drinks with them (8) ..... . The comparison between drummers and sports stars seems fair.

- 0 A made up of B put up with C come up with D done up of  
1 A part B purpose C role D section  
2 A live B realistic C true D authentic  
3 A important B special C elite D exclusive  
4 A During B While C Through D Whilst  
5 A off B out C back D in  
6 A nutrition B menu C diet D food  
7 A keep up B take up C get up D give up  
8 A at stage B on stage C in stage D by stage

## Open cloze (Part 2)

For questions 9–16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

### Mother or father?

Are the roles of parents interchangeable? No – and (0) *they* ..... never will be, although both are crucial to a child's development. Surprisingly, even (9) ..... women actually carry the babies, (10) ..... art of parenting isn't necessarily instinctive. A child's relationship with his mother is different from the one he has with his father, but men can care for children every bit as much as women. Both men and women discover (11) ..... to raise their children through a process of trial (12) ..... error.

When children fail to achieve some goal they have set (13) ..... or have arguments with their friends, it is often the mother (14) ..... longs to make things right for them. The father is more likely (15) ..... keep his distance and let the children fight (16) ..... own battles in order to learn from them. But it is a matter of balance, and the equal involvement of both parents is becoming the pattern of modern life.



## Word formation (Part 3)

For questions 17–24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

### Music or architecture?

*'Talking about music is like dancing about architecture.'*

It is thought the (0) composer Clara Schumann said this in 1846, although there's no conclusive (17) ..... of that. But what did she mean? Let's think about it. Firstly, music sends its own message to its listeners, and so it may be (18) ..... to talk about what it means. But it is not (19) ..... to imagine a dance troupe doing an interesting and meaningful (20) ..... with architecture as its topic. If so, Clara's (21) ..... quote would be wrong and talking about music may be more (22) ..... than she thought. People can hold their own (23) ..... opinions about all forms of art, and the artist's own intention is not (24) ..... any more valid than anyone else's interpretation of their work. So, let's keep talking about art, music and films. Wouldn't life be dull if no one wanted to share their opinion!

**COMPOSE**

**PROVE**

**POINT  
POSSIBLE**

**PERFORM**

**ORIGIN**

**USE  
PERSON**

**NECESSARY**

## Key word transformations (Part 4)

For questions 25–30, 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. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 I am considering taking up golf.

**OF**

I am thinking of taking up golf.

25 She was watching television but turned it off when her son arrived.

**STOPPED**

She ..... when her son arrived.

26 I was cleaning the cupboard when I found an old diary.

**CAME**

I ..... when I was cleaning the cupboard.

27 When I was young I enjoyed listening to rock music but now I prefer classical.

**LISTEN**

When I was young ..... to rock music but now I prefer classical.

28 I always went on holiday with my family to France every summer.

**WOULD**

I ..... on holiday with my family to France every summer.

29 I'm still working on that report.

**FINISHED**

I ..... that report yet.

30 There's a good chance that my team will win the cup this year.

**VERY**

It ..... my team will win the cup this year.