

1 learning style

- * easy to do
- ** a bit harder
- *** extra challenge

Vocabulary

Education

1 Match the adjectives 1–3 with the opposites a–c. Which of them can be followed by the noun *school*? Which can be followed by *subject*?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 private | a single-sex |
| 2 compulsory | b state |
| 3 mixed | c optional |

_____ school _____ subject

2 Complete the text with the words from the box.

compulsory discipline head teacher
 main mixed optional private ✓
 pupils rules single-sex specialises
 staff state uniforms

Is your school special? Tell us about it.

I went to a ¹ private school before, but it was too expensive. Then we found Cutherstone Sports College. It's a ² _____ school, but it's quite unusual. It ³ _____ in sports. The ⁴ _____ subjects include Maths, English, a foreign language, PE and two additional sports: those are the things everyone has to do. I want to become a dancer, so my ⁵ _____ subjects are gymnastics and dance, but I also do a few other sports as ⁶ _____ subjects. There are eight PE teachers in the school, and one of them is the ⁷ _____. The ⁸ _____ are friendly and support us when we have important competitions. Is there a lot of ⁹ _____? It depends. We don't wear ¹⁰ _____; a lot of the time we walk around in sports clothes anyway. But there are safety ¹¹ _____ – they are necessary when such a lot of people are doing sports. Many years ago, Cutherstone was a ¹² _____ school, for boys only. At that time, some people believed that sport was not so important for girls. But now it's a ¹³ _____ school; exactly half of the ¹⁴ _____ are girls, and last year the girls' football team won the local championship.



Grammar

Present simple and continuous

3 * Underline the correct form to complete the sentences.

- This term we read/are reading *Macbeth*.
- My little sister goes/is going to school for the first time next month.
- Sam finishes/is finishing school at 15.30 every day except Friday.
- Online courses become/are becoming more popular these days.
- In democratic schools students vote/are voting on the rules.
- I can't go out right now. I work/am working on my Geography project.

4 ** Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- sometimes/homework/help/her/sister/I/my/with.
 I sometimes help my sister with her homework.
- twice/play/week/We/a/basketball
 We _____.
- school/cycle/usually/doesn't/to/Tim
 Tim _____.
- you/Do/meet/school/after/always
 Do _____?
- Ric/month/to/flying/Deb/and/are/next/India.
 Deb _____.

Grammar plus: Time expressions

5 *** Put the time expressions and adverbs of frequency in the correct position in each sentence. Sometimes more than one position is possible.

- I don't play tennis after dinner. (often)
I don't often play tennis after dinner.
- The whole class goes on a school trip. (three times a year)

- We have really interesting discussions in class. (some days)

- Pete forgets about birthdays. (seldom)

- Does he eat meat? (never)

6 (***) Complete the email with the verbs in brackets in the correct present tense.

To: alexb78@gmail.com
From: jb1990@hotmail.com
Subject: School in Korea

Hi Alex,

You wanted me to tell you about my school here in Korea. Well, we ¹ work (work) really hard. School ² _____ (start) at 8.30 a.m. and ³ _____ (finish) at 7 p.m. There's a lunch break at 1.30 p.m. and we ⁴ _____ (have) lunch in our classrooms. In lessons we ⁵ _____ (listen) to the teacher and ⁶ _____ (answer) questions. We ⁷ _____ (not/give) our opinions and we ⁸ _____ (not/have) discussions.

We ⁹ _____ (take) final exams next month, so right now we ¹⁰ _____ (prepare) for them really intensively. Every day after school I ¹¹ _____ (go) to an evening school called an 'academy' for extra lessons. I ¹² _____ (return) home after 10 p.m. and then I ¹³ _____ (do) my homework. It's really hard, but my results ¹⁴ _____ (improve).

I hope you ¹⁵ _____ (not/work) so much these days. Write when you have a moment.

Best wishes,
 Jeong Bin

7 (***) Complete the questions 1–5 with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Then match them to the answers a–e.

- 1 How often do you do (you/do) sports?
- 2 _____ (you/read) anything interesting at the moment?
- 3 _____ (you/have) any special responsibilities at school?
- 4 _____ (you/take) any exams this year?
- 5 How often _____ (your English teacher/set) homework?

- a In every lesson.
- b I play tennis twice a week and go swimming every Friday.
- c No, next year.
- d Yes, a book about cycling around the world.
- e Yes, I do. I clean the classroom once a month.

8 (***) Give answers that are true for you to the questions in exercise 7.

- 1 _____.
- 2 _____.
- 3 _____.
- 4 _____.
- 5 _____.

Grammar reference

Present simple and present continuous / Přítomný čas prostý a průběhový

Použití přítomného času prostého

- Přítomný čas prostý popisuje činnosti nebo děje probíhající opakovaně (rutinní činnosti, zvyky):

Robert goes to the gym every Sunday.

- Přítomný čas prostý také vyjadřuje to, co platí vždy (co je obecně pravda):

Most insects eat plants and other insects.

Časové výrazy užívané s přítomným časem prostým

- *every day/week/month/year/afternoon/Tuesday* atd. obvykle stojí na konci věty:

We play basketball every Wednesday.

- *once/twice/three times a day/week/month/year* atd. obvykle stojí na konci věty:

I visit my grandparents twice a month.

- *some/most days/weeks/months* atd. obvykle stojí na začátku věty:

Some days I feel very isolated and lonely.

- Příslovce četnosti obvykle stojí hned před plnovýznamovým slovesem:

I usually have cereal for breakfast.

They don't often go on holiday abroad.

Does she always cycle to school?

100%  0%

always usually/ often sometimes not often rarely/ never normally seldom

Použití přítomného času průběhového

- Přítomný čas průběhový vyjadřuje činnosti a děje, které probíhají právě teď (v okamžiku promluvy):

He's talking on the phone now.

- Přítomný čas průběhový vyjadřuje také činnosti a děje probíhající v době, kdy o nich hovoříme (ale ne nutně přímo v okamžiku promluvy):

In History this term, we're studying the Romans.

- Přítomný čas průběhový vyjadřuje průběžné změny:

My school grades are getting better this year.

- Přítomný čas průběhový můžeme také použít, chceme-li mluvit o svých pevných plánech do budoucnosti:

We're flying to Barcelona next Thursday.

Časové výrazy užívané s přítomným časem průběhovým

- Pro to, co se děje právě teď, používáme výrazy:

at the moment, (right) now, today, this morning/afternoon, this week/month/year, these days, at present

- Hovoříme-li o pevných plánech do budoucnosti, používáme výrazy:

tomorrow, next week/month/Monday, on Tuesday/Saturday

Vocabulary

Education and work

- 1** Match the sentence beginnings 1–7 with the endings a–g.

- 1 Kate's doing
- 2 You're going to fail
- 3 I'm going to university
- 4 Emily's just started
- 5 Zoe earns
- 6 Richard passed
- 7 I've applied

- a a higher salary than her husband.
- b all his exams with very good marks.
- c for a job with a small company.
- d secondary school this year.
- e to get a degree in computing.
- f well in her coursework this year.
- g your Science exam if you don't revise.

- 2** Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

[degree career job ✓ pay salary sack]

- 1 Jessica is going to apply for a job in Thailand.
- 2 They promised me a _____ rise after two years.
- 3 My ambition is to have a successful _____ in the media.
- 4 Alan got the _____ from his job for being late just once!
- 5 My granddad went to university when he was seventeen and got a _____ when he was nineteen.
- 6 Ryan earns a good _____ in his new job.

- 3** Complete the sentences with nouns, adjectives or verbs formed from the words in brackets.

- 1 Jack's grandma had a successful (success) career as a doctor.
- 2 He hasn't got the right _____ (qualify) for this job.
- 3 After a year of hard work, Sue got _____ (promote) and a pay rise.
- 4 Sophie's doing an _____ (apprentice) with a large company.
- 5 Job _____ (satisfy) is more important to me than a high salary.

Grammar

State and activity verbs

- 4 a** (*) Put the verbs from the box into the correct columns in the table.

[act ✓ agree ✓ know learn love
remember see seem sound study
want wear]

Activity verbs	State verbs		
	feeling	thought/ opinion	appearance/ the senses
<i>act</i>	<i>agree</i>		

- b** (***) Complete the sentences with the correct tense (present simple or present continuous) of the state and activity verbs from exercise 4a.

- 1 Little Billy doesn't want (not/want) to go to school.
- 2 We _____ (study) hard for our exams these days.
- 3 _____ (you/see) that cloud? It's a funny shape.
- 4 I _____ (act) in the school musical next month.
- 5 Your idea _____ (sound) really good.
- 6 We all _____ (agree) that it's a good plan.
- 7 I _____ (learn) to play the piano now.
- 8 I _____ (love) art lessons.
- 9 Millie _____ (wear) a lovely dress today.
- 10 The children _____ (seem) quite happy here.
- 11 I _____ (not/remember) where I've put my keys.
- 12 _____ (you/know) this word?

5 (**) **Underline the correct verb form.**

- 1 Mum cooks/is cooking something. It smells/ is smelling delicious.
- 2 We don't need/aren't needing a new car. The old one is/is being still okay.
- 3 Which optional course do you prefer/are you preferring? I take/am taking drama this year.
- 4 Do you hear/Are you hearing that sound? I think someone plays/is playing the violin.
- 5 Jack hates/is hating his school uniform. Right now he wears/is wearing the trousers and shirt, but not the jacket.
- 6 'Why is Amy crying/does Amy cry?'
'She doesn't understand/isn't understanding her Maths homework.'

6 (**) **Complete the sentences with the correct tense (present simple or present continuous) of the verbs in brackets.**

- 1 'What film are you watching (you/watch)?'
'The Godfather. I really like (like) it.'
- 2 Tom _____ (behave) a bit strangely.
He _____ (seem) worried.
- 3 I _____ (not believe) that man. He _____ (not tell) us the truth.
- 4 Daniel _____ (not care) about his exam results. Everyone _____ (revise) but he _____ (do) nothing!
- 5 This coffee _____ (taste) wonderful.
_____ (you/make) some more?
- 6 I _____ (not mind) coursework.
I _____ (work) on a project now and I quite _____ (like) it.

7 (***) **Decide if the verb in brackets in each sentence describes an activity or a state. Complete the sentences with the correct verb form in brackets.**

- 1 I don't think (not/think) you should go there.
- 2 I can't concentrate. I _____ (think) about the holidays.
- 3 My parents _____ (think) I'm not studying hard enough.
- 4 'Mike _____ (have) breakfast.'
'But it's one p.m.!'
- 5 I _____ (have) a new guitar.
- 6 Laura _____ (have) a degree in mathematics.
- 7 You can talk to him now, he _____ (have) a break.
- 8 The new computer lab _____ (look) great.
- 9 We _____ (just/look) at these dresses.

Grammar reference

State and activity verbs / Stavová a dynamická slovesa

Dynamická slovesa popisují činnosti. Používáme je v přítomném čase prostém nebo průběhovém:

*Bethany often **watches** TV.* (zvyk)

*She's **watching** a film now.* (v okamžiku promluvy)

Stavová slovesa popisují stavy. Normálně je nepoužíváme v přítomném čase průběhovém (nemají tvar s koncovkou *-ing*), dokonce ani když popisují postoje nebo stavy v okamžiku promluvy:

*I **don't understand** her.*

*She **doesn't want** my help.*

Obvyklá stavová slovesa

- *be, have, need:*

I'm very hungry.

*We **don't have** much time to spare.*

*How much money **do you need**?*

- *hate, like, love, prefer, care, don't mind, want* (slovesa, která popisují emoce/pocitu):

*Matthew **hates** getting up early on Sundays.*

*I **don't mind** which film we see.*

- *believe, know, remember, forget, agree, think, understand* (slovesa, která vyjadřují myšlenky/názory):

*I **don't believe** in ghosts.*

*I **remember** that girl from school.*

- *feel, hear, see, taste, smell, sound, look, seem* (slovesa popisující smyslové vnímání nebo vzhled):

*This cake **tastes** delicious.*

*You **seem** pleased with yourself.*

Některá stavová slovesa mohou mít i 'dynamický' význam, například *think, have, look*.

Používáme je v přítomném čase průběhovém jako ostatní dynamická slovesa:

*I **think** Tom's very intelligent.* (*think* zde znamená věřit a vyjadřuje postoj/stav)

*What **are you thinking** about?* (*think* zde znamená uvažovat a vyjadřuje duševní činnost)

*She **has** two brothers.* (*has* zde znamená vlastnictví a vyjadřuje stav)

*I'll call you later. We **are just having** dinner.* (*have* zde znamená jíst a vyjadřuje činnost)

*Your new haircut **looks** great!* (*look* zde znamená vzhled a popisuje stav)

*I'm **looking** for my mobile phone.* (*look* zde znamená hledat a vyjadřuje činnost)

Vocabulary

Improve your concentration

- 1 Match the verbs 1–7 with the nouns a–g.**
- | | |
|-----------|------------------------|
| 1 make | a distractions |
| 2 solve | b a decision |
| 3 ignore | c one's concentration |
| 4 improve | d important skills |
| 5 set | e sense (of something) |
| 6 learn | f problems |
| 7 make | g goals |
- 2 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the expressions from exercise 1.**
- When I have to make a decision, I think about things before deciding what to do.
 - I like to _____ myself _____ – I think it's important to know what you want to achieve.
 - I don't understand this text at all, I just can't _____ of it.
 - When I revise for my exams I find it hard to _____ such as text messages from friends.
 - If you have a logical brain, then you probably find it easy to _____.
 - I find it hard to pay attention in class. I need to _____ my _____.
 - I'm doing business studies because I think the course helps you to _____.
- 3 Complete the sentences with the noun or verb form of the word in brackets.**
- We have to write a description (describe) of a friend for English homework.
 - You can find _____ (inform) about millions of different topics on the internet.
 - I studied really hard last year and paid _____ (attend) in class. There was a big _____ (improve) in my marks.
 - I find it hard to _____ (concentration) when I study, so I try not to have any _____ (distract) like music.
 - Jamie can _____ (persuasion) anyone to do anything, and he can _____ (organisation) anything!
 - That's a really difficult problem, I don't know what the _____ (solve) is.

Listening

- 4 a** (2) Listen to the radio programme about learning styles. Complete the descriptions with the correct learning styles below.

concrete thinkers abstract thinkers
active processors reflective processors

- _____ make sense of an experience by thinking about it.
- _____ learn by doing things.
- _____ learn by observing and analysing things.
- _____ make sense of an experience by quickly using the new information.

b Which is your learning style?

- 5** (2) Listen again and choose the correct answers.

- Tina thinks instruction books are
 - easy to use and understand.
 - boring but useful.
 - not worth reading.
- Alex read his instruction book because
 - he wanted to find out how to store phone numbers on his computer.
 - he thinks you learn more if you read the instruction book.
 - he doesn't like experimenting with things, he prefers to follow instructions.
- Vicky
 - usually enjoys reading instruction books and experimenting.
 - doesn't like people telling her what to do.
 - has a friend who taught her how to use her mobile.
- Most people use
 - one main learning style.
 - at least three learning styles.
 - all four learning styles.
- The presenter
 - is an active processor.
 - likes thinking about new experiences.
 - doesn't like learning new things.
- Dr Jones thinks that
 - not everyone is clever because some people don't learn very well.
 - everyone is clever, but people are clever in different ways.
 - everyone is intelligent, but people should use a variety of learning styles.

Reading

6 Read the dictionary extracts, then look at the text title and pictures below. Answer the question, then read the text and check your answer.

The text is probably about

- a the most intelligent people in the world.
- b how to develop your ability to think.
- c why some people are good at games.

brain power *n* your ability to think

challenge *v* to test someone's skills or abilities

expand *v* to make something bigger

strategic thinking thinking that is carefully planned in order to achieve something

stimulate *v* to encourage something to develop and improve

vary *v* to change something, to be different in different situations

routine *n* your usual way of doing things, especially when you do them in the same order at the same time every day

7 Read the text and match five of the headings below to the correct paragraph A–E. There is one extra heading.

- 1 Learn something new
- 2 Try puzzles and games
- 3 Vary your routine
- 4 Keep a diary or use a notebook
- 5 Stop playing computer games
- 6 Eat the right food

8 Read the text again and tick (✓) true or cross (X) false.

- 1 You must do all five activities to develop your brain power.
- 2 Games like chess help to improve your ability to think and plan.
- 3 There are no computer games that can help develop your brain.
- 4 When you change your routine the brain gets better at making quick decisions.
- 5 Fish such as salmon are good for the brain because they contain omega-3.
- 6 People who learn lots of new skills always have a lot of friends.

Brain training

When you want to get fit, you go to the gym or do some exercise. But what about when you want to improve your concentration? Then you need to exercise your brain!

Here are our top five activities to improve the way your brain works and help you develop better focus and concentration – try one and see!

A ____

Do some crosswords or try sudoku. These types of puzzles stimulate the brain because you have to solve clues or use logic and reasoning to find the solutions. Practise your strategic thinking by playing games like chess, GO and Mancala – you'll find you can plan better in other areas of your life, too. If you love playing computer

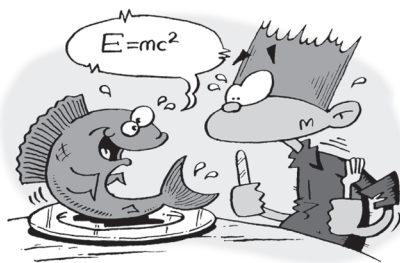


games, then challenge yourself with one of the brain-training computer games. Once you try them, you won't want to stop!

B ____

We are creatures of habit and we often follow the same routine every day, so the brain becomes lazy. Try going to school by a different route one day a week, or using a different type of transport. Varying your routine challenges the brain and helps you to make quick decisions and solve problems.

C ____



Certain types of food can help your brain stay healthy and work well. Proteins are great for the brain so eat plenty of cheese, meat, fish and milk.

The brain also needs carbohydrates and some fat, and these come from fruit, vegetables, grains and olive oil. Omega-3 is a fantastic food for the brain, you find it in fish such as salmon and tuna. Remember, a balanced diet is essential for the brain.

D ____

Start a new hobby, learn a language, take up a new sport ... it doesn't matter what you do. New activities stimulate the brain and expand the way the brain thinks. You can also learn important or useful skills and meet new friends.

E ____



Clever people write down their ideas. They organise their thoughts and set goals for things they want to do. Writing things down tells your brain it is producing good ideas, so it produces more ideas and better ideas. This is a great way to improve your brain power.

Writing Psaní

A formal letter of application Písenná žádost

1 Do pravého horního rohu napište svou adresu a datum.

2 Vlevo napište adresu osoby nebo firmy, které dopis píšete. Uveďte také pracovní zařazení/oddělení dotýčné osoby, pokud je znáte.

3 Když neznáte jméno osoby, které píšete, začněte dopis oslovením *Dear Sir/Madam*. Pokud jméno znáte, začněte *Dear* + jméno. Pro muže používejte zkratku *Mr*, pro vdané ženy *Mrs* a pro ženy, o nichž nevíte, jestli jsou vdané, nebo ne, používejte *Ms*.

4 Hned v prvním odstavci sdělte, proč píšete: *I am writing in connection with ... I am writing about ...* Pokud je to třeba, uvádějte data. Napište, co k dopisu přikládáte, například fotografii nebo životopis.

5 Ve druhém odstavci uveďte, kdo jste a další osobní informace: napište, kolik vám je let, o své rodině a kde bydlíte.

1085 Budapest
Krepesi út, 92
Magyarország
6 May 2010

The Head Teacher
Nottingham School
3 Stark Street
Nottingham
N2 8DD

Dear Mr Anderson,

I am writing to apply to study English at Nottingham School. I would like to study on the three-week summer course, starting on 4 July. I enclose my photograph.

My full name is Katalin Nagy. I am seventeen years old and I live with my parents in Budapest in Hungary.

I am currently studying for my school-leaving exams. I love learning languages and I also enjoy visiting other countries. Last year I stayed in France on an exchange programme. As a result, my French conversation skills have greatly improved. In addition, I enjoy meeting people from different cultures.

My ambition is to be a translator. I would like to study at Nottingham School because the course is recognised internationally and it has an excellent reputation.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Katalin Nagy

Katalin Nagy

6 Ve třetím odstavci popište své vzdělání/studia a zájmy.

7 Ve čtvrtém odstavci popište své sny a cíle takovými frázemi jako: *My dream is to ... In the future I hope to ...* Rovněž uveďte důvody své žádosti: *I would like to do this course/ study at this centre because it has a good reputation.*

8 Zmiňte se, že čekáte odpověď: *I hope to hear from you soon. I look forward to your reply.*

9 Rozlučte se frází *Yours faithfully*, pokud dopis začíná *Dear Sir/Madam*. Jestliže jste použili oslovení *Dear* + jméno, zakončete dopis *Yours sincerely*.

10 Dopis podepište. Pod něj své jméno vytiskněte, nebo napište VELKÝMI TISKACÍMI PÍSMENY.

1 Read the letter and answer the questions.

- Why is Katalin writing?

- Where does she live? Who does she live with?

- What are her interests?

- Why does she want to study at Nottingham School?

2 Read the sentences and look at the underlined words. Decide if the words indicate addition (A) or consequence (C). Then find and underline examples in the letter above.

- I would like to apply to participate in the music course and also live with an English family. A
- During the year I am always busy with school. As a result, I don't have enough time to practise. _____
- I love reading and watching films. In addition, I like doing sports. _____

3 Complete the sentences with *also*, *in addition* or *as a result*.

- 1 I practise the piano a lot. *As a result*, I play very well.
- 2 I like travelling. I _____ like meeting new people.
- 3 It will be an opportunity to develop my music skills.
_____, I will meet young musicians from all over the world.
- 4 I play the violin. I _____ play the piano.
- 5 This course means I can improve my music.
_____ I can practise my English.
- 6 If I play in an orchestra, I will get useful experience.
_____ it will be easier for me to get a place at university to study music.

4 Complete the strategies box with the words below.

[reason addresses ✓ information interests]

A formal letter of application

- Write the ¹ *addresses* and the date in the correct places.
- Give your ² _____ for writing in paragraph 1.
- Describe yourself and your background, your studies, your ³ _____ and ambitions.
- Add ⁴ _____ with linking words such as *In addition*, *also*, *As a result*.
- Do not use contracted forms (*I have NOT I've*).
- Organise your letter into clear paragraphs to make it easier to understand.
- Don't forget to sign off correctly.
- Check the number of words and then check your grammar, punctuation and spelling.

5 Read the task and then write your letter of application. Use the ideas in exercises 2 and 3 and the strategies in exercise 4 to help you. Write 120–150 words.

You want to take part in an international music course in England for a month.

- Describe yourself and your background.
- Give information about your studies and interests.
- Describe your ambitions.
- Give at least two reasons why you want to go on this course.

Speaking

Having a conversation

6 Complete the conversations with the expressions from the box.

[Nice to meet you
I see you like Sorry?
What do you mean? ✓
Excuse me! That's amazing!]

- 1 A: Where are you staying?
B: *What do you mean?*
A: Where's your accommodation?
- 2 A: My name's Helen.
B: _____, Helen.
- 3 A: I love *Coldplay's* music.
B: So do I! _____
I listen to them all the time!
- 4 A: _____
B: Yes? Can I help you?
- 5 A: Where are you going?
B: _____ Can you repeat that?'
A: Yes ... Where are you going?
- 6 A: I've just bought some new CDs.
B: Can I look at them?
_____ the same music as me.

7 Put the conversation between Laura and Mark in the correct order.

- Mark: No, the seat is free, please sit down. I see you like books, what are you reading?
- Laura: Sorry? What was that?
- Laura: Excuse me! Is anyone sitting here?
- Laura: *Northern Lights* ... it's by Philip Pullman.
- Mark: Nice to meet you, Laura. I'm Mark.
- Mark: Seriously? He's my favourite writer! That's amazing. Have you read *The Amber Spyglass*?
- Mark: *The Amber Spyglass* ... it's another book by Philip Pullman.
- Laura: No, I haven't read it. Anyway, my name's Laura.

learning style