



3 There was a wild fluctuation in space exports from Africa
Africa saw wild fluctuations in space exports over the period.

4 There was a gradual fall in the development of new products

The development of new products saw a gradual fall.

5 The research investment has decreased noticeably.

The research investment has seen noticeable decrease.

6 There was a significant drop in the purchase of tickets last month.

The purchase of tickets saw a significant drop last month.

7 There was a significant rise in the number of sites on the Net.

The Internet saw a significant rise in the number of sites.

8. The sales of mango decreased suddenly.

The market saw a sudden decrease in the sales of mango.

8. The number of visitors at the theme park fluctuated slightly.

The theme park saw slight fluctuations in the number of visitors.

10 Sugar imports declined gradually.

The world saw a gradual decline in sugar imports.

11 There has been a slow increase in the quality of food in supermarkets.

The supermarkets has seen a slow increase in the quality of food.

There were remarkable fluctuations in the number of air travellers
The world saw remarkable fluctuations in the number of air travellers

a number of - unknown amount - plural

the number of - specific amount - singular

Cohesion. Linking words

used to

I like to do habit

I would

I like doing actual liking

need

prevent

The military has invaded ... ~~toopykuunne eura~~

The military are occupying ... ~~taanike~~

join army / do military service / serve in the army / go into

compulsory military service ~~no upysyby~~ ~~spurmbant~~
be conscripted / be drafted
voluntary military service
be recruited

draft deferment or exemption ~~oneponnua~~

to hate ~~gegobusuna - cum~~

Together with a country's **navy** and **air force**, the **army** makes up the armed forces.

airborne forces

a paratrooper - a military parachutist

seaborne forces

marine Royal Marines(in the UK); Marine Corps(in the US)

TASK 2

Many countries have compulsory military service for men after they leave school. It would be a good idea to adopt this system, for men and possibly women. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Some people think women should be allowed to join the army, the navy and the air force just like men. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Vocabulary and grammar review Unit 1

Vocabulary

1 Complete these sentences by writing the correct preposition in each gap. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- 1 Finding a course that is suitable for me hasn't been easy.
- 2 Some people are more capable than others studying late at night.
- 3 The interviewers were very impressed the candidate's qualifications.
- 4 Human beings should never underestimate their capacity knowledge.
- 5 I've realised that I'm not as suited as I thought I was working in an office.
- 6 After such dishonesty, all the belief that I had him has gone.
- 7 Blaming others your mistakes is never a good idea.
- 8 Most people regard me a shy person, but I'm really quite outgoing.

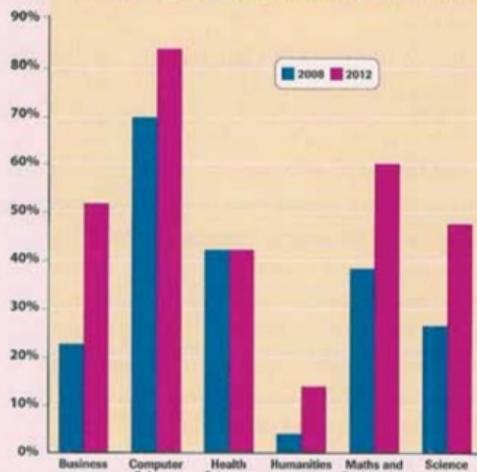
Grammar

2 Complete these sentences by writing the past simple, present perfect simple or past perfect simple form of the verb in brackets in each gap.

- 1 Prior to 2010, South Korea was (be) the third leading source of international students in the US.
- 2 The research that (conduct) on the subject so far is minimal.
- 3 In 2009, there were 300 admissions, but by 2012, this figure (treble).
- 4 The presentation (already begin) when the fire alarm went off.
- 5 The bottles were washed, sterilised, inspected and finally (fill) with fluid.
- 6 Between 2009 and 2011, the percentage of school leavers (not alter).
- 7 Although I (not have) any experience as an analyst, I am very keen to learn.
- 8 When I asked for the bill, I was told it (just pay).

3 Complete the gaps in the summary below of this graph using a comparative or superlative form of the words in brackets.

Undergraduates Year 1: average pass rates



The chart compares how well students from a range of disciplines did in their Year 1 assessments in 2008 and 2012.

At just over 80% in 2012 and 70% in 2008, average pass rates among Computer Science students were by far 1 the highest (high), while 2 the second highest (high) scores in 2012 were in Maths and Engineering. On the other hand, students studying Humanities had 3 the lowest (low) pass rates in both years.

Looking more closely at the percentage change between the two years, this was clearly 4 most marked (marked) for those studying Business. 2008 pass rates in Business, Science, and Maths and Engineering were considerably 5 lower (low) in 2008 than in 2012, which means that 6 the greatest level (great) of improvement took place in these disciplines. Meanwhile, the Health Sciences experienced 7 stable (stable) pass rates.

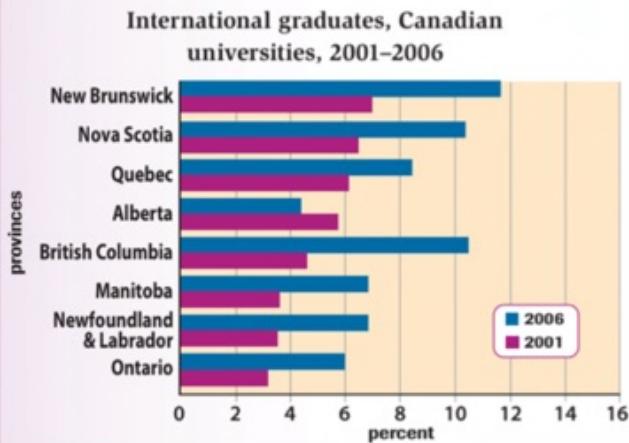
Overall, students in 2008 did consistently 8 (good) than their counterparts in 2012, although there were significant differences among the subject areas in both years.

Alberta
lowest
highest British Columbia,
New Brunswick

- 8 Work in pairs. Look at this Writing task, then answer the questions below.

The graph below shows the percentage change in the number of international students graduating from universities in different Canadian provinces between 2001 and 2006.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



- 1 How would you introduce the task?
 - 2 What are the key features in the information?
 - 3 How would you highlight the key features?
 - 4 How would you group the information?
- 9 Write your answer to the task in at least 150 words.

Key grammar

Past simple, present perfect simple and past perfect simple

- 1 Complete this table.

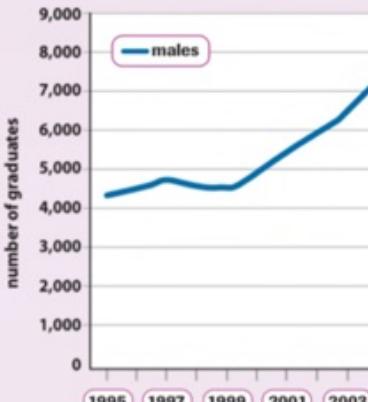
infinitive	past simple	past participle
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- 2 Choose the correct verb to complete these sentences written by IEA.

- 1 There was a ten-year period during which figures *have gradually fallen / have been falling*.
- 2 By 2008, the percentage of students taking science subjects *decreased / had decreased* markedly.
- 3 Between 2000 and the present, the number of students *remained / have remained* stable.
- 4 Over the past few decades, there has been a rapid development in education.
- 5 After 2005, a more significant *place / had taken place*.
- 6 Since the 1990s, graduates *experienced / have experienced* higher unemployment rates.
- 7 The situation *remained / has remained* unchanged for the next two years after two new universities were opened.
- 8 In 2002, the university intake *fluctuated / had fluctuated*. Prior to that, it *fluctuated / had fluctuated*.

- 3 Complete the summary of the following text by choosing the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Male graduates, science faculty



The number of men obtaining degrees from Callum University 1. *has risen / has increased*.

Part 1

How often do you do your housework?

Which job do you least / most enjoy doing in the house?

How much time do you spend doing housework?

Domestic deep spring cleaning

to deep clean = to spring clean

заглубленная уборка

to wipe = wipe down; wipe the floor dry

оттереть

to dry = dry up

засохнуть

to mop

убирать пол

to sweep (swept)

очищать пол

to rub

to scrub to rub hard

оттереть тщательно

vacuum = do vacuum cleaning = to hoover (Brit)

to dry-clean; to have dry-cleaned

загладить

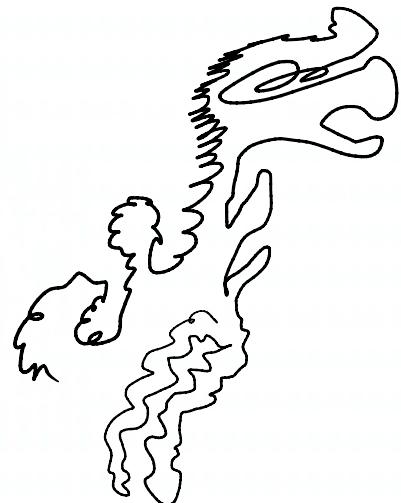
to do laundry; to have the washing done at the laundry

clean upholstery

to tidy up

put away

делать порядок



allocate funds

the idea came to me

stifling

Scorching

Muggy - wet, damp, moist

is bring

on on

comparison_grammar TEST2

84 %



1) Now that he has retired, Robert has at least
4 times as much free time as he had last year...

(4, many, more, much, than, as, times)

2) There are _____ Chinese restaurants in New York City as in Boston.

(twice as many, twice as much, twice much more, twice as more)

3) 'Nonsense ! The Sears Tower in Chicago isn't
the Eiffel Tower in Paris.'

? three times higher than, three times high as, three times as high as, three times more as

4) There are _____ in Gone with the Wind as in the Great Gatsby ...

(5 times as pages, 5 times as many pages, 5 times more pages)

5) A Ferrari Spider is at least _____ a Mercedes Class C.

than, them

(8 times more expensive as, 8 times more expensive, 8 times as much expensive as)

6) Pamela has 4 times as many friends as her sister on her Facebook page.

(4 / friends / times / many / more / much / than / as)

7) Mount Everest is almost twice as high as Mount Blanc.

(twice / high / higher / as / than)

8) The black car consumes twice as much petrol as the blue one but it is much faster.

(twice / petrol / many / much / more / as / than)

9) I need as much space on the first page as we can possibly have. This article will be a real success.

(space / as / many / more / much) different varieties

10) There are as many different varieties of flowers as possible in this garden

(different varieties / as / many / much / more)

11) In Paris, the Eiffel Tower is six times as high as the Arc de Triomphe.

(times / six / high / higher / as / than)

much more friends than
much more petrol than

as high as / six times higher than

Geography

Studying geography helps us to understand:

- the effects of different processes on the 31 surface of the Earth +
- the dynamic between 32 environment and population +

Two main branches of study:

- physical features
- human lifestyles and their 33 impact +

Specific study areas: biophysical, topographic, political, social, economic, + historical and 34 urban geography, and also cartography

Key point: geography helps us to understand our surroundings and the + associated 35 problems

What do geographers do?

- find data – e.g. conduct censuses, collect information in the form of 36 images using computer and satellite technology +
- analyse data – identify 37 patterns, e.g. cause and effect +
- publish findings in form of:
 - a) maps
 - easy to carry
 - can show physical features of large and small areas
 - BUT a two-dimensional map will always have some 38 distortions +
 - b) aerial photos
 - can show vegetation problems, 39 traffic density, ocean floor etc. +
 - c) Landsat pictures sent to receiving stations
 - used for monitoring 40 weather conditions etc. +

1. IELTS_computer science → folder "Presentation"

During the second module you will deliver presentation (topics: sport, art, history)

- File "Color for presentation" _ New lexis will be included into the Lexical test in the middle of November.
- Watch two episodes: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=awaPthD09DI> and Academic presentation language

2. Speaking

Topics → folder "Money"

3. Writing_Task 2

Student's book _ ex 5 p 26; ex 3 p 29; Workbook _ ex 3, 4 p 17

4. Vocabulary

Student's book _ex 1 p 29

5. Reading

Student's book _Unit 3_ pp 32-34, questions 1-14

Find in the text and translate the following words and expressions:

embarrassment

fall behind

be about

flood the market

pre-eminence

trail behind

hinge

promote feelings of well-being

unravel

subsequent

gauge (the effectiveness, improvement)

falter

overwhelm

challenge assumption

determine the outcome

conversely, ...

yield results

devise strategy

outline the causes

Part 1

Do you think you will have lots of money in future?

- Yes, definitely. I am working hard right now to get a nice well-paid job. In the future, I will for sure be able to maintain a good lifestyle.

Would you like to become rich some day?

- Of course, I do. But this is not an end goal for me. I need money to serve the humanity better, because I want to build a chain of waste recycling plants in the future.

Do you think it is ok to lend money to friends or family members?

- I do not support those who rely on borrowing. However, sometimes it is okay to lend money as long as it serves a good cause.

Are you good at saving money?

- Yes, I consider myself very conscious when it comes to my spending habits.

Do you invest your spare money?

- Unfortunately, not yet, however, I have been thinking about investing it for quite some time. The thing is – I can't find enough time to properly break this down for myself.

Part 2

Describe something you want to buy but can't afford.

You should say:

- What you would like to buy
- How much it costs
- Why you can't afford it

and explain if there is any other way you could acquire it.

Part 3

How much money is enough?

The question of a sufficient amount of money is absolutely subjective – everyone has their own pay-rate expectations (idea). This highly depends on the lifestyle one leads – on the quality of life one is accustomed to. In my opinion, one can surely say they have enough money when they are able to afford spontaneous purchases throughout the month without worrying about their next month financial stability (explain). There are many modern online banking apps that allow to track monthly spendings and plan future budgets – they are a great helping hand indeed (example).

What problems does money cause in your society?

Do young people nowadays believe in saving money? What conflicts can arise between a person's family and a person's friends?

"Neither a Borrower Nor a Lender Be"

save up = save	копить	We are saving a little money each month. So, I've started saving up already. I'm trying to set aside a fixed amount each month.
set aside	откладывать	I spend a lot of money on travelling.
spend		
waste	– spend in a bad way	
squander	– is stronger and is used only about large sums of money	She wasted/squandered all her money on clothes.
throw money around	= spend money in a careless way on unnecessary things	If he keeps on throwing his money around like that, he soon won't have any left.
throw money at	If you say that someone is throwing money at a problem, you are critical of them for trying to improve it by spending money on it, instead of doing more thoughtful and practical things to improve it.	The government think that they can solve the problem by throwing money at it.
donate	жертвовать	
give away	– бесплатно	The business donates a lot of money each year to charity. They were giving away free tickets at a Concert Hall.
Earn or receive money		
borrow		
raise money	– получить ссуду на что-л., добывать деньги	
raise taxes	собирать налоги	
withdraw	– take money from a bank's account	If you raise money for a charity or an institution, you ask people for money which you collect on its behalf.
About Government / company:		
allocate funds	– выделять, распределять	
cut back smth	= cut smth back	The Government is cutting back on education. The education budget is to be reduced.
reduce	more formal	
charge	– назначать цену	
chargeable	платный	They charged me \$10.

Price

high → reasonable / acceptable → low → rock-bottom (very low)

- increase / go up / rise /soar
- go down

Collocations:

A little / little / much / pocket / spare / large amount of money

earn a good salary

make big money – informal

become seriously rich – informal

make a small fortune = make a large amount of money

be in the money - informal

Be pressed for money:

- Run out of money
- Be short of money
- Overspend (on sth)
- Lack money

When and why did we learn to stand on our own two feet?

We may never know for exactly how long humans have walked on two legs, and the debate about why we do it continues, but evidence and research give us plenty of clues.

A For many years, scientists and anthropologists disagreed about whether early humans started walking on two legs before or after their brain had increased. The predominant view was that brain size was important, and until our brains had reached a particular size and mass, bipedal movement would have been impossible. Then, in 1974, two scientists, Donald Johanson and Tom Gray, were mapping a remote area of Ethiopia when by chance they came across some fossilised bones which appeared to be from an early human, *Australopithecus afarensis*. Excavation of the site led to the discovery of several hundred more bones and bone fragments, all from a single skeleton. Scientific research of the bones later that year showed that they were 3.2 million years old and belonged to a young female hominid who the scientists nicknamed 'Lucy'. Most remarkably, however, the research showed that while Lucy had a very small brain compared with humans today, she was also bipedal.

B How did the scientists know this? Lucy's leg bones were angled relative to the condyles (knee joint surfaces), which allow bipeds to balance on one leg at a time when walking. There was also a prominent lip in the knee to prevent the patella (the knee cap) from dislocating due to this angle. Evidence was also found in Lucy's pelvis, which was able to accommodate an upright stance and the need to balance on only one limb with each stride. The shape of her ankle also showed that her big toes would have aligned with her other toes, which would have sacrificed manipulative abilities for efficiency in bipedal locomotion. Her feet, therefore, would have been used almost exclusively for getting around rather than for holding things. Finally, her backbone showed evidence of the spinal curvature necessitated by a permanent upright stance.

C Lucy's discovery was exciting for two reasons. Not only was she bipedal in spite of her brain size, but she was also believed to be our oldest ancestor. However, a discovery over thirty years later changed all that. In 2005, Professor Yohannes Haile-Selassie, head of Physical Anthropology, at Cleveland Museum of Natural History, led an international team that discovered and

analysed a 3.6-million-year-old fossilised partial male skeleton. It was found in the Woranso-Mille area of Ethiopia's Afar region, and it took Professor Haile-Selassie's team over five years to excavate. The team recovered the most complete clavicle and one of the most complete shoulder blades ever found in the human fossil record. A significant portion of the rib cage was also found.

D It was a significant find because this early hominid, also a member of *Australopithecus afarensis*, is 400,000 years older than Lucy, and significantly larger in size. Research on the new specimen revealed that advanced, human-like bipedalism occurred much earlier than previously thought. The specimen was nicknamed 'Kadanuumuu', which means 'big man' in the Afar language and reflects its large size. The male hominid stood between 1.5 and 1.7 metres tall, while Lucy stood only 1.1 metres tall. This individual was fully bipedal and had the ability to walk almost exactly like modern humans.

E Kadanuumuu's discovery was important for another reason. Despite all the research, there were still some in the scientific world who felt there was insufficient proof that Lucy walked fully upright. 'As a result of our discovery,' said Haile-Selassie, 'we can now confidently say that Lucy and her relatives were almost as proficient walking on two legs as we are, and that the elongation of our legs came earlier in our evolution than previously thought. Until now, all of our understanding of *Australopithecus afarensis*' locomotion has been dependent on Lucy. Unfortunately, because she was an exceptionally small female with very short legs, this gave some researchers the impression that she was not fully adapted to upright walking. This new skeleton falsifies that impression because if Lucy's frame had been as large as this specimen, her legs would also have been proportionally longer.'

F Professor Haile-Selassie's research goes a long way to explain when humans began walking upright. However, one tantalising question remains: why did we start walking upright? There are several schools of thought, but two are particularly compelling. One is that bipedal activity is linked to the need to carry as much as possible. 'Something as simple as carrying, an activity we engage in every day, might have, under the right conditions, led to upright walking,' says Dr Brian Richmond, who carried out research on bipedal movement in apes. 'Standing on

two legs allowed early humans to carry more at one time because it freed their hands.' It is possible to observe this in apes. While many are capable of short bursts of bipedal movement, they only choose to do it when they need to carry something. And, interestingly, the more valuable the object is to them, the more they are prepared to walk on just two legs in order to carry it.

G However, another group of researchers working at the University of Arizona has conducted a study which suggests that walking upright is more beneficial because it saves energy. 'For decades now researchers have debated the role and evolution of bipedalism,' said David Raichlen, Assistant Professor of Anthropology. 'However, the big problem in the study of bipedalism was that there was little data out there.' Under his guidance, a group of researchers at the University trained five chimpanzees to walk on an exercise machine while wearing masks that allowed measurement of their oxygen consumption. The chimps were measured both while walking upright and while moving on their legs and knuckles. That measurement of the energy needed to move around was analysed alongside results from similar tests on humans. Raichlen discovered that humans walking on two legs use only one-quarter of the energy that chimpanzees use while knuckle-walking on four limbs. And of course using less energy means you need to eat less, which leaves more time for other things.

Questions 1–5

The Reading passage has seven paragraphs, A–G.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

- 1 The circumstances under which some animals walk upright. F
- 2 An experiment to test a theory. G
- 3 A lucky find which contributed to the debate about the way humans developed. A
- 4 A new discovery compels scientists to reconsider how long humans have been walking on two legs. C
- 5 The combined physical evidence which indicated the existence of bipedalism in early humans. B

Questions 6–9

Complete the sentences below. Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer.

- 6 Lucy was different from modern human beings because of, among other things, her brain was small
- 7 The positioning of her big feet shows that Lucy would only have used her feet for walking.
- 8 It took scientists more than thirty years after Lucy's discovery to find a bipedal hominid that predated her.
- 9 The skeleton that Professor Haile-Selassie's team discovered was given its name because of its large size

Questions 10–13

Look at the following statements and the list of scientists, A–D, below. Match each statement with the correct researcher.

- 10 The need to perform a basic function that we do on a regular basis may have resulted in bipedal movement. B
- 11 It's much easier to carry heavy objects when you can move on two legs. D
- 12 People have been talking about why humans walk on two legs for a long time. C
- 13 We have further evidence that confirms something we already knew. A

List of scientists

- A Professor Yohannes Haile-Selassie
- B Dr Brian Richmond
- C David Raichlen
- D None of the above

4 Check your answers carefully.

Grammar

Using sequencers

- 1 Complete this passage with words and phrases from the box. There is one word you do not need.

as as soon as during that time eventually
gradually meanwhile once until whilst

I went abroad for the first time last year.

1 then, I had never been more than a few miles from my home. Quite by chance, 2 waiting for my flight at the airport, I met an old school friend. We hadn't seen each other for more than five years, and 3 he'd lost weight and grown a beard. However, I recognised him 4 I saw him. We went for a coffee, and 5 filled each other in on what we'd been doing since we had last seen each other. It was great catching up, but 6 my flight was called and we had to say goodbye. We swapped contact details, and agreed to meet up 7 we were back in the country. 8 , we promised to keep in touch by email.

Speaking hypothetically

- 2 Underline the best words or phrases in *italics* in this passage. In some cases, more than one answer is possible.

In 1940, a group of teenagers discovered almost 2,000 beautifully-preserved rock paintings in a cave in Lascaux, France, when they were looking for their dog. These paintings 1 *may stay / may have stayed* a prehistoric secret 2 *had it not been / had not it been* for the wayward animal, which had gone exploring there. Once people started visiting the caves, however, the condition of the paintings began to deteriorate, so they were shut to the public in 1963. This was a good thing, as the paintings 3 *would probably be / would be probably* in very bad condition now 4 *had / if* the caves not been closed. These days, accredited scholars 5 *can / could* visit the caves, 6 *on condition that / provided that* they do not touch the paintings.

The Lascaux caves were not the only accidental archaeological discovery of the 20th century. In 1947, a young shepherd came across a selection of 2,000-year-old scrolls in a cave by the Dead Sea. These 7 *may not be / may not have been found* 8 *had it not / were it not* for a violent storm which caused him to

take shelter there. The Dead Sea scrolls, as they are now known, consist of 8,000 biblical texts and have been able to tell historians a lot about the history of the region in that period. Everything, that is, except who the scrolls' authors were. 9 *If only we are / If only we were* able to travel back in time, they say, we 10 *could / should* find out who they were.

Writing Task 1

- 1 Look at the diagrams in the Writing task. Match the captions, a–k, with the caption boxes 1–11.



- (a) Water and water-borne chemicals between pebbles and grains
(b) Rocks and stones eroded to become pebbles and sand grains
(c) Expansion of cracks and fissures, and breaking of rock by frozen rainwater
(d) Sedimentary rock (sandstone or mudstone) eventually formed by the cementing of pebbles and grains
(e) Transportation of rock and stone fragments downstream
(f) Rock visible at low tide
(g) Rainwater in mountainside cracks and fissures
(h) River
(i) Layers of pebbles and sand grains on sea bed
(j) Dislodged rock and stone fragments
(k) Sea

	food	electronic equipment	music	videos
adults	25%	5%	5%	1%
men	14%	10%	5%	2%
women	39%	1%	5%	0.5%
children	10%	23%	39%	12%
boys	9%	18%	38%	18%
girls	11%	5%	40%	17%

Insert words and expressions from the table:

~~less~~ ~~most (2 times)~~ ~~main~~ ~~the~~
~~lowest more (2 times)~~

The table illustrates the percentage of income that was spent on food, electronic equipment, music and videos by both adults and children, divided by gender, in the UK, in 1998.

Overall, adults spent less of their whole income on the four items compared to children, who spent most of what money they had. The main item bought by adults was food, which accounted for a quarter of their salary, as opposed to mere 1% for videos. Children spent most of their money on luxury items with music being the main expenditure (39%), whereas food accounted for only 10%, which is the lowest expense item. In terms of adults expenditure, there was a significant difference between the money spent by men and women on both on food (39% and 14% respectively) and electronic equipment (10% and 1%). Spending on music and videos was 5 % or under for both genders.

Girls spent 2% or more than boys on music (40%) and also on food (11%), while on videos boys spent 1% more (18%). The item with the biggest disparity between boys and girls was electronic equipment where boys used 18% of their income in contrast to girls who used only 5%.