**UNIT 2**

**PLACES AND BUILDINGS**

**A. VOCABULARY: DESCRIBING A TOWN / CITY**

**Exercise 1: Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.**

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| *crowded fashionable historic leafy modern noisy quiet remote* |

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ part of town is full of people.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ village is a long way from any towns or cities.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ part of town is pleasant and has a lot of trees.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ part of town is popular.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ part of town doesn’t have many people or cars.
6. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ street is very loud, so it might be difficult to sleep if you live there.
7. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ part of town is very new.
8. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ area of town is old and has important buildings in it.

**Exercise 2: Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| *a village the city center the coast the countryside the outskirts of*  *the seaside the south of the suburbs* |

1. I come from a tourist town by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Every summer the beach is full of visitors.
2. My house is in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , so it’s part of the city but away from the city center. Many of the people who work in the city live here.
3. We live on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the city – it takes just five minutes to walk from our house to the countryside.
4. I’d love to live in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , away from all the noise and traffic of the city.
5. Our house is in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the mountains. There are only about 30 houses and two shops.
6. he city where I was born is on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . There are always a lot of ships from around the world in the port.
7. I live in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , which is great. It means that I can walk to restaurants, cinemas and museums. But it does get very noisy here sometimes.
8. My town is in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my country, not far from the mountains.

**Exercise 3: Choose the correct verbs to complete the text.**

*When I was a teenager, I didn’t like living with my parents, so I left/moved/lived home when I was 20 years old.  
At first, I rented/ bought/ borrowed a room in a flat – it wasn’t my flat, so I had to pay money every month to live there. I didn’t live there alone – I paid/lent/ shared the flat with three other people. It was horrible. The other people never cleaned the flat, and we had a lot of arguments. So I moved alone/out/in after a couple of weeks and caught/ stayed/gave with some friends for about a week. Then I moved in/on/across with my brother and his family. They help/owned/owed a big house in the suburbs. I lived with them for about six months, but then they left/moved/chose house and went to live in a different city. So I had to find a new place to live. In the end, I moved about/back/ between in with my parents. It’s much nicer now than when I first lived here. But now I’m saving money to buy/become/earn a flat – hopefully I’ll have enough money in a few years.*

**Exercise 4: Put the words in the correct categories.**

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| *leisure center library tower block shopping center retail park cinema*  *museum historic castle theatre department store residential area*  *housing estate* |

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| --- | --- |
| **places to live** | **places to buy things** |
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| --- | --- |
| **places to relax and have fun** | **places to learn about your city’s past** |
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**Exercise 5: Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.**

1. A cottage is *a modern house in a city/a small house, usually in the countryside*.
2. A neighborhood is a part of a town or city where people *live/work*.
3. A stream is a very *small river/wide river*.
4. A pond is an extremely small *forest/lake*.
5. A path is a narrow road for *cars to drive along/people to walk along*.
6. A town is *bigger than a city/bigger than a village, but not as big as a city*.
7. A hill is *higher/lower* than a mountain and easier to climb.
8. A wood is a *group of trees/large lake*.

**B. GRAMMAR: PAST SIMPLE**

**Exercise 1: Read the information. Then complete the sentences with the past simple of the verbs in brackets.**

|  |
| --- |
| *Be careful with the spelling of the past simple form of regular verbs*.   * Verb ends in ***‘e’*** (e.g. *hope →*hoped) * Verb ends in ***vowel + ‘y’*** (e.g. play *→*played) * Verb ends in ***consonant + ‘y’*** (e.g. try *→*tried) * One-syllable verb ends in ***one vowel + one consonant*** (e.g. rob *→* robbed) * Longer verb ends in ***one vowel + one consonant, stressed final syllable*** (e.g. regret *→*regretted) * Longer verb ends in ***one vowel + one consonant, unstressed final syllable*** (e.g. happen *→* happened) |

1. It was a beautiful evening, so we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (walk) along the beach.
2. I was born in Spain, but my parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (move) to Switzerland when I was a baby.
3. Last week, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (visit) the History Museum. It was really interesting.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (plan) to spend our holiday in the countryside, but we spent almost all the time on the beach.
5. There isn’t a university in my town, so I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (study) in a big city.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) my trip to London, but there were a lot of tourists everywhere.
7. When we lived in the city center, we went to the theatre every week, but we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (stop) going after we moved to the suburbs.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (try) to contact you, but we were in a very remote house and our phones didn’t work.
9. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in a lovely guest house by the seaside – it was smaller than a hotel, but it had everything we needed.
10. We moved to the countryside when I was a teenager. My parents loved it, but I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (prefer) living in the city.

**Exercise 2: Correct the sentences. Change the irregular verbs from the present simple to the past simple. The number of changes you need to make is in brackets.**

* 1. My parents buy their house 20 years ago. (1)
  2. It is quite expensive, but the bank lends them half the money so they can afford to buy it. (3)
  3. It is a small house, but it feels OK when my brother and I are children. (3)
  4. But as we grow older, the house becomes too small. (2)
  5. After about ten years, my parents build a new room at the back of the house. (1)
  6. But then my brother leaves home and the house is too big again! (2)
  7. House prices then rise very quickly. (1)
  8. So when my parents sell their house last year, they make a lot of money. (2)

**Exercise 3: Complete the sentences with the past simple negative form of the verbs in brackets. Use contractions (e.g. *wasn’t*) where possible. The first one has been done for you.**

1. We couldn’t (can) find their house for hours. It was in the middle of nowhere.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (like) living in the city center – it was too crowded.
3. Our old flat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) a balcony, but our new flat’s got one.
4. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) many other children in the part of town where I grew up.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (see) my grandparents often when I was young because they lived a long way away.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (need) a car when we lived in the city, but now we’re in the suburbs, we have two!
7. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) a very fashionable neighborhood, but I liked living there.

**Exercise 4: Put the words in the correct order to complete the questions.**

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| --- |
| were a child? did you you where young live when |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |
| --- |
| what your was like? house |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |
| --- |
| living enjoy you did there? |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |
| --- |
| you didn’t it? what about like |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |
| --- |
| could from your you walk house? to school |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |
| --- |
| to up? place grow it was a good |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |
| --- |
| home? you how you old left were when |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |
| --- |
| you why did leave home? |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 5: Match the answers with the questions**.

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| --- |
| *I left home because I went to study at university. I lived in a small mountain village.*  *I was 18. No, I couldn’t. It was too far away.*  *There weren’t many other children, so sometimes I felt quite lonely.*  *Yes, I did. It was a lovely place to live. Yes, it was. It was very safe.* |

1. Where did you live when you were a child? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Did you enjoy living there? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. What didn’t you like about it? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Could you walk to school from your house? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Was it a good place to grow up? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. How old were you when you left home? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Why did you leave home? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**C. READING:**

In this unit, you will answer IELTS Reading sentence completion questions and read a text about mammoths.

**Exercise 1: In this text, there is a range of vocabulary about the natural world and the conservation of animals. Match the words with the definitions**.

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| --- |
| *a population a skeleton an ecosystem to become extinct to decrease*  *to hunt to preserve* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. This happens when a type of bird, animal or plant doesn’t exist anymore: |  |
| 2. to become smaller in size or number: |  |
| 3. to follow and kill an animal for food or for sport: |  |
| 4. to put something (e.g. food) in ice, salt, sugar or chemicals, so it can stay in good condition: |  |
| 5. all the people or animals that live in one place or area: |  |
| 6. all the living things in an area and the way they affect each other and the environment: |  |
| 7. the frame of bones supporting a human or animal body: |  |

**Exercise 2: Complete the sentences about the natural world. Use the words in the box**.

|  |
| --- |
| *decrease ecosystem extinct hunt population preserve skeleton* |

1. Pollution harms all the plants, fish and animals in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
2. The tutor showed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the medical students and asked which small bones were missing.
3. We expect the number of people living in the countryside will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as families move to the cities.
4. There are so few polar bears left that it is possible they will soon become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
5. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of my city has risen to 8 million people.
6. Lions often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ other animals at night.
7. Nowadays, most people use fridges to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their food.

**Exercise 3: Match the words and phrases with the correct *synonyms* and *paraphrases****.*

|  |
| --- |
| *get smaller make a possibility both some lower (than) the contents of* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. *build or create* |  |
| 2. *inside of or within* |  |
| 3. *a pair of* |  |
| 4. *not as high as* |  |
| 5. *a little or an amount of* |  |
| 6. *decrease or fall* |  |
| 7. *might or may* |  |

**Exercise 4**: Complete the sentences below. Write **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

|  |
| --- |
| **Bringing the mammoth back to life**  Mammoths once lived in large numbers across Asia, Africa, North America and Europe. However, over time, their numbers fell until the mammoth became extinct. Scientists think this happened for two reasons. Firstly, the mammoths’ natural habitat decreased in size because of climate change. Secondly, many mammoths were killed by people who hunted them. The last population of mammoths lived on Wrangel Island, off north-east Siberia in the Chukchi Sea. These were woolly mammoths that could survive in very cold conditions, but they also died out around 4,000 years ago.  Prehistoric cave paintings show us that people ate the woolly mammoths they killed, but also used their bones and tusks. They used these to make simple animal and human figures, an early kind of art, and also to create some basic tools. We also know a lot about the woolly mammoth because the freezing conditions in Alaska and Siberia have preserved them. Researchers have studied their skeletons, their teeth and even the grass and plants that were still inside their stomachs. We know that their fur was an orange-brown colour, they had a thick layer of fat, and they had long, curved tusks. Their ears were short compared to an African or Asian elephant’s we might see today, so they would not lose so much heat or get frostbite.  In recent years, some researchers have suggested that we could bring woolly mammoths back to life. Interestingly, not all scientists believe that bringing the mammoth back to life would be a good thing. They think it would be unfair to create a ‘new’ mammoth and then keep it in a small space. They think the right thing to do would be to give it a certain amount of freedom, perhaps in a wildlife park. But where would this be? And the mammoth would also be alone, and like elephants, mammoths were probably social in the way they behaved. This does seem to be a strong reason against bringing the mammoth back to life. Perhaps the ‘new’ mammoth might also develop an ‘old’ disease – and this might have an effect on the ecosystem that scientists cannot predict. Although the idea of bringing the mammoth back seems like an exciting one at first, there are many issues that we need to consider |

1. The number of mammoths started to fall when their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ got smaller.
2. Humans used mammoths for food, and to make art and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Scientists have examined the contents of mammoths’ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
4. Mammoths had smaller \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than modern elephants.
5. Some scientists think that a ‘new’ mammoth should have some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
6. Both elephants and mammoths are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animals.
7. There is a possibility that a ‘new’ mammoth could get a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Exercise 5: EXAM PRACTICE**

**Complete questions 1-8.**

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| --- |
| **The honey badger** |
| It looks harmless and vulnerable. But the honey badger is afraid of nothing…and will attack and eat almost anything.  The honey badger (*Melivora capensis*) is an African and south-Asian mammal that has a reputation for being one of the world’s most fearless animals, despite its small size. And in spite of its gentle-sounding name, it is also one of its most aggressive. Honey badgers have been known to attack lions, buffalo, and snakes three times their size. Even humans are not safe from a honey badger if it thinks the human will attack or harm it. They are also extremely tough creatures and can recover quickly from injuries that would kill most other animals.  At first glance, honey badgers look like the common European badger. They are usually between 75cm and 1 meter long, although males are about twice the size of females. They are instantly recognizable by grey and white stripes that extend from the top of the head to the tail. Closer inspection, which is probably not a wise thing to do, reveals pointed teeth, and sharp front claws which can be four centimeters in length.  Honey badgers are meat-eating animals with an extremely varied diet. They mainly eat a range of small creatures like beetles, lizards and birds, but will also catch larger reptiles like snakes and small crocodiles. Some mammals, such as foxes, antelope and wild cats also form part of their diet.  The badgers locate their prey mainly using their excellent sense of smell, and catch most of their prey through digging. During a 24-hour period, they may dig as many as fifty holes, and travel more than 40 kilometers. They are also good climbers, and can easily climb very tall trees to steal eggs from birds’ nests, or catch other tree-dwelling creatures.  As their name suggests, honey badgers have always been associated with honey, although they do not actually eat it. It is the highly nutritious bee eggs (called “brood”) that they prefer, and they will do anything to find it. They usually cause a lot of damage to the hive in the process, and for this reason, humans are one of their main predators. Bee-keepers will often set special traps for honey badgers, to protect their hives.  One of the most fascinating aspects of the honey badger is its working relationship with a bird called the greater honeyguide (*Indicator indicator*). This bird deliberately guides the badger to beehives, then waits while the badger breaks into the hive and extracts the brood. The two creatures, bird and mammal, then share the brood between them. |

1. Although they are not big animals, honey badgers are fearless, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and tough.
2. Honey badgers will attack \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_if they need to protect themselves.
3. The pattern and colors on the honey badger’s back make it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The food they eat is meat-based and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_form the biggest part of a honey badger’s diet.
6. Honey badgers find the creatures they eat by their\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are often used to catch honey badgers which attack beehives.
8. For one particular type of food, the honey badger has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with another creature.

**D. SPEAKING**

**Exercise 1: Read the task card. Then complete the student’s notes. Use the words in the box**.

*Describe a place where you had a holiday that you enjoyed.*

*You should say:  
             where the place was  
             when you went there and how long you stayed  
             what you did while you were there  
and explain why you enjoyed having a holiday at that place.*

|  |
| --- |
| *bought had ran stayed was went were* |

**Notes**

* **where the place was**

We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a holiday in Pingyao, China = historical small town

* **when you went there and how long you stayed**

It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this year (June) / we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for 2 or 3 days

* **what you did while you were there**

We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shopping and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some local things

* **explain why you enjoyed having a holiday at that place**

The people who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the hotel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very friendly

**Exercise 2: Read the task card. Then watch the video of a student doing IELTS Speaking Part 2. The student makes some mistakes and uses the wrong tense in her answers. Correct the ten mistakes using the past simple form of the verbs**.

*Describe a place where you had a holiday that you enjoyed.*

*You should say:  
             where the place was  
             when you went there and how long you stayed  
             what you did while you were there  
and explain why you enjoyed having a holiday at that place.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. I really want to go there. 2. We stay there for two or three days. 3. We travelling there and go around there and … buy some local things. (3 mistakes) 4. We have two days in a hotel. 5. It’s quite a small hotel. 6. I really enjoy this holiday. 7. After that, we go around another city nearby ... 8. And then we go back to Beijing. | *(Unit 2 Video 1)* |

**Exercise 3: Match the two halves to complete the sentences.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sometimes people in Warsaw spoke to me in Polish, | **●** |  | **●** | or Arabic, which meant that we had to speak English. |
| My father gave me a camera for my birthday, | **●** |  | **●** | because the people were so friendly. |
| I loved the food in Germany, | **●** |  | **●** | so I saw the pyramids. |
| I didn’t feel lonely in India | **●** |  | **●** | because they could not speak English. |
| We didn’t speak Chinese | **●** |  | **●** | but I hated the weather. |
| When I was I New York I lost my wallet | **●** |  | **●** | and another thing was the wildlife. |
| I visited Egypt | **●** |  | **●** | so I had to cancel my credit card. |
| One thing I liked about Alaska was the scenery, | **●** |  | **●** | so I took a lot of photos on the holiday. |

**Exercise 4: Watch the video and read the information.**

**Then match the descriptions with the sentences. The sentences include words and phrases that you can use in the IELTS Speaking test to sound more natural.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| You can use words or phrases like *basically*, *for a start*, *I mean*, *now* and *actually* to sound more natural.  Did you notice how the student in the video uses *actually* to talk about a surprising fact?  **Example:**  *... and it was actually the first holiday that we were together*. | *(Unit 2*  *Video 2)* |
|  |  |

|  |
| --- |
| *adds or clarifies information gives an example introduces a new topic*  *shows surprise about a fact simplifies or summarizes information* |

1. It's a good place to visit. *I mean*, for a holiday. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. We spent the whole holiday on the beach. Every day, *basically*. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. There is a lot to see in this city. *For a start*, there are so many museums. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. *Now,* let me tell you about the hotel …\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. I thought it would be hot but *actually* it was cold. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 5: Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences**.

1. I expected the weather in Jamaica to be lovely but *actually/basically/for a start/I mean/now* it was really bad.
2. The weather was really bad. *Actually/Basically/For a start/I mean/Now* , it rained every day!
3. Swedish winters are much worse than British winters. *Actually/Basically/For a start/I mean/Now* , it always snows in Sweden, plus it’s a lot colder …
4. We loved the food in Italy. *Actually/Basically/For a start/I mean/Now* , I have to tell you about the ice cream …
5. It’s an expensive city. *Actually/Basically/For a start/I mean/Now* , it isn’t as expensive as some other cities, but it’s not cheap.

**Exercise 6: You are going to do IELTS Speaking Part 2. You will need some paper and a pencil**.

*Describe a place where you had a holiday that you enjoyed.*

*You should say:  
             where the place was  
             when you went there and how long you stayed  
             what you did while you were there  
and explain why you enjoyed having a holiday at that place*

**E. LISTENING**

**Exercise 1: Listening for sound differences. The sentences below contain sounds which students often find hard to pick out. Put a tick next to the sentence that you hear. You will have to listen very carefully as the difference is very slight. *(Track 2.1)***

* 1. a. My name is Steve Newly.  
     b. My name is Steve Mewly.  
     a. I live at 10, Thanes Close.  
     b. I live at 10, Staines Close.
  2. a. That’s Mrs. Melanie Ridgely.  
     b. That’s Mrs. Melanie Bridgely.   
     a. And the address is Charwood Crescent.  
     b. And the address is Sharwood Crescent.
  3. a. You’ll need to speak to Jane Price.  
     b. You’ll need to speak to Joan Price.  
     a. You can find us at the end of Beachcroft Road.  
     b. You can find us at the end of Beachcross Road.
  4. a. It’s Catherine – Catherine Millwell.  
     b. It’s Catherine – Catherine Meilwell.  
     a. My address is Ditchfield Way.  
     b. My address is Tichfield Way.
  5. a. The name is Darren Knight.  
     b. The name is Daryl Knight.  
     a. This is it – 102, Pine Court Place.  
     b. This is it – 102, Vine Court Place.

**Exercise 2: Listen to these dialogues and write the spellings in the blanks. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.**

**A *(Track 2.2)***

|  |
| --- |
| **Name: Martin (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  **Address: 263**   **(2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Avenue,**  **Newington, Edinburgh**  **Postcode:**   **(3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |

**B *(Track 2.3)***

|  |
| --- |
| **Address:** **Preston Technical College**  **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **Road, Preston**  **Postcode:**  **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **Head of the Admissions Department:**  **(6)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Winters** |

**C *(Track 2.4)***

|  |
| --- |
| **Address:**  **(7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Lodge**    **(8)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **Drive, Stepton, Brisbance**  **Postcode:**  **(9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |

**Exercise 3: Listen to eight speakers spelling out names and numbers. Listen carefully and decide which names and numbers have been written down correctly. Choose the correct answers. *(Track 2.5)***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **CORRECT** | **INCORRECT** |
| **1 HEBBURN** | **○** | **●** |
| **2 EASTWOOD** | **●** | **○** |
| **3 BRAMPTON** | **●** | **○** |
| **4 WORROW** | **○** | **●** |
| **5 MIDDLEDOM** | **○** | **●** |
| **6 KIMBERLEY** | **●** | **○** |
| **7 0141 768 112** | **○** | **●** |
| **8 £ 948.75** | **●** | **○** |

**Exercise 4: The conversation in this unit is about food and drink. This is a common topic in IELTS, so it is a good idea to think about some vocabulary you might hear. Match the words in the box with the definitions.**

|  |
| --- |
| *diet eat in eat out habit prepare ready-made meal takeaway unhealthy* |

1. the food and drink usually eaten or drunk by a person or group: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. to have a meal at home rather than in a restaurant: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. food that has already been prepared and can be eaten after it has been heated in an oven or microwave: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. a meal cooked and bought at a shop or restaurant but eaten somewhere else, often at home: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. a type of food or drink that isn’t good for you: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. to have a meal in a restaurant rather than at home:  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. to get something ready, for example to cut vegetables, before you cook:  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. something that you do often and regularly: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 5: Read the information. Then listen to part of a conversation about how the diet and eating habits of people in the UK have changed over time. Choose the correct decades for the food eating habits. *(Track 2.6)***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1960s** | **1970s** | **1990s** | **Now** |
| 1. Watching cooking on TV and rarely cooking at home | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| 1. Staying at home and eating the same food every week | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| 1. Buying more frozen foods such as fish and vegetable | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| 1. Eating out in restaurants | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| 1. Sitting at home and eating takeaway food | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |

**Exercise 6: Read the information. Then choose the one word in each list that does not have the same meaning as the others**.

**Example**  
*takeaway  
fast-food  
ready-made meal  
unhealthy*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | ○ | fall | ○ | go down | ○ | decrease | ○ | rise |
| **2** | ○ | increase | ○ | drop | ○ | grow | ○ | go up |
| **3** | ○ | sugar | ○ | water v | ○ | fizzy drink | ○ | fruit juice |
| **4** | ○ | nowadays | ○ | at the present time | ○ | these days | ○ | previously |
| **5** | ○ | development | ○ | introduction | ○ | change | ○ | trend |

**Exercise 7: Choose the correct words to complete the sentences**.

1. The number of customers *decreased/ dropped/ increased* from 45 people a day in 2011 to 105 in 2016.
2. Fizzy drinks are unhealthy because of the very large *amount/data/ figure* of sugar in every bottle.
3. *Nowadays/ Previously/ These days* you could only buy British food at this café, but now the food is more international.
4. There was a big *change/ introduction/trend* in the way people shopped for food in the 1980s.
5. Although the number of burgers we sold last year *dropped/ went up/ will decrease* , sales of sandwiches rose.
6. Eating sushi became popular in Britain in the 1990s and this *figure/trend/rise* continues today.

**Exercise 8: Listen to the recording. Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences**. ***(Track 2.7)***

1. The problem is that many people ... have an unhealthy diet.

* Nowadays
* these days

1. The trend for buying Indian takeaways has risen by … since 2016.

* 16%
* 6%

1. Doctors are worried about the increase in heart disease among … and over.

* men aged 35
* men aged 45

1. Good-quality food can be found in many of the city’s ...

* fine hotel restaurants.
* five hotel restaurants.

1. Sales of our … pies have fallen over the last three months.

* ready-made fish
* already-made fish

**Exercise 9: Questions 1–7 *(Track 2.8)***

**Answer the questions.**

**Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer**

1. What is the surname of the writer that Sarah likes? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the password for the university library website? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Which drink does Joe say people should stop drinking? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Where are many families getting their meals from? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. What problem does Sarah say is increasing because of unhealthy eating? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Which kind of fast food is most popular with other university students? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. In which street is the sushi café? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**LISTENING SCRIPT**

**Exercise 1. (Track 2.1)**

*Question 1*:

My name is Steve Mewly. I live at 10, Staines Close.

[pause]

*Question 2*:

That’s Mrs. Melanie Bridgely. And the address is Charwood Crescent.

[pause]

*Question 3*:

You’ll need to speak to Joan Price.

You can find us at the end of Beachcroft Road. [pause]

*Question 4:*

It’s Catherine – Catherine Millwell. My address is Ditchfield Way. [pause]

*Question 5:*

The name is Daryl Knight. This is it – 102, Vine Court Place. [pause]

**Exercise 2.**

**Part A (Track 2.2)**

**A:** Sorry. Could I have your name again?

**B:** Yes, certainly, that’s Martin Mac Addams.

**A:** So, that’s Martin … and could you spell your second name for me, please?

**B:** It’s (1) M-A-C (capital A) A-D-D-A-M-S. Shall I give you my address?

**A:** Yes, please.

**B:** It’s 263, Braithwaite Avenue.

**A:** How do you spell that?

**B:** (2) B-R-A-I-T-H-W-A-I-T-E.

**A:** And the rest of your address?

**B:** Newington, Edinburgh, (3) EH 10 6PZ

**Part B (Track 2.3)**

**A:** Hello. This is Clare Johnson speaking. Is this the information desk?

**B:** That’s right. What can I do for you?

**A:** Well, I’ve got the number of your college but I don’t seem to have the address and I need to send you some documents to enroll in one of your courses.

**B:** Have you got a pen ready?

**A:** Yes. I have.

**B:** Now, you’ll need to make it out to the Admissions Department and our address is Preston Technical College, Cloughborough Road, Preston and …

**A:** Sorry, could you slow down a bit, please? I didn’t catch the word after College.

**B:** It’s Cloughborough. Do you want me to spell that for you?

**A:** Yes, please.

**B:** It’s (4) C-L-O-U-G-H-B-O-R-O-U-G-H

**A:** Thanks.

**B:** And the postcode is (5) C23 XAE.

**A:** Oh, could I also have the name of the Head of the Admissions Department?

**B:** Yes, of course. It’s Priscilla Winters.

**A:** How do you spell her first name?

**B:** It’s (6) P-R-I-S-C-I-L-L-A.

**A:** Thank you very much. You’ve been very helpful.

**Part C (Track 2.4)**

**A:** Well, it’s been great speaking to you again.

**B:** Likewise. Well, you’re always welcome to stay when you come over to Brisbane. We’ve got plenty of space and there’s lost to do.

**A:** You know, I might take you up on that offer. I was thinking of coming over next spring. The only thing is – I haven’t got your new address.

**B:** You’d better make a note of it then. Got a pen? (Yeah) The new place has got a fancy name. It’s Whyalla Lodge. I know you won’t be able to spell that! It’s (7) W-H-Y-A-L-L-A. That’s an Aboriginal word, you know.

**A:** All right. Carry on.

**B:** Cairns Drive, Stepton, Brisbane.

**A:** Cairns? Is that spelt with a K?

**B:** No, it isn’t. You spell it (8) C-A-I-R-N-S. You got that?

**A:** And what’s the postcode?

**B:** It’s (9) BRS 329.

**A:** Right. Thanks, Rob. Speak to you soon. Bye.

**B:** Bye - bye then.

**Exercise 3 (Track 2.5)**

1. OK, so my surname is Hepburn. I’ll spell it for you: H-E-P-B-U-R-N.
2. I’ll spell my name for you. It’s E-A-S-T-W- double O-D.
3. So it’s Brampton Avenue, B-R-A-M-P-T-O-N.
4. You need to go to Worrall Road, that’s W-O-double R-A-double L.
5. The name of that writer’s Middleton, M-I double D-L-E-T-O-N.
6. Please deliver the box to Kimberley Street. I’ll spell that for you, it’s K-I-M-B-E-R-L-E-Y.
7. My number? Sure! It’s 0141768812.
8. With tax, that comes to £948.75

**Exercise 5 (Track 2.6)**

**Woman:**  … right, right. And, of course, there are so many cookery programs nowadays, aren’t there? I mean there’s ‘The Great Cake Competition’ on Channel 7 and then, I think, there’s ‘The Best Chef’ on the Food and Drink Channel, and that’s really popular as well, isn’t it?  
  
**Man:** Yes, that’s right. And it’s surprising, really, because there’s been a big fall in the number of people cooking at home. You know, since the introduction of takeaways and ready-made meals and so on, these days people hardly ever do any cooking at home. They just watch it on TV.  
  
**Woman:** Hmm, yes. It’s an interesting development in the way we think about food in this country. Why do you think our eating habits changed?  
  
**Man:** Well, I’m not sure, but I think it goes back to the 1960s. At that time, people usually stayed at home with their kids and they had the same types of meal every week. For example, on Sunday, they always had roast beef or chicken, and on Fridays, they had fish and chips.  
  
**Woman:** Because previously it was traditional to eat fish on Friday?  
  
**Man:** That’s right. But then in the 1970s the price of fridges went down quite a lot. So that’s when things like frozen fish and peas became very popular.  
  
**Woman:** And did that mean there was a decrease in people buying and cooking fresh food?  
  
**Man:** Yes, it did. And that created another new trend in the British diet – food from different countries. You know, Chinese, Indian, Italian and so on. I don’t have any data for this, but I know that the popularity of food from other countries led to a big increase in the number of small restaurants.  
  
**Woman:** Do you mean there was a rise in Indian and Chinese restaurants, for example?  
  
**Man:** Yes, that’s right. And the number of pizza places went up at about the same time, too. This meant that by the 1990s, lots of people were choosing to go out for dinner. There were more restaurants and so prices dropped.  
  
**Woman:** And what about takeaways?  
  
**Man:** Oh, well, yes, takeaways became very popular, too. In fact, do you know what the figure is for takeaways?  
  
**Woman:** The figure? Do you mean how much money the takeaway business is worth?  
  
**Man:** Yes – it’s £30 billion a year at the present time.  
  
**Woman:** 30 billion! Wow! That’s an amazing amount of money! Well, that business has grown since the 1960s, hasn’t it?  
  
**Man:** It has indeed. And so now we sit at home with our favorite takeaway meal while we watch professional chefs cooking on TV!  
  
**Woman:** Hmm. That might explain why heart disease is now a bigger problem than it used to be!

**Exercise 8 (Track 2.7)**

1. The problem is that many people nowadays have an unhealthy diet.

2. The trend for buying Indian takeaways has risen by 6% since 2016.

3. Doctors are worried about the increase in heart disease among men aged 45 and over.

4. Good-quality food can be found in many of the city’s fine hotel restaurant

5. Sales of our ready-made fish pies have fallen over the last three months.

**Exercise 9 (Track 2.8)**

**Announcer:** You will hear two Health Studies students called Sarah and Joe talking about their presentation on changing eating habits.  
  
**Sarah:** Hi, Joe. How are you?  
  
**Joe:** Not bad, thanks, Sarah. So, we have to decide what we’re going to focus on in our presentation on changing eating habits.  
  
**Sarah:** Right. Well, I looked at the list of writers that the tutor recommended – you know, people who have written whole books on the subject of changing eating habits – and I found two of them in the university library.  
  
**Joe**: OK, which writers were they?

**Sarah:** Well, I had a look at the introduction to Modern Diet – that was by a researcher called Ann Robertson.    
  
**Joe:** And what did you think?    
  
**Sarah:** Well, I didn’t get very far, I’m afraid. I just didn’t find her style very interesting. But the book by Joanne Mackenzie – that was very informative, and I enjoyed that.    
  
**Joe:** How do you spell her surname?   
  
**Sarah:** Oh, it’s M – A – C – K – E – N – Z – I – E.   
  
**Joe:** Great. I’ll go to the library and I’ll see if I can find another copy of the book.   
  
**Sarah:** OK, but what you could do instead – and it might be quicker – is look at the university library website. It’ll tell you if there are other copies – and when they’re going to become available. I mean, you don’t want to be waiting ages and ages for a copy if another student has only just borrowed it.    
  
**Joe:** Good idea – I’ll do that. But I can’t remember what the password is for the website.    
  
**Sarah:** The password? Oh, I think I saved it on my cellphone. Let’s have a look. OK, here it is.  Do you want to write it down?    
  
**Joe:** Sure. What is it?    
  
**Sarah:** OK, it’s a mix of letters and numbers. It’s O – T – A – L – I – B – 2 – 0 – 1 – 6.  
  
**Joe:** Great. Got it. So, I did some research myself at the weekend. I thought we should look at what people are drinking nowadays, not just what they’re eating.   
  
**Sarah:** Good idea. I suppose that a lot of fizzy drinks are really bad for you – but certainly last year there was a huge increase in the sales of that kind of product.    
  
**Joe:** True, but most people know that they’re unhealthy. But what a lot of people don’t realize is that fruit juice is also really bad for you. It’s full of sugar. People often drink it with their breakfast, but in my opinion, it’s not something that people should buy any more. Water is really the best thing for you. That’s what people should be drinking more of – whether they’re at home or out.   
  
**Sarah:** I agree. Actually, you just reminded me ... it’s interesting: between 2005 and 2015, there was a big increase in the number of people eating out – going to restaurants, I mean. But now, for many families, there’s a new trend. More and more people are eating in. But it’s not food that they prepare at home themselves. Nowadays, it’s ready-made meals they buy from supermarkets.    
  
**Joe:** Rather than from takeaways, you mean?    
  
**Sarah:** Yes, right.   
  
**Joe:** That kind of thing is too expensive for me!   
  
**Sarah:** Me too. And I don’t think they’re very tasty, anyway.   
  
**Joe:** OK, what are we going to say about the problems that eating unhealthy food causes?   
  
**Sarah:** Well, the one that’s getting worse and worse in this country is heart disease. There’s a huge number of people that are affected by it nowadays.    
  
**Joe:** And the figure’s going up all the time.   
  
**Sarah:** The thing is, a lot of unhealthy food is cheaper than healthy food, so it’s no wonder that people buy it.    
  
**Joe:** Including students like us.     
  
**Sarah:** Yes, that’s right.    
  
**Joe:** I actually did a bit of research about that, too. I mean, on campus, you know, we have six different places that serve fast food.     
  
**Sarah:** Yes, my favorite is the Chinese place. It’s very convenient for me.    
  
**Joe:** Me too, but I discovered that the one that is busiest – that most of the students go to – is the one selling pizza. It surprised me, because I thought it was probably going to be the sushi café.   
  
**Sarah:** Sushi would probably be the healthier choice. Certainly it has less fat. Where is the sushi café anyway? I mean, which street is that on? I still get lost around campus.   
  
**Joe:** Which street? Um, let me think. It’s on Wellesley.    
  
**Sarah:** How’s that spelt?

**Joe:** W – E – double L – E – S – L ­­– E – Y. You know, it goes past the John Wellesley Library – up near the park.    
  
**Sarah:** Right, I know the one you mean.    
  
**Joe:** OK, I suppose we’d better start thinking about what we’re going to include in this presentation …