

Premium B2 Lesson 15

Sentence transformations 61 - 65

Language
Articles

Exam practice
RUOE part 7
Listening part 2

Let's try the sentence transformations from last class - without our notes!

61 I packed some biscuits because we might get hungry.

CASE I packed some biscuits hungry.

62 Whatever you say, I will never change my opinion.

WHAT I won't change my opinion you say.

63 May I use your computer?

MIND Would you your computer?

64 She is less demanding than her mother.

NOT She is her mother.

65 'Don't forget your jacket,' said Mum.

ME Mum my jacket.

Today's sentence transformations

66 He couldn't walk properly because of his sprained ankle.

PREVENTED His sprained ankle properly.

67 I'm sure he didn't know all the details.

KNOWN He all the details.

68 The man was arrested because he had been caught shoplifting.

DUE The man was arrested he had been caught shoplifting.

69 "You mustn't touch the statues," said the museum guide.

FORBADE The museum guide touch the statues.

70 He was about to start the car when someone called him.

POINT He was the car when someone called him.

66 He couldn't walk properly because of his sprained ankle.

can't/cannot have known

PREVENTED His sprained ankle properly.

67 I'm sure he didn't know all the details.

prevented him from walking

KNOWN He all the details.

68 The man was arrested because he had been caught shoplifting.

due to the fact that

DUE The man was arrested he had been caught shoplifting.

69 "You mustn't touch the statues," said the museum guide.

forbade me/us to

FORBADE The museum guide touch the statues.

70 He was about to start the car when someone called him.

on the point of starting

POINT He was the car when someone called him.

Grammar

Articles



1 There are ten examples of *the* in this text. How do you know which thing or person the writer is referring to, in each case?

- a because it is the only one in the immediate situation.
- b because it is the only one anywhere.
- c because it has been referred to before, in the text.
- d because the writer is specifying which one, by adding extra information:

Neil Armstrong was the first person to set foot on the surface of the moon. In the picture you can see him stepping out of the spacecraft *Eagle*. The words that he then said are famous: 'That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind'. He and his co-pilot Buzz Aldrin then planted a flag and collected rocks. The flag is probably still there. The rocks have helped scientists understand the history of the solar system.



Answer key

1 Neil Armstrong was the (d) first person to set foot on the (d) surface of the (b) moon. In the (a) picture you can see him stepping out of the (d) spacecraft *Eagle*. The (d) words that he then said are famous: 'That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind'. He and his co-pilot Buzz Aldrin then planted a flag and collected rocks. The (c) flag is probably still there. The (c) rocks have helped scientists understand the (d) history of the (b) solar system.



Complete this text by adding *the*, but only where necessary:

DODO: dodo is an extinct bird, belonging to pigeon family. dodos lived on islands and couldn't fly. In seventeenth century, sailors started visiting islands, looking for food and water. sailors hunted dodos and ate them. last dodo died in 1790.

As dead as a dodo

What's the meaning of the phrase 'As dead as a dodo'?



Complete this text by adding *the*, but only where necessary:

DODO: **The** dodo is an extinct bird, belonging to **the** pigeon family. **the** dodos lived on **the** islands and couldn't fly. In **the** seventeenth century, **the** sailors started visiting **the** islands, looking for **the** food and **the** water. **The** sailors hunted **the** dodos and ate them. **The** last dodo died in 1790.

As dead as a dodo

What's the meaning of the phrase 'As dead as a dodo'?

Unambiguously and unequivocally dead.



Exam practice



Listening part 2

Task information

- In Part 2 you will hear a monologue lasting three to four minutes.
- Part 2 tests your understanding of detail, stated opinion and specific information.
- You have to listen for particular words, phrases or numbers to complete ten sentences. You should write these down exactly as you hear them.
- The 1–3 words you have to write will not be above First level.
- Sometimes words or names may be spelt out. If so, you must spell them correctly.
- All the questions follow the order of the information in the recording, and for each one you will hear a 'cue' that indicates an answer is coming.

Thinking about possible answers; listening for cues

- 1 Study exam question 9 and the extract from the recording script below. Why is a *child* correct in question 9? Would any other answer be possible? What mistakes might a candidate listening to this make? Why?

Rabbits are not suitable pets fora child..... (9) as they need a lot of care.

Rabbits are clean, intelligent and friendly animals, and they make excellent pets. They do, though, require a considerable amount of attention in order to keep them healthy, comfortable and safe, so (9) it is better if an adult or a teenager, rather than a child, looks after them. As they are such sociable animals, preferring to live in pairs or groups, it is advisable to have at least two.



cue (similar to
need a lot of care)

correct answer

Tip! Be careful with words, phrases or numbers you hear which may seem to fit the gaps, but are not correct.

Tip! You may need to write three words, but often you need only write one or two.



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cue (similar to
need a lot of care)

correct answer

Tip! Be careful with words, phrases or numbers you hear which may seem to fit the gaps, but are not correct.

Tip! You may need to write three words, but often you need only write one or two.



Answer key

Here, 'rather than' has a similar meaning to 'instead of'; 'children' is possible, although it is always better to use the words from the recording; they might put 'an adult' or 'a teenager', as these words come just before 'a child'; possibly also the other nouns 'pairs' or 'groups' which follow

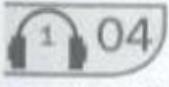


teniomas

2a  Look at question 10 below and listen twice to the extract from the same recording.

Inside the house, you should remove any (10) to keep the rabbits safe.

b Write the correct answer.

c  Listen again. What is the cue? Which other phrase could be mistaken for the correct answer?



2a  Look at question 10 below and listen twice to the extract from the same recording.

Inside the house, you should remove any (10) to keep the rabbits safe.

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c  Listen again. What is the cue? Which other phrase could be mistaken for the correct answer?

Answer key

2b ‘house plants’/‘houseplants’/‘house-plants’

c ‘keep them in the house with you’ is the cue; ‘electric cables’ – these need to be ‘protected’, not removed



Let's listen to the instructions.

You will you hear?

What will they talk about?

How much time do you have

before the recording begins?

What will you do in that time?



You will you hear?

Brad Mitchell

What will they talk about?

Extreme sport - snowboarding

How much time do you have

30 seconds

before the recording begins?

What will you do in that time?

Read the text and underline important words, predict answers.

Think about what type of information is missing.

Try to predict answers.



Extreme snowboarding

Brad says there are no (9) to warn extreme snowboarders of dangers.

Brad advises snowboarders always to follow the (10) when descending.

Brad always wears a (11) when he goes into the mountains.

According to Brad, you need a lot of (12) to set off down the mountain.

Brad particularly enjoys doing several (13) when he is going down a slope.

Brad says at first he found it difficult to do a good (14) on steep slopes.

Brad says you must never (15) if you feel you're about to fall.

Brad advises against putting your weight on your (16) in a fall.

Brad always carries a (17) in case he is in difficulty following a fall.

In the future, Brad would most like to try (18) snowboarding.

Advice

9 Listen for an expression that means 'there are no'.

10 Listen for expressions often used for giving advice.

11 Focus on what Brad does, not other people.

12 Don't be misled by what others say. Wait for Brad's opinion.

13 Make sure you choose the word that goes with the verb 'do'.

14 Which is the more difficult of the two skills mentioned?

15 Listen for an expression with a similar meaning to 'if you feel you're about to fall'.

16 Take care when the speaker mentions different parts of the body.

17 Focus on what Brad carries, not on what may be recommended.

18 Don't be misled by two other activities he mentions.



Extreme snowboarding

signs

Brad says there are no (9) to warn extreme snowboarders of dangers.

guide

Brad advises snowboarders always to follow the (10) when descending.

helmet

Brad always wears a (11) when he goes into the mountains.

confidence

According to Brad, you need a lot of (12) to set off down the mountain.

jumps

Brad particularly enjoys doing several (13) when he is going down a slope.

landing

Brad says at first he found it difficult to do a good (14) on steep slopes.

panic

Brad says you must never (15) if you feel you're about to fall.

wrist(s)

Brad advises against putting your weight on your (16) in a fall.

(small) device

Brad always carries a (17) in case he is in difficulty following a fall.

parachute

In the future, Brad would most like to try (18) snowboarding.

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Exam practice

RUOE part 7

Task information

- In Part 7 there may be one long text divided into sections or a number of shorter texts.
- There are 10 questions which you match with the sections or short texts (A, B, C, etc.), according to the question at the top, e.g. *Which person*
- Part 7 tests your ability to find particular information in a text. You need to understand detail, attitudes and opinions in the questions, and find the part(s) of the text which express the same idea.
- The instructions tell you what kind of text it is and what it's about. It always has a title.
- The information you need may not be in the same order as the questions.
- There may be evidence for a particular answer in more than one sentence or part of a sentence.

Finding evidence; avoiding incorrect answers

- 1 Study questions 43–48 and extract C from a Part 3 text below. Match the underlined text with the correct question (44, 45 and 47) by drawing a line.

Which person

took up this means of transport for environmental reasons?

43	
----	--

feels that travelling this way is more comfortable than it was?

44	C
----	---

once arrived late at work because of transport delays?

45	C
----	---

dislikes having to travel surrounded by a lot of people?

46	
----	--

has to walk a considerable distance every day?

47	C
----	---

thinks they pay too much to travel to and from work?

48	
----	--

C Shop assistant Laura Sánchez recently switched from the bus to the tram to get to work. 'I wasn't keen at first,' she says, 'because the nearest stop is more than a kilometre from my house, and that's quite a long way on foot twice a day. I also used to think that trams were cold, noisy things with hard wooden seats, but when I saw how much nicer they are these days, I decided to make the change. The only problem,' she adds, 'is that if one breaks down there's a complete tram jam. One Monday morning I was stuck like that for over an hour, and my boss wasn't pleased.'

Tip! There may be evidence for a particular answer in more than one sentence, or part of a sentence.

Finding evidence; avoiding incorrect answers

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Tip! There may be evidence for a particular answer in more than one sentence, or part of a sentence.

43	
----	--

44	C
----	---

45	C
----	---

46	
----	--

47	C
----	---

48	
----	--

feels that travelling this way is more comfortable than it was?

once arrived late at work because of transport delays?

dislikes having to travel surrounded by a lot of people?

has to walk a considerable distance every day?

thinks they pay too much to travel to and from work?

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Which person

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----	--

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once arrived late at work because of transport delays?

45	C
----	---

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46	
----	--

has to walk a considerable distance every day?

47	C
----	---

thinks they pay too much to travel to and from work?

48	
----	--

- 2** Look at questions 43, 46 and 48. Which two are answered correctly by extract E below? Underline the parts of the text that tell you, and write the question numbers on the right. Which is not answered correctly by extract E? How do you know?

E Justin Mackenzie works in the city centre and takes the train every day. 'It's handy for the office,' he says, 'but the fares keep going up and up and at this rate I'll have to think about using my car to come into town.' He thinks that would be 'crazy', pointing out that 'it was because of all the pollution it caused' that he gave up driving to work and started going by rail instead. 'I really wouldn't want to have to do that,' he says, adding: 'I don't even mind the fact that the rush-hour trains are so crowded, because at least it means there are fewer people using their cars.'



Which person

took up this means of transport for environmental reasons?

43	E
----	---

feels that travelling this way is more comfortable than it was?

44	C
----	---

once arrived late at work because of transport delays?

45	C
----	---

dislikes having to travel surrounded by a lot of people?

46	
----	--

X

has to walk a considerable distance every day?

47	C
----	---

thinks they pay too much to travel to and from work?

48	E
----	---

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don't even mind the fact that the rush-hour trains are so crowded, because at least it means there are fewer
people using their cars.'



You are going to read an article from a travel magazine. For questions 43–52, choose from the sections (A–D). The sections may be chosen more than once.

Which section

recommends paying the entrance fee?

43

states that the beach has featured in advertisements?

44

says visitors may be surprised by the water temperature?

45

points out that the water is quite shallow?

46

suggests visitors should take photos of the beach?

47

says visitors can walk on the beach in their bare feet?

48

mentions a pleasant smell from the trees?

49

advises visitors to get to the beach early in the day?

50

states that it is not always possible to visit the beach?

51

warns visitors to the beach to protect their skin?

52

Advice

43 Look for a reference to money that must be paid.

44 Be careful: one paragraph only imagines it in an advertisement.

45 Focus on the temperature of the water, not the air.

46 Look for a description of depth in relation to the human body.

47 Think of a short word for 'photos'.

48 Take care: on one beach this isn't a good idea.

49 Think of another word for 'smell'.

50 Make sure it is about the morning, not later on.

51 Look for a phrase that means in one season only.

52 What do sunbathers use to protect their skin?

Four of the world's best beaches

Which are the best beaches on Earth? Here are our top four.

A Rodas Beach, the Cies Islands, Spain

Some of Spain's most spectacular beaches lie in Galicia on the Atlantic coast, and perhaps the most stunning of these are on the Cies Islands. These unspoilt and uninhabited islands are a national park, with public access limited to the summer months, and contain the perfectly-shaped Rodas Beach with its pure white sand and clear blue sea. At first sight it almost seems tropical, until dipping your toe in the water encourages you to spend a lazy day on the beach rather than dive in for a swim. There you can enjoy the quiet, the warmth of the sun and the scent of pine from the nearby woods, and later on have an excellent meal in the reasonably-priced fish restaurant close to the beach.

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B Whitehaven Beach, Whitsunday Islands, Australia

Australia is famous for wonderful beaches, and Whitehaven must surely be one of its very best. Set against a background of amazingly-green tropical forest, and with views across the clear blue ocean to distant small islands, the sandy white beach is like something from a picture postcard or a TV commercial. As you would expect in such a sunny climate, the water is pleasantly warm, ideal for swimming on or below the surface. The sand, in contrast, always remains cool as it is of a type that reflects the sunlight, so you won't need sandals. As the island has no permanent inhabitants, and most day trippers leave by boat quite early, in the late afternoon and evening you can have the place almost to yourself.

C Matira Beach, Bora Bora, Tahiti

Matira Beach on the Pacific island of Bora Bora has incredibly white sand, beautiful fish swimming in clear blue-green water, and stunning sunsets. The air temperature hardly varies around the year, and neither does that of the ocean – which is only waist-high even hundreds of metres from the shore. And unlike windier beaches nearby, Matira is quite well sheltered. There isn't, however, much shade, so it is advisable to use plenty of sun cream, and the sand can feel uncomfortably hot unless you wear beach shoes or something similar. There is no charge to visit the beach, yet it rarely becomes crowded at any time of day. Everyone should go there at least once in life, and when you do, make sure you have your photo taken as the sun goes down.

D Anse Source d'Argent Beach, Seychelles

This must be one of the most photographed beaches in the world, so don't forget to get some shots of your own, especially of the sea and the sand framed by the background of enormous pink rocks, with tall palm trees right behind them. It's easy to see why commercials have been made there. The patches of brilliantly white sand between those beautiful rocks make it the perfect place to spend a relaxing day, and it is well worth the small amount it costs for access. The best spots – those with both sunshine and shade – quickly get taken, so make sure you arrive well before the sun starts to beat down and the sand heats up.



Answer key

- 43 **D:** The writer says ‘it is well worth the small amount it costs to visit’.
- 44 **D:** The text mentions that ‘commercials have been made there’.
- 45 **A:** It says ‘At first sight it almost seems tropical, until dipping your toe in the water encourages you to spend a lazy day on the beach rather than dive in for a swim.’
- 46 **C:** The writer refers to ‘the ocean – which is only waist-high even hundreds of metres from the shore.’
- 47 **D:** The writer says ‘don’t forget to get some shots of your own’.
- 48 **B:** ‘The sand,’ according to the writer, ‘always remains cool as it is of a type that reflects the sunlight, so you won’t need sandals.’
- 49 **A:** The writer says you can ‘enjoy’ various things, including ‘the scent of pine from the nearby woods’.
- 50 **D:** The text advises: ‘make sure you arrive well before the sun starts to beat down and the sand heats up’.
- 51 **A:** The text states that ‘public access’ is ‘limited to the summer months’.
- 52 **C:** ‘There isn’t,’ it warns, ‘much shade, so it is advisable to use plenty of sun cream’.



Prepare sentence transformations 71 -75
Homework Lesson 15