

Premium B2 Lesson 33

Focus on Reading



**Cambridge Assessment
English**


tenidiomas

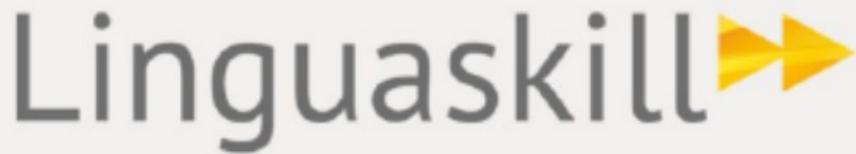
How many points do you need to pass the FCE?

Cambridge English Scale Score	Grade/CEFR	CEFR level
180-190	Grade A	C1
173-179	Grade B	B2
160-172	Grade C	B2
140-159	Level B1	B1

The exam is targeted at Level B2 of the CEFR. The examination also provides reliable assessment at the level above B2 (Level C1) and the level below (Level B1).

What happens if you get 155 -159 in the exam?

You get the opportunity to do...



Simplify your English language testing

Linguaskill is a quick and convenient online test to help organisations check the English levels of individuals and groups of candidates. It tests all four language skills: speaking, writing, reading and listening.

It provides accurate results within 48 hours, and can be easily administered and invigilated at your own venue at a time that suits you. Results are aligned to the Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR), the international standard for describing language ability.

You will be tested on your speaking, reading, listening and writing. The test is adaptive

It means that each question depends on the candidate's own performance in the previous question. As the test is an adaptive test, the number of questions in the reading and listening skills sections is variable.

Click on the gap then choose the correct answer.

You to check the tyres before you start on a long car journey.

reading test

What will the weather be like for the tour group tomorrow?



Listening test

For more information on linguaskill go to

<https://www.cambridgeenglish.org/exams-and-tests/linguaskill>

To practise the test before the exam day go to the
Tenidiomas platform

Can you do this from memory?

6 They are going to add a new wing to the hospital.

BE A new wing to the hospital.

7 Thieves stole the old woman's savings.

WAS The old woman savings.

8 Please stop biting your nails.

WISH I biting your nails.

9 Take my advice and don't believe everything he says.

WERE If I believe everything he says.

10 There aren't any eggs left.

RUN We eggs.

11 I'm sure your little brother didn't mean to upset you.

INTENTION I'm sure your little brother you.

12 It wasn't Mary's fault that your property was damaged.

BLAME You can't damage done to your property.

13 John apologised for forgetting to take out the rubbish.

SORRY John said he forgotten to take out the rubbish.

14 This motorcycle is able to do 200 kilometres per hour.

CAPABLE This motorcycle 200 kilometres per hour.

15 The carpenter had to get someone to help him as there was so much work to do.

SUCH There was to do, that the carpenter had to get someone to help him.

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INTENTION I'm sure your little brother **had no intention of upsetting** you.

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SUCH There was **such a lot of work** to do, that the carpenter had to get someone to help him.

Let's focus on the reading paper

How many parts are there in the reading paper?

Which part is the easiest for you?

Which part is the most difficult?



- 1a** Read through the following text about a boy called Jack. Where might you find a text like this? Compare your answers with a partner.

Jack had never been on a wildlife trip into the countryside before, so when the idea was suggested by his teacher, and welcomed by the rest of the class, he was immediately alarmed. Having spent his whole life in the centre of one of the world's busiest cities, he regarded the countryside with some suspicion, as a place where his parents had once taken him on a camping holiday, when it poured with rain. Apart from that, even though his class had had nature trips into the city parks, Jack was far more into computers and technology.

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- b** Now read the question, and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D).

Why does the writer mention that Jack had spent his whole life in a city?

- A to emphasise what a different experience the proposed trip might be for him
- B to show the contrast between the subject of the trip and Jack's own interests
- C to explain why Jack had had little opportunity to get involved with wildlife
- D to suggest that his teacher's plan might not be a very successful one

- c** Compare your answer with a partner. Why do you think the other options are wrong?

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- c** Compare your answer with a partner. Why do you think the other options are wrong?

2a Read the next section of the text, and decide the most suitable way to complete the sentence below.

Once Jack got to the countryside, he felt...

However, despite his doubts, Jack reluctantly agreed with his parents that he would go on the trip. On the day, the coach driver dropped them at a campsite in the middle of a forest – next to the most enormous stretch of water that Jack had ever seen, apart from on family trips to the beach. Jack couldn't help wandering down to the water's edge, where he immediately spotted a number of tiny fish darting around in the shallows, together with a variety of small wingless insects *skittering* over the water, making barely a ripple as they touched the surface of the lake with their tiny legs. And in spite of his initial hostility, Jack thought it was one of the most absorbing sights he'd seen – for a while at least ...

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b Now look at the four options below. Which one is closest to your answer?

- A determined to prove to his parents that the trip was a mistake.
- B more interested in what he found there than he had originally expected.
- C concerned that the place they were camping in wasn't very suitable.
- D surprised to discover that he would be staying on the coast.

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3 There is a word underlined in the text – ‘skittering’. Read the section carefully.
What do you think the word means? Now look at the question below. Which of
the four options matches your idea most closely?

What does the writer mean when describing the insects as ‘skittering’ in line 5?

- A** They were diving into and out of the water.
- B** They were flying close to the surface of the water.
- C** They were swimming through the water.
- D** They were moving lightly across the water.

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You are going to read a text -look at the pictures -What do you think the text is about?



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My family and I are from the US, but we're currently living in China. And last year we undertook an incredible trip across the country! My dad's a busy but very successful architect, working in one of the country's biggest cities. However, we were all in need of a break, so he decided we'd do a nature trip into the countryside, which we often did. And for him, because he was always keen to push himself to the limits, this time that had to be a trip to some of the country's remotest areas. He knew we'd look back and remember it as the adventure of a lifetime. But as always, he did check it met with our approval too – which of course it did! After all, who'd turn down the chance of a trip like that?

Dad's dream was a trip across the desert where we could experience its raw wildness, and spot some wild animals such as camels that had become endangered. The dream sounded awesome – but the practical arrangements turned out to be incredibly complicated. In all his enthusiasm, dad hadn't particularly considered the practicalities, even though in his professional life he has to do exactly that all the time. To start with, getting someone to accompany us was a challenge, as few tour companies had the right experience for this kind of trip. So my parents were left trying to find the right team, and sort out the equipment they planned to take. Gathering it all took weeks, and we ended up taking far too much stuff. But finally we were ready.

Personally I couldn't wait for the off, and certainly didn't think twice about going on the trip or what risks might be involved. To me, it was yet another adventure I'd be having with my parents. However, they finally very reluctantly admitted to me that they'd come in for some harsh criticism for taking a teenager along on a challenging and potentially dangerous trip. That was hard for me to hear. But those critics clearly just hadn't taken in the fact that I'd been totally at home with trekking through the toughest of terrains from a young age, and that their interference wasn't needed. Trips like this had become a way of life.

Anyway, off we went into the desert, and before long we'd had some spectacular sightings of amazing wild horses. At first, though, I found it really hard to take in the sheer size and isolation of it all. But I just kept reminding myself we'd got plenty of supplies, and were with an experienced team – who'd hopefully get us out again! No amount of planning or training, though, could have prepared us for what happened one day – a day that brought home to me how powerless we were in the face of the forces of nature. A huge storm suddenly blasted across the area and transformed the desert from a dry wasteland to a winter wonderland. It was a timely reminder not to take anything for granted out there in the wilderness, and to remember our limitations.

Finally we had to start preparing for the long journey home to our busy, bustling city. But then the night before we set off, our guide admitted he'd once got stuck in the desert when a sandstorm swept over everything and his group were unable to travel for days. Luckily they'd all survived, and I guess it demonstrated how skilled a guide he was, and that we were in safe hands. But I remember wishing he hadn't mentioned it until we were back home again. It just reminded me of the dangers we were still facing, and wasn't exactly the kind of story I'd imagined I'd be telling all my friends. Anyway, despite my enthusiasm to get home, I still wasn't completely ready to say farewell to it all, and I knew a small part of me would always remain in the free, open spaces of the desert, with its vast skies and total silences.

Read and check if you predicted correctly!

DESERT TREK

by Kara Lane

My family and I are from the US, but we're currently living in China. And last year we undertook an incredible trip across the country! My dad's a busy but very successful architect, working in one of the country's biggest cities. However, we were all in need of a break, so he decided we'd do a nature trip into the countryside, which we often did. And for him, because he was always keen to push himself to the limits, this time that had to be a trip to some of the country's remotest areas. He knew we'd look back and remember it as the adventure of a lifetime. But as always, he did check it met with our approval too – which of course it did! After all, who'd turn down the chance of a trip like that?

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Reading comprehension

What impression do you get of Kara's father?

Did Kara want to go on the trip?

Were they well-prepared for the trip?

What things went wrong on the trip?

What did Kara enjoy about the trip?

Exam task Answer these questions -use elimination as well as choosing a correct answer

31 The impression we get of Kara's father in the first paragraph is of someone who

- A wants his family to be high achievers like him.
- B makes decisions that his family don't always agree with.
- C puts his family's needs above his own whenever possible.
- D considers whether his family will benefit when making plans.

32 Why does Kara make reference to her father's professional life in the second paragraph?

- A to explain why he paid such careful attention to some aspects of the trip
- B to emphasise how different the trip would be from his own personal experience
- C to suggest that his initial approach to preparing for the trip was surprising
- D to say why he was just the right kind of person to take such a trip

33 In Paragraph 3 what does Kara mean when she says she 'didn't think twice about going on the trip'?

- A She knew she didn't have much choice.
- B It never occurred to her that she shouldn't go.
- C She tried to put it out of her mind until it was time to leave.
- D It was better not to think too much about the dangers.

34 What was Kara's attitude towards people who criticised her parents?

- A She was irritated because it was unjustified.
- B She was worried that the critics might be right.
- C She was sad that her parents were upset by it.
- D She was grateful that her parents hadn't told her earlier.

35 What seems to have particularly made an impression on Kara during her time in the desert?

- A the skills of the team of people travelling with them
- B the fact that they were able to survive on just the supplies they'd taken
- C the realisation that they had no control over certain events
- D the range of rare and unusual wildlife they managed to see

36 The night before they were due to return home, Kara felt

- A saddened at having to leave the quiet of the desert.
- B unprepared to resume her normal life again.
- C reassured by something she heard from their guide.
- D excited about all the stories she would be able to tell.

Answers In the exam each question is worth 2 points

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Reading part 6

Part 6 (Gapped text)

What's in Part 6?	A single page of text with some numbered gaps which represent missing sentences. After the text there are some sentences which are not in the right order. You have to read the text and the sentences and decide which sentence best fits each gap.
What do I have to practise?	How to understand the structure and development of a text.
How many questions are there?	6
How many marks are there?	2 marks for each correct answer.

Part 7

You are going to read an extract from a magazine article. Six paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A – G the one which fits each gap (41 – 46). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Scottish Wildcat

On my living room wall I have a painting of a Scottish wildcat. John, rather like a tabby cat, is extremely fond. It catches a small, spilling animal, with bared and back arched, a tail raised, spring ready to unleash some savagery.

However, the physical differences are tangible. The wildcat is a much larger animal, weighing in some cases up to seven kilos, the same size as a large domestic cat. Its coat is also superfluously similar to a domestic tabby cat but it is all stripes and no spots. The tail is thicker and longer than that of a domestic cat. The animal has an altogether heavier look.

The Scottish wildcat was originally restricted to the British Isles until around 1910, but it is now generally recognized that there is little difference between the Scottish and the European wildcat. An excellent report on the wildcat was published in 1995. The animals originally were found in a variety of habitats throughout Europe.

It was during the nineteenth century, with the establishment of large estates and the need by landowners for hunting, that the wildcat became a nuisance and its meat decline really began. This was particularly evident in Scotland in the area of Clydesdale, for example. However, things were later to improve for the species.

Wildcats are a favoured prey, and some of the best areas to see wildcats are at rabbit warrens, where they hunt voles, rabbits, shrews, mice, small birds and even insects. They form a large part of the diet, and the animal may occasionally eat a bird's nest.

The wildcat is one of the Scottish Highlands' most exciting animals. Catch a glimpse of one and the memory will linger forever.

41

western Scotland. This is a place for real wildcats, where there is more space and therefore less contact with domestic cats and therefore purer.

42

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The wildcat is one of the Scottish Highlands' most exciting animals. Catch a glimpse of one and the memory will linger forever.

A The recruitment of men to the armed forces during the conflict in Europe from 1914 to 1918 meant fewer people to hunt. As a result, gamekeepers went off to fight. As the number of gamekeepers decreased, the authorities tried to increase its numbers, re-introducing many of its former hunting grounds.

B Their predators used delicious and convenient woodland for shelter, particularly at winter, and hunted over open moorland, heathland, scrub, open woodland, thickets and scrub, grassy areas and marsh. The Scottish wildcat is a very elusive animal, and prefers to hunt alone, and prefers mountainous areas for a combination of defensiveness and persistence.

C The average earnings, their custody and the availability of food, and the availability of shelter in the Highlands. Later they will move to the lowlands, and then to the hills, learning quickly how to become skilled hunters themselves.

D This is what makes many people think that the wildcat is a rare animal in the Highlands. Research currently being undertaken by Scottish Natural Heritage is attempting to establish whether the wildcat really is distinct from its domestic cat. It is hoped that the wildcat will prove to be more than a wildling form of the domestic cat.



What are these things called?





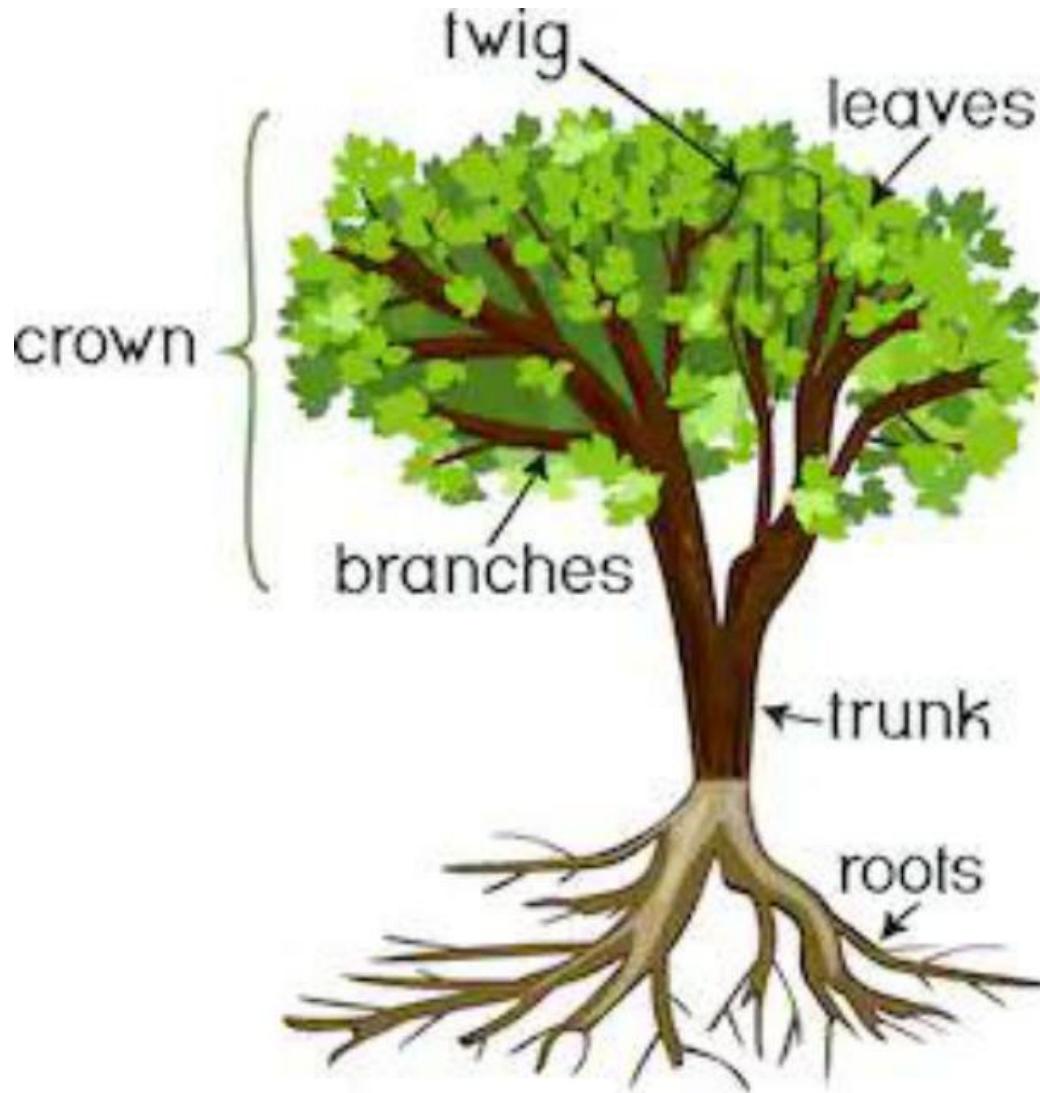
seeds



bark



seedling



Read the text and say which trees are in the pictures

1.



2.



3.



4.



match the description of the tree with the picture

1. the original Bramley apple tree



2. The ding dong tree



3. The Holm Oak

4. Craigends Yew



- A This means that they are touching the ground and have taken root.
- B These roots have become enormous with age and have now emerged above the ground. Children love to jump over them like horses in a race.
- C But the most distinctive thing about this tree is that its main trunk is leaning towards the ground at an angle of 45 degrees.

- D The best example of this on the big old tree is another species of tree called a rowan.
- E Alternatively, they could be used to hold a community event in honour of the tree.
- F It was planted from a seed in 1809 by a woman called Ann Brailsford.
- G Children hang bird feeders from its branches and it is used as the focus of many of the educational activities going on around it.

The aim of the national Tree of the Year competition is to promote and celebrate the most interesting trees around the country. Images and descriptions of a shortlist of 28 trees are put online and the public are asked to vote for their favourite.

The four trees that gain the most votes before 5 p.m. on 5th October will be given a grant of £1,000. In addition, all trees that receive 1,000 or more votes will get a grant of £500. The grants may be spent on a tree health check or advice from a tree expert, or an educational event, for example. 1

Among the 28 shortlisted trees there are a wide range of tree species, each with its own unique, fascinating story. For example, the 'Ding Dong' tree is a copper beech tree growing in a primary school playground. It was named the 'Ding Dong' tree because of a game pupils invented in which they race to touch its trunk, shouting 'Ding Dong'. The protective space underneath the 50-year-old tree is used as a magical outdoor classroom, while the indoor classroom displays pictures of the tree through each season of the year. 2

Many of the other trees in the competition are remarkable for their age alone. The Craigends Yew, for example, is thought to be up to 700 years old, making it one of the oldest in Scotland. It is an amazing sight as many of its branches have layered. 3

As a result of these extra growths, the total size when

measured around the tree's crown (the main body of its leaves and branches) is a massive 100 metres.

Another very old tree, the Holm Oak in Kilbroney Park, Northern Ireland, is much loved by local people. It measures 3.6 metres around the trunk, and its beautiful bark looks like the skin of a snake. 4

The advantage of this lack of uprightness is that young children can climb safely and easily on it. Kilbroney Park is home to many remarkable trees, but this tree was chosen as the favourite by community members.

A 500-year-old veteran oak tree stands in the ancient woodland pasture at Carngefallt in Wales. One of the interesting things about this twisted, hollow tree is that it has several 'air trees' growing out of it. An 'air tree' is one growing without its roots touching the ground.

5 It extends its roots down inside the oak's hollow trunk.

The original Bramley apple tree in Nottinghamshire is younger than many in this competition, but is the famous parent of all modern Bramley apple trees. 6 Many years later, Matthew

Bramley, the new owner of the tree, was carrying some of his fruit when he met a gardener called Henry Merryweather. Henry asked if he could take some cuttings from Matthew's trees to grow his own trees. Mr Bramley agreed, provided they were named 'Bramley's Seedling'.

A This means that they are touching the ground and have taken root.

B These roots have become enormous with age and have now emerged above the ground. Children love to jump over them like horses in a race.

C But the most distinctive thing about this tree is that its main trunk is leaning towards the ground at an angle of 45 degrees.

D The best example of this on the big old tree is another species of tree called a rowan.

E Alternatively, they could be used to hold a community event in honour of the tree.

F It was planted from a seed in 1809 by a woman called Ann Brailsford.

G Children hang bird feeders from its branches and it is used as the focus of many of the educational activities going on around it.

The aim of the national Tree of the Year competition is to promote and celebrate the most interesting trees around the country. Images and descriptions of a shortlist of 28 trees are put online and the public are asked to vote for their favourite.

The four trees that gain the most votes before 5 p.m. on 5th October will be given a grant of £1,000. In addition, all trees that receive 1,000 or more votes will get a grant of £500. The grants may be spent on a tree health check or advice from a tree expert, or an educational event, for example. 1 E

Among the 28 shortlisted trees there are a wide range of tree species, each with its own unique, fascinating story. For example, the 'Ding Dong' tree is a copper beech tree growing in a primary school playground. It was named the 'Ding Dong' tree because of a game pupils invented in which they race to touch its trunk, shouting 'Ding Dong'. The protective space underneath the 50-year-old tree is used as a magical outdoor classroom, while the indoor classroom displays pictures of the tree through each season of the year. 2 G

Many of the other trees in the competition are remarkable for their age alone. The Craigends Yew, for example, is thought to be up to 700 years old, making it one of the oldest in Scotland. It is an amazing sight as many of its branches have layered. 3 D

As a result of these extra growths, the total size when

measured around the tree's crown (the main body of its leaves and branches) is a massive 100 metres.

Another very old tree, the Holm Oak in Kilbroney Park, Northern Ireland, is much loved by local people. It measures 3.6 metres around the trunk, and its beautiful bark looks like the skin of a snake. 4 C

The advantage of this lack of uprightness is that young children can climb safely and easily on it. Kilbroney Park is home to many remarkable trees, but this tree was chosen as the favourite by community members.

A 500-year-old veteran oak tree stands in the ancient woodland pasture at Carngefallt in Wales. One of the interesting things about this twisted, hollow tree is that it has several 'air trees' growing out of it. An 'air tree' is one growing without its roots touching the ground. 5 A It extends its roots down inside the oak's hollow trunk.

The original Bramley apple tree in Nottinghamshire is younger than many in this competition, but is the famous parent of all modern Bramley apple trees. 6 F Many years later, Matthew Bramley, the new owner of the tree, was carrying some of his fruit when he met a gardener called Henry Merryweather. Henry asked if he could take some cuttings from Matthew's trees to grow his own trees. Mr Bramley agreed, provided they were named 'Bramley's Seedling'.

Reading part 7

Part 7 (Multiple matching)

What's in Part 7?

A series of statements followed by a text divided into sections or several short texts. You have to match each statement to the section or text in which you can find the information.

What do I have to practise?

Reading for specific information, detail, opinion and attitude.

How many questions are there?

10

How many marks are there?

1 mark for each correct answer.

12

Part 7

You are going to read a newspaper article about a young professional footballer. For questions 40 – 52, choose from the sections (A – D). The sections may be chosen more than once.
Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Which paragraph

says how surprised the writer was at Duncan's early difficulties?

says that Duncan sometimes seems much more mature than he really is?

describes the frustration felt by Duncan's father?

says that Duncan is on course to reach a high point in his profession?

suggests that Duncan caught up with his teammates in terms of physical development?

explains how Duncan was a good all-round sportsman?

gives an example of how Gavin measured his son?

mentions Duncan's current club's low opinion of him at one time?

mentions a personal success despite a failure for the team?

explains how Duncan and his father are following a similar route?

Rising Star

Margaret Garely goes to meet Duncan Williams, who plays for Chelsea Football Club.

13

A It's my first time being to Chelsea's training ground and I turn up slightly too early at 10.30am. I'm not a footballer myself, I'm just a teenage girl. It is exactly the sort of ground I would expect to see. It's scrubby grass, running around on it weekends. At his current age, Duncan is mixing his football studies with a bit of football, rugby and cricket, given his Duncan Williams' looks like the right path. However, instead of studying, he is along with his father Gavin in one of the interview rooms at Chelsea's training base, in London. On Saturday's match against Manchester United, Gavin has been his son's coach, as well as some of his other players. He's been to him, discussing how his career was nearly over before it began.

B I've got myself a free ticket – a member of the management team from an ex-England player over dinner, nor their own private training sessions. New Duncan is following Garey's footsteps, he has joined a local football programme and now give advice to ambitious young teenagers who are hoping to become professionals. He's an old head on young shoulders. Yet he's also a young lad in his enthusiasm. And time has clearly not gone to his head; it would be hard to find a more likable, humble young man. So will he get to play for the national team? "One day I'll have to decide," he says. "I'm not sure if I'm going to play long.

C Duncan takes up the story: "The first half of that season I played in the youth team. I got lucky – I got called up to the first team to play in a friendly game. I moved up to the first team after that performance." Garey points out that it can be quite hard to be smaller and weaker when you are developing – it forces you to learn how to move around, how to think differently to get out of tight spaces. "A couple of years ago, I used to run past an opponent as he wasn't there but then the other guy would chase him. I used to say to him, 'Look, if you can do that, just imagine what you'd be like when you're 17, 18, 19 and you're big and quick and they won't be able to get near you.' If you're a good player, you just have to use your brain a lot more."

D Not every lad gets advice from an ex-England player over dinner, nor their own private training sessions. New Duncan is following Garey's footsteps, he has joined a local football programme and now give advice to ambitious young teenagers who are hoping to become professionals. He's an old head on young shoulders. Yet he's also a young lad in his enthusiasm. And time has clearly not gone to his head; it would be hard to find a more likable, humble young man. So will he get to play for the national team? "One day I'll have to decide," he says. "I'm not sure if I'm going to play long.

Review: Causative have (to have+ something +)done

Write the end of the second sentences so that they mean the same as the first. Use the word in brackets.

1. When members of the audience enter the theatre, someone checks their tickets. (have)
When members of the audience enter the theatre, they
2. When stars drive to the hotel, someone drives their car to the car park. (have)
When stars drive to the hotel, they
3. Nearly every time famous people go out, someone takes their photo. (get)
Nearly every time famous people go out, they
4. When authors write a bestseller, someone edits it. (get)
When authors write a bestseller, they
5. Famous people write autobiographies and someone publishes them. (get)
Famous people write autobiographies and they
6. Before actors go on stage someone does their make-up. (have)
Before actors go on stage they

Review: Causative have (to have+ something + done)

Write the end of the second sentences so that they mean the same as the first. Use the word in brackets.

1. When members of the audience enter the theatre, someone checks their tickets. (have)
When members of the audience enter the theatre, theyhave their tickets checked.....
2. When stars drive to the hotel, someone drives their car to the car park. (have)
When stars drive to the hotel, theyhave their car driven to the car park.....
3. Nearly every time famous people go out, someone takes their photo. (get)
Nearly every time famous people go out, theyget their photo taken.....
4. When authors write a bestseller, someone edits it. (get)
When authors write a bestseller, theyget it edited.....
5. Famous people write autobiographies and someone publishes them. (get)
Famous people write autobiographies and theyget them published.....
6. Before actors go on stage someone does their make-up. (have)
Before actors go on stage theyhave their make-up done.....

1–10 choose from the people (A–E). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person

admits he finds certain aspects of fame attractive?

1	
---	--

believes that fame makes those who get it focus too much on themselves?

2	
---	--

describes some common beliefs about fame that he feels are untrue?

3	
---	--

is critical of the way that famous people are treated?

4	
---	--

says he is uninterested in the details of famous people's lives?

5	
---	--

thinks being famous makes people distrust the motives of people they are close to?

6	
---	--

outlines how fame can benefit society?

7	
---	--

explains why he has some respect for everyone who is famous?

8	
---	--

lists some of the ways that people might attract an audience?

9	
---	--

suggests childhood experiences may cause some people to seek fame?

10	
----	--

Read and think who says + or - comments

Five young people say what they think about fame.

Fame and fortune

A Stefan

Fame will bring you all the money, attention and love you could ever want! It will solve all your problems and make you feel fantastic! You'll never feel lonely ever again! These are the kind of lies about being famous the media feeds society through various channels. We are taught to highly value public attention, which celebrity-chasing individuals can get by eating insects in online videos, living in a crowded TV house, or being cruel or offensive on social media – it seems how we get it does not matter.

B Leo

One thing I've noticed about famous people is that they've often been through a negative event during their early lives – like the loss of a parent, or being rejected by a key figure in their lives. This has left them with a lack of self-confidence, which drives them to seek success on stage or screen to give them a sense of self-worth. The problem is that when they achieve fame, they begin to wonder if people love them for who they really are, or simply for the fact that they are famous. This makes it challenging for famous people to form secure relationships. Partly as a result of that, they end up socialising with other celebrities who have similar emotional problems, and this makes their situation worse.

C Franz

To be honest, the idea of being on a stage and having everyone focus on you is quite appealing to me, but I know that there's no way I'd enjoy the reality of being famous. When everyone knows who you are, it's as

if you're not human anymore. Fame means endless requests for pictures, autographs and stories for the tabloid press. Every mistake is exaggerated and nothing in your family life remains private. How could you not get fed up with that? I think that's why some stars become arrogant or unhappy, and unable to act like normal people, especially if they become famous at a young age and have to grow up with the public watching their every move.

D Mahomet

There is nothing wrong with being famous if it's because you are very skilled at something, whether you've written a bestseller, you're a brilliant surgeon or a great entertainer. Fame based on earning the respect or admiration of your readers, patients or audience can inspire people. It also provides a link between people – common ground that helps us feel part of a community. However, when fame is used merely as self-promotion to gain money or more attention for its own sake, then it adds very little to the world.

E Johann

I try to avoid reading about so-called 'stars' – they're just people like everyone else, and I really don't care if they're getting married, divorced or buying a new pet cat! On the whole, people who are famous seem to live in another world, where they are the only thing of importance. They are obsessed with their own lives, and the longer they stay in the headlines, the worse they get. One thing I do admire, though, is the ability they all share to recover time after time, when the media turns against them or their latest project has failed.

1–10 choose from the people (A–E). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person

admits he finds certain aspects of fame attractive?

1	C
---	---

believes that fame makes those who get it focus too much on themselves?

2	E
---	---

describes some common beliefs about fame that he feels are untrue?

3	A
---	---

is critical of the way that famous people are treated?

4	C
---	---

says he is uninterested in the details of famous people's lives?

5	E
---	---

thinks being famous makes people distrust the motives of people they are close to?

6	B
---	---

outlines how fame can benefit society?

7	D
---	---

explains why he has some respect for everyone who is famous?

8	E
---	---

lists some of the ways that people might attract an audience?

9	A
---	---

suggests childhood experiences may cause some people to seek fame?

10	B
----	---

Can you add up your score? It will be out of 34

21 marks will get you a pass!

Homework

Complete all the reading exercises on ExamLabs - repeat those you have done before!

Prepare your five sentence transformations

If you are doing the Computer-based version, have you done the practice test on the platform?



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