Prime Time

B2+

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Student's Book

Express Publishing

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	• *Look deep into my eyes ...* (gapped text) • *Are they crazy?* (multiple matching) • *Look on the bright side* (multiple choice) • *A Hidden Enemy* (matching paragraphs to headings) • Multiple choice (reading)	• Give a summary of a text • Discuss symptoms & remedies • Suggest ways to deal with stress • Choice/reason/recommending • Intonation: expressing sympathy	• Give reasons why to try something • A text about a place of natural beauty • Express opinion on a topic • A report (making suggestions/ recommendations)	• *Nature's Spa of the South Pacific* (open cloze) • PSHE: *Anger Management* (multiple choice cloze)
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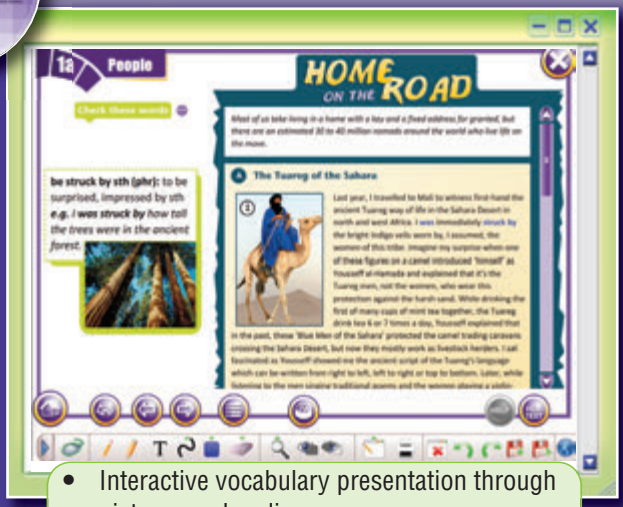
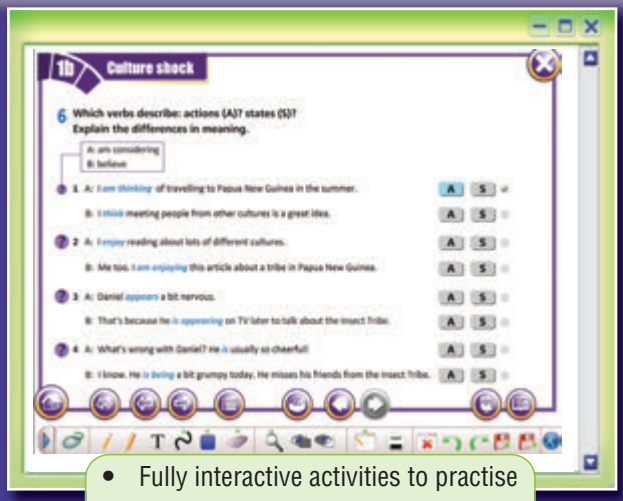


- Interactive vocabulary presentation through pictures and audio



- Fully interactive activities to practise grammar

- Prime Time documentaries. Amazing educational videos thematically related to the modules

- A fully animated reader to promote reading for pleasure

- A thematic Vocabulary Bank to practise and revise vocabulary through interactive activities

- Fun quizzes for every module

Vocabulary: ways of living; customs & traditions; cultures; alternative living; air travel; daily problems & annoyances
Grammar: present tenses; stative verbs; past tenses; comparisons
Everyday English: checking in for a flight
Intonation: requesting & responding
Phrasal verbs: verbs with *on*
Writing: A for-and-against essay
Culture Corner: Gateway to America
Curricular *(Citizenship)*: Share and share alike!

Module 1
Lifestyles

Vocabulary
Ways of living

1 a) **Complete the sentences. Use these words:**

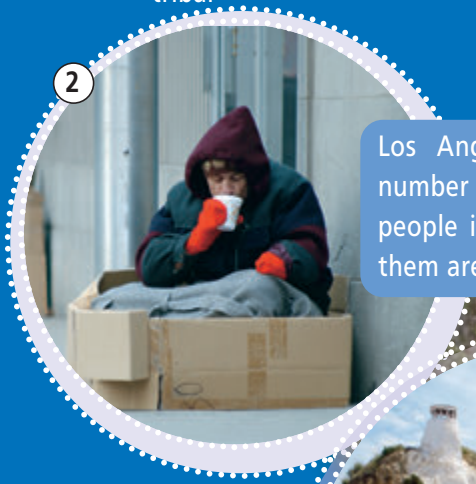
- conveniences
- homeless
- rummage
- consume
- society
- man-made
- tribal

Over to you!

- **Describe your lifestyle to the class.**
- **Would you live in a cave house? Why? Why not?**

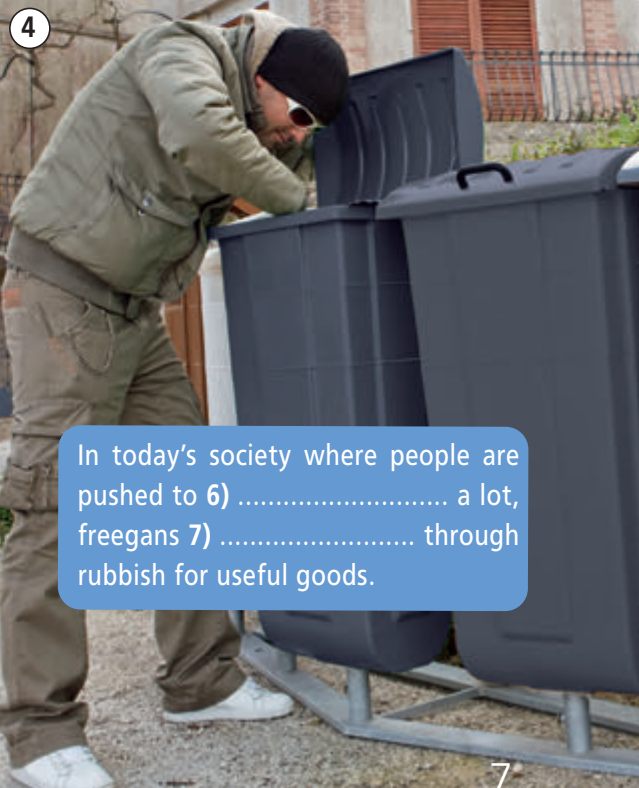
The Fulani people of West Africa are the largest **1)** ..... group in the world. The most important thing in their **2)** ..... is cattle. The more cows one owns, the richer one is.

Did you know?



Los Angeles has the highest number of **3)** ..... people in the US. 5 to 10% of them are living in vehicles.

Hundreds of people live in **4)** ..... cave houses in Guadix, Almeria. The houses have all of the modern **5)** ..... of any 21st century house.



In today's society where people are pushed to **6)** ..... a lot, freegans **7)** ..... through rubbish for useful goods.

b) 🎧 **Listen and check.**

1a People

Vocabulary & Reading

HOME ON THE ROAD

Most of us take living in a home with a key and a fixed address for granted, but there are an estimated 30 to 40 million nomads around the world who live life on the move.

1 a) Look at the pictures (1-3). Which of these communities do you think: *wear indigo veils, keep farm animals, live on hand-built wooden boats, have a deep knowledge of the sea, like drinking mint tea, catch and sell fish, live in tents, are very hospitable?*

b) 🎧 Listen, read and check.

A The Tuareg of the Sahara

Last year, I travelled to Mali to witness first-hand the ancient Tuareg way of life in the Sahara Desert in north and west Africa. I was immediately struck by the bright indigo veils worn by, I assumed, the women of this tribe. Imagine my surprise when one of these figures on a camel introduced 'himself' as Youseff al-Hamada and explained that it's the Tuareg men, not the women, who wear this protection against the **harsh** sand. While drinking the first of many cups of mint tea together, the Tuareg drink tea 6 or 7 times a day, Youseff explained that in the past, these 'Blue Men of the Sahara' protected the camel trading caravans crossing the Sahara Desert, but now they mostly work as **livestock herders**. I sat fascinated as Youseff showed me the ancient script of the Tuareg's language which can be written from right to left, left to right or top to bottom. Later, while listening to the men singing traditional poems and the women playing a violin-like instrument, it seemed like an **idyllic** way of life. Unfortunately, as water holes are drying up and animals are dying because of recent droughts, many Tuareg are now **migrating** to cities. "We are seeing the beginning of the end of the Tuareg way of life," Youseff told me, sadly.

Steven Jones, travel journalist

Study skills

Multiple matching

Read the texts then read the questions and underline the key words. Read again and try to match parts of the texts to the information in the questions. Remember that some information will be paraphrased.

Check these words

take sth for granted, nomad, first-hand, be struck by sth, veil, tribe, harsh, trading, livestock herder, idyllic, drought, migrate, stilt hut, monsoon season, spear, possession, flee, sparsely populated, hospitality, shear, rear, satellite dish

2 **Read again and for questions 1-10, choose from the communities A-C. Justify your answers.**

Which community/communities ...

appeared to have no problems to the visitor? 1 ☐
has physical abilities that others don't? 2 ☐
hasn't completely rejected the modern world? 3 ☐
became aware of something important because of their experience? 4 ☐
stops moving at a certain time of year? 5 ☐
left their visitor with negative emotions? 6 ☐
has seen a change in the work they do? 7 ☐
can be offended if visitors don't do something? 8 ☐
are seeing their numbers drop? 9 ☐ 10 ☐

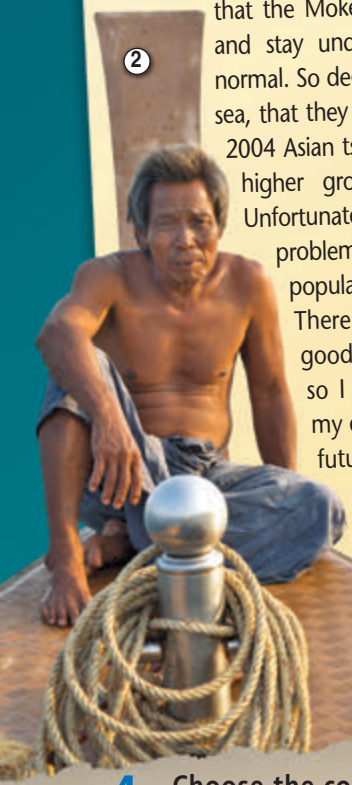
3 **Match the words in bold to their meanings: *perfect, rough, left because of danger, for a short time, people who keep farm animals, care for from birth, moving to live elsewhere, behaved towards.***

B The Sea Gypsies of the Andaman Sea

It is said that the 2 – 3,000 Moken or 'sea gypsies' who have lived for hundreds of years off the coasts of southern Thailand and Myanmar are born on the sea, live on the sea and die on the sea. Settling in **temporary** stilt huts only during the monsoon season, they live more than half of each year in hand-built wooden boats using simple nets and spears to catch fish to eat and to sell. While spending 6 weeks photographing Moken families in Thailand, what struck me most was the simplicity of their lives. They have few possessions and don't even have a word for 'want' because they have always taken everything they need from the sea. They **treated** me as family, sharing what little they had. I learnt that the Moken can see twice as clearly and stay underwater twice as long as normal. So deep is their knowledge of the sea, that they recognised the signs of the 2004 Asian tsunami coming and **fled** to higher ground before anyone else. Unfortunately the Moken are facing problems which are reducing their population.

There are no words for hello or goodbye in the Moken language so I just left. I was grateful for my experience, but sad that the future of these unique people is so uncertain.

Jill Bradley, photographer



C The Mongolian nomads

Mongolia is the most sparsely populated country in the world and 40% of its population lives a life of nomadic herding, moving from place to place. A Mongolian proverb says 'Happy is the one who has guests' and in fact this was proven to me from the moment I first entered the traditional circular tent of my hosts. The first thing they did was serve me a cup of horse milk, Mongolia's favourite drink. I later learnt that showing hospitality is so important to the Mongolians that it's rude to pass an empty tent without going in to help yourself to refreshments! I participated in every aspect of daily life during my stay, watching over, milking, shearing and combing the family's 40 goats, 20 horses, 4 camels and over 200 sheep. The nomads spend all day caring for these animals which they **rear** for meat, dairy products and clothes. Still, one thing showed me that the nomads aren't totally untouched by the 21st century – the satellite dish attached to the outside of the tent!

Ian Cauldly, tourist

4 **Choose the correct words.**

1 **Offer/Help** yourself to a cup of tea, Jim!
2 My hosts **treated/behaved** me very well.
3 Mongolians **show/indicate** hospitality.
4 The nomads are always on the **move/go**.
5 Don't take it for **granted/sure** that everyone has a home to live in.

5 **Fill in:** *stilt*, *sparsely*, *witness*, *monsoon*, *show*, *dairy*, *struck*. **Use the phrases to make sentences related to the texts.**

1 to ..... first-hand; 2 immediately ..... by; 3 ..... huts; 4 ..... season; 5 ..... populated country; 6 to ..... hospitality; 7 ..... products

Grammar

Present tenses

see p. GR1

6 **a)** **Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present form. Explain the use of each tense.**

The Sami people 1) ..... **(live)** in northern Europe for over 2,500 years. They 2) ..... **(hunt)** reindeer and 3) ..... **(catch)** fish to survive. Climate change 4) ..... **(threat)** their way of life these days. The atmosphere in the Arctic 5) ..... **(get)** warmer and warmer. 90% of the reindeer 6) ..... **(already/starve)** to death. Olav Mathias-Eira, a scientist, 7) ..... **(try)** to fight climate change for a long time now. Olav 8) ..... **(believe)** that the whole Sami culture is at risk.

b) **Compare your lifestyle to the Sami people.**

Speaking & Writing

7 **Read the text again. Tell your partner two things that impressed you about each community.**

8 **Work in pairs. You are a radio journalist interviewing a member of one of the communities. Prepare questions and answers. Present your radio interview to the class.**

Vocabulary Bank 1 pp. VB1-VB2

1b Culture shock

Vocabulary & Reading

1 **Which of these phrases best describe your lifestyle? Tell your partner: *live in a busy town/a secluded village, live in a modern flat/ wooden shelter, work in an office/study, use public transport/walk to work/college/ ride a bicycle, cook your own food/order takeaway, surf the Net/read magazines/ newspapers, go to the gym/eat out.***

2 **a) Look at the person in the photograph. What do you think his lifestyle could be? How could he feel if he visited a big city? Discuss in pairs.**

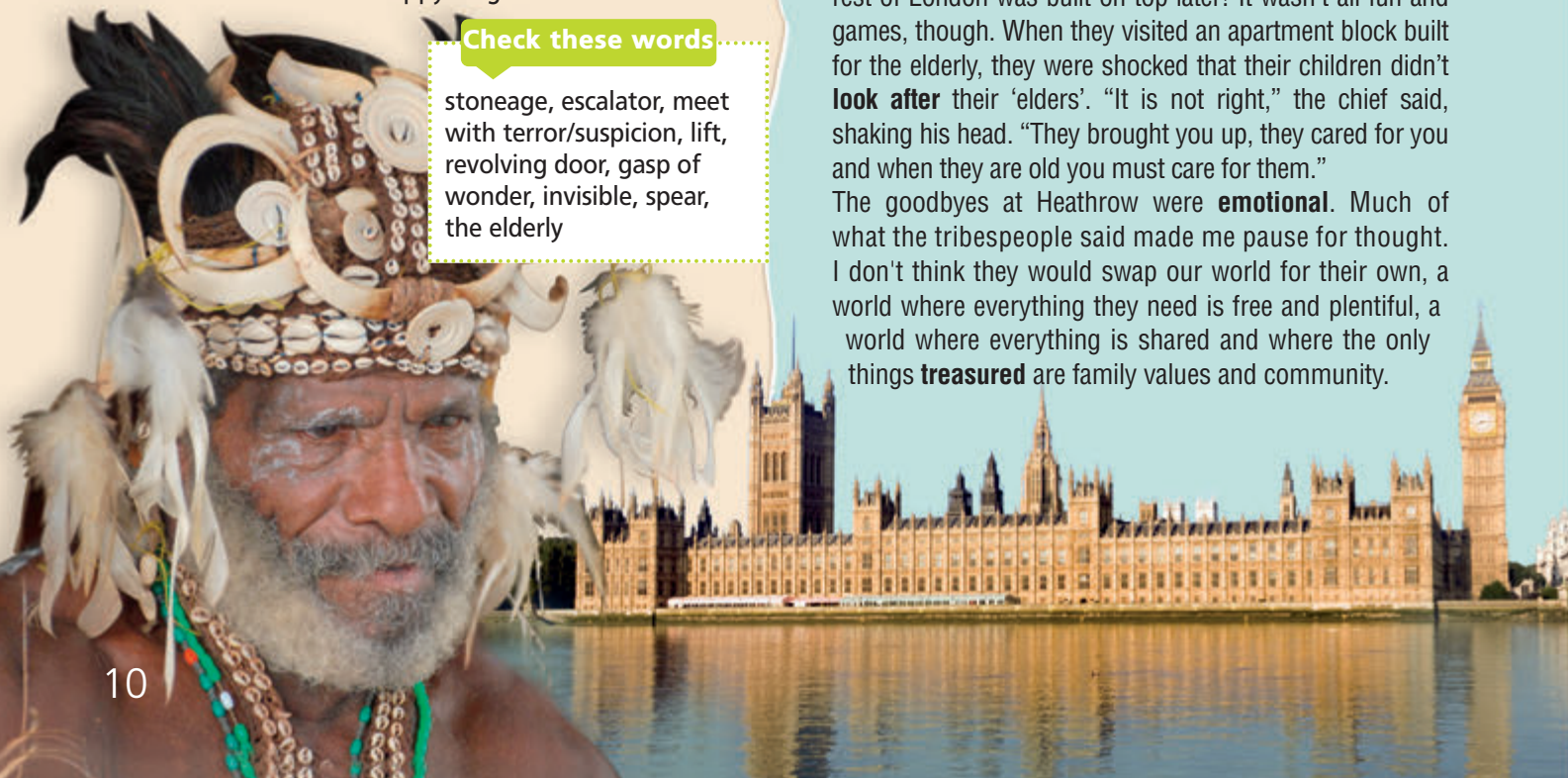
b) 🎧 Listen and read the text and check your answers.

3 **Mark the sentences *T* (true), *F* (false) or *NS* (not stated). Give reasons for your answers.**

1 The Insect Tribe of Papua are very hospitable. .....
2 The trip back home was very long. .....
3 Swagup is difficult to reach. .....
4 The tribe adjusted to the new way of life. .....
5 They enjoyed using escalators. .....
6 The chief was impressed by the London Eye. .....
7 The underground trip was very expensive. .....
8 The tribe respects old people deeply. .....
9 The air in London is not clean. .....
10 The tribe was happy to go back home. .....

Check these words

stoneage, escalator, meet with terror/suspicion, lift, revolving door, gasp of wonder, invisible, spear, the elderly



The Ultimate Culture Clash

I first met the Insect Tribe of Papua New Guinea as I travelled the world to observe how ancient cultures and tribes were **adapting** to the modern world. I lived in their **secluded** village, Swagup, ate their food and shared their wooden shelters. I knew my stay was a **rare** exception to their rules and wanted to return the overwhelming hospitality that they had shown me, so I invited the chief and his family to experience my everyday life in South London.

Before I knew it, we were making the 12,000-mile trip back to my home. Being two days' trip by boat from the nearest road, Swagup is completely isolated so naturally I was a little nervous about taking six stoneage travellers into my world. However, on arrival, my doubts eased as I watched them getting used to modern technology. At first, every escalator was met with terror and every lift with **suspicion**. A revolving door created gasps of wonder. "It is an invisible hand that moves this. I can't believe it!" exclaimed the chief. Over the next few days, with spears on their backs and bows over their shoulders, they explored our world. They were fascinated by everyday scenes and situations that we would not give a second thought to.

Some of the capital's tourist spots proved a challenge. At the London Eye, the tribe stopped in the shadow of the huge wheel. "It is not meant for humans," they said. Eventually the chief decided that they should try it. "I couldn't believe I was so high above the land. There's no end, no mountain, only buildings. I was wondering how the wheel goes round, what makes this turn," he said. The underground was another great source of delight. The tribe was fascinated by the size of the underground network. The chief was **convinced** the underground was built first and the rest of London was built on top later! It wasn't all fun and games, though. When they visited an apartment block built for the elderly, they were shocked that their children didn't **look after** their 'elders'. "It is not right," the chief said, shaking his head. "They brought you up, they cared for you and when they are old you must care for them."

The goodbyes at Heathrow were **emotional**. Much of what the tribespeople said made me pause for thought. I don't think they would swap our world for their own, a world where everything they need is free and plentiful, a world where everything is shared and where the only things **treasured** are family values and community.

4 **Fill in:** *treasures, suspicion, thought, still, secluded, revolving, convinced.*

1 The tribe lives in a ..... village far from a big city.
2 They looked at him with ..... as they hadn't seen him before.
3 He went through the ..... door into the building.
4 He stepped into the dark room without a second ..... .
5 We were ..... he was telling the truth.
6 Don't move; stand ....., please.
7 He ..... his family deeply.

5 **Match the words in bold to their meaning:** ***not common, moving, getting used to, sure, take care of, isolated, distrust, cherished.***

Grammar
Stative verbs

see p. GR2

6 **Fill in with the *present simple* or the *present continuous* of the verbs in brackets. Which verbs describe: *actions? states?* Explain the differences in meaning.**

1 A: I ..... **(think)** of travelling to Papua New Guinea in the summer.
B: I ..... **(think)** meeting people from other cultures is a great idea.
2 A: I ..... **(enjoy)** reading about lots of different cultures.
B: Me too. I ..... **(enjoy)** this article about a tribe in Papua New Guinea.
3 A: Daniel ..... **(appear)** a bit nervous.
B: That's because he ..... **(appear)** on TV later to talk about the Insect Tribe.
4 A: What's wrong with Daniel? He ..... **(be)** usually so cheerful!
B: I know. He ..... **(be)** a bit grumpy today. He misses his friends from the Insect Tribe.

Past tenses

see pp. GR2-GR4

7 **Put the verbs in brackets into the correct past tense.**

1 A: What ..... **(happen)** at the park yesterday?
B: Someone ..... **(chase)** squirrels with a bow and arrow when the police ..... **(arrive)** and ..... **(stop)** them.
2 A: What ..... **(you/do)** when I ..... **(phone)** last night?
B: I ..... **(watch)** a documentary about the Amazon rainforest.
3 A: ..... **(you/see)** that documentary on disappearing tribes last night?
B: No, it ..... **(already/finish)** by the time I ..... **(get)** home from work.

8 **Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. Then, complete the gaps with appropriate word.**

The Insect Tribe of Papua New Guinea 1) ..... (live) peacefully 2) ..... complete isolation until Daniel Shanton came along and 3) ..... (spend) four months learning 4) ..... way of life. Shanton 5) ..... (invite) six members of the tribe 6) ..... experience London life. While they 7) ..... (walk) in St Jame's Park, they 8) ..... (catch) sight of some squirrels. Hunting this time with cameras rather 9) ..... spears they 10) ..... (chase) them up the trees and even 11) ..... (consider) taking some home for dinner. It 12) ..... (take) Shanton some time to explain to 13) ..... that this was illegal.

Speaking & Writing

9 **Imagine you are one of the members of the tribe who visited London. Use the information in the text to make notes. Then, describe your experience to the class or your partner.**

10 **Imagine you went to spend a month with the Insect Tribe. In three minutes write a short paragraph describing your visit. Tell your partner or the class.**

Vocabulary Bank 1 p. VB3

1c Culture Corner

Gateway to America

Ellis Island, or the 'Island of Tears,' is located in New York Harbour just off the New Jersey **1)** ..... and north of Liberty Island. It used to be an immigrant inspection station and between 1892 and 1954, over twelve million immigrants entered the United States through here. 40% of all Americans can trace at least one ancestor to Ellis Island.

Immigrants from all over the world **2)** ..... in New York Harbour would stop at Ellis Island to pass through immigration before entering the US.

First and second class passengers underwent a brief **3)** ..... aboard ship. The government felt wealthy passengers would not become a burden to the state. Third class or 'steerage' passengers, though, were **4)** ..... from the pier by ferry to Ellis Island where everyone would undergo a medical and legal inspection. They entered the main building through the baggage room and **5)** ..... their luggage there. Then they proceeded to the Great Hall.

The first test was the 'six second medical exam'. Doctors looked at the immigrants for **6)** ..... medical problems or disabilities. They put chalk marks on the clothes of people they thought had something **7)** ..... with them and sent them for a **8)** ..... examination. Medical examinations weren't required for everyone until 1917. If someone had a problem that was curable, they were sent to the island's hospital. If not, the steamship company they came with would have to pay to send them back.

The next **9)** ..... was an interview with a legal inspector. Immigrants had to have proof of where they came from and where they expected to live and work. After 1921, people had to pass a literacy test and show a passport and visa.

When there were no problems, the **10)** ..... process could take a mere 3-5 hours. However, some people would stay longer on the island if they had legal problems or if they had to wait for a family member to be **11)** ..... in the hospital. The next area was the money exchange area where people could acquire dollars and buy train tickets.

At the exit from Ellis Island, so many family reunions took place that the staff gave it the nickname 'the kissing post'. After that, the new Americans were **12)** ..... to start their new lives.

1	A beach	B border	C coast	D shore
2	A showing	B arriving	C emerging	D appearing
3	A inspection	B research	C survey	D investigation
4	A moved	B brought	C carried	D transported
5	A left	B put	C handed	D laid
6	A distinct	B apparent	C clear	D obvious
7	A undesirable	B false	C wrong	D incorrect
8	A total	B full	C rich	D filled
9	A step	B point	C part	D level
10	A whole	B full	C total	D absolute
11	A cared	B cured	C treated	D nursed
12	A available	B open	C loose	D free

1 **What is Ellis Island? Why is it called the Gateway to America? Read through to find out.**

2 **Read the article again and for gaps 1-12 choose the best answer *A*, *B*, *C* or *D*. Compare with your partner.**

3 **Complete the sentences with words from the *Check these words* box in the correct form.**

1 The Statue of Liberty's ..... is Lady Liberty.
2 The immigrants hoped to ..... American citizenship.
3 Anyone who was ill or poor was seen as a ....
4 The wealthier passengers only had a ..... inspection. They didn't undergo a medical and legal inspection.
5 He is American but his ..... were Italian.
6 A lot of Americans can ..... their family back to Europe.

Check these words

immigrant, inspection, trace, ancestor, undergo, brief, burden to the state, pier, proceed, obvious, chalk, require, literacy test, process, mere, exchange, acquire, family reunion, nickname

4 THINK! **Listen and read the text. Imagine you are a third class passenger arriving at Ellis Island. Use the text to describe what happened, how you felt on Ellis Island and how you felt when you finally walked onto the streets of America.**

5 ICT **Find out information about how immigrants become citizens in your country. Write about: *any tests, what documents you need, what you have to do and how long it takes*. Present your information to the class.**

Everyday English 1d

Checking in for a flight

1 a) **Match the words.**
🎧 **Listen and check.**

1	conveyor	A	control
2	aisle/window	B	desk
3	boarding	C	seat
4	passport	D	belt
5	check-in	E	card
6	hand	F	check
7	departure	G	gate
8	security	H	luggage

b) **Describe the pictures.**

2 🎧 **Listen and say the sentences from the dialogue. Where is the speaker?**

- Can I see your passport, please?
- How many pieces of luggage will you be checking in?
- Did you pack your luggage yourself?
- Would you like a window or aisle seat?
- Please go to gate 27B at 12:45.

3 **Who says the sentences in Ex. 2 above, *a passenger* or *a check-in desk assistant*?**
🎧 **Listen & read to find out.**

A: Good morning, can I see your passport, please?
B: Sure! Here you are.
A: OK. How many pieces of luggage will you be checking in?
B: Just this one suitcase.
A: OK, could you put it on the conveyor belt please?
B: Sure.
A: Did you pack your luggage yourself?
B: Yes, I did.
A: And could you just look at the poster and tell me if you've packed any of these prohibited items in your hand luggage, please?
B: Sure … no, nothing.
A: OK. Would you like a window or aisle seat?
B: Window, please.
A: Alright, that's all. Here are your passport and boarding card. Please go to gate 27B at 12:45. Enjoy your flight.
B: Thank you very much.

4 **Find sentences in the dialogue which mean:** – *Was it you who put your things in your suitcase? – How many suitcases are you taking with you? – Do you want to sit down next to the window or next to the aisle?*

Intonation: requesting – responding

5 a) 🎧 **Listen and repeat, minding the intonation.**

1 A: Would you mind helping me with my luggage?
B: Sure, no problem.
2 A: Could you please open your bag?
B: Yes, of course.
3 A: Would it be OK if I left my bag here for a moment?
B: I'm afraid not. That's not allowed.

b) **Use the prompts to act out similar exchanges. Mind the intonation.**

- check in 2 bags
- tell me where the toilets are
- give me an aisle seat
- use my mobile phone

Speaking

6 **Use the sentences in Ex. 2 to act out a dialogue at a check-in desk.**

A	B
Ask to see B's passport.	Offer passport.
Ask how much luggage will be checking in.	Say how much.
Tell B to put case on belt.	Agree.
Ask if B packed luggage.	Reply.
Tell B to check poster.	Reply.
Ask what seat B wants.	Reply.
Give back papers & tell B which gate to go to & at what time. Wish B a good flight.	Thank A.

1e Alternative living

Vocabulary & Reading

1 a) **How often do you throw away food/clothing/electrical items? Why? Choose ideas from the list below and/or your own ideas and tell the class.**

- food is past its sell-by date
- food has gone off/doesn't look or smell as good as it did
- you don't like it
- you bought or cooked/prepared too much
- you've grown out of it (clothes)
- It's worn out/broken/damaged/outdated (clothes/other items)

I often throw away food from the fridge because it's past its sell-by date.

b) THINK! **How could you reduce this waste? Tell your partner.**

We could donate *old clothes to charity, we could try to buy only what we need.*

2 a) **Describe the picture. What do you think the man is looking for? Why?**

b) **Read the definition and the first sentence of each paragraph in the text. Who/What is the text about? How do the people described hope to reduce waste? Read to find out.**

freegan /fri:gan/ (n) someone who buys as little as possible and uses recycled or discarded goods and services in order to reduce waste and environmental impact

The Bin Scavengers

They're not homeless or unemployed, but they scavenge in bins for discarded food. Freegans, shocked at the extent of consumer waste, are changing the way they eat. Liz Scarff joins them for dinner.

3 **Read again. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra sentence. Justify your answers in pairs.**
Listen and check.

A Armed with Ross and Ash's freegan tips, my challenge was to live as a freegan for three days in my home town of Brighton.
B We decided to visit a different supermarket bin and again found lots of vegetables and fruit.
C Sometimes, disposal is the cheapest option available to the food industry.
D People go through the rubbish and recycle everything.
E The men were looking through the frozen foods, crisps and boxes of eggs.
F A couple of passers-by threw us pitying looks.
G The packaging was still intact and the sell-by date was that day.

Under the cover of night, I lift the lid of the dustbin and shine in my torch. It's below zero and my hands are shaking as I rummage inside. I'm on the hunt for food. But I'm not homeless and I could certainly afford to go to the shops if I wanted to. So, why am I doing this? Quite simply, I'm living as a freegan.

Freeganism — a combination of the words 'free' and 'vegan' — is a movement whose devotees take responsibility for the impact of their consumer choices and find alternative ways of meeting their everyday needs. Around 17 million tons of food are buried in British landfill sites every year, four million of which are edible. [1]

Searching in bins for food sounds disgusting, not to mention embarrassing. There's also the possibility of food poisoning. So, just how easy is it to live on discarded food? I met up with two London freegans, Ash Falkingham, 21, and Ross Parry, 46, for a crash course. It was 5 pm and dark enough for no one to see us. Ash and Ross went to a supermarket wheelie bin in South London, lifted the lid and started sorting through the contents. Clear plastic bags contained frozen ready meals. [2] Underneath were 10 tubs of luxury ice cream.

Ash and Ross live entirely from 'urban foraging'. They visit markets after closing time and the bins of supermarkets and high-street stores. A trip to India inspired Ross to adopt the freegan lifestyle. "In India, they don't waste anything. [3] That's how they live. In the West, everything goes to landfill sites."

Back in their van, I tucked into some chocolate-mocha slices while Ross and Ash told me about the time a group of freegans found a bin full of 200 frozen chickens and another with a flat-screen TV. [4] Too embarrassed to go on my own, I roped in my friend Dave!

As Dave and I set off on the first day, it was freezing cold. Eventually, we found a supermarket rubbish bin that hadn't been locked away and ... bingo! There was a plastic bag full of vegetables so, while Dave held the lid open, I climbed up, balanced on the side and reached in. [5] But the sealed bag was full of potatoes, apples and carrots, and there was nothing wrong with them. As we got our free food, we discussed possible menus and decided on soup. Dessert was baked freegan apples with cinnamon and almonds — delicious.

On the second morning, I didn't feel ill — a good start — so we tucked into our freegan breakfast of avocados and bread. [6] On the menu that night was a spicy noodle soup with green peppers, carrots from the previous day and some steamed cabbage on the side.

On the final day, I got my first freegan lamp and again, we found enough food to dine like kings: sausages, greens and roasted onion. Although three days is a short time to live as a freegan, I've already got a much better sense of how much food is unnecessarily condemned to landfill. I'm tempted to continue with my freegan lifestyle.

Check these words

scavenge, discarded, consumer waste, lid, rummage, devotee, landfill site, edible, intact, sell-by date, urban foraging, tuck into, rope in, pitying, sealed, steamed, roasted, condemn, be tempted to

4 **Fill in:** *discarded, tucking into, edible, afford to, rummaged, pitying, recycle, tempted to.*

1 We can't ..... buy a new refrigerator this month; we'll have to wait until payday.
2 Shelley ..... through the pile of second-hand clothes for something she liked.
3 Simon took out the biscuits and ..... the packaging in the nearest bin.
4 Jo gave the homeless girl a ..... look; she felt so sorry for her.
5 Sam must be hungry! Look at him .... his scrambled eggs!
6 Don't throw away things you don't need; ..... them.
7 Don't eat wild mushrooms; many aren't ....
8 The chocolates were so delicious that Katy was ..... eat them all!

5 **Fill in:** *flat-screen, steamed, landfill, closing, needs, roasted, waste, poisoning, sell-by, frozen, high-street, sealed.* **Use the phrases to make sentences based on the text.**

1	food	7	..... time
2	..... date	8	..... stores
3	everyday	9	..... bag
4	..... site	10	..... TV
5	consumer	11	..... onion
6	..... ready meals	12	..... cabbage

6 THINK! **Imagine you spent a day as a freegan. Describe your experience to the class.**

Speaking & Writing

7 ICT **Do some Internet research to find out about more ways to reduce consumer waste. Use the following key words: ways to reduce waste. Report back to the class.**

Vocabulary Bank 1 p. VB4

1f A home from home

Vocabulary & Reading

1 a) These words appear in the text. What can the text be about?

- busiest airport
- passengers waiting
- delayed flights
- departure hall
- passport and ticket
- leave the terminal
- permanent residents
- wheeling suitcases
- business trip
- loud announcements
- bustling passengers
- security staff
- cold bus terminal
- escape from debts
- legal problems

b) 🎧 Listen, read and check.

Check these words

vending machine, permanently, give the impression, presentable, awakened, jangle, engage in, detect, migrant workers, foreseeable future

Heathrow is my HOME

As dusk approaches at Heathrow, Europe's busiest airport quietens down for the night. Night cleaners begin their shifts and passengers waiting for delayed flights curl up on benches in the departure hall. One woman, Eram Dar, has found a cosy spot on the floor next to a vending machine. There is nothing to distinguish her from the waiting passengers around her, except that she has no passport and ticket and is in no hurry to leave the terminal. For well over a year now, it has been her home and she isn't the only one. Eram is one of well over 100 people who live permanently at Heathrow airport.

Most people would have difficulty in telling these permanent residents of Heathrow apart from the thousands of travellers that pass through the terminals each day. Wheeling suitcases full of their only belongings, they dress in Hawaiian-style holiday shirts or even business suits in order to give the impression that they are on a business trip or flying to a sunny destination.

Eram, a middle-aged ex-law student who became homeless after she could no longer pay her rent, actually considers herself fortunate to live in Heathrow. She says, "I liked it here immediately. I have never felt lonely because there are so many people. I don't mix much with the other homeless, although they are of all ages and from every walk of life. We all recognise each other, but I just like to keep to myself." There are showers in every terminal where Eram can stay clean and presentable. She can sometimes help herself to food passing by the caterers, and while away her time reading magazines and newspapers left behind by passengers.

It's difficult not to suspect that Eram is just putting on a brave face. It's hard to believe she's truly satisfied with this way of life. Once a week, she travels to London to pick up a cheque for £60 from a charity. "The cash goes nowhere," she says. "Buying food at the airport is expensive. I don't eat anything at breakfast because, if I do, it makes me feel more hungry." Living in Heathrow isn't easy for Eram. Besides being awakened by the jangle of coins as a passenger buys something from the machine, loud announcements and bustling passengers, she has to engage in a full-time cat-and-mouse game with the police and security staff. It's illegal to sleep at Heathrow unless you have a flight to catch, so along with the rest of Heathrow's homeless population, Eram has to wash and change her clothes every morning in order to not stand out from the crowd and be detected. If she is, she faces a night in the cold bus terminal or worse, being thrown out into the rain. "The builders who work overnight at the airport are very kind and don't report the homeless to the authorities," she says. "The cleaners turn a blind eye too."

Night workers aren't the only ones trying to help this unusual group of people. Broadway, a homeless charity, visits the airport weekly to offer the airport's homeless temporary accommodation, help to get travel documents for migrant workers and attempt to reconnect people with their families. But, as a Broadway worker points out, "Homelessness is a way of life. It can be very difficult to convince people to receive help." Like the passengers escaping to sunny holiday destinations, many of Heathrow's homeless are also in search of escape from debts, legal problems or family responsibilities.

The saddest fact is that unless they are arrested or fall ill, many of Heathrow's homeless will stay there for the foreseeable future. "I don't really see a different future," Eram Dar admits. "In fact, I could be living at Heathrow forever."

2 For questions 1-6, choose the correct answer (*A*, *B*, *C* or *D*). Justify your choices.

1 What does the writer focus on in the first paragraph?
- **A** what Heathrow airport is like at night
- **B** what Eram Dar does at night
- **C** what the life of homeless at Heathrow are like
- **D** how to spot homeless people at Heathrow

2 Heathrow's homeless have to pay attention to
- **A** their belongings.
- **B** their behaviour.
- **C** their speech.
- **D** their appearance.

3 What does the writer find surprising about Eram?
- **A** how she spends her days
- **B** how she became homeless
- **C** her background
- **D** her attitude towards her situation

4 What is meant by 'just putting on a brave face' in line 23?
- **A** trying to make others feel sorry for you
- **B** refusing to help yourself
- **C** pretending to be happy
- **D** making things sound worse

5 The phrase 'cat-and-mouse game' mentioned in line 30 refers to
- **A** the fact that the authorities pretend not to see Eram
- **B** the difficulties Eram faces every day to survive
- **C** the fact that Eram is breaking the law
- **D** Eram's struggle to avoid being caught by authorities

6 What is Eram's attitude towards her future?
- **A** She is hopeful that her life will get better.
- **B** She expects her situation to get worse.
- **C** She doesn't know how to help herself.
- **D** She doesn't see her situation changing.

3 Choose the correct word.

1 She was in a **hurry/rush** to catch a taxi to the airport.
2 He had **trouble/difficulty** in telling his family he had lost his job.
3 He is a **permanent/steady** resident of London.
4 She likes **keeping/holding** to herself and doesn't mix with others.
5 She **joins/engages** in charity work.
6 He turned a **blind/cover** eye and didn't report her to the police.
7 His job at the airport is **provisional/temporary** so he is looking for another one.
8 He is in **pursuit/search** of a new place to live.

Grammar
Comparisons

see pp. GR4-GR5

4 Complete the sentences with comparative/superlative structures. When do we use comparatives & superlatives?

1 London Heathrow is by far .... **(large)** airport in the UK.
2 Some workers in the air terminal are ..... **(kind)** to the homeless than others.
3 The ..... **(difficult)** thing about living in the terminal is hiding from the guards.
4 Eram isn't ..... **(desperate)** as some other homeless people.
5 Eating in an airport is .... **(expensive)** than eating on the high street.
6 The ..... **(long)** Eram lives in the terminal the .... **(easy)** it will be for the security guards to spot her.

5 Use these adjectives/ adverbs to compare yourself to your friends and family members.

- intelligent • funny • patient
- hardworking
- work/study long hours
- drive carefully
- play football well

*My friend Paul is **funnier** than me.*

Speaking & Writing

6 Imagine you are a journalist and ask Eram Dar five questions. Write down your questions. Your partner is Eram. Act out your interview.

7 THINK! Compare your lifestyle to Eram's. In three minutes write a few sentences. Tell your partner or the class.

Vocabulary Bank 1 p. VB5

1g Skills

1 cars parked on pavements
2 a dripping tap
3 noisy construction work
4 stray animals
5 graffiti & litter
6 overgrown gardens
7 overcrowded public transport

Vocabulary
Daily problems & annoyances

1 a) 🎧 **Listen and say. Which of these things (1-7) can you see in the pictures (A-D)?**

b) **Which of these things annoy you? Tell the class.**

It really annoys me/I get really annoyed/It gets on my nerves when I see cars parked on pavements.

Listening

2 🎧 **You will hear five people talking about problems in their homes or community. For speakers 1-5, choose from the list A-F what each speaker says. There is one extra sentence that you do not need to use.**

A We work hard to keep our community looking good.
B The area isn't as good as it used to be.
C People have started to take pride in their community.
D Development is ruining our community spirit.
E I've now found my ideal community.
F My community feels very unsafe.

Speaker 1	
Speaker 2	
Speaker 3	
Speaker 4	
Speaker 5	

Study skills

Decision-making
When trying to make a decision with another student, remember that the question always has two parts and you must answer both parts of the question. You can disagree with each other, but you should take turns to speak and try to reach a conclusion.

Key vocabulary

• poor quality of life • makes your day more stressful • people unable to use pavements – dangerous • health hazard • cause flooding & damage to homes • can cause depression

Speaking

3 a) **Read the rubric and underline the key words. How many parts are there to the task? What does each part involve?**

Imagine that the council wants to improve life in the neighbourhood. Look at each of the problems (1-7) and talk to each other about why each is a problem. Then decide which two problems the council should try to solve first.

b) **In pairs, do the task. Use the language in the box below and the *Key vocabulary* above to help you.**

Talking about problems	Agreeing/Disagreeing
• This is a problem for a community because …	• Yes, I see what you mean.
• One of the problems with this is …	• I totally agree/disagree with you.
• The reason this is such a problem is that …	• On the other hand, …
	• I agree with you to a certain extent, but …

c) 🎧 **Listen to two students doing the task. How did their attempt compare to yours?**

Curricular: Citizenship

1h

Waste and consumerism seem to rule our modern world, but here are some caring, sharing ways to keep landfills low, keep money in our pockets and get back that lost community spirit, too!

Hey, Neighbour!

How often do you use a lawnmower, a ladder or a power drill in your household? Probably not very often, so why not share items **0)** like these through a neighbourhood share scheme? Many schemes like Australia's 'The Sharehood' allow members to see what people **1)** ..... live close to them would like to lend or borrow. If there isn't anything like this in your neighbourhood, you could set one **2)** ..... or just agree with your neighbours to share **3)** ..... items. Another idea is to share garden space.

Getting around

One of the biggest costs **4)** ..... days to both our wallets and the environment is transport. But now there are around 200 city bike sharing schemes around the world which let you borrow a bike from a 'sharing station' and drop it off at another one. No bike sharing in your town or city yet? If your destination is **5)** ..... far away to walk to, how about carpooling? On average, a car is used **6)** ..... about an hour a day, but it costs about £5,000 per year to run. This is a terrible waste, but there are now thousands of neighbourhood-based car sharing systems in cities around the world that enable you to find a car **7)** ..... you need one, without the costs and responsibility of ownership.

What to do with your 'stuff'

When did you last look in your wardrobe and consider how many of your clothes you haven't worn in the last 6 months? One way to pass them on to someone **8)** ..... will wear them is to organise a 'clothes swap party' with your friends or neighbours. Not only will you get rid **9)** ..... things you don't want anymore without just throwing them **10)** ....., you might just get a whole new wardrobe for yourself too! You can do the same with books and other possessions **11)** ..... are just gathering dust around your house. Also, don't forget that **12)** ..... are now dozens of Internet sites to help you share, swap or give away reusable 'stuff'.

Check these words

consumerism, rule, landfill, community spirit, lawnmower, ladder, power drill, drop sth off, ownership, dust, dozens, swap, reusable

1 **Read the title of the text, the introduction and the subheadings. How do you think sharing can help individuals and the communities they live in? Read to find out.**

2 **Read again and think of the word which best fits each gap (1-12), as in the example. Use only one word in each gap. Compare with a partner.**

3 **Fill in:** *drill, schemes, dust, rid, spirit, terrible, reusable, close, share, space.*

1 community .....
2 power .....
3 to live ..... by
4 share .....
5 to ..... a car
6 to gather .....
7 to get ..... of
8 ..... stuff
9 garden .....
10 ..... waste

4 THINK! **Listen and read the text. Which ideas would you like to try? Why? Tell the class, using the phrases in Ex. 3.**

5 ICT **Do some research to find out about a community sharing scheme** ***e.g. Freecycle.*** **Find out:** ***what it's called, what its purpose is, how it's used.*** **Tell the class.**

1i Writing

A for/against essay

1 **Read the rubric and answer the questions.**

> You have had a class discussion about city life. Now your teacher has asked you to write an essay giving your views on the following statement. *There are both advantages and disadvantages to living in a block of flats.*
> Write your **essay** (120-180 words).

1 What exactly do you have to write?
2 What style will you write it in?
3 Which of the following points are pros and which are cons? Can you add any more ideas?
- can be noisy
- often has a good community spirit
- flats can be small & cramped
- cheap rent
- often conveniently located near to city centre
- no outside space

The Pros and Cons of Living in a Block of Flats

1 An American actor and writer once said, "I installed a skylight in my apartment … the people who live above me are furious!" Without a doubt, there are many challenges to living in a block of flats.

2 There are actually many good reasons why living in a block of flats can be a positive experience. Firstly, flats are usually conveniently located close to town centres. This means that amenities and facilities such as shops and banks are close by. In addition, living in a block of flats can be quite cheap. Rents and household bills are usually reasonable and residents can save on expensive car parking or public transport costs as their home may be near enough to work or college to walk there. Lastly, residents can often enjoy a great community spirit in blocks of flats. This is because they live so close together.

3 On the other hand, there can be plenty of disadvantages to living in flats. To start with, the blocks are often in unattractive, inner city areas. Also, life can be uncomfortable there. City flats are often cramped and noisy, for example, with little privacy and storage space. Also, they rarely have outside space. For example, there is often no private garden.

4 All in all, there are both pros and cons to living in a block of flats. I believe that sometimes the pros outweigh the cons and, other times, vice versa. After all, doesn't it depend on a person's individual needs and circumstances?

2 a) **Read the model. Which paragraph(s) (1-4) contain(s): *the arguments against? the writer's opinion? a quotation? a rhetorical question? the arguments for? justifications & examples? linking words and expressions?***

b) **Which of the ideas in Ex. 1.3/your own ideas are mentioned? What justifications/examples support each idea?**

3 **Read the table, then find the linking words/expressions in the model in Ex. 2. Replace each one with an alternative.**

Useful language see p. GR5

to list: Firstly, First of all, To begin/start with, Secondly, Finally, Lastly, Another advantage/disadvantage of … is
to introduce reasons/examples/justifications: This means that, For this reason, Consequently, As a result, For example/For instance, such as, like, in particular
to add a point: In addition (to this), Also, What is more, Not only this, but …
to contrast: On the other hand, However, even though, although, In contrast, Nonetheless
to conclude: All in all, In summary, Therefore, To sum up, Taking everything into account, In conclusion, All things considered

4 **Find the two topic sentences in the model in Ex. 2. Which sentences support them? which include: *reasons/justifications? examples?* Replace the topic sentences with other appropriate ones.**

5 **a) Put the sentences (A-E) in the paragraph in the correct order. Which is the topic sentence?**

A ☐ To start with, they can keep an eye on your house when you're not at home.

B ☐ Not only this but it's great to have good, supportive friends living close by.

C ☐ There are many advantages to getting on well with your neighbours.

D ☐ They can water your plants and feed your pets when you're on holiday, for example and would notice any vandals or burglars.

E ☐ These days, our busy lives can be lonely and difficult and it helps greatly if a neighbour can pop round for a cup of coffee or walk your dog when you are ill.

b) Write supporting sentences for the following topic sentence using appropriate linking words/expressions. Compare with a partner.

There are many reasons why using a bike to get around a city is a good idea.

6 **What techniques does the writer use in the model in Ex. 2 to begin/end the essay? Choose either the beginning or the ending and write an alternative one using different techniques. Compare with your partner.**

Your Turn

7 **Read the rubric and underline the key words, then answer the questions.**

You have seen the following notice in an international student magazine.

Essays wanted!

Even though city centres can be dirty, chaotic places, many people still prefer to live in them. What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in the city centre?

Write your **essay** (120-180 words).

1 What exactly do you have to write and who/what for?
2 What kind of language will you use?
3 What will you include in each paragraph?
4 Which of the following are: *pros? cons?*
- easier to find a job in a big city
- often crowded
- homes often small/cramped
- rents can be high
- crime rates often high
- never get bored
- can be lonely, impersonal places

5 Which of the justifications/examples below match the ideas in question 4? Try to think of more pros/cons & their justifications/examples.
- close to amenities and entertainment such as shops, restaurants and theatres
- many big companies have their offices in cities
- there are often traffic jams, public transport is busy and the streets are full of people
- people in cities rush around & don't take time to get to know each other
- have to be careful travelling alone at night

8 **Use your answers in Ex. 7 to do the task. Follow the plan below.**

Plan

Para 1: present the topic
Para 2: arguments for & justifications/examples
Para 3: arguments against & justifications/examples
Para 4: conclusion, opinion

Writing Bank 1 p. WB1

Skills Practice 1

Reading

1 **Read the article. Seven sentences have been removed. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which fits each gap (1-7). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.**

A But there were warning signs.
B He has won numerous awards for outstanding community service and even helped to pass an anti-trafficking law in Texas in 2003.
C He promised his recruits an American education and salary and money for the boys' village to help build much-needed schools.
D As a result, Grimes' daughter called the US immigration office to deport them.
E This is a 21st century crime.
F To make matters worse, corrupt officials often look the other way.
G There was no question of escaping as Grimes kept their passports.
H There is a glimmer of hope, though.

Close your eyes and imagine what slavery looks like. You see a time in the past with hordes of people shackled together, dirty and dressed in rags, right? But could you imagine that the person serving you in a restaurant or begging on the street could in fact be a victim of modern-day slavery?

Two hundred years after English member of parliament William Wilberforce campaigned to end slavery, an estimated 27 million people are still trapped in a modern-day form of slavery. Its victims are forced into sweatshops, agriculture, construction or to be street beggars for little or no pay. Shockingly, this is happening more now than at any other time in human history. It is the fastest growing criminal activity in the world.

Given Kachepa, a boy born in a small poverty-stricken village in Zambia, found himself a victim of one of the most widespread forms of this evil trade, illegal forced labour. Orphaned at the age of nine and with no direction, he joined a local singing group where he met Keith Grimes. Grimes was so impressed with the group's singing that he set up auditions to form a boys' choir to tour the USA. [1] Grimes' offer seemed like a perfect dream to Given, so when Grimes offered him a place in the choir, he eagerly accepted.

But after arriving in the USA, things were very different from what Given had expected. Grimes forced the choir boys to perform between four to seven hour-long concerts every day, often without any food or rest. Deprived of any healthcare, many of the boys were often sick. When they complained, Grimes threatened to send them back to Zambia in disgrace. [2]

After a year, Grimes passed away, but his equally brutal daughter took over the choir. By then, the boys had realised that no one was sending any money home and began to resist instructions. [3] The officers arrived, but after questioning the boys, what they heard horrified them. It seemed the members of the choir had become victims of human trafficking! Eventually, Given and the boys found good foster homes in the USA or returned to Zambia.

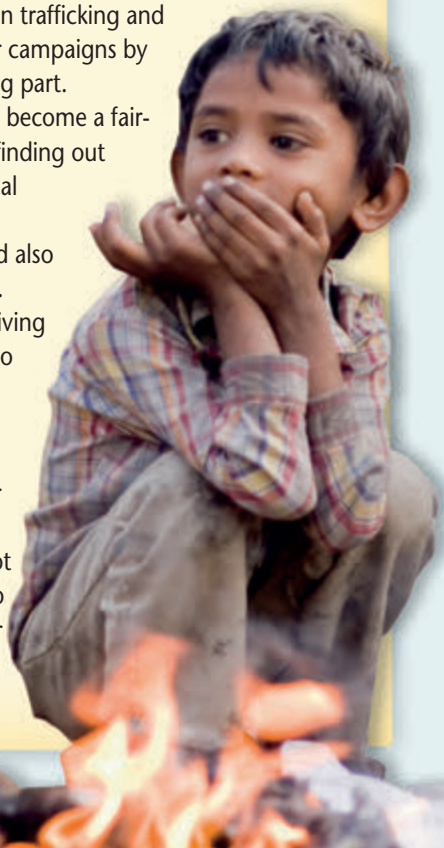
As for Given, he attended university in Texas and now gives speeches at anti-slavery events and advises other trafficking victims. [4]

Although Given's story eventually had a happy ending, he is one of only a few lucky ones to escape the shackles of modern-day slavery. The crime thrives on deception, corruption and secrecy. A trafficker may offer to smuggle someone into a country and make them work as a waitress or a nanny and then force the unsuspecting victim to endure long work hours with little or no pay and even physical brutality. Offenders are very good at controlling victims by threatening to hurt their family if they do not comply. [5]

With recent reports suggesting that the average cost for a slave today is just $90, authorities are finding trafficking very difficult to combat. [6] Charities such as Anti-slavery International are fighting human trafficking and helping survivors. Support their campaigns by donating to them or even taking part.

Something else we can all do is become a fair-trade consumer, which means finding out which companies support ethical working conditions and only shopping with them. We should also be alert to suspicious situations. Trafficking clues include: poor living conditions, not being allowed to speak to a person alone and employers holding identity documents. If you notice any tell-tale signs then contact your local police immediately.

[7] One person cannot fight it; it requires all of us to come together and battle for justice.



Listening

Study skills

Listening for specific information

Read the rubric and the sentences. Try to decide what could be missing from each gap, i.e. a noun, a verb, a number, a name, a day of the week, a month, an activity, etc. Listen and complete the sentences with words from the extract. Read the sentences through again and check they make sense.

2 **a) You are going to listen to a radio interview. Read the sentences. What is the recording about? What type of word(s) could be missing in each gap (1-10)?**

The radio host says you should pay attention if you're interested in [1] and a stronger sense of community.

The people who share items don't live more than [2] away from each other.

Geoffrey's wife agreed to share her [3].

As well as sharing things they own, neighbours also share [4].

The programme was modeled on a similar one in [5].

The system uses the Internet to organise the sharing programme, but also to tell people about [6] in the community.

Geoffrey and his wife's next project is to start a [7].

Geoffrey suggests delivering [8] to your neighbours to tell them all about your ideas for a similar share programme.

People who have [9] about their new neighbourhood share programme should go to the kick-off party.

Geoffrey ends by recommending that [10] begin a programme like theirs.

b) Listen and complete the gaps. Compare with your partner.

Use of English

3 **For questions 1-12 choose the best answer *A*, *B*, *C* or *D*.**

1 Please ..... to this email.
A reply **C** report
B answer **D** comment

2 Do you ..... meeting her before?
A remind **C** recollect
B recall **D** recognise

3 He was ..... pressure to finish it by noon.
A of **B** over **C** in **D** under

4 She looks ..... to me, but I don't remember where I've seen her.
A common **C** familiar
B recognised **D** known

5 She made a good ..... at the interview.
A effect **C** impact
B influence **D** impression

6 It ..... hard work to learn to play the violin.
A claims **C** requests
B demands **D** needs

7 The shopping centre ..... a lot of visitors every month.
A drives **C** attracts
B tempts **D** appeals

8 He found it difficult to ..... to the dry climate.
A accustom **C** use
B familiarise **D** adapt

9 The restaurant ..... a wide range of international dishes.
A presents **C** suggests
B submits **D** offers

10 He was having second ..... about what he was asked to do.
A ideas **C** views
B thoughts **D** opinions

11 There has been an increase in the ..... of the country during the last few years.
A persons **C** population
B community **D** citizens

12 The team has ..... several matches this season.
A won **C** gained
B earned **D** scored

Skills Practice 1

Use of English

Word Formation

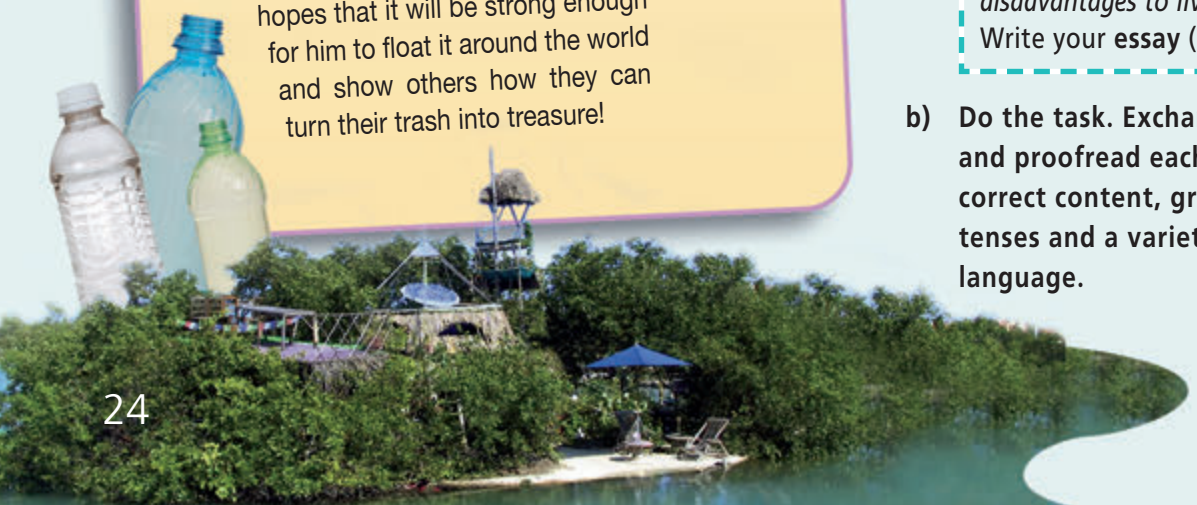
4 **For questions 1-10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. Check with a partner.**

Trash into Treasure

Englishman Richard Sowa has made the **0)** *unusual* decision to create rather than buy his own land. Unbelievably, he lives on a **1)** ..... island in the lagoon of the Isla Mujeres, Mexico, which he built **2)** ..... from **3)** ..... materials and plastic bottles. — USUAL / FLOAT / ENTIRE / RECYCLE

Richard became a **4)** ..... at an early age. He has always been very **5)** ..... and has now built his third island named 'Joysxee'. Joysxee is about 25 metres wide and floats on 125,000 plastic bottles. Richard has grown a **6)** ..... of plants on the island so that their roots hold it together. — TRAVEL / CREATE / VARY

Richard lives in a three-storey house on the island **7)** ..... a guest room, a kitchen, two showers and a **8)** ..... compost toilet. Richard has become quite **9)** ..... in the local area as he collects materials to expand his island. **10)** ....., he hopes that it will be strong enough for him to float it around the world and show others how they can turn their trash into treasure! — INCLUDE / NATURE / FAME / EVENTUAL



Key word transformations

5 **For questions 1-6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, using the word given. Use between two and five words.**

1 Luke hadn't expected the sharing scheme to work so well.
BETTER The sharing scheme .... Luke had expected.

2 It was difficult to persuade Lauren to eat mushrooms.
DIFFICULTY I ..... Lauren to eat mushrooms.

3 The park was cleaner than I expected.
AS The park .... I expected.

4 I didn't know anyone at the clothes swap.
NOBODY There .... at the clothes swap.

5 You can't use your mobile phone in class.
ALLOWED You .... your mobile phone in class.

6 John would rather not come to the party.
FEEL John .... to the party.

Writing

6 **a)** **Read the rubric. What do you have to write? What must you include? What will you write in each paragraph?**

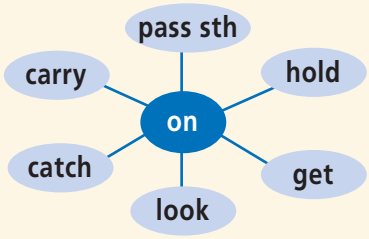
> You have had a class discussion about country life. Now your teacher has asked you to write an essay giving your views in the following statement.
> *There are both advantages and disadvantages to living in the countryside.*
> Write your **essay** (120-180 words).

b) **Do the task. Exchange with a partner and proofread each other's work for correct content, grammar, spelling, tenses and a variety of interesting language.**

Language in Use 1

Phrasal verbs/Prepositions

1 **Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs in the diagram in the correct form.**



1 The check-in desk assistant asked Rob to .... while she checked the flight times. **(wait)**
2 Sean had always ..... well with his neighbours. **(have a good relationship)**
3 Sam doubts that freeganism will .... all around the country. **(become popular)**
4 The security guard ..... as we queued up at the check-in desk. **(watch)**
5 When Fran grew out of her baby clothes, we ..... them ..... to my brother's family. **(give something to someone else)**
6 A lot of Mongolians ..... the nomadic lifestyle, moving from one place to another. **(continue)**

2 **Choose the correct preposition.**

1 Ash was **on/at** the hunt for free food behind the supermarket.
2 Steve was struck **at/by** the Tuareg way of life.
3 Tom found out about the car sharing website **by/in** chance.
4 Communication is the key **for/to** success in neighbourhood sharing schemes.
5 Modern life was met **through/with** terror or suspicion by the tribesmen.
6 Eram Dar might just be putting **on/up** a brave face.

Collocations

3 **Fill in:** *dish*, *closing*, *machine*, *gate*, *literacy*, *buildings*, *crime*, *family*, *gather*, *charity*.

1 vending .....
2 satellite .....
3 petty .....
4 outreach .....
5 ..... test
6 rundown .....
7 ..... reunion
8 ..... dust
9 boarding .....
10 ..... time

Word formation

4 **Complete the sentences with a word formed from the word in capitals.**

1 Nomadic tribes often have few ..... . **(POSSESS)**
2 Illegal ..... is a major social problem. **(IMMIGRATE)**
3 A sharing community is everyone's ..... . **(RESPONSIBLE)**
4 Daniel gave the tribesmen an ..... goodbye. **(EMOTION)**
5 We don't go into the town centre because of all the ..... . **(VANDALISE)**
6 Poorer passengers had a medical ..... when they arrived at Ellis Island. **(INSPECT)**
7 The Mongolian nomads are famous for their ..... . **(HOSPITAL)**

Words often confused

5 **Choose the correct words.**

1 Our host **behaved/treated** us as family.
2 Please **help/serve** yourself to refreshments.
3 It wasn't easy for him to **adopt/adapt** to the hustle and bustle of the big city.
4 Can you **lend/borrow** me £10?

Quiz

Read through Module 1 and mark the statements *T* (true) or *F* (false). Then write a similar quiz of your own.

1 The Tuareg live in the Sahara. .....
2 The Tuareg drink lots of tea. .....
3 The Insect Tribe lives on the Andaman Sea. .....
4 40% of Americans have ancestors that passed through Ellis Island. .....
5 All immigrants to the USA had to pass through Ellis Island. .....
6 The British get rid of 4 million tons of edible food every year. .....
7 London Heathrow is Europe's most active airport. .....
8 Freegans try to buy as little as possible. .....

1 Revision

1 **Fill in:** *proceed*, *migrated*, *secluded*, *temporary*, *sell-by*, *suspicion*, *unemployment*, *aisle*, *edible*, *bustling*.

1 When I fly, I always prefer to have the ..... seat.
2 Don't throw the food away; it's ..... .
3 Freegans say that food past its ..... date is still edible.
4 After a famine, millions of Irish people ..... to other countries.
5 What is the ..... rate in your country?
6 Nomadic tribes set up ..... camps and move on after a short time.
7 They live in a ..... village up in the mountains.
8 The airport was ..... with travellers making their way home for holidays.
9 Will all passengers please ..... to the departure hall immediately?
10 He looked at me with ..... .

10x2=20 marks

2 **Complete the sentences with the verbs in the correct *present tense*.**

1 Dan ..... **(be)** a bit moody today. I wonder what's wrong.
2 Jessica ..... **(hold)** a clothes swap party every six months.
3 Sam ..... **(get)** all his food from supermarket bins since he became a freegan.
4 ..... **(you/visit)** that car sharing website yet?

4x2=8 marks

3 **Complete the sentences with the verbs in the correct *past tense*.**

1 Anna ..... **(look)** at the departures board while the twins .... **(stand)** in the queue.
2 Eram ..... **(not/have)** anywhere to live.
3 Daniel ..... **(show)** the tribesmen round the park when they .... **(start)** hunting squirrels.
4 Max ..... **(already/wait)** for six hours, before they ..... **(announce)** the reason for the delay.

7x2=14 marks

4 **Put the adjectives into the correct *comparative* or *superlative* form.**

1 London was by far the ..... **(strange)** place the tribesmen had ever visited.
2 The ..... **(bad)** the drought, the ..... **(difficult)** life is for the Tuaregs.
3 We climbed ..... **(high)** and ..... **(high)** until we reached the top of the block of flats.
4 Everyone needs to be ..... **(careful)** about how much food we waste.

6x2=12 marks

5 **Choose the correct item.**

1 Eram tries not to stand **in/out** from the passengers.
2 Larry pointed **on/out** that homelessness can become a way of life.
3 Yuck! That cheese has gone **away/off**!
4 These shoes are worn **out/in**. I need some new ones.

4x2=8 marks

6 **Match the exchanges.**

1	Could you put your case on the conveyor belt, please?	A	Sure, here you are.
2	Can I see your passport, please?	B	Sure.
3	Enjoy your flight.	C	Thank you very much.
4	How many pieces of luggage?	D	Yes, I did.
5	Did you pack the luggage yourself?	E	Just this one suitcase.

5x4=20 marks

7 **Write a for-and-against essay about using public transport (120-180 words).** *18 marks*

Total: 100 marks

Check your Progress

talk and write about social problems ____
talk and write about different cultures ____
talk about immigration and air travel ____
talk and write about consumer waste ____
talk about daily problems and annoyances ____
write a for-and-against essay ____

GOOD ✓ VERY GOOD ✓✓ EXCELLENT ✓✓✓

1a Vocabulary from the text Nomadic lifestyle

1 **Fill in:** *witness, struck, assumed, migrate, settle, flee, participate, shear, rear, attached.*

1 The semi-nomadic people ..... in small huts for the winter.
2 The people had to ..... to higher ground to escape the tsunami waves.
3 The farmers ..... their sheep once a year and sell the wool.
4 I was very happy to ..... the tribe's peculiar way of life.
5 Everyone in the village has to ..... in the daily chores.
6 Every winter, the birds ..... south to warmer regions.
7 The local people ..... poultry for their meat and eggs.
8 The kindness and generosity of the people really ..... me.
9 The men had long swords ..... to their waists.
10 When he saw the men on camels, he ..... that they were nomads.

2 **Choose the correct word.**

1 A lot of people take modern conveniences for **real/granted**, but wouldn't cope without them.
2 The archaeologists were delighted to have found an **ancient/antique** script in the tomb.
3 Everyone enjoyed listening to the tribesmen reciting **traditional/custom** poems.
4 The **late/recent** drought forced a lot of people to leave their land for the city.
5 The nomads always **treat/make** their guests like family.
6 Living in the wilderness means they **face/meet** problems almost every day.
7 The Tuareg are a truly **unique/only** people with very interesting customs and beliefs.
8 The Mongolian nomads never fail to **offer/show** hospitality to visitors.

3 **a) Match the words to form collocations.**

1 ☐	raise	A	a dialect
2 ☐	settle	B	elders
3 ☐	hunt	C	a living
4 ☐	speak	D	herds
5 ☐	perform	E	huts
6 ☐	build	F	wild game
7 ☐	make	G	permanently
8 ☐	respect	H	rituals

b) Complete the sentences with the appropriate collocations from Ex. 3a.

1 Ancient peoples used to .... with spears.
2 Every winter, the tribespeople .... to live in.
3 The nomads ..... of sheep for their milk and meat.
4 The villagers ..... that is very different to the national language.
5 The women ..... from making and selling handicrafts.
6 In India people ..... to mark various transitions in life.
7 Many nomadic peoples are beginning to .... and their traditions are being lost.
8 In Tuareg society, it is important to .... and listen to them.

Vocabulary Bank 1

Topic vocabulary
People

4 **List the words under the correct headings.**

• curly • long • almond-shaped • full • oval • wavy • round • bald • straight • turned-up • wrinkled • pale • thin • small • freckled • frizzy • short • flat • close-set • olive

face	nose	eyes	hair	skin	lips

5 **Fill in:** *sensitive*, *sympathetic*, *sensible*, *considerate*, *big-headed*, *modest*, *thoughtless*, *bossy*, *nosey*, *unreliable*.

1 Harry is really .....; he thinks he is the best at everything he does.
2 I get annoyed with ..... neighbours who want to know everything about me.
3 Emily is extremely .....; she cries whenever you argue with her.
4 Jack is one of the most ..... guys I know. He is always thinking of others instead of himself.
5 It was very ..... of Mary to eat all the sweets herself and not offer us any.
6 Teaching is not an appropriate job for a(n) ..... person, as children count on you for a lot.
7 Andy has a(n) ..... character; he always listens to his friends' problems.
8 Jane is terribly ..... and thinks that she can order everyone around.
9 My granddad was a very ..... man; he didn't like to take credit for any of his achievements.
10 It was quite ..... of Nigel to take an umbrella with him after all. It's going to rain soon.

6 **a)** **Match the adjectives in column A to their opposites in column B.**

A		B	
1	funny	A	proud
2	gentle	B	gloomy
3	polite	C	outgoing
4	tolerant	D	unimaginative
5	shy	E	rough
6	selfless	F	serious
7	modest	G	thick-skinned
8	cheerful	H	prejudiced
9	imaginative	I	rude
10	sensitive	J	greedy

b) **Use adjectives from Ex. 6a to complete the sentences.**

1 My aunt is a very ..... person; she always has a smile on her face.
2 Writers tend to be quite ..... people since they need to think up characters and events for their stories.
3 Bill doesn't get upset about anything; he's very ..... .
4 Julia is a(n) ..... girl who makes friends very easily.
5 Didn't you know it is ..... to ask a lady her age?
6 Mary tends to be ..... and finds it difficult to talk in public.
7 When it comes to money, Frank can be quite ..... . He never shares his wealth with his brothers or sisters.
8 You should be ..... and ask for permission before you sit down.

Writing Bank 1

For-and-against essays

A for-and-against essay is an essay in which the advantages and disadvantages (or 'pros and cons') of an issue are discussed.

For-and-against essays include:

- an **introduction** in which you present the topic generally, *without* giving your opinion;
- a **main body** in which you present the points for and the points against, in two separate paragraphs. You support your arguments with justifications/examples. Each paragraph begins with a topic sentence outlining the main idea of the paragraph;
- a **conclusion** in which you give your opinion or a balanced summary of the topic.

The **style** of a for-and-against essay is usually **formal/semi-formal, mild and impersonal**, so avoid informal/colloquial/strong language or strong personal feelings *(Many people believe that living in the countryside is better than living in a busy city. NOT I'm sure it's better to live in the countryside than a city.)*. **Formal linking words/expressions** are used throughout the essay *(Although, In addition, For this reason, However, etc).*

To make your writing more interesting, **begin/end** with any of the following techniques:

- **address the reader directly** *e.g. You all know how frustrating it is getting stuck in heavy traffic.*
- **include a quotation** *e.g. As Joseph Brodsky said, "What I like about cities is that everything is king size, the beauty and the ugliness."*
- **include a rhetorical question** *e.g. Wouldn't cities be more pleasant if everyone used a bike to get around rather than a car?*

Useful Language

Listing points
• Firstly,/To begin with, • Secondly,
• Furthermore,/Moreover, • Finally,/Lastly,

Introducing advantages/disadvantages
• One/An important/The main advantage/disadvantage of ... • Another/An additional benefit/downside of ... • Some/Many people are in favour of/ against ... .

Justifying points/Giving examples
• This is because ... • This means that ...
• After all, ... • Consequently,/As a result, ...
• For instance,/For example, ...
• ... such as/like ...

Contrasting ideas
• On the other hand, ... • However, ...
• Despite/In spite of (the fact that) ...,

Expressing opinion
• In my opinion/view, ... • I believe/think/feel that ... • To my mind ...,

Concluding
All in all,/In conclusion/All things considered, ...

You have had a class discussion about young people who share a house or flat. Now your English teacher has asked you to write an essay based on the following statement: *There are both advantages and disadvantages to having house or flatmates.* Write your **essay** (120-180 words).

1 It can be a challenge to live alone, so what do you do when you want to study or work away from your home town? These days, it is very common for students or young professionals to share a house or flat with others, but is this always a good idea?

2 Undoubtedly, sharing a house or flat has several clear advantages. **1) One of the main benefits is that/In my opinion** living costs are dramatically reduced. For instance, the rent, bills and sometimes even food costs can be shared between everyone. **2) However/Also**, it can be great fun to have housemates. You always have someone to talk to or watch TV with and you will probably make some friends for life. **3) Finally/In particular**, living with others teaches you a lot about getting on with different people and sharing things.

3 **4) Moreover/On the other hand**, there can be some drawbacks to sharing. **5) Firstly/Also**, some people can be irritating to live with. **6) Therefore/For example**, a housemate could be messy or noisy and you might not get on well with them. **7) In addition/In contrast**, the lack of privacy could be annoying sometimes; when you want to invite friends round for dinner, for example.

4 **8) In conclusion/Lastly**, while there are many advantages to sharing a house or flat, there are a few disadvantages, too. On the whole, though, couldn't it be a valuable experience at a certain point in anyone's life?

Practice

1 **Read the model and choose the correct linking words.**

2 **Match the paragraph (1-4) to the descriptions (A-D).**

A		points for & justification
B		state the topic
C		summarise points & express opinion
D		points against & justification

3 **Answer the questions.**

1 What style of writing has the writer used? Give examples.
2 What techniques does the writer use to start/end the essay?
3 What is the writer's opinion? Where is it stated?

4 **Rewrite the beginning/ending using another technique.**

SAMPLE PAGES FROM PRIME TIME 5 WORKBOOK & GRAMMAR

1c, d

Vocabulary

1 ★ **Fill in:** *trace, undergo, acquire, process, burden, nickname, exchange, gateway.*

1 Jamie has been researching his family history in order to _____ his ancestry.
2 New York City is also known by the _____ 'The Big Apple.'
3 Due to mass immigration, Ellis Island became known as the _____ to America.
4 At Ellis Island, the entire immigration _____ took only a few hours.
5 Many people moved to America to _____ their own piece of land.
6 All arrivals have to _____ a medical examination.
7 Travellers can obtain dollars in the money _____ area.
8 Criminals are a _____ to society.

Use of English

2 ★ **Read the text and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.**

Get a taste of the Wild West at Enchanted Spring Ranch, Texas! This reconstructed western village will transport you 0) back in time, allowing you to experience what life was really 1) _____ in 19th century America.
Upon arrival, guests 2) _____ greeted by the town sheriff, 3) _____ will take you on a wagon tour of the ranch. Watch 4) _____ awe as cowboys lasso horses and be amazed by the many exotic animals the ranch has to offer: 5) _____ zebras to buffalo, we have it 6) _____!
Afterwards, visitors are free to wander around the streets of the old West 7) _____ they will see a variety of interactive shows. 8) _____ of the most popular attractions is Pistol Packin' Paula, a two-time world champion pistol twirler. 9) _____ top of this, you can go horse riding, enter a saloon and even get thrown in the jailhouse!
When the day finally comes 10) _____ an end, visitors have the opportunity to enjoy the chuck wagon dinner. Accompanied 11) _____ a Wild West stunt show, the tasty barbecued banquet is sure to satisfy even the hungriest 12) _____ cowboys.

Speaking

3 ★ **Choose the correct response.**

1 A: Can I see your passport?
B: a Here you are. b That's great.
2 A: How many pieces of luggage are you checking in?
B: a Put it on the conveyer belt.
b Just this one suitcase.
3 A: Did you pack your luggage yourself?
B: a No problem. b Of course.
4 A: Do you have any prohibited items in your hand luggage?
B: a Alright, that's all. b No, nothing.
5 A: Would you like an aisle seat?
B: a OK. Gate 73 at 3:15.
b No, window please.
6 A: Enjoy your flight.
B: a Here is your boarding card.
b Thank you very much.

4 ★★ **Use sentences from Ex. 3 to write and/or act out your own dialogue at the airport. Follow the plan.**

A	B
Ask to see B's passport.	Offer passport.
Ask how many suitcases B will be checking in.	Say how many.
Tell B to put luggage on conveyer belt.	Agree.
Ask B if he/she packed the luggage.	Reply.
Ask what seat B wants.	Reply.
Give back papers & tell B which gate to go to & at what time. Wish B a good flight.	Thank A.

1e

The Fish Skin Tribe

Nestled along the banks of the Songhua River in northeastern China are a series of settlements that belong to a very remarkable tribe. For centuries, the Hezhen people have dominated the waters of this region, spending their entire lives in and around the river. As a result, fishing is integral to their way of life. They spend their days catching fish, eating fish and even making bedding and clothing out of fish! This unique practice has earned them the nickname 'The Fish Skin Tribe'.
In order to ensure a good catch, the Hezhen sing songs, known as yimakan, throughout the night. Such songs are of primary importance to the Hezhen, who use yimakan for good luck. With no written language, these songs are also the means through which their traditions are passed down from one generation to the next. Thus storytelling keeps their history alive.
The harsh winters of China present a major obstacle in Hezhen life. The rivers freeze over and the region becomes blanketed with snow. Luckily, the Hezhen people have adapted to the seasons. When winter falls, they head into the forest to hunt. Using sled dogs to manoeuvre through the trees, the Hezhen are as adept at hunting as they are at fishing. And when a hunting group returns, yimakan are performed to celebrate their success.
Unfortunately, the influence of the outside world is greatly threatening the Hezhen community. Industrial waste has polluted the rivers, and fish-skin leather is being replaced by cheap manufactured fabrics.
Moreover, the unique dialect spoken by the Hezhen people is slowly becoming extinct, with only the older generation of Hezhens able to speak it fluently. If left unpreserved, the Hezhen way of life may soon become nothing but a distant memory, with only a handful of yimakan to tell the story of what once was.

Reading

1 ★ **Read the article. For questions 1-5, choose the correct answer *A, B, C,* or *D*.**

1 What is the main purpose of the article?
A to compare the Hezhens with the modern-day Chinese
B to show the influence of modern culture on ethnic minorities
C to examine the traditions of the Hezhen people
D to relay a story from the Fish Skin Tribe
2 How did the Hezhen become known as 'The Fish Skin Tribe'?
A They never settle on dry land.
B They often swim in the river.
C They only eat fish skins.
D They use fish to make fabric.
3 What is the purpose of Hezhen storytelling?
A to bring good fortune C to encourage children to write
B to celebrate the evening D to entertain the youngsters
4 How do the Hezhen people survive the winter?
A by ice fishing in the river
B by storing food throughout the seasons
C by migrating to a warmer climate
D by hunting using sled dogs
5 How do modern-day Hezhens differ from their ancestors?
A They do not keep the river clean.
B They prefer to wear animal leather.
C They are losing their native language.
D They have forgotten their distant past.

Vocabulary

2 ★ **Fill in:** *scavenge, discarded, sort, edible, consumer, pitying, tempted.*

1 I am _____ to try a slice of that pie.
2 Freegans choose to _____ for food instead of paying for it.
3 Even when food passes its sell-by date, it is usually still _____.
4 Passers-by often give freegans a _____ look.
5 Could you _____ through the recycling bin and separate the plastics from the metals?
6 We must try to reduce our _____ waste.
7 Most _____ food can still be eaten.

1h

Vocabulary

1 ★ **Fill in:** *spirit, dust, schemes, swap, consumerism, reusable.*

1 My friends and I often _____ clothes with each other.
2 My neighbourhood has a lot of community _____; we're always organising fun events.
3 I have a lot of unwanted items sitting around the house just gathering _____.
4 Many people are obsessed with _____; all they do is buy, buy, buy!
5 Many communities have sharing _____ where members lend and borrow useful items.
6 The community centre is asking people to bring any _____ items they don't want to the centre for a sharing day.

2 ★ **Fill in:** *off, up, of, away* (x2), *on, back.*

1 Our town wants to set _____ a bike sharing programme.
2 Sharon doesn't mind lending her books to others as long as she gets them _____.
3 I always pass my unwanted clothes _____ to the local shelter.
4 Don't get rid _____ that bike. Some other kid might want it.
5 It's a shame to throw _____ things that other people could use.
6 You can drop _____ any unwanted items at the community centre.
7 We always give _____ toys we don't want anymore to children's charities.

3 ★ **Fill in:** *hold, look, get, catch, carry* **in the correct form.**

1 Community sharing programmes are _____ on around the country.
2 We _____ on well with our neighbours.
3 The town will _____ on with the car sharing scheme due to its great success.
4 Can you _____ on for a minute while I put these things in the recycling bin?
5 The crowd _____ on with excitement at the neighbourhood football game yesterday.

Listening

4 ★ **You will hear an interview with a woman called Susan Chandler who runs a garden sharing programme. For questions 1-10, complete the sentences.**

Susan believes there is a lot of _____ (1) land in cities.
Susan says her website acts as a(n) _____ (2) between landowners and gardeners.
Susan got the idea for her website from a(n) _____ (3).
Users of the website must provide their _____ (4) and email address.
The website gives _____ (5) on what gardener and landowner should agree on.
According to Susan the most important point partners need to agree on is the _____ (6) of shared crop.
As an example of a landowner's contribution to a garden, Susan explains they could _____ (7) the garden daily.
Susan says people are more willing to connect with strangers due to the _____ (8).
Susan explains some people garden for the _____ (9) of not letting land go to waste.
Right now the site is looking for more _____ (10).

Writing (a for/against essay)

1 ★ **Read the essay. Which paragraph:**

A contains arguments against the topic? _____
B summarises the writer's opinion? _____
C contains arguments for the topic? _____
D states the topic? _____

The Pros and Cons of Living Abroad

These days, many people choose to emigrate to another country. Without a doubt, moving abroad can be difficult, but what are the advantages?
There are several reasons why moving abroad can be beneficial. **To begin with**, it allows people to experience a new culture. **For example**, there is the chance to try new food and participate in local festivals. **What is more**, living abroad provides the opportunity to meet new people. This makes it possible to establish new friendships and feel a sense of belonging in the community.
On the other hand, living abroad can have distinct disadvantages. **First of all**, communication can be difficult **since** it takes place in a foreign language. **Also**, living abroad means that friends and family are not close by to offer support. **As a result**, it can be a lonely experience that leaves immigrants feeling isolated.
All things considered, moving abroad can be both a positive and a negative experience. To my mind, it is a good idea if you are willing to adapt to a new lifestyle, otherwise it is probably best to stay in your home country.

2 ★ **Replace the words in bold in the model with phrases from the list:**

• in contrast • for instance • to sum up
• furthermore • this means that
• one disadvantage is that • because
• first of all • another advantage is that

3 ★ **Read the essay and complete the table.**

Arguments for	Examples/Justifications
Arguments against	**Examples/Justifications**

1i

4 ★ **Read the extract below and choose the appropriate linkers from the words in bold.**

Welcome to Songdo, South Korea; green city of the future! Currently under construction, Songdo promises to be the greenest city in the world. **1) Such as/To start with**, this remarkable development contains 600 acres of wide open space. **2) In contrast/Consequently**, residents will always feel connected with nature **3) even though/like** they will be living in an urban environment. **4) All in all/Not only this**, but Songdo will be entirely powered by low emission fuels **5) such as/although** methane which causes little harm to the environment. **6) Firstly/However**, with apartments retailing at half a million pounds, green living does appear to come at a price.

5 ★ **Fill in the gaps with the correct linking word/phrase.**

• another disadvantage is • first of all
• because • for this reason

A 1) _____, sharing a flat offers little privacy. 2) _____, many people prefer to live alone. 3) _____ that arguments may arise 4) _____ flatmates could have different lifestyles.

• nonetheless • although • in summary

B 1) _____, there are both advantages and disadvantages to sharing a flat. I believe that 2) _____ it saves money, 3) _____ more convenient your own.

SAMPLE PAGES FROM PRIME TIME 5 WORKBOOK & GRAMMAR

Language & Grammar Review

Choose the correct answer.

1 The passengers ..... to the baggage claim area.
A progressed C proceeded
B continued D advanced

2 Jenny and her friends went shopping and stayed at the mall until ..... time.
A ending B final C finishing D closing

3 The tribe ..... from the tsunami.
A settled B left C fled D migrated

4 According to freegans, a lot of food in rubbish bins is ..... and safe to eat.
A discarded C reusable
B edible D condemned

5 The tribe ..... on the traditions of their ancestors in their ceremonies.
A holds B gets C looks D carries

6 A: Did you pack your luggage yourself?
B: .....
A Sure, no problem. C OK, here you are.
B Certainly, right away. D Yes, I did.

7 The visitors were met ..... suspicion by the tribe.
A through B with C in D for

8 What is the sell-by ..... on the carton of milk?
A date B time C day D period

9 Nomadic tribes make ..... homes in an area then move on to a new place.
A provisional C brief
B momentary D temporary

10 Homeless people at the airport try to ..... in with the crowd.
A move B blend C mix D make

11 Immigrants have to ..... a medical test to stay in the country.
A undergo B endure C process D pursue

12 He ..... up on a bench and tried to keep warm.
A pushed B laid C curled D slid

13 Some people ..... new immigrants poorly.
A behave B act C handle D treat

14 We ran quickly to the boarding ..... and didn't miss our flight.
A gate B hall C terminal D desk

15 Our neighbourhood ..... a bike sharing scheme for many years now.
A had been operating C is operating
B operates D has been operating

16 Living in the airport is much ..... than living on the streets for homeless people.
A safest B the safest C safer D safe

17 Dan ..... worried about living in a new city.
A was appearing C is appearing
B appears D has appeared

18 Tony ..... in the queue when security asked him to open his luggage.
A waited C has waited
B had waited D was waiting

19 The community centre ..... 500 books so far for the book swap.
A has collected C collects
B is collecting D was collecting

20 This city is slightly ..... where I live.
A the biggest C bigger than
B big D as big as

21 Cory ..... for 8 hours and was exhausted.
A was driving C had been driving
B drove D has driven

22 These days many nomadic tribes ..... extinction.
A have faced C face
B are facing D have been facing

23 The tribesman ..... the city three years ago.
A had visited C visited
B had been visiting D were visiting

24 This tribe is by far ..... in Brazil.
A the oldest B older C old D oldest

25 Stuart ..... in their luggage while Lee was shopping in the airport.
A checked C had checked
B is checking D was checking

Reading Task

Read the article. For questions 1-8, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

The Modern-Day Nomad

"Good luck, Axel. Until next time!" I shook my friend's hand vigorously, knowing full well that we may never cross paths again. For a brief moment, I lamented that fact, but this was the reality of my life. As the rickety plane shuddered and ascended above the Delhi cityscape, I waved goodbye to the place that had been my home for seven months. Skyscrapers lit up the starless sky, everything shrouded in a thin orange haze. Goodnight, fair city, goodnight.

This farewell was one of many I have made throughout my days. I go where my fancy takes me and often leave at a moment's notice. I am a modern-day nomad who has chosen to discard most of my possessions in favour of limitless mobility. However, unlike a traditional nomad that travels out of the necessity for food, I am driven by a different kind of need: the need to explore new horizons each and every day.

Some people say I have no place to call home. However, this just makes me question what 'home' actually is. If it's a place where you feel you belong, then I suppose I belong nowhere at all. This doesn't make me feel anxious or lonely or sad, but exactly the opposite. I feel free.

It all started when I graduated from university. I've always had itchy feet, so as soon as I'd saved enough money I bought a ticket to Thailand and embarked upon my first adventure. I had initially planned to return to London after a few months to start my career, but as time passed I simply couldn't face going back. I decided to keep travelling until I ran out of steam. However, after ten years of being on the move, that day has yet to come.

So, how on Earth do I afford this extravagant jet-setting lifestyle? Well, contrary to popular belief, you don't need an abundance of cash to live the way I do. In fact, when I left London all those years ago, I had only £3000 to my name. Since then, I have been doing a variety of jobs as the opportunity arises. From being a fruit picker in the Australian outback to being a manager on a North Atlantic cruise ship, my work history is as diverse as the people and places I have encountered. So as long as you are prepared to do whatever it takes, you too can become a permanent tourist.

Throughout my days, I have ventured through the Amazon Jungle, scaled the heights of Mount Kilimanjaro, relaxed in steaming Icelandic springs, and cooked on campfires all over the world. But it hasn't all been rosy. When you are unfamiliar with your surroundings, it can leave you very vulnerable. While most people I have met have been both welcoming and kind, it's a good idea to be wary of anyone you don't know.

So where do I go from here? As the plane descends upon the dusty city of Dubai, I begin to wonder if this will be the place where I will finally settle down. Despite my love of travelling, I suspect that one day, there will be a final destination. What awaits me in the Middle East and could it possibly ground me once and for all? Honestly, I have no idea, but as the pale morning sun rises in the sky, I gladly welcome the dawn of a brand new day.

1 As he departs, what is the cause of the writer's distress?
A The idea of never seeing his friend.
B The lifestyle he has chosen.
C The uncomfortable transportation.
D The pollution surrounding the city.

2 What sets the writer apart from traditional nomads?
A He has fewer possessions.
B He is able to travel much further.
C He travels for different reasons.
D He explores unfamiliar places.

3 What is the writer's attitude towards his lifestyle?
A He would like to settle down.
B He is glad to be away from home.
C He regrets his lack of belonging.
D He feels completely liberated.

4 What was the writer's reason for leaving London?
A To complete his university course. C To save up some money.
B To fulfil his ambition to travel. D To find employment abroad.

5 "...until I ran out of steam..." (line 33) refers to
A growing older C losing interest in travelling.
B missing his home. D spending all his money.

6 What quality must you possess in order to be a modern-day nomad?
A Wisdom B Modesty C Discipline D Willingness

7 What advice does the writer give to the reader?
A Try to visit extreme places in the world.
B Do not eat food unless you cook it yourself.
C Always familiarise yourself with locals.
D Be cautious when interacting with strangers.

8 How did the writer's attitude change during the passage?
A He began to miss his hometown.
B He realised his journey may eventually end.
C He became less enthusiastic about travelling.
D He grew anxious about his new horizons.

Building Up Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences using one of the words in the box.

• roam • wander • migrate

1 Many British citizens ..... to Australia each year.
2 Tibetan nomads ..... the grasslands during the summer.
3 Mary likes to ..... around the stalls at the market.

• clan • race • nation

4 Graeme's family belongs to the MacKay ..... of Scotland.
5 Every ..... in the world can compete in the Olympic Games.
6 The human ..... has evolved over thousands of years.

• predecessor • descendant • ancestor

7 After researching his family tree, Brian discovered he had a(n) ..... from Ireland.
8 The new receptionist is more diligent than her .....
9 Prince Charles is a(n) ..... of Queen Victoria.

• border • edge • line

10 David peered over the ..... of the cliff.
11 You cannot cross the ..... without a valid passport.
12 The crowd cheered as the marathon runner approached the finish .....

• reside • dwell • inhabit

13 The President and First Lady of America ..... in the White House.
14 The Mursi people of Ethiopia ..... in huts made out of mud.
15 Rare animal species ..... the Amazon Jungle.

• relationship • connection • link

16 Gary had a high-speed Internet ..... installed in his flat.
17 There is a direct ..... between unemployment and poverty.
18 Brenda maintains a good ..... with her work colleagues.

• native • origin • birth

19 The ..... of the universe remains a mystery.
20 The ..... people of America come from many tribes such as Lakota, Navajo and Hopi.
21 Congratulations on the ..... of your beautiful baby girl!

2 Complete the sentences with a word derived from the words in bold.

Many people dream of a life by the sea, but how about living in the middle of a lake? This is 1) ..... **(PRECISE)** the way of life for the 30,000 2) ..... **(RESIDE)** of Ganvié in Africa! Sometimes known as the African Venice, the entire town is built upon stilts. It is the only 3) ..... **(SETTLE)** in the world to be constructed in this way, and is 4) ..... **(ACCESS)** only by the use of a boat. But how did this unique 5) ..... **(COMMUNE)** come to live like this? Well, centuries ago, the Tofinu tribe actually inhabited dry land. But in order to escape the 6) ..... **(OPPRESS)** Dom Homey tribe who threatened to enslave them, the Tofinu people relocated to a nearby lake! Since the Dom Homey's believed that a 7) ..... **(DANGER)** monster lurked in the waters, they refused to set foot in the lake. The Tofinu were completely safe from their enemy, and so the 8) ..... **(FLOAT)** town of Ganvié was formed. Over the years, the 9) ..... **(VILLAGE)** have grown accustomed to their 10) ..... **(CONVENTION)** way of life. So, although the threat of 11) ..... **(SLAVE)** no longer exists, they have no 12) ..... **(INTENT)** of ever returning to solid ground.

Language Knowledge – Module 1

1 Choose the correct item.

1 Before coming to London, the tribal chief ..... an escalator before.
A isn't seeing C hadn't seen
B haven't seen D wasn't seeing

2 Freegans always ..... scavenging for food.
A go C are going
B have gone D were going

3 ..... you live to the city centre, the more expensive your rent will be.
A As close C The closer
B The closest D More close

4 Angela ..... to live in a flat than in a house.
A prefers C was preferring
B is preferring D has preferred

5 Oliver ..... in New Guinea since last summer.
A lived C was living
B is living D has been living

6 Sue ..... in the queue for an hour before she reached the check-in desk.
A had been waiting C is waiting
B has waited D has been waiting

7 You would have a better relationship with your neighbours if you were a bit ..... .
A more friendly C most friendly
B as friendly as D friendliest

2 Fill in the gaps. Use the appropriate form of the word in brackets when given.

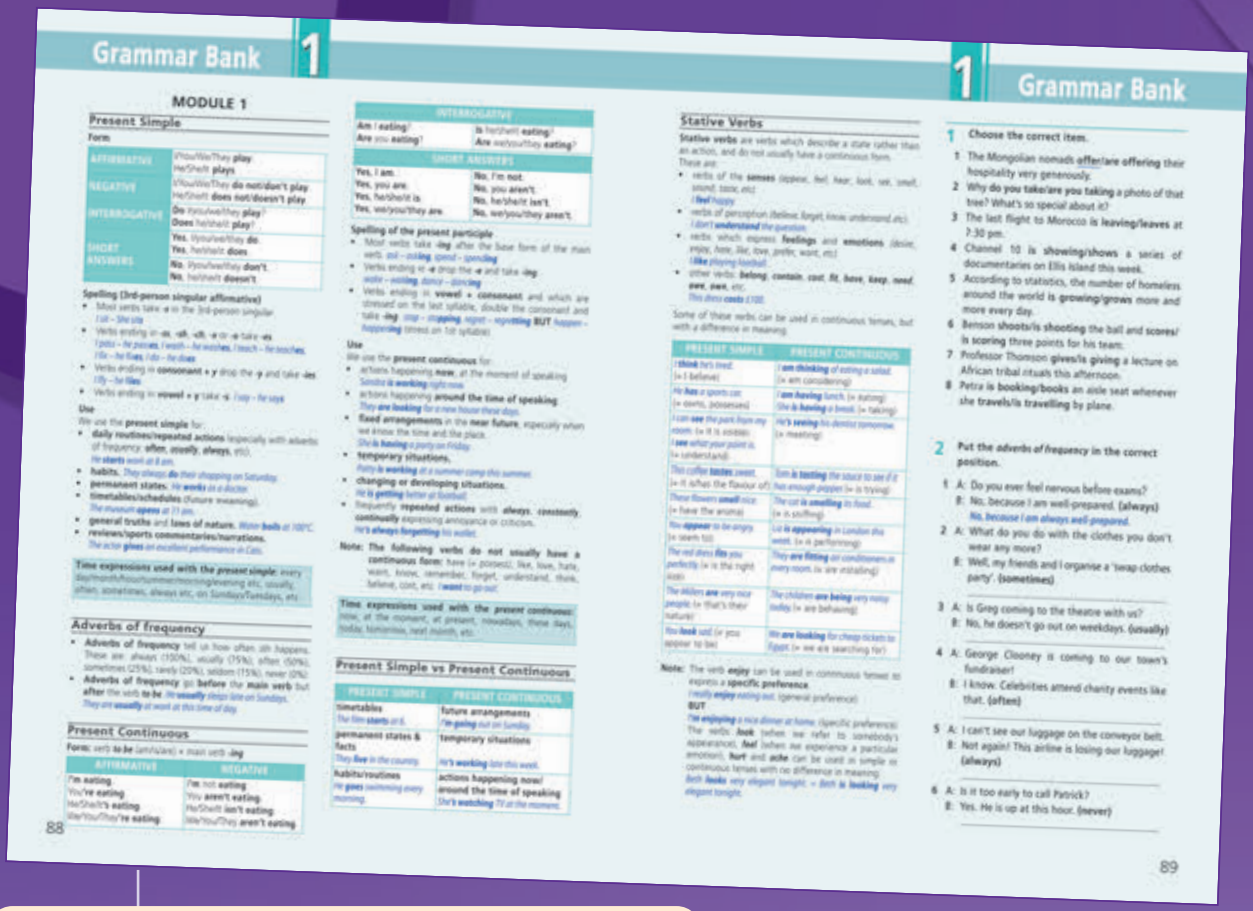
1 Derek ..... **(live)** as a freegan for six months now and is always ..... the hunt for food in supermarket bins.
2 Eram Dar ..... **(seem)** to have had a difficult life, but she puts ..... a brave face.
3 As a teenager, Lisa ..... be very sociable, but now she's ..... **(old)** and more reserved.
4 While Jane ..... **(travel)** around Africa, she was struck ..... the simplicity of nomadic life.
5 In order ..... **(reduce)** consumer waste, recycling is the key ..... success.

Key Word Transformations

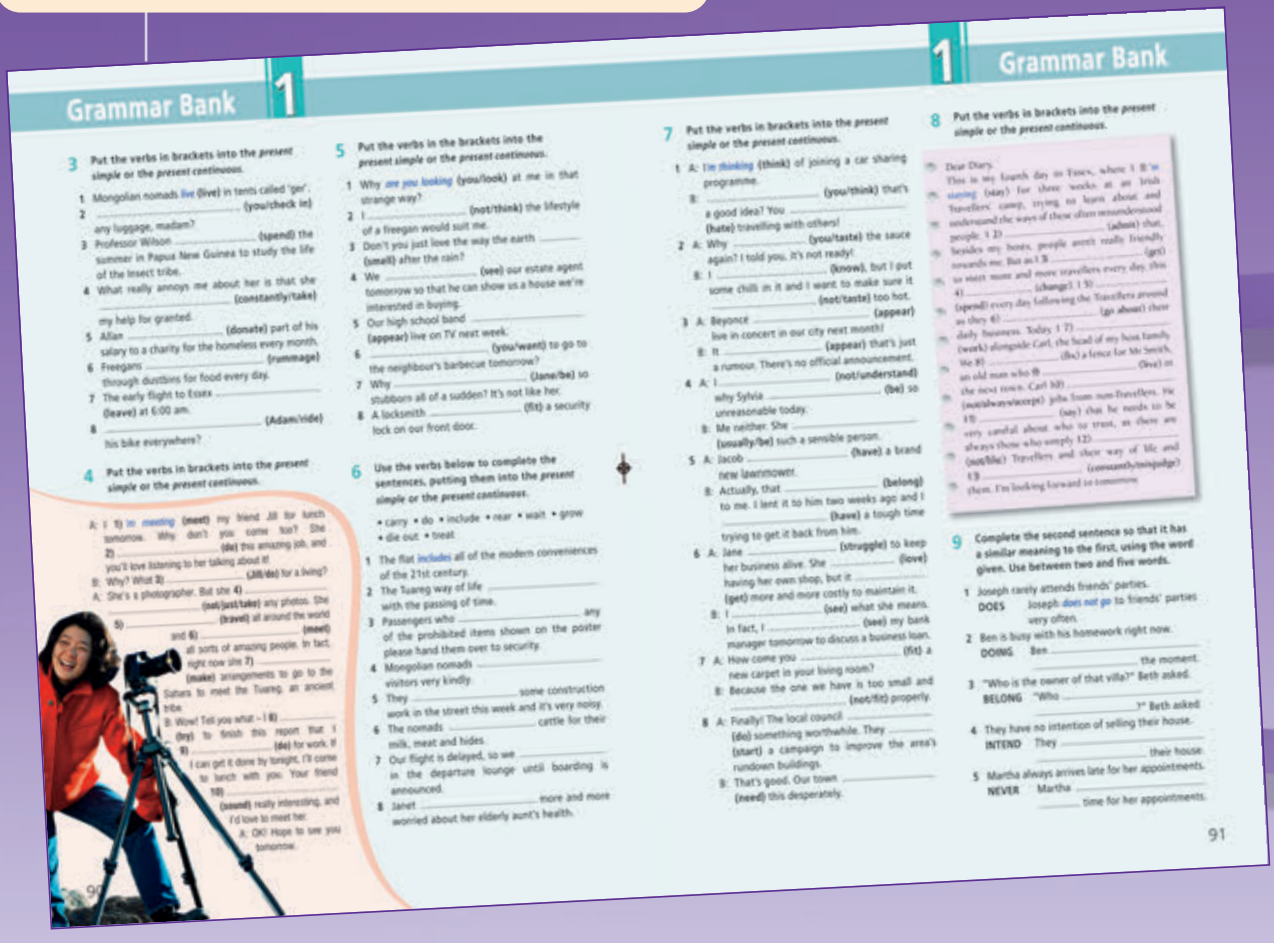
3 Complete the sentences using the word in bold. Use two to five words.

1 It's the most interesting place I have ever visited.
SUCH I ..... interesting place.
2 Joel travelled to Africa a month ago.
BEEN It ..... Joel travelled to Africa.
3 The two neighbours have a good relationship.
WELL The two neighbours ..... each other.
4 The tribe wasn't as unfriendly as I expected.
MORE The tribe ..... I expected.
5 She started teaching English two months ago.
HAS She ..... two months.
6 This neighbourhood is much cleaner than mine.
AS My neighbourhood ..... this neighbourhood.
7 Colin has never lived on a farm before.
FIRST This is the ..... on a farm.
8 The flat was too expensive for me to buy.
ENOUGH I ..... to buy the flat.
9 They started the neighbourhood clean up when everyone arrived.
UNTIL They ..... before they started the neighbourhood clean up.
10 Jen hasn't worked for over a year.
WAS The ..... over a year ago.
11 It's been a long time since she spoke French.
FOR She ..... a long time.
12 The neighbourhood is the same as when I first moved here.
CHANGED The neighbourhood ..... I first moved here.

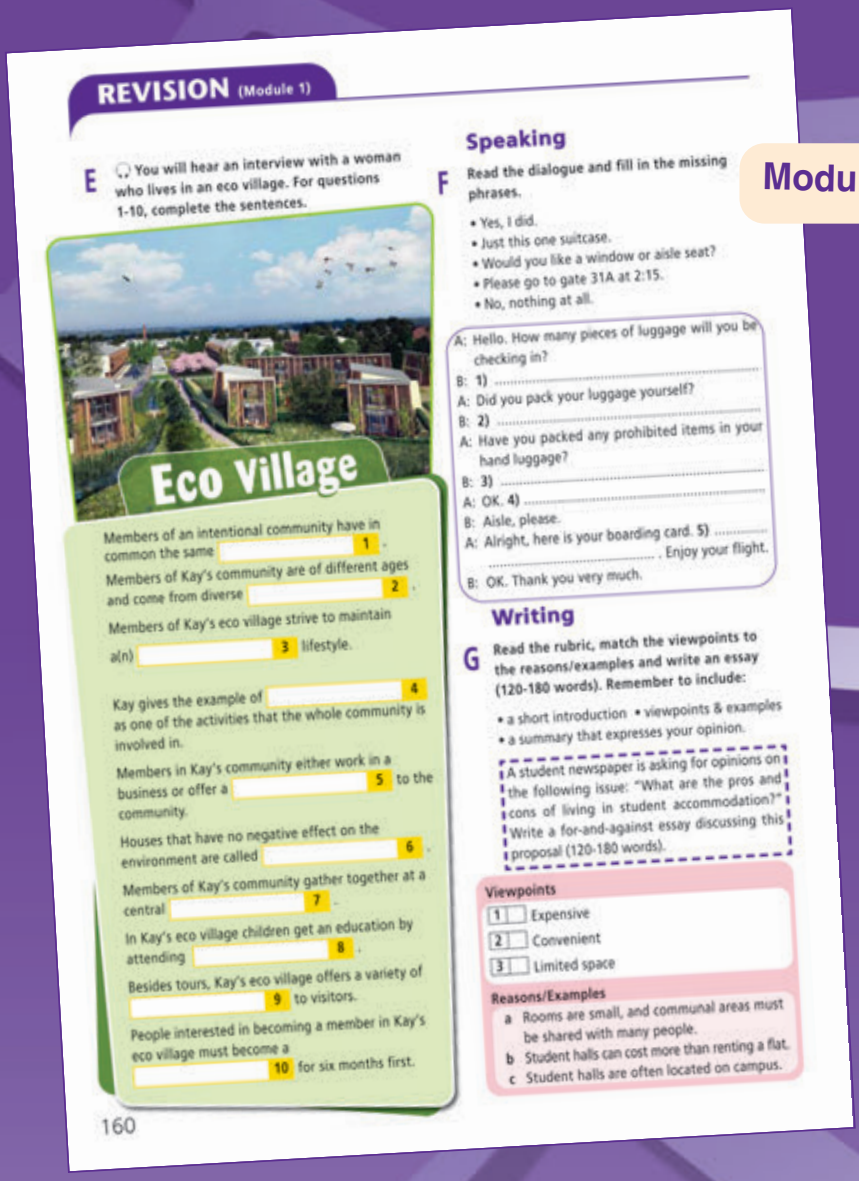
SAMPLE PAGES FROM PRIME TIME 5 WORKBOOK & GRAMMAR



Grammar Book section with clear presentation of grammar structures and activities for practice and revision



Modular Revision section



REVISION (Module 1)

E You will hear an interview with a woman who lives in an eco village. For questions 1-10, complete the sentences.

Eco Village

Members of an intentional community have in common the same ____ 1 .

Members of Kay's community are of different ages and come from diverse ____ 2 .

Members of Kay's eco village strive to maintain a(n) ____ 3 lifestyle.

Kay gives the example of ____ 4 as one of the activities that the whole community is involved in.

Members in Kay's community either work in a business or offer a ____ 5 to the community.

Houses that have no negative effect on the environment are called ____ 6 .

Members of Kay's community gather together at a central ____ 7 .

In Kay's eco village children get an education by attending ____ 8 .

Besides tours, Kay's eco village offers a variety of ____ 9 to visitors.

People interested in becoming a member in Kay's eco village must become a ____ 10 for six months first.

Speaking

F Read the dialogue and fill in the missing phrases.

- Yes, I did.
- Just this one suitcase.
- Would you like a window or aisle seat?
- Please go to gate 31A at 2:15.
- No, nothing at all.

A: Hello. How many pieces of luggage will you be checking in?
B: 1) .....
A: Did you pack your luggage yourself?
B: 2) .....
A: Have you packed any prohibited items in your hand luggage?
B: 3) .....
A: OK. 4) .....
B: Aisle, please.
A: Alright, here is your boarding card. 5) ..... Enjoy your flight.
B: OK. Thank you very much.

Writing

G Read the rubric, match the viewpoints to the reasons/examples and write an essay (120-180 words). Remember to include:

- a short introduction
- viewpoints & examples
- a summary that expresses your opinion.

A student newspaper is asking for opinions on the following issue: "What are the pros and cons of living in student accommodation?" Write a for-and-against essay discussing this proposal (120-180 words).

Viewpoints
1 Expensive
2 Convenient
3 Limited space

Reasons/Examples
a Rooms are small, and communal areas must be shared with many people.
b Student halls can cost more than renting a flat.
c Student halls are often located on campus.

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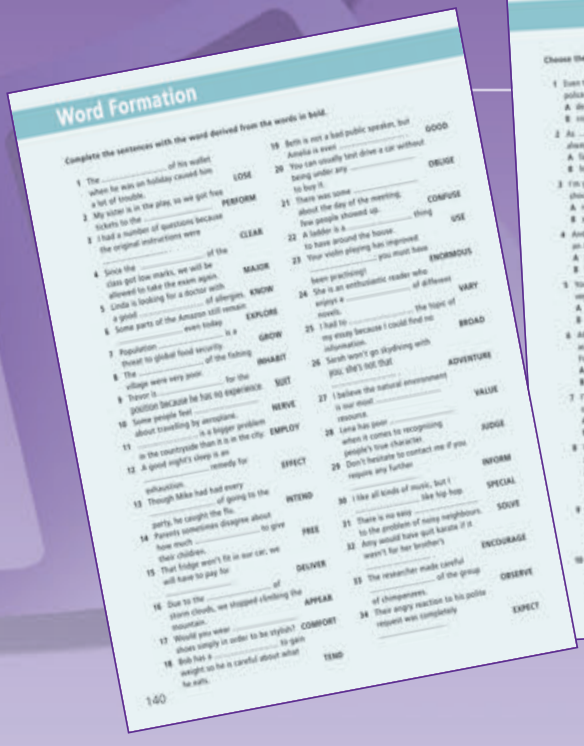
Extra sections to practise word formation, word distractors, sentence completion, key word transformations, phrasal verbs & prepositions.



Word Formation

Complete the sentences with the word derived from the words in bold.

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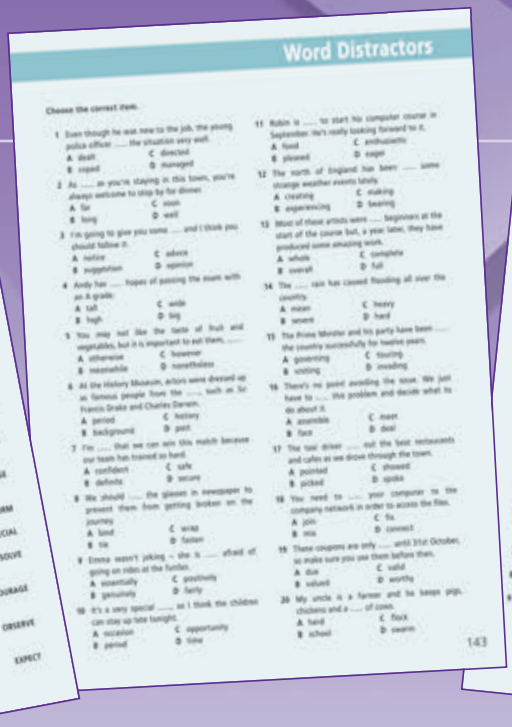

Word Distractors

Choose the correct item.

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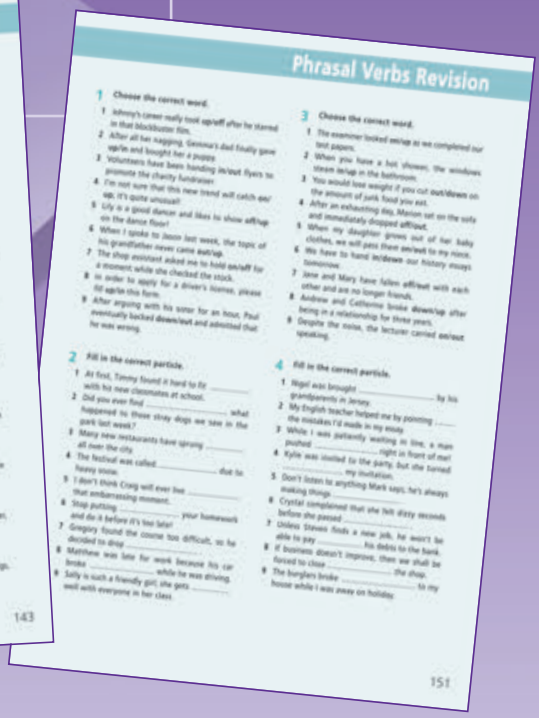

Phrasal Verbs Revision

1 Choose the correct word.

2 Fill in the correct particle.

3 Choose the correct word.

4 Fill in the correct particle.

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