

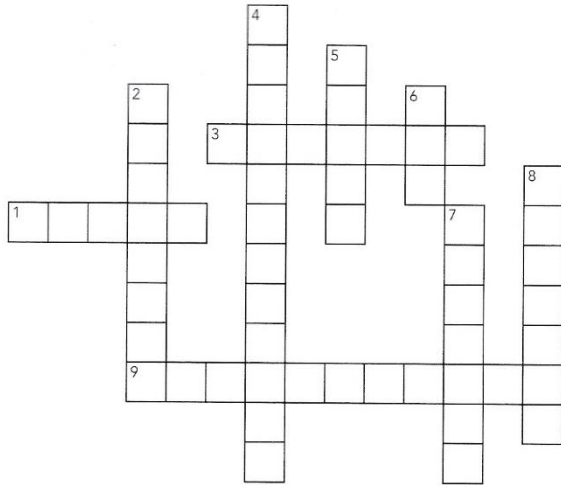
B1+: Revision U5.

ATTENTION: Il est vivement conseillé de revoir la matière AVANT de faire les révisions !

5. Unit 5: Learn your lesson.

5.1 Vocabulary.

1 Complete the crossword with the missing words.



- 1 In his exam, Josh had to sing first and then play the piano.
- 2 To become a doctor, you have to study for five years.
- 3 They went on a trip to the Roman baths as part of their project last year.
- 4 looks at the effect of advertising, newspapers and TV.
- 5 I find easy, because I've always been more interested in numbers than words.
- 6 Their mother used to teach but now she just works on her own paintings.
- 7 Gabi wants to study in the US, so she needs to speak good
- 8 Today, we cut open a fish in
- 9 My course is mostly about designing roads and bridges.

2 Correct each sentence by changing one word.

- 1 She loves doing chemical experiments, so she should study art.
.....
- 2 I really dislike the theatre, so I'm going to drama school.
.....
- 3 He needs to do medicine if he wants to become a great painter.
.....
- 4 We learnt a lot about the first world war on our geography field trip.
.....

3 Underline the odd one out.

- | | | | | |
|---|---------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 | take | exam | fail | pass |
| 2 | essay | exam | term | test |
| 3 | college | school | timetable | university |
| 4 | grade | mark | resit | result |
| 5 | essay | coursework | assignment | scholarship |
| 6 | subject | law | psychology | music |

VOCABULARY EXTENSION

4 When do you use these at school? Write the subject and match to the pictures (a-f).

a

b

c

d

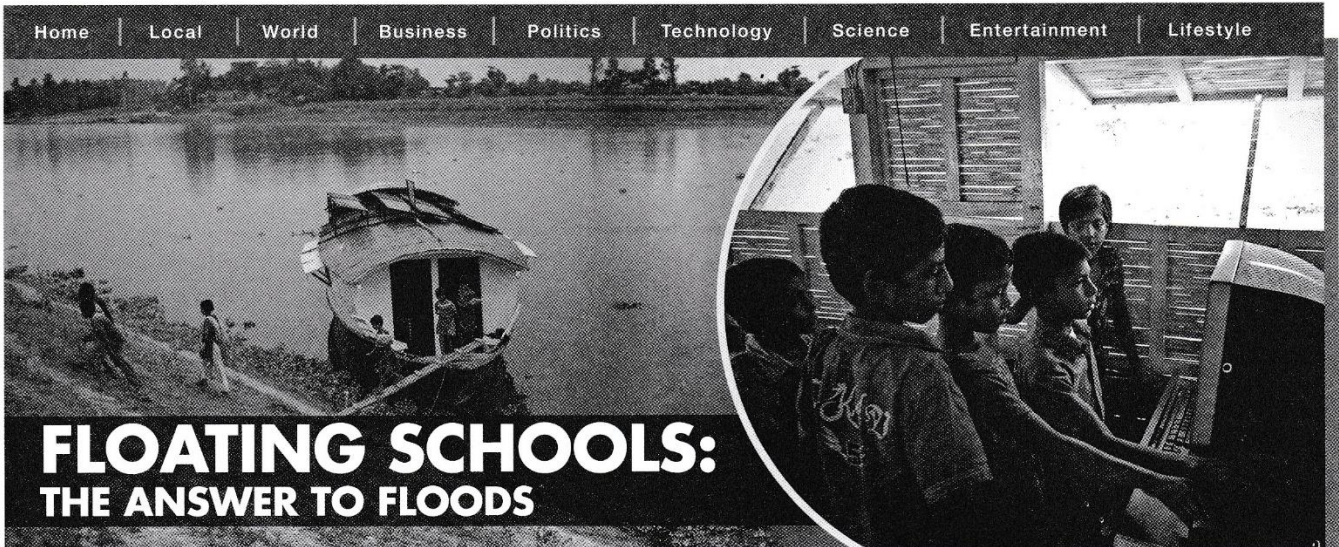
e

f

- 1 protractor and calculator
.....
- 2 paintbrush and easel
.....
- 3 atlas and compass
.....
- 4 test tubes and bunsen burner
.....
- 5 sports kit
.....
- 6 microscope and scalpel
.....

5.2 Reading.

- 1 Look at the photos. Think of two reasons why boat schools might be necessary. Read and check your answers in the article.



FLOATING SCHOOLS: THE ANSWER TO FLOODS

In some low-lying countries such as Bangladesh, The Philippines or Cambodia, it is not unusual to have a boat school. In one area of Bangladesh, there are now over 20 such boats, which act as both a kind of 'river bus' and also a place to study.

These schools were first set up in 2002 by a successful, local Bangladeshi architect called Mohammed Rezwan. Every year, between the monsoon season of June and October, at least one third of Bangladesh is flooded with water. This means that thousands of children can't attend school regularly, when they ought to. Statistics have shown that once students' attendance falls, then many stop completely. Rezwan understood that this mustn't happen in the first place.

Rezwan realised that if young people can't attend school, then the school had better come to them. In 2002, he encouraged companies to sponsor him and saved up money to set up an organisation to start the boat schools. These are now used by thousands of school children who happily attend school every month of the year.

Each boat is powered by solar panels on the roof. There are lights and a computer on board, which means that teachers can access the Internet to make lessons more interactive. Most boats are for 30 children and some of the larger boats even have a school playground on the top deck. The students only have to walk a short distance from their homes to the river, where the boat picks them up and then collects the other children, before stopping at their final destination. Then lessons can start. At the end of the day, the children are returned home on the boat.

The organisation which Rezwan set up also provides solar-powered lamps to local families, where 70% of families have no electricity. Now children and their parents don't have to stop studying or working as soon as the sun goes down. For parents, this has meant they can earn more money. It also means that in families where children have to work during the day, they can attend school in the evening.

The organisation has not stopped at schools, however. There are now more than 100 boats with different purposes: libraries, training centres for adults, clinics and also farming boats, which can keep animals and grow food.

By 2050, nearly one fifth of Bangladesh will be permanently under water because of climate change. Mr Rezwan knows he should act quickly, to help families and children out of poverty and to give them the chance of a better life.

2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 How many boat schools are there in this part of Bangladesh?
- 2 Why do children often not go to school in Bangladesh?
- 3 Why is regular attendance at school so important?
- 4 Where did Rezwan get the money to start the organisation?
- 5 Where do the boats get their electricity from?
- 6 Why do local families need lamps and how have these helped?
- 7 What other kinds of boats are there?
- 8 Why is it important for the organisation to work fast?

3 Match the underlined words with the definitions.

- 1 To pay for or give money to an event or charity as a way of advertising your products or company.
- 2 The outside, top part of a boat that you can walk on.
- 3 A period of heavy rain in India and south-east Asia.
- 4 A situation in which someone does not have enough money to pay for their basic needs.
- 5 In a position which is close to the level of the sea.
- 6 Happening for all time and into the future.

4 CRITICAL THINKING

- 1 Think of three reasons why it is very important to be educated in a country like Bangladesh.
- 2 Is it possible to get a good job, even if you are not well-educated? Why/Why not?

5.3 Grammar: part 1.

1a Look at these examples from the article. Find and underline the modal verbs.

- 1 This means that thousands of children can't attend school regularly, when they ought to.
- 2 Rezwan understood that this mustn't happen in the first place.
- 3 Rezwan realised that if young people can't attend school, then the school had better come to them.
- 4 Now children and their parents don't have to stop studying or working as soon as the sun goes down.
- 5 In families where children have to work during the day, they can attend school in the evening.
- 6 Rezwan knows he should act quickly, to help families and children out of poverty.

1b Use the examples to help you match the two halves of the rules.

- 1 *Have to* and *must* are used ...
 - 2 *Can* is used ...
 - 3 *Had better*, *ought to* and *should* have similar meanings. They are used ...
 - 4 We use *can't* ...
 - 5 *Mustn't* is also used ...
 - 6 We use *don't have to* ...
- a to show that something is not possible, or not allowed or permitted.
- b to show that something is not necessary or there is no obligation.
- c to talk about things which are obligatory or necessary.
- d to show that something is possible or permitted.
- e to show that something is not permitted.
- f for advice and recommendations.

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs from 1.

- 1 You do the extra project. It's optional.
- 2 You talk after the exam has started.
- 3 You forget to read all the questions before you start writing.
- 4 You answer all the questions in this exam so don't miss any.
- 5 You remember to check all your answers carefully.
- 6 You stay in the exam room: leave quietly when you've finished.
- 7 You use a calculator for your maths exam, but not a mobile phone.
- 8 You leave out questions you're not sure about in the exam.

3 Complete the letters with the correct verbs.

can't • had better • have • mustn't • ought • should

Dear Marge

My teacher says I (1) study the subjects I want because my grades aren't very good. I know I (2) spend longer on my homework but it's hard. I (3) to help a lot at home. I've got a brother and he (4) to help too, but he doesn't. My mum says we (5) talk about family problems to strangers. But I think I (6) tell my teachers. What do you think?

Nancy

can • don't have • must

Dear Nancy

I think your brother really (7) help in the house – it's unfair if he doesn't. And in my opinion, you (8) explain the situation to your teachers. You (9) to talk about anything private, just tell them why you don't have much time. I'm sure they will be very understanding.

Marge

4 Match the halves to make sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 You have to be 17 | a because I passed! |
| 2 You shouldn't go to school | b but I'm not tired. |
| 3 You ought to go to bed early | c or he'll be late. |
| 4 I don't have to resit the exam | d the night before an exam. |
| 5 He'd better hurry | e in the classroom. |
| 6 They mustn't use mobiles | f when you're very ill. |
| 7 I should go to bed now, | g to drive a car in the UK. |

GRAMMAR CHALLENGE

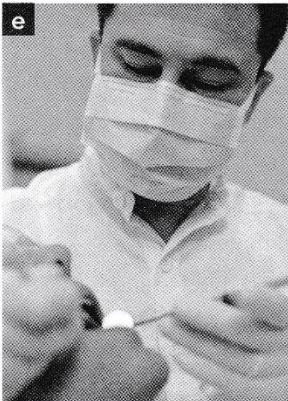
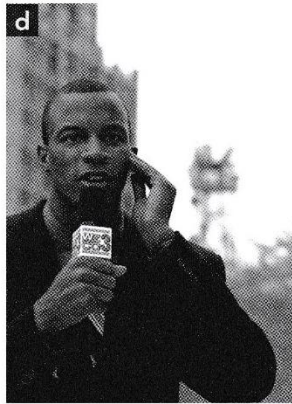
5 Circle the correct alternative.

To get married in England, Wales and Slovenia, you mustn't/have to be 18. However, if your parents agree, you can/must get married at 16. If you want to get married in England at 16, and your parents didn't agree/don't agree, then you can/don't have to go to Scotland. In Japan, girls can/should get married without parental consent at 16, but boys have to/ought to be 18.

5.4 Vocabulary and listening.

1 Match the jobs to the pictures.

dentist • instructor • journalist • mechanic
photographer • scientist



2 Add the correct suffixes to make job titles.

-ee • -er • -ian • -ist • -or

- 1 employ (x 2)
- 2 technic
- 3 profess
- 4 physic
- 5 farm
- 6 train (x 2)

3 LISTENING 19 Listen to four teenagers talking about the kind of person that is needed for four of the jobs in 1. Match each speaker's description to a photo from 1.

- Speaker 1 Photo
- Speaker 2 Photo
- Speaker 3 Photo
- Speaker 4 Photo

4 LISTENING 19 Listen again and complete the sentences with one or two words.

Speaker 1: The two things needed for this job are skill and (a) Serious accidents occasionally happen and this person would be (b) so it's important to be calm. You have to be quite (c) and enjoy (d) with people.

Speaker 2: People who do this job enjoy looking at (e) and collecting (f) Because the job can be repetitive, you need to be (g)

Speaker 3: Thinking (h) is important in this job. These people can be (i) but they are necessary to help us find out (j)

Speaker 4: To do this job you need to be (k) to get noticed. What is really important is (l) and you have to make people feel (m)

VOCABULARY EXTENSION

5 Add one of the suffixes to make words.

-er • -or • -ee • -ist • -ian

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| act..... | auth..... | chem..... |
| comed..... | edit..... | hairdress..... |
| lead..... | librar..... | music..... |
| optic..... | paint..... | pay..... |
| pian..... | politic..... | reception..... |
| sail..... | solicit..... | teach..... |
| telephon..... | translat..... | |
| violin..... | refer..... | |

5.5 Grammar: part 2.

1 Look at the three examples from the listening. Which one is the first (F), second (S) and zero (Z) conditional?

- 1 ____ If this person talks to politicians, they know how to ask the same question in lots of different ways.
- 2 ____ If I had this job, I'd go mad.
- 3 ____ If people don't feel comfortable with you, your work won't look natural!

2 Read the questions and circle the correct answer.

- 1 Which conditional is used to describe something which is improbable or imagined in the present or future? zero/first/second
- 2 Which conditional is used to describe a situation which is generally true? zero/first/second
- 3 Which conditional is used to describe a possible situation? zero/first/second

3 Circle the correct alternative to make first conditional sentences.

- 1 If you join our sailing club, you will have/have really good fun.
- 2 She won't have time to enjoy herself if she studies/will study too hard.
- 3 If you arrive/will arrive late, the lecturer won't let you in.
- 4 I help/'ll help you with your application if you want me to.
- 5 If she 'll go/goes to a summer school in London, she'll improve her English.
- 6 He 'll learn/learns to ski if he goes to university in Canada.

4 Make sentences in the second conditional.

- 1 win / million pounds / buy / luxury yacht
If I won a million pounds, I'd buy a luxury yacht.
- 2 have / yacht / sail / around the world
.....
- 3 hire / surfing instructor / become / expert surfer
.....
- 4 have / expensive camera / take / great photos
.....
- 5 have / party / invite / favourite band
.....
- 6 be / really good person / give / lots of money to charity
.....

5 Write sentences in the second conditional about these situations.

- 1 I want to have music lessons, but I haven't got enough time.
If I had enough time, I'd have music lessons
- 2 She drinks coffee all day and she gets terrible headaches.
She wouldn't
- 3 He doesn't speak English comfortably because he worries about his pronunciation.
If he
- 4 My sister wants to come to the college party, but she feels ill.
If my sister
- 5 He won't arrive on time because his train is late.
If his

GRAMMAR CHALLENGE

6 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs given.

My old Italian teacher always said that if he (a) (win) the lottery, he would like to buy a house in Italy. And then, surprisingly, he actually *did* win the lottery. After he (b) (spend) some of the money, he (c) (decide) to find his dream house. He and his wife found a house in Umbria and (d) (fall) in love with it. They (e) (go) there three times a year. However, after four years, he realised that he actually (f) (not need) to work anymore. He (g) (give) up his job and moved to Umbria. He said that he (h) (come) back if they got bored, but he and his wife (i) (live) there for ten years now, and they still love it. My school friends and I say that if we visit Umbria, we (j) (visit) them.



5.6 Speaking.

1 **LISTENING** 20 Listen to a teenager giving a presentation about leaving school at 16. Overall, is he *for* or *against* it?

2 **20** Listen again and put the arguments in the order that they are mentioned.

Arguments against leaving at 16

- a It gives young people time to grow up.
- b Gives some young people security they may not have in their home lives.
- c Gives them time to think about what they want to do.
- d You get better qualifications.

Arguments for leaving at 16

- a You can always study later in life.
- b Badly behaved children can disrupt others' learning.
- c Some children have a clear idea from a young age what they want to do.
- d Some children do not enjoy school so it is not a good way to spend time.

3 **20** Listen again. Circle the expressions that are used to help organise the presentation.

- 1 I'm going to talk about / I'd like to begin by saying ...
- 2 Furthermore / What's more ...
- 3 First of all / Firstly ...
- 4 Second / Secondly ...
- 5 Another thing / It's also true ...
- 6 To sum up / Finally ...
- 7 In conclusion / The point I'm trying to make ...

PRONUNCIATION

4 Look at these nouns from the presentation. Can you mark the word stress?

presentation • argument • environment
 qualification • security • education
 university • career • advice

5 **21** Listen, check and repeat.

DESCRIBING PICTURES

6 Look at the photo and write your answers to the questions in your notebook. If you're not sure of something, use *I think* and/or *I imagine*.

- 1 Who can you see in the photo?
- 2 Where are they?
- 3 What are they doing?
- 4 How do you think the person is feeling? Why?

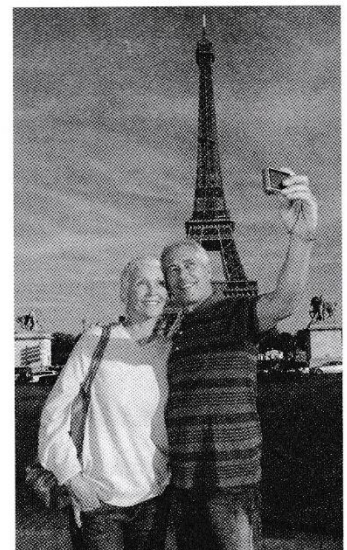


7 **LISTENING** 22 Listen to a student talking about the photo. Complete the text.

In the picture you can see a girl – I think she's a (a) She has long, brown hair in a bun and she's wearing a white T-shirt. In the (b), you can see her looking through a (c) To the right of the (d) there's a town with very old buildings and in the background you can see the sea and some (e) I think she might be in Italy. Perhaps she is on holiday with her friends or family. She's taking a photo of the (f), or maybe she's making a video. It (g) like she is happy to be there as she is admiring the view.

8 **SPEAKING** Now look at the second photo and answer the questions in 6.

9 **SPEAKING** Describe the similarities and differences between the two pictures.



5.8 More vocabulary and grammar.

Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with these words.

can • can't • don't have to • have to
must • mustn't

- There's no school tomorrow so I do any homework tonight.
- You copy your answers straight off the Internet – it's not allowed.
- I come today but I can tomorrow.
- I finish this homework tonight for the class tomorrow.
- She write more clearly or the examiner won't mark her paper.
- The teacher said I have an extra week to finish the essay.

2 Circle the correct alternative.

- Louisa should talk/to talk to her teacher about her results.
- I think you ought work/to work a bit harder next term.
- We would/had better not be late for the interview.
- The boy who cheated shouldn't/hadn't better win a prize.
- Now, I must to revise/revise a lot for my maths test on Monday.

3 Complete the sentences with the first or second conditional form of the verbs given.

- The examiner (not be) pleased if you started singing in your exam.
- If you (not go) to university, what will you do?
- Bill (learn) to fly if he had time.
- What would they say if we (tell) them to be quiet?
- I (help) you with your homework if you want me to.

4 Rewrite the sentences using the words given. Do not change the meaning.

- I need a new bike, but I don't have any money. **if**
.....
- In primary school, I wore shorts all year. **used to**
.....
- I'm still young, so I don't stay out after ten o'clock. **if**
.....
- I first met Johan in 2008. **since**
.....

Vocabulary

1 Complete the school and university subjects with the vowels (a, e, i, o, u).

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 b.....l.....gy | 4 m.....d.....c.....n..... |
| 2 l.....t.....r.....t.....r..... | 5 g.....g.....r.....p.....h.....y |
| 3n.....g.....n.....r.....n.....g | 6 h.....s.....t.....r.....y |

2 Read the statements and identify the subjects.

- I had the assessment today and it was really difficult. I couldn't remember how rivers were made, or how to read a map.
- I'd like to study that at university. I've always been interested in buildings and design, and I'm good at art, too.
- We had fun. We prepared for the end-of-term play and also did some dancing.
- My older sister's studying that at university. She's always asking me why I did this or that and trying to understand my mind.
- Today we had a small fire in the lesson! Josh mixed the test tubes up.
- I couldn't take part today. Someone had taken my trainers.

3 Add the suffixes -er, -or, -ist, -ian and -ee to these roots to make jobs. Two roots can be used twice.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| employ..... | librar..... | instruct..... |
| journal..... | farm..... | photograph..... |
| profess..... | scient..... | |
| train..... | technic..... | |

4 Circle the correct alternative.

- I prefer to do coursework/scholarships because I don't like exams.
- I'm afraid you got 34% so you'll have to resit/fail next month.
- She studied hard so she'll get a good assignment/mark.
- The turkey/cream he cooked for Sunday lunch wasn't cooked properly.
- I suggested studying together, but Will didn't want to co-operate/underestimate.
- The children were too lively/enormous on their geography trip.
- After the class's chemistry experiments, the smell was dreadful/stunning.
- In our history lesson today, we learnt about ancient/elderly Rome.

Answers.

1. Vocabulary.

1

1 music 2 medicine 3 history
4 Media studies 5 maths 6 art
7 English 8 biology 9 engineering

2

1 art – chemistry 2 dislike – love
3 medicine – art 4 geography – history

3

1 exam – all the others are verbs
2 term – it's a period of time not a paper or assignment
3 timetable – the others are places
4 resit – because it's to do with taking an exam

5 scholarship – the others are about school work

6 subject – the others are subjects you study

4

1 maths e 2 art f 3 geography c
4 chemistry a 5 PE d 6 biology b

2. Reading.

1

Because of rain and flooding, because there aren't any roads, because children can't get to school.

2

1 more than 20
2 Because of the floods during the monsoon.
3 Because once pupils stop attending temporarily, they often don't come back.

4 He saved up and he got sponsors to help.

5 They are solar powered, using panels on the boats' roofs.

6 70% of homes do not have electricity. They can now work and study after dark.

7 libraries, training centres, clinics, farming boats

8 To give them a better chance in life, and because by 2050 one fifth of Bangladesh could be under water.

3

1 sponsor 2 deck 3 monsoon

4 poverty 5 low-lying 6 permanently

4

Students' own answers

3. Grammar: part 1.

1a

1 can't, ought to 2 mustn't 3 can't, had better 4 don't have to 5 have to, can 6 should

1b

1 c 2 d 3 f 4 a 5 e 6 b

2

1 don't have to 2 mustn't 3 mustn't
4 have to 5 must 6 don't have to
7 can 8 shouldn't

3

1 can't 2 should 3 have 4 ought

5 mustn't 6 had better 7 must

8 can 9 don't have

4

1 g 2 f 3 d 4 a 5 c 6 e 7 b

5

have to, can, don't agree, can, can, have to

4. Vocabulary and listening.

1

a mechanic b photographer
c scientist d journalist e dentist
f instructor

2

1 employer, employee 2 technician
3 professor 4 physicist 5 farmer
6 trainer, trainee

3

1 a 2 c 3 d 4 b

Speaker 1: instructor

Speaker 2: scientist

Speaker 3: journalist

Speaker 4: photographer

4

a energy b responsible c sociable
d working e detail f data g patient
h quickly i annoying j the truth/news
k different/creative l style m relaxed/
comfortable

5

actor	painter
comedian	solicitor
leader	translator
optician	referee
pianist	chemist
sailor	hairdresser
telephonist	musician
violinist	payee
author	receptionist
editor	teacher
librarian	
politician	

5. Grammar: part 2.

1

a Z b S c F

2

1 second 2 zero 3 first

3

1 will have 2 studies 3 arrive
4 'll help 5 goes 6 'll learn

4

2 If I had a yacht, I'd sail around the

world. 3 If I hired a surfing instructor, I'd become an expert surfer. 4 If I had an expensive camera, I'd take great photos. 5 If I had a party, I'd invite my favourite band. 6 If I were a really good person, I'd give lots of money to charity.

5

2 get terrible headaches if she didn't drink coffee all day 3 didn't worry about his

pronunciation, he would speak English comfortably 4 didn't feel ill, she would come to the college party 5 train wasn't late, he would arrive on time

6

a won b (had) spent c decided
d fell e used to go/would go f didn't need g gave h would come
i have been living j will visit

6. Speaking.

1
for it

2
Arguments against: d 1, a 2, b 3, c 4
Arguments for: d 1, b 2, c 3, a 4

3

1 I'm going to talk about
2 What's more 3 First of all
4 Secondly 5 Another thing
6 Finally 7 The point I'm trying to make

4 and 5

argument environment qualification
security education university career
advice

6

Students' own answers

7

1 teenager 2 foreground 3 camera
4 girl 5 mountains 6 scenery
7 looks

8

Students' own answers

9

Students' own answers

7. Writing.

1

1 I 2 F 3 F 4 I

2

1 It would be great if you could give me a ring soon. 2 Give me some help. 3 I'd really like some information. 4 I would be very interested in doing your course.

3

Sports leader on a summer camp.

4

I'm really into; I'd be really happy; I can't wait to hear from you

5

I would be very grateful for the chance; I am very interested in all team sports; I look forward to hearing from you

6

a good level of English, special interest in any of the class topics

7

Students' own answers

8. More vocabulary and grammar.

Grammar

1

1 don't have to 2 mustn't 3 can't
4 have to 5 must 6 can

2

1 talk 2 to work 3 had 4 shouldn't
5 revise

3

1 wouldn't be 2 don't go 3 would learn
4 told 5 'll help

4

1 If I had (some) money, I'd buy a new bike. 2 I used to wear shorts all year in primary school. 3 If I was older I could stay out after ten o'clock. 4 I've known Johan since 2008.

Vocabulary

1

1 biology 2 literature 3 engineering
4 medicine 5 geography 6 history

2

1 geography 2 architecture 3 drama
4 psychology 5 chemistry 6 PE

3

employer, employee

journalist

professor

trainer, trainee

librarian

farmer

scientist

technician

instructor

photographer

4

1 coursework 2 resit 3 mark

4 turkey 5 co-operate 6 lively

7 dreadful 8 ancient