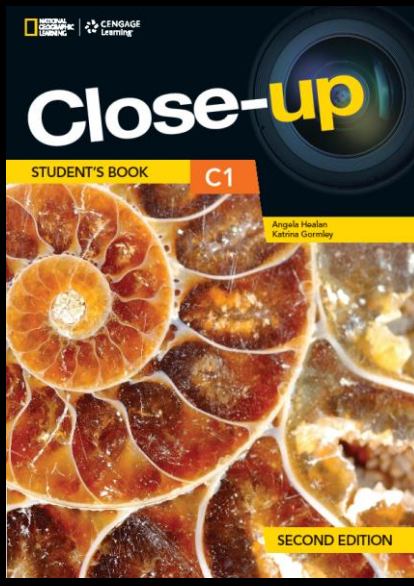
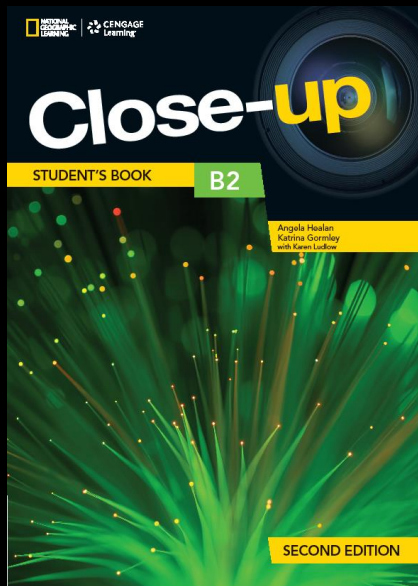
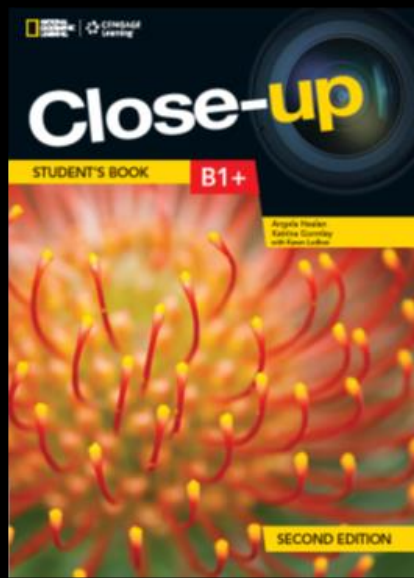
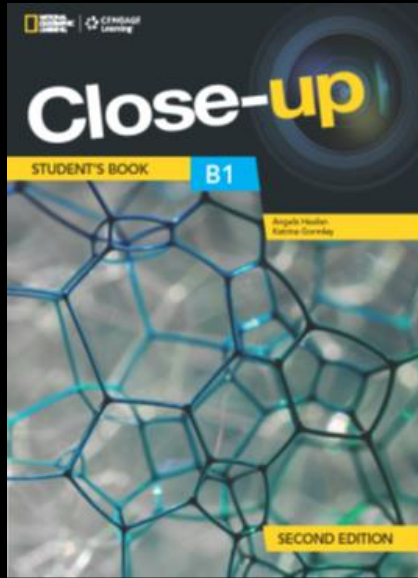


A close-up photograph of a dense bundle of fiber optic cables. The cables are illuminated from below, creating a bright green glow that radiates upwards. The tips of the individual fibers are visible as small, bright points of light. The background is dark, which makes the green light stand out. There are also some out-of-focus light spots (bokeh) in the background, adding to the depth of the image.

Close-up SECOND EDITION

KAYLEIGH BULLER
WEDNESDAY 11TH NOVEMBER



THE SECOND EDITION

- FITS WITH THE 2015 FCE UPDATES
- A FLEXIBLE COURSE
- NEW, FRESH, MODERN DESIGN
- NEW FEATURES

SO, WHAT'S NEW?

5

Reading and Use of English • Part 3

For questions 17–24, 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. There is an example at the beginning (9).

Write your answers in CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

Example: 9

a	c	k	i	f	e	r	e	n	c	e
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10

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 11

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 16

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Playing chess

Have you ever played chess? Some say you need to be very (10) **SKILL**.

to play it well but it is quite easy to learn. I started learning when I was only six years old and it helped me develop my powers of (17) **CONCENTRATE**.

If you want to achieve (18) as a chess player, the main requirement is an ability to analyse a situation (19) **SUCCESS**. Chess even helped me find

various (20) to the mathematical problems I was given for homework. **EFFECTIVE**.

At first, one of my big problems was not having enough (21) **SOLVE**.

Learning chess at school taught me the importance of waiting to make the right move! My teacher was critical of my tendency not to think (22) before making a move. I discovered that every single error in chess gets instant (23) enabling your opponent to take control and putting you at a great (24) in the game. **PATIENT**.

CARE

PUNISH

ADVANTAGE

Turn over ▶

Listening • Part 2

Questions 9 – 18

You will hear a student called Duncan Hearn talking about his recent trip to Iceland to study sea birds called puffins. For questions 9 – 18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Puffins

Duncan uses the word (9) _____ to describe the puffin's appearance out of the water.

Duncan was surprised to learn a puffin's (10) _____ can help it to change direction when flying.

Duncan explains that puffins create (11) _____ as a place to make their nests.

Duncan agrees with people who think adult puffins make a noise like that of a (12) _____.

Duncan was surprised to find out that young puffins are driven by (13) _____ to leave their nests.

Duncan says that puffins leaving the nest all night have always used (14) _____ to guide them.

In town, (15) _____ are the most dangerous places for young puffins to land.

Duncan was amused to see someone using an open (16) _____ to rescue young puffins.

Injured puffins are cared for in a (17) _____ in the town.

Duncan's favourite souvenir of his trip is a puffin (18) _____ which he says is really cute.

Writing • Part 1	
<p>You must answer 1 question. Write your answer in 140 – 190 words in an appropriate style on the separate answer sheet.</p>	
1	<p>In your English class you have been talking about education. Now your English teacher has asked you to write an essay for homework.</p> <p>Write your essay using all the notes and giving reasons for your point of view.</p>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 100px; background-color: #cccccc;"></div>	
<p>Some parents teach their children at home rather than sending them to school. Is this a good or a bad thing for the children?</p>	
<p>Notes Write about:</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Having a parent as a teacher 2. making friends 3. (your own idea) 	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 200px;"></div>	

- **THOROUGH EXAM PREPARATION:**
 - **B1 FOLLOWS PET EXAM SPECIFICATIONS**
 - **B1+ AND B2 FOLLOW FCE EXAM SPECIFICATIONS**
 - **C1 FOLLOWS CAE EXAM SPECIFICATIONS**

SO, WHAT'S NEW?

9 Making a Living

- Reading:** missing sentences, choosing the missing sentence
Vocabulary: work-related words
Grammar: reported speech: statements, changes in time and place, questions, commands and requests, reporting verbs
Listening: multiple matching, listening carefully
Speaking: talking about work, comparing photos, giving full answers, considering your answer
Use your English: collocations & expressions, prepositions
Writing: report, presenting factual information, using linking words

Michael Scott walks above a frog bank to paint one of the Golden Gate Bridge cables, San Francisco, USA

• NEW FRESH AND MODERN DESIGN WITH THE NG FEEL

4 Tech Click to show one page at a time

Reading

- A** Read the following statements about the history of flight and decide whether they are true (T) or false (F).
- 1 The fastest jet-powered aircraft travelled at more than 11,000 kilometres per hour, 14 times the speed of sound. ☐
 - 2 The first aeroplane crash occurred in 1928. ☐
 - 3 Leonardo Da Vinci designed the first hot air balloon around 1485. ☐
 - 4 The average person would take around 3,500 years to walk to the sun. ☐
- B** Quickly read the text to find out how many people Virgin Galactic's spaceships will carry.

To the Edge of Space

Throughout history mankind has been fascinated with flying. From the myth of Icarus, who flew too close to the sun, to the invention of the most advanced fighter plane, man's fascination with flight has driven us to create bigger and better flying machines.

In 1903, man's dream of flying like a bird came true with the Wright Flyer, the first machine to achieve controlled flight. Over sixty years later in 1969, the Boeing 747 took to the skies. Manufactured in the world's largest factory building in Seattle, USA, its wide-body design was able to carry more passengers than any other aircraft, reducing the cost of air travel. In 1976, Concorde was introduced. This was the first and only passenger plane to travel faster than the speed of sound. Space travel, too, has had its own amazing developments. In 1981, the Space Shuttle grabbed the world's attention when it became the first reusable spacecraft.

Space travel has captured the imagination of thousands of youngsters. One such young person was Burt Rutan. At the 1997 launch of Spoutnik 1, the first man-made object to orbit the Earth, Rutan was just 14 years old. He believed that government research into space travel would someday mean he too would be able to journey into space. By the mid-1990s, however, Rutan

had realised that waiting for the government wasn't going to work. It was then that he resolved to build his own spacecraft. 'If my dream was going to come true – of floating weightless in the black sky and being thrilled by the sight of Earth from outside our atmosphere – I'd have to get things started myself,' said Rutan.

Rutan was encouraged to build his own spacecraft by the slow development of aeroplane design. Five years after the Wright brothers' first flight in 1903, the aeroplane was still just a dangerous curiosity. Only a dozen or so people had tried flying in one. Yet by 1912 hundreds of pilots had flown aeroplanes of different designs that were developed through private enterprise. The bad designs crashed; the good ones flew. Soon factories in France, England and Germany were producing hundreds, then thousands, of aeroplanes a year.

Why did this happen? Burt Rutan believes the answer lies in two observations: 'That has to be fun' and 'Maybe I can do that'. Rutan's optimism finally paid off. In 2004 his specially designed spacecraft, SpaceShipOne, successfully entered space and made it back to Earth twice in two weeks. These were the requirements to win the ten-million-dollar Ansari X Prize.

On October 4, 2004, SpaceShipOne dropped from its mother ship, White Knight, and flew to the edge of space – more than 100 kilometres above the Earth's surface.

Word Focus

KANIS In Greek mythology, he died when he wore wings made of feathers and was that mated when he flew too close to the sun
weightless having no weight, or appearing to have no weight
private enterprise businesses owned by people, not by the government

- C** Read the Exam Close-up. Then read and underline the important words in the Exam Task below. Which question asks about information which is not included in the text?

- D** Now complete the Exam Task.

Exam Task

For questions 1–4, choose the answer (a, b, c, or d) which you think fits best according to the text.

- 1 What does the word it refer to in line 10?
a the Wright Flyer
b the Boeing 747
c the Boeing 747
d the world's largest factory
- 2 Rutan realised he needed to build his own spacecraft
a when Spoutnik 1 was launched.
b because the government space programme was too slow.
c when he was only 14 years old.
d while he was studying the history of flight.
- 3 What were the requirements to win the Ansari X Prize?
a to design a spacecraft for private use
b to encourage private space travel
c to enter space and return twice in two weeks
d to make ten million dollars for space travel
- 4 In paragraph 5, what does commercialise mean?
a sell something to another business
b develop an idea by advertising
c make something well known in the business world
d turn something into a business
- 5 What prediction about the future does the writer NOT mention?
a that we will travel on spacecrafts
b that we will stop visiting foreign countries
c that we will go on space holidays
d that humans will always be interested in flying
- 6 What is this text mainly about?
a Sir Richard Branson's business
b famous aircraft
c private schemes to build a successful spacecraft
d government research into space flight

- E** Complete the sentences with the noun forms of these words.

- develop fascinate invent observe require
- 1 The _____ of the computer changed the way we live.
 - 2 Rob's _____ with aeroplanes led him to become a pilot.
 - 3 In the last decade there have been several _____ in space technology.
 - 4 Detective need to have good powers of _____.
 - 5 A university degree is one of the _____ for many jobs.

a prize designed to encourage the development of private space travel. Rutan's success got the world's attention, and various schemes to commercialise private space travel began to appear.

In one such scheme, Sir Richard Branson has licensed the technology of SpaceShipOne for his company, Virgin Galactic, which hopes to offer ordinary people the opportunity to visit space. Branson unveiled the follow-up craft, SpaceShipTwo, in December 2009. Virgin's first spacecrafts will have two pilots and six passengers aboard. Passengers, who will pay \$200,000 for a ticket, will float weightless for six thrilling minutes as they gaze out at space through a large window. 'Of all the things we've done,' Branson says, 'Virgin Galactic is the one I'm most excited about. Every time I look up in the sky at night, I think about how incredible the opportunity. People have been waiting for this moment for thousands of years.'

Many people think that one day we will be visiting space as easily as we now visit foreign countries. Perhaps by then we will also have crowded space holidays or galactic weekend breaks. One thing is for sure: whatever happens in the future, man is going to continue trying to fly faster, higher and further away than ever before.

In his workshop in the Mojave Desert, California, Burt Rutan stands before the spacecraft he designed.



Ideas Focus

- Would you like to go on holiday in space? Why? / Why not?
- What do you think people would be able to do there?

SO, WHAT'S NEW?

NEW AND UPDATED CONTENT

Speaking

A Work with a partner and answer these questions.

- Does your school organize competitions? What kind?
- Is it a good idea for schools or colleges to give prizes to students who do well?
- How important is it to learn how to be competitive?

B Listen to an examiner giving instructions for the Exam Task in C. Choose the correct option.

- 1 Where does the situation take place?
a in a university b in a school or college c in an office
- 2 Who will get something?
a some teachers b some managers c some students
- 3 Why and what will they get?
a extra money for working hard b a prize for working hard c an extra holiday
- 4 What do you have to do first?
a give some advice b discuss good and bad points c talk about people's experiences
- 5 What do you have to do to finish the task?
a say which you prefer and why b choose two options c say which isn't the best option

C Read the Exam Close-up, then look back at your answers in B. Work with a partner and do the Exam Task.

Imagine that a school or college is planning to offer a prize to a group of students who have worked very hard all year and got good results. Talk to each other about the advantages and disadvantages of giving prizes like this to students.



Now decide which prize would not be a good idea.

Useful Expressions

Requesting clarification
Sorry, could you say that again?
I'm sorry but could you repeat that please?
I'm not sure what we have to do ... could you ...?
Sorry I don't understand / get what you're saying.
What I mean to say is ...

Radically, my idea is ...
In other words ...
So, you mean ...
So, what you're saying is ...

- Do you think it is a good idea for schools to give prizes to students who work the hardest or who get the best results? Why? / Why not?
- What can teachers do to make students work harder?

Ideas Focus



Exam Close-up

Asking for clarification and rephrasing

- Remember to listen to the instructions for the exam task carefully. Sometimes you may be asked to choose which is NOT the best option!
- If you aren't sure what to do, ask the examiner to repeat the instructions.
- If you don't understand your partner ask them to clarify what they mean.
- Try to re-phrase your ideas to get your message across clearly.

Exam Task

10 See the World

Reading

A Which of the following countries would you like to visit? Rank them from 1 to 8, (1 = your favourite, 8 = your least favourite). Which is the most popular and the least popular place with your classmates? Draw a bar chart to show the results.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Australia <input type="checkbox"/> | South Africa <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Iceland <input type="checkbox"/> | Taipei <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Peru <input type="checkbox"/> | Thailand <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Portugal <input type="checkbox"/> | The United States <input type="checkbox"/> |

B Scan the article to find out what the population of Iceland is.



The Blue Lagoon geothermally heats up, Reykjavik Peninsula, Iceland

Never mind its chilly name – as a travel destination, Iceland is hot! Land of Fire

Iceland is Europe's most westerly country, with the most northerly capital city in the world. It's my first trip to this land of fire and ice and it is with great excitement that I board the plane in London for my trip out to the wilds of the North Atlantic Ocean. In fact, I do rather feel like a modern Viking explorer following in the footsteps of those who migrated there from northern Europe more than a thousand years before me. However, it isn't long before this link with the past is cruelly cut as I am told to safely store my nuchal in the overhead compartment and instructed to buckle up with the hundred other obedient passengers who have been herded onto the familiar metal tube along with me.

Iceland, of course, is no longer just the mythical land of fire and ice that we imagine it to be. Those early settlers quickly established the foundations for a civilised society by creating the world's first parliament. Today, the country with its population of just over 310,000 people, spread over 100,000 square kilometres, has suffered a banking and financial crisis along with the rest of us. The capital, Reykjavik, is a small, clean city known for its colourful and stylish architecture. The city centre is full of shops, art galleries, cafes, and bookshops. In 2000, Reykjavik was very deservedly awarded the title of Europe's City of Culture, thanks to its impressive art collections and museums, and lively nightlife.

However, leaving the hustle and bustle of the city behind me following my arrival, and travelling out towards the volcanoes and lava fields, Iceland's legendary landscape begins to emerge and visions of those early settlers return. Perhaps it is the long winter nights often spectacularly lit up by the Northern Lights, or the extraordinarily long summer days with up to 22 hours of daylight that bring a magical, almost spiritual quality to this land and its people. It is with no surprise then, that shortly after my arrival in a small village en route to the famous Blue Lagoon, that my hosts in the hotel insist that I join them and their family out on the lawn for a party that fills the air with laughter and delight well into the small hours.

But there's much more to Iceland than partying. The country is one of the most volcanically active nations in the world, and there are a number of hot springs around the island. All are heated naturally by underground volcanic activity. In fact, energy produced by these springs is converted into electricity which provides

C Read the Exam Close-up and complete the Exam Task below.

Exam Task

For questions 1 – 4, choose the answer (a, b, c, or d) which you think fits best according to the text.

- 1 How are the hot springs of the Blue Lagoon heated?
a by the sun
b by volcanic activity
c by electrical power
d by fossil fuels
- 2 What stops the writer feeling like an early explorer?
a the excitement of boarding a plane
b a passenger on the plane
c preparations for take off
d footsteps behind him
- 3 What do people think of the Blue Lagoon?
a It makes people look and feel better.
b It joins the sea.
c It's too hot.
d It's too busy.
- 4 What is NOT stated in the text?
a Awards are given to architects.
b There is a lot of daylight in summer.
c There is very little air pollution in Iceland.
d Iceland has been inhabited for about 1,000 years.

Exam Close-up

Choosing the best option carefully

- Even if you see the same word in an answer option that appears in the text, it may not be the correct answer.
 - Read the section in the text with the same word carefully and check it is the best option.
 - Remember to read all the answer options before you choose the best one.
- 5 What is the writer's opinion of Reykjavik?
a There isn't much to do there.
b It's too lively at night.
c It's a great place for artists.
d It's culturally rich.
 - 6 Who is this text probably written for?
a tourists
b scientists
c business travellers
d Icelanders

D Find the meaning of these underlined words in the text and use them to complete the sentences.

architecture (para 2) landscape (para 3) port of call (para 3) destination (para 5)

Iceland is an amazing country. There's the wonderful (1) _____ such as the Taj Mahal, as well as the stunning (2) _____ tropical rain forests, deserts and beautiful beaches. Make New Delhi your first (3) _____ then explore the rest of the country. It's a great (4) _____ for tourists.

and Ice

power and heat for people's homes and businesses. As a result, Iceland burns very little fossil fuel, such as oil and gas, and has some of the cleanest air in the world. So, as I finally reach my next port of call, Iceland's most famous hot spring, the huge lake of bright blue seawater known as the Blue Lagoon, I lie back just like the other 300,000 visitors a year who come to relax in its steaming hot water, and contemplate this

country of adventures. Submerged in 38°C skin-improving, cutting waters with plans tomorrow to visit Vatnajökull to see the famous ice-caves which lie within Europe's largest glacier. It's difficult to think of a country of greater contrast. Iceland justifiably retains the reputation for being one of the coolest cultures in Europe, yet it's also one of Europe's hottest travel destinations – for this adventurous traveller that equals perfection.

Word Focus

parliament: the group of elected people in a country who make or change laws
the Northern Lights: coloured lights often seen in the night sky in places near the Arctic Circle
glacier: a large mass of ice, formed by snow on mountains that moves very slowly down a valley

- What does this quote mean? Do you agree with it? Why? / Why not?
"Tourists don't know where they've been, travellers don't know where they're going." (Paul Theroux)

Ideas Focus



SO, WHAT'S NEW?

- UPDATED GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY PAGES
- NEW 'USE YOUR ENGLISH' PAGE

11 Crime Time

Vocabulary

A Circle the odd ones out.

1 prosecution	defence	thief
2 rob	murder	stall
3 sentence	alibi	excuse
4 verdict	complaint	decision
5 try	find guilty	convict
6 burglar	pickpocket	detective
7 lawyer	judge	defendant
8 evidence	court	proof

B Circle the correct words.

- If you **break** / **commit** a crime, be prepared to suffer the consequences.
- The judge ordered the defendant to **pass** / **serve** a sentence of no less than ten years.
- Large stores often employ security guards to prevent **shoplifting** / **graffiti**.
- I'm innocent! What **motive** / **clue** would I have for breaking into my own house?
- We feel safer knowing that there are police officers on foot, **guarding** / **patrolling** the streets of our town.
- Billy has to do ten weeks' **community** / **social** service to pay for his crime.

C Complete the sentences using these words.

cases, handoffs, release, scene, trial, witness

- According to the news, his _____ from prison is scheduled for next Tuesday.
- An eye _____ has been found who will appear in court.
- The crime _____ was sealed off by police officers.
- This _____ was the shortest I've ever attended; it was over in two days.
- Somehow, the suspect managed to slip out of his _____ and escape.
- This is the most difficult _____ I've ever had to do it goes to court.

D Use the word in capitals to form a word that fits in the gap.

- John had an alibi to prove he hadn't _____ the money.
- The _____ was made that there was not enough proof.
- Sonia knew she didn't want to work in the _____ department.
- Julia finally stopped making _____ and told the truth.
- The witness was being very _____ when answering us.
- The sign clearly states 'shoplifters will be _____'.
- My neighbour was _____ of drink driving and he lost his licence.
- He _____ more than ten houses before they caught him.

Use your English
Collocations & Expressions

A Answer the questions.

- If something is against the law, are you **allowed** to do it?
- If the police place a thief under **arrest**, do they tell him or her to go home?
- If you have a police record, have you ever **committed** a crime?
- If you break the law, are you doing **something wrong**?
- If you are helping to tackle crime, are you a **criminal**?
- If you **plead guilty** to a crime, are you saying you're innocent?
- If you solve a case, have you been **successful**?
- If somebody tells you to mind your ways, are they asking you to help them commit a crime?

B Complete the sentences using the expressions from 1.

- It's unlikely he _____.
- She was **placed** her shoplifting _____.
- Dropping little make sure you _____.
- If you don't _____ yourself in real _____.
- We can help _____ forming a team.
- The new detective _____.
- Her lawyer told crime, so she _____.
- I didn't mean didn't realise _____.

Prepositions

C Complete the Exam Task below.

For questions 1 – 8, read the text below and think of a word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

Crime Scene Investigator

Most of us are familiar (1) _____ Crime Scene Investigators, or CSIs, because we have seen them in various television series all the time. They are usually seen driving around a big city in big cars wearing designer clothes. This glamorous image is far from the reality (2) _____ being a CSI though, which can be very unpleasant and even dangerous.

Crime Scene Investigators work (3) _____ police officers to investigate serious crimes. They are (4) _____ the first people to arrive at a crime scene. They are responsible (5) _____ collecting and interpreting any evidence they can find that may help catch the criminals involved.

It's true to say that it takes a special kind of person to be a CSI. They have to be patient and methodical, and also be able to pay very close attention (6) _____ detail. CSIs must never hurry, even when they're (7) _____ pressure. This is because if they rush (8) _____ a job, they may miss a very piece of evidence which could solve the case. And that really would be a crime!

Exam Task

Ideas Focus

- Do you think it's harder to accomplish things when you have a police record? Why? / Why not?
- Do you think it's mainly a parent's job to teach right or wrong? Why? / Why not?

Grammar

Past Perfect & Past Perfect Continuous

A Underline the verbs in the sentence. Which action happened first?

- We had already discussed the Seven Wonders of the World before we were asked to write about them.
- Howard Carter had been searching for the tomb of Tutankhamun for years when he found it in 1922.

B Underline the verbs in the sentence. Which action was in progress when the second action happened?

- Howard Carter had been searching for the tomb of Tutankhamun for years when he found it in 1922.

C Match the rules with the sentences in A and B.

- We use the Past Perfect to show that one action happened before another action in the past. ☐
- We use the Past Perfect Continuous to show that an action was in progress in the past before another action happened or interrupted it. ☐

D Circle the correct option.

- The archaeologists had **dug** / **had been digging** for three months.
- As soon as I saw his face, I knew he'd **won** / **had been winning** the match.
- Simon had **tried** / **had been trying** to find his wallet all morning.
- They'd **never seen** / **been seeing** such a beautiful painting.
- After we'd **eaten** / **been eating**, we went out into the garden.
- How long had you **sat** / **been sitting** in the waiting room before the doctor saw you?
- Had you ever **ridden** / **been riding** a horse before you arrived at Fisk Farm?
- My shoes were dry because I'd **walked** / **had been walking** in muddy fields.

E Complete the sentences with the Past Perfect or the Past Perfect Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

- After the historian _____ (publish) his third book on ancient antiquities, he won a writing award.
- The scientist _____ (not identify) the cause of death of the man before the DNA results came in.
- The archaeologists _____ (prepare) for the excavation for months before they were ready to begin.
- _____ (they / discover) the Iceman by 1996?
- My uncle _____ (work) at a museum for twenty years when he retired in 2005.
- They _____ (just start) looking at the evidence when the case was cancelled.
- _____ (you / analyse) the documents for long when you realised they weren't authentic?
- My mum _____ (study Latin at school) so she was able to read the inscriptions on the statues when she saw them.

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Ideas Focus

- Do you think a crime should be instead of going?
- Do you think a Why? / Why not?

143

Ideas Focus

- Do you think it's harder to accomplish things when you have a police record? Why? / Why not?
- Do you think it's mainly a parent's job to teach right or wrong? Why? / Why not?

SO, WHAT'S NEW?

- **NEW EXAM PREPARATION MATERIAL**

Exam Task

You are going to read an article about four teenagers who live in big cities. For questions 1 – 10, choose from the teenagers (A – D). The teenagers may be chosen more than once.

Which teenager

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------------------|
| 1 | is from a city with two distinct architectural styles? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | lives in a disadvantaged area? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | has never been a victim of crime? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | enjoys an active outdoor life? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | is proud of their city's place in the world? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 | talks about a feeling of belonging in the neighbourhood? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 | dislikes it when some people break the law? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 | is in a city that has welcomed many new residents? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 | mentions a popular pastime in their city? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 | feels lucky to live in the their city? | <input type="checkbox"/> |

EXAM TASK

Exam Close-up



Choosing the best option carefully

- Even if you see the same word in an answer option that appears in the text, it may not be the correct answer.
- Read the section in the text with the same word carefully and check it is the best option.
- Remember to read all the answer options before you choose the best one.

EXAM CLOSE-UP

SO, WHAT'S NEW?

READING

Click to increase the magnification of the entire page

- C** Read the *Exam Close-up*. Then read and underline the important words in the *Exam Task* below. Which question asks about information which is not included in the text?

- D** Now complete the *Exam Task*.

Exam Close-up

Identifying what isn't in the text

If a multiple choice question asks you to find what is NOT mentioned in the text, do the following.

- Look for the section in the text which matches the main part of the question.
- Cross out an answer option when you find a piece of information which matches it in the text.
- Continue until you have one answer option left, which must be the correct answer.

Exam Task

For questions 1 – 6, choose the answer (a, b, c, or d) which you think fits best according to the text.

- 1 What does the word *its* refer to in line 10?
a the Wright Flyer
b airline travel
c the Boeing 747
d the world's largest factory
- 2 Rutan realised he needed to build his own spaceship
a when Sputnik 1 was launched.
b because the government space programme was too slow.
c when he was only 14 years old.
d while he was studying the history of flight.
- 3 What were the requirements to win the Ansari X Prize?
a to design a spaceship for private use
b to encourage private space travel
c to enter space and return twice in two weeks
d to make ten million dollars for space travel
- 4 In paragraph 5, what does *commercialise* mean?
a sell something to another business
b develop an idea by advertising
c make something well known in the business world
d turn something into a business
- 5 What prediction about the future does the writer NOT mention?
a that we will travel on spaceships
b that we will stop visiting foreign countries
c that we will go on space holidays
d that humans will always be interested in flying
- 6 What is this text mainly about?
a Sir Richard Branson's business
b famous aircraft
c private schemes to build a successful spacecraft
d government research into space flight

LISTENING

- C** Read the *Exam Task* below and answer the questions.

- 1 How many people will you listen to?
- 2 Will they all talk about the same topic?
- 3 How many matching statements are there?
- 4 Will you need to use all the statements?

- D**  Read the *Exam Close-up*. Then complete the *Exam Task* below.

Exam Close-up

Identifying key words and taking notes

- With multiple-matching questions, read all the statements first and underline the important words.
- The first time you listen, try to identify the main points each speaker makes and take notes.
- The second time you listen, compare your notes with the statements to find the best match.

Exam Task

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about ambitions. For questions 1 – 5, choose from the list (A – H) what each speaker says about ambitions. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

- Speaker 1 ☐
Speaker 2 ☐
Speaker 3 ☐
Speaker 4 ☐
Speaker 5 ☐

- A You can have a very happy life without being ambitious.
B The level of ambition you have depends on how rich you are.
C My ambition is the only thing that inspires me in my daily life.
D You'll probably just be disappointed because you've failed.
E Some ambitions are pointless, but others are very useful in life.
F If you really want something, you can have it.
G Poor people have no ambition.
H Everyone needs an ambition to inspire them.

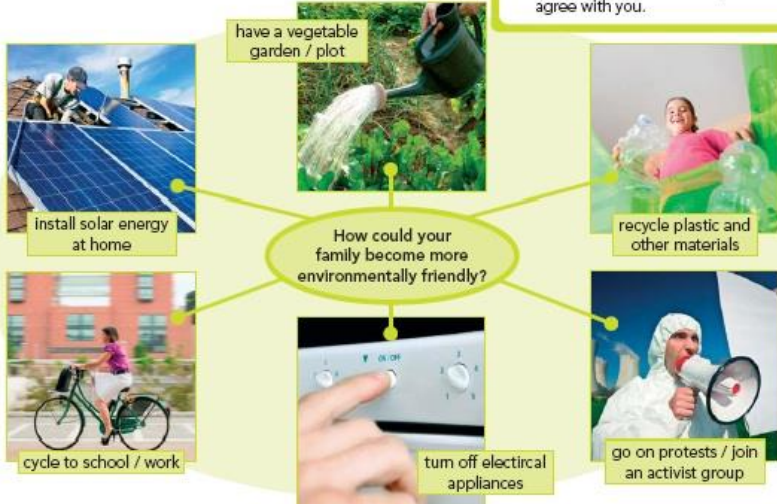
SO, WHAT'S NEW?

SPEAKING

D Read the *Exam Close-up*. Then work in pairs and complete the *Exam Task*. Use the *Useful Expressions* to help you.

Exam Task

Imagine that your family is trying to become more environmentally friendly. Talk to each other about what different things your family could do to become a friend to the environment.



Now decide which two things would have a greater impact on the environment.

Exam Close-up

Reaching a decision

- When trying to reach a decision, try to make your ideas convincing to your partner.
- Explain why you think something is or isn't a good choice in order to persuade them to agree with you.

WRITING

- 7 not give up
- 8 plan to be the best

G Read the *Exam Close-up* and then complete the *Exam Task* below. Think about the opinions you have on the topic and plan your paragraphs. Remember to end with a conclusion.

Exam Task

How important is it for young people to have ambitions?
Read the newspaper extract then write an essay discussing your opinions using specific examples.
(140–190 words)

THE CITY TIMES

Teens in control

A recent survey has been published that shows that today's teenagers are forming the 'ambitious generation'. Many of these teenagers expect to attend university. However, they might be missing out on what normal teenagers should be doing.

Exam Close-up

Ending with a conclusion

- When writing a formal essay, don't express your opinion in the introduction.
- Your opinion should always come in the conclusion, after you have presented your arguments.
- This helps to show the reader how you have reached the conclusion and why you have this opinion.



SO, WHAT'S NEW?

Writing: an opinion essay

Learning Focus

Presenting arguments in formal essays

- When you write formal essays of opinion, you should try to express your ideas in a neutral and objective way.
- Although you can draw on personal experience, try to avoid exaggerating, over-generalising and being too emotional as your arguments will be less believable.
- You should also try to avoid colloquial expressions and phrasal verbs, as well as contractions.

• LEARNING FOCUS

• IDEAS FOCUS

of a swordfight, as well as numerous sightings of a lady in white.

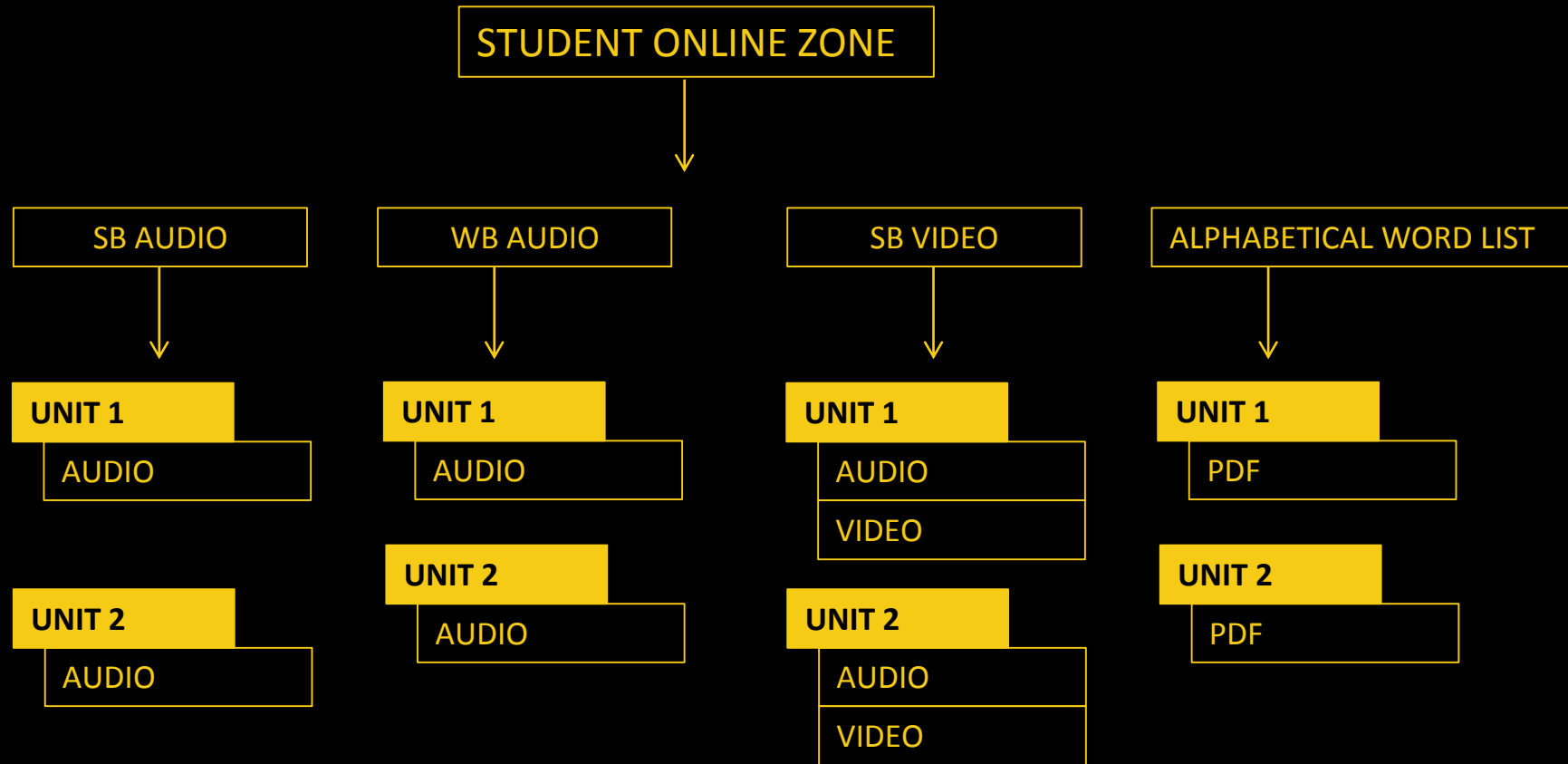
- Do you think graffiti is art or vandalism? Why? / Why not?
- Do you think teenagers who are caught spray-painting buildings should be punished? Why? / Why not?

Ideas Focus



AN ONLINE COMPONENT

FOR THE STUDENT...



AN ONLINE COMPONENT

FOR THE TEACHER...

TEACHER ONLINE ZONE



IWB



UNIT 1

UNIT 2

PROGRESS TESTS

6 PROGRESS TESTS

END OF YEAR TEST

INCLUDES TEST, AUDIO AND SCRIPT FILES

MID YEAR TEST

INCLUDES TEST, AUDIO AND SCRIPT FILES

EARLY FINISHERS

12 FILES

QUIZZES

12 QUIZZES

ANSWER KEY

ALL ANSWER KEYS

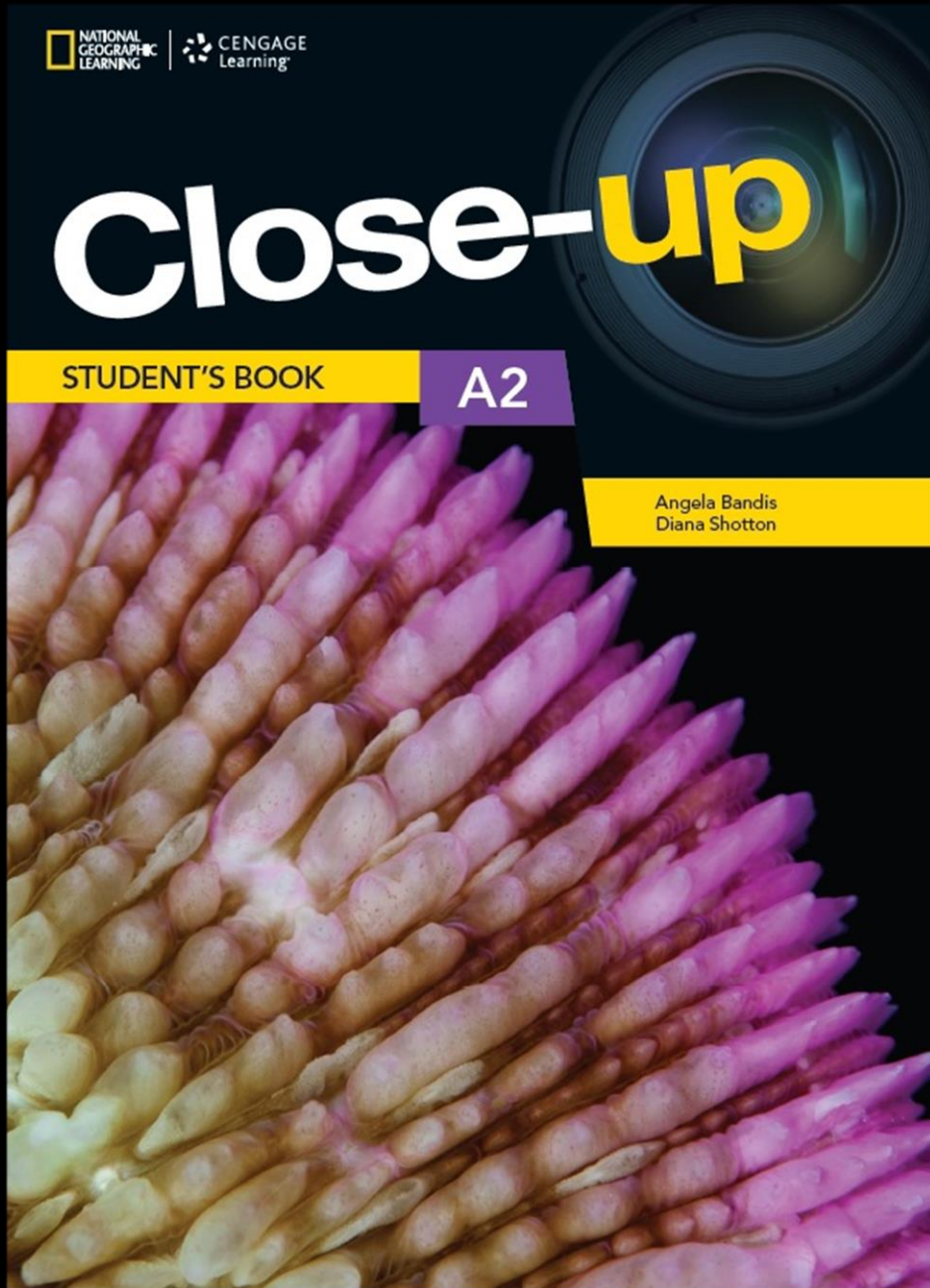
PROGRESS CHART



ACCESS TO ALL STUDENT ZONE MATERIAL

A close-up photograph of a flower head, likely a sunflower, showing the intricate details of the petals. The petals are arranged in a dense, spiral pattern, transitioning from a pale yellow at the center to a vibrant pink at the outer edges. The background is a solid black, which makes the colors of the flower stand out. A bright yellow rectangular box is superimposed over the center of the image, containing the text "WHAT'S NEXT?" in bold, black, sans-serif capital letters.

WHAT'S NEXT?



WHAT'S NEXT?

- A BRAND NEW CLOSE-UP LEVEL
- A FOCUS ON CAMBRIDGE KEY AND DEVELOPING CORE ENGLISH SKILLS
- INCLUDES SERIES FEATURES

10 Road Trip!

Listening

A Look at the expressions below. Circle the ones that are clock times.

- 1 ten and a half / half past ten
- 2 five past eight / eight and five
- 3 ten minutes to ten / nine and fifty
- 4 quarter to six / quarter before six
- 5 a quarter past three / three and a quarter
- 6 twelve noon / afternoon

B Write the correct clock time from A under each clock.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	1:00 PM	2:00 PM	3:00 PM	4:00 PM	5:00 PM	6:00 PM
	1:00 PM	2:00 PM	3:00 PM	4:00 PM	5:00 PM	6:00 PM

C Which clock times in B do we write A.M. and which do we write P.M.?

D Now listen and write the times.

- 1 Bus arrives at _____
- 2 Train leaves at _____
- 3 Boat returns at _____
- 4 Plane takes off at _____
- 5 Tour ends at _____

E Read the Exam Close-up and look at the gaps in the Exam Task. Work with a partner and discuss what might go in each gap.

http://www.citycruises.com/seeallflats/1/available/CityCruisesSummerTimetable2015.pdf

F Now listen and complete the Exam Task.

You will hear a man asking a woman about a river cruise. Listen and complete each question. You will hear the conversation twice.

Thames River Cruises
Place: Westminster Pier

Circular cruise lasts (1) _____ minutes

Red River ticket allows stops at (2) _____, Eye, Tower Bridge and Greenwich

Boat leaves every (3) _____ minutes

Next boat leaves at (4) _____

Cost of Red River ticket: Adult £18, Child (5) £ _____

G Now listen again and check your answers.

Speaking

A Match the words with their opposites.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 ancient | a boring |
| 2 empty | b crowded |
| 3 exciting | c quiet |
| 4 expensive | d cheap |
| 5 noisy | e modern |
| 6 ugly | f beautiful |

B Choose the correct answer to complete the conversations.

- 1 Where did you go?
A I went to Egypt.
B I spent to Egypt.
C I went Egypt.
- 2 What was the weather like?
A I liked it.
B It was warm and sunny.
C The weather bad.
- 3 What activities did you do?
A I did swimming and sunbathed.
B I went swimming and sunbathed.
C I went swimming and did sunbathed.
- 4 How long did you stay there?
A We stayed since two weeks.
B We stayed in two weeks.
C We stayed for two weeks.
- 5 Did you enjoy the holiday?
A No, I didn't.
B No, I not.
C No, I didn't enjoy.
- 6 Why didn't you enjoy the holiday?
A I got sunburn and lost it.
B I got sunburn and lost it.
C I was sunburn and lost it.

C Work with a partner and practice the conversations in B.

D Read the Exam Close-up and the Exam Task. Think about some holidays you have had. Which was the best and which was the worst?

E If you enjoyed a holiday you should go back to the same place every year. Do you agree? Why / Why not?

F Would you like to have a holiday in a big city? Why / Why not?

G Do tourists visit the place where you live? Why / Why not?

E Now work in pairs to complete the Exam Task. Use the Useful Expressions to help you.

Work with a partner. Find out about a holiday your partner had. Student A asks Student B about her favourite holiday. Then Student B asks Student A about her worst holiday.

Where / favourite holiday?
Stay in hotel / cottage / caravan?
What activities / there?
What food / there?
Why / like it there?
Worst holiday
Where / worst holiday?
Who / go with?
Weather?
What activities / there?
Why / didn't / like it?

Useful Expressions

Asking about a holiday
Where did you go?
Where did you stay?
What was the weather like?
What activities did you do?
Did you enjoy the holiday?
We went to a place called
Triquet.

It was in the countryside
/ near the beach / in the city.
It was a really modern / noisy / busy city.
It was really quiet and boring.
It was amazing!

Giving information about place
When you talk about a place, remember to use adjectives.
Answer questions with complete sentences, not just one word.
Say what you think about a place – give your opinion and explain why.

Exam Close-up

When you talk about a place, remember to use adjectives.
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Exam Task

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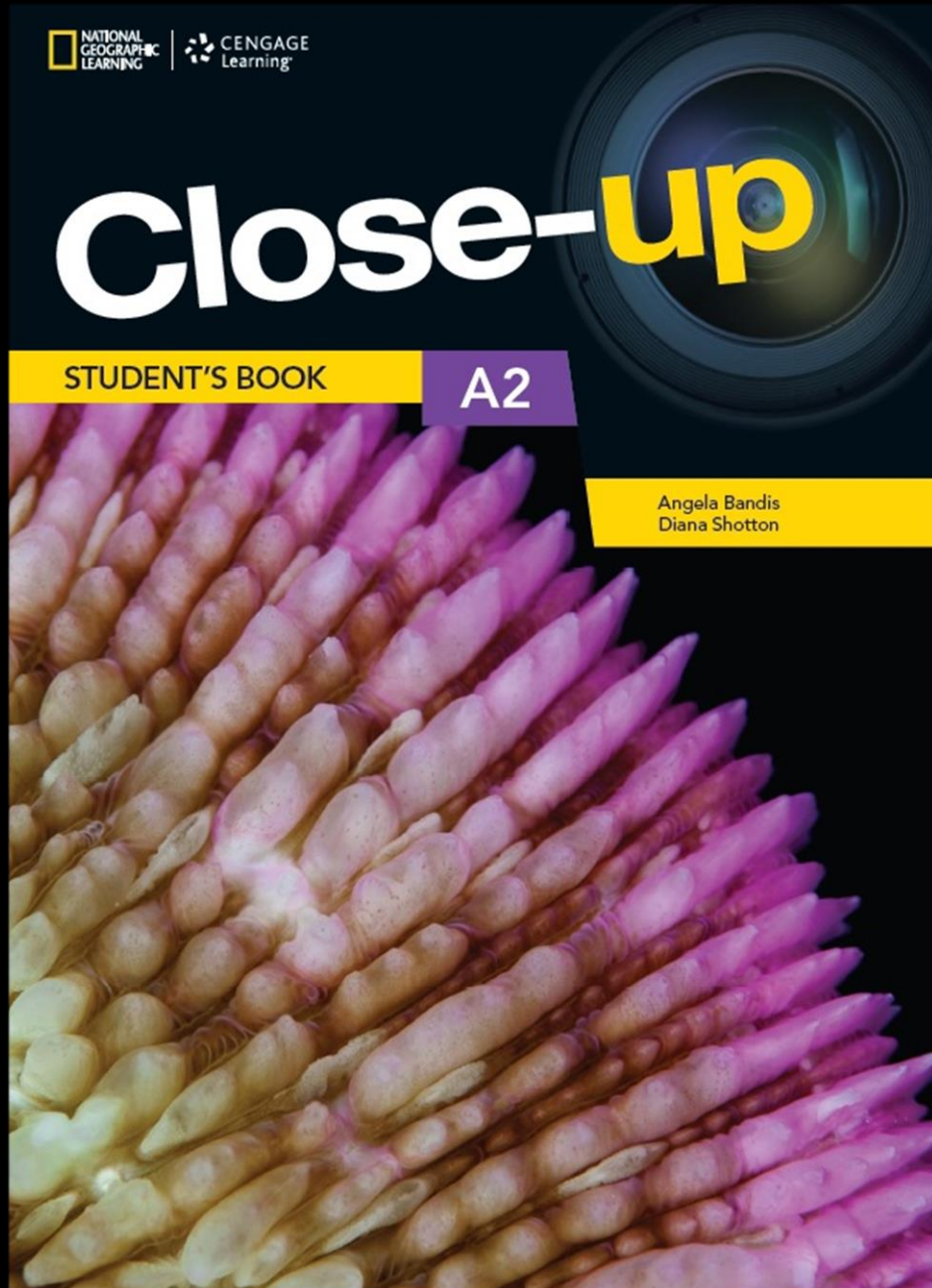
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A CLOSE-UP OF A2

• EXCELLENT REVIEW ON BASIC SKILLS

• VARIETY OF EXERCISES AND AUTHENTIC MATERIAL

• WORKING WITH MATERIAL FOUND OUTSIDE OF THE CLASSROOM



WHEN CAN WE SEE IT?

- ALL COMPONENTS WILL BE READY BY SUMMER 2016

COMPONENT ARRAY

- STUDENT'S BOOK + ONLINE ACCESS
- STUDENT'S BOOK + ONLINE ACCESS + E-BOOK
- WORKBOOK
- WORKBOOK + ONLINE WORKBOOK
- TEACHER'S BOOK + ONLINE ACCESS
- TEACHER'S BOOK + ONLINE ACCESS + IWB
- GREEK COMPANION + AUDIO