

Cambridge English

Complete IELTS

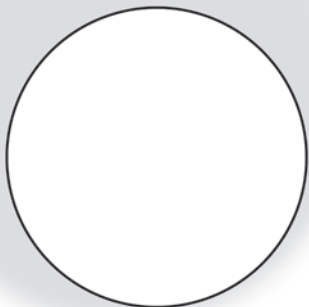
Bands 4–5



Workbook *with Answers*
Rawdon Wyatt



Official Cambridge preparation material for IELTS



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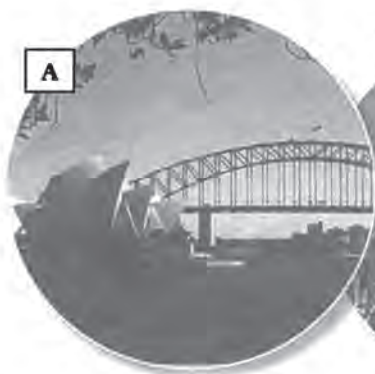
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Map of the units

Unit title	Reading	Listening
1 Great places to be	Reading 1: <i>The best cities in the world</i> • Table completion Reading 2: <i>A city survey with a difference</i> • Note completion	Listening: Renting an apartment • Form completion
2 People's lives	Reading 1: <i>Patrick Malone</i> • Flow-chart completion Reading 2: <i>Sylvia Earle, Underwater hero</i> • Short-answer questions • True / False / Not Given	Listening: Préparing for a magazine interview • Predicting the answers • Note completion
3 Getting from A to B	Reading 1: <i>The Boeing 787</i> • Labelling a diagram Reading 2: <i>Pedestrians only</i> • Matching headings	Listening: Information about a train journey • Labelling a diagram • Multiple choice • Listening for synonyms and paraphrases
4 It was all new once	Reading 1: <i>The ballpoint pen</i> • Multiple choice Reading 2: <i>Marcel Bich</i> • Summary completion	Listening: Market research interview • Sentence completion • Pick from a list
5 Animal world	Reading 1: <i>The honey badger</i> • Sentence completion Reading 2: <i>On the trail of the honey badger</i> • Pick from a list	Listening: Information about a college event • Table completion • Labelling a plan
6 Being human	Reading 1: <i>Breaking the habit</i> • Yes / No / Not Given Reading 2: <i>Fighting fear using virtual reality</i> • Summary completion with a box	Listening: Things that make people happy • Matching • Pick from a list
7 Literacy skills	Reading: <i>Graphic novels</i> • Matching information • Table completion	Listening: Applying for tickets to a book fair • Form completion • Multiple choice
8 Tourist attractions	Reading: <i>Holidays with a difference</i> • Summary completion • Matching features	Listening: Tour guide giving information • Sentence completion • Table completion
9 Every drop counts	Reading: <i>The rain makers</i> • Matching headings • Sentence completion • Pick from a list	Listening: A tutor and a student talking about an essay • Matching • Flow-chart completion
10 Building design	Reading: <i>The man who tried to destroy Paris</i> • Multiple choice • Matching sentence endings • Yes / No / Not Given	Listening: A talk on the Beijing Olympic stadium • Note completion

Writing	Vocabulary and Spelling	Grammar
Writing Task 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describing pie charts and bar charts Selecting key features Using accurate data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collocations and prepositional phrases Key vocabulary Spelling: Making nouns plural 	Present simple and present continuous
Writing Task 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysing the task Planning an answer Writing an introduction Using linkers: <i>also, and, but</i> and <i>however</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working out the meanings of words Key vocabulary Spelling: Changes when adding <i>-ed</i> 	Past simple
Writing Task 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describing tables and charts Comparing data and selecting key points Writing in paragraphs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>make</i> and <i>cause</i> Key vocabulary Spelling: Changes when adding <i>-er</i> and <i>-est</i> to adjectives 	Making comparisons with adjectives and adverbs
Writing Task 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent do you agree or disagree? Brainstorming ideas Organising your ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What type of word is it? 1 Key vocabulary Spelling: Using and misusing double letters 	Present perfect
Writing Task 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarising two charts Comparing bar charts Grouping information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What type of word is it? 2 Prepositions in time phrases Words that give directions Key vocabulary Spelling: Small words often misspelled 	Countable and uncountable nouns
Writing Task 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answering a single question Planning an answer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Word building Key vocabulary Spelling: Suffixes 	Zero and first conditionals (<i>if/ unless</i>)
Writing Task 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describing trends Using verb and noun phrases Writing an overview 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>raise</i> or <i>rise</i>? Key vocabulary Spelling: Forming adverbs from adjectives 	Prepositions to describe graphs
Writing Task 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answering two questions Analysing the task Writing a conclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>tourism</i> or <i>tourist</i>? Key vocabulary Spelling: Introductory and linking phrases 	Relative pronouns: <i>who, which, that, where</i>
Writing Task 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarising a diagram Planning an answer Ordering the information Comparing two diagrams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>effect, benefit, advantage, disadvantage</i> Key vocabulary Spelling: Some common mistakes 	The passive Sequencers
Writing Task 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing opposing views and giving your opinion Analysing the task and brainstorming ideas Structuring an answer Proofing an answer for spelling and punctuation mistakes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Word choice Guessing the meaning of words Improving vocabulary use Key vocabulary Spelling: Proofing your essay for common spelling mistakes 	Modal verbs

Unit 1 Great places to be



Reading 1

Table completion

① You are going to read a passage about some of the cities above. Read the passage quickly and answer these questions.

1 Which of the cities above are mentioned?

2 How many advantages are given for each city?

② Find words or phrases in the passage which have a similar meaning to the underlined words and phrases in the table below.

well-known: famous quality of life:
excellent: most pleasant:
very: not many:
residents: a lot:

③ Now complete the table. Choose ONE word from the passage for each answer.

The best cities in the world

In a recent internet survey, tourists and business travellers were asked to rate 50 cities around the world, from the best to the worst. Of the top three cities, two were in Europe and one was in Australia.

In third place was London, scoring highly mainly because it was the most famous city on the list of 50 surveyed. It was also seen as a very good place to do business, and was an important cultural centre. However, it lost points because people believed it was an extremely expensive place to live.

Sydney was also a very popular destination, achieving second place on the list because people believed it had the friendliest inhabitants, as well as the best standard of living and the nicest climate. It failed to make the top spot, however, because people thought there were very few things to see there, and many also thought it was too far away from other business and cultural centres.

At the top of the list was Paris. Despite problems such as the large amount of traffic, it beat other cities to first place because people considered it to be the most interesting city, with more museums, art galleries and places of interest than anywhere else. People also thought it was the best city to take a holiday in.

City	Overall position in survey	Perceived advantages	Perceived disadvantages
London	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is more <u>well-known</u> than the other cities. Has <u>excellent</u> 2 opportunities. 	Is <u>very</u> 3
Sydney	Second	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Residents</u> are the 4 Has the best <u>quality of life</u>. Has the <u>most pleasant</u> 5 	<u>Not many</u> things to see.
Paris	6	Is more 7 than other cities.	Has <u>a lot</u> of 8

Reading 2

Note completion

4 You are going to read a passage about a type of city survey. Read the passage quickly and answer these questions.

1 What do 'best city' websites usually show?

2 What does the CBI ask people to do?

5 Match the words or phrases (1-7), which are underlined in the passage, with the words or phrases (a-g) which have a similar meaning.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 similar to | a a number of |
| 2 each | b every |
| 3 total | c get a job |
| 4 several | d helpful |
| 5 useful | e like |
| 6 find work | f local |
| 7 regional | g maximum |

6 Now complete the notes below. Choose ONE WORD OR A NUMBER from the passage for each answer.

A city survey with a difference

There are many websites on the Internet which provide lists of the world's best cities to visit, live or work in. These lists usually grade the cities in order, from 'best' to 'worst', and are based on facts and figures provided by local or national organisations.

The City Brands Index (CBI) also provides a list of best and worst cities. However, unlike other surveys, it is based on the idea that cities are similar to products in shops. It asks ordinary people in other countries to grade cities in the same way that they would grade a product, like a soft drink or a car. What is particularly different about the CBI is that the people who take part in the survey may not have ever visited the cities. Instead, they are asked to say what they think the cities are like, basing their opinions on things like news stories, magazine articles or television programmes they have heard or seen.

Each year, about 10,000 people in 20 countries take part in the CBI survey, and they grade a total of 50 cities. They do this by filling in an online questionnaire. There are several categories in the survey. These include things like the economy, education, the environment, local culture, climate and what the city's residents are like.

The CBI list is useful because it helps people choose a good place to live, find work or take a holiday. It also helps regional governments to understand why people and businesses are, or are not, coming to their cities, and so shows them areas which they could develop or improve.

The City Brands Index

The CBI believes that cities are like 1 which people can buy when they go shopping.

Surveys take place every 2

A maximum of 3 cities are included in the survey.

A number of different 4 are included in the survey.

The CBI list is helpful for:

- people who are trying to decide where to 5 or get a job.
- people who are looking for a good 6 destination.
- local 7 who want to make their city a better place.



Listening

Form completion

- 1 02 Listen to four short conversations, and complete these sentences by choosing the correct word and/or number.

- 1 The man is moving house on Friday 3rd / 13th / 30th.
- 2 The man has come from Crawford / Crauford / Crowsord.
- 3 The man's mobile number is 0780 29227 / 0872 92702 / 0870 292720.
- 4 Sue lives at 70 Sydney / 70 Sidney / 17 Sydney Avenue.

- 2 03 Now listen to these short conversations, and complete the sentences with no more than TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER.

- 1 The woman's name is
- 2 The woman's mobile number is
- 3 The man's address is , Fenton.
- 4 The woman arrived on April.

- 3 You are going to hear a woman calling an accommodation agency about an apartment she wants to rent. Before you listen, look at the form on the right and answer the following questions.



In which gaps do you think you will need to write:

- a a word (or words) only?
- b a number only?
- c a word (or words) and a number?

- 4 04 Now listen and complete the form. Write no more than TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Good Moves Accommodation Agency

Call taken by: Ben

Name: 1

Telephone: 2

Heard about us from: 3

Type of accommodation preferred:

4

Number of people: 5

Preferred location: Wants to be close to

6

Price: maximum 7 £ per person
(including 8)

Additional notes:

I suggested Flat 3 at 9 Road in Bampton.

I will send further details to customer by

10

Vocabulary

Collocations and prepositional phrases



- 1 Which of these words are adjectives, and which are nouns? Write the words in the box in the correct columns.

festivals friendly food tasty inhabitants
lively pretty scenery spectacular villages

Adjectives	Nouns
friendly	festivals

2 Complete the gaps in this passage with an adjective and noun pair from Exercise 1.

My home city (Part 1)

What can I tell you about my home city? First of all, I must mention its **1 friendly inhabitants**. Everyone smiles and says hello when you meet them. Then there's the **2** which you can get everywhere. It's delicious, and really cheap. Four or five times a year there are **3** where people celebrate important events with street parties and other fun events. And if you get fed up with the city, you can get a bus into the countryside, where there are lots of **4** The hills and mountains there also provide some really **5**

3 Which of these words are adjectives, and which are nouns? Write the words in the box in the correct columns.

apartments crowded city industrial
lifestyle relaxed streets tiny

Adjectives	Nouns
crowded	apartments

4 Complete each gap in the passage below with TWO words from Exercise 3.

My home city (Part 2)

It has its bad points as well. It's an **1**, which means that there is a lot of pollution, and there are also lots of ugly factories everywhere. Most people live in **2** because houses are too expensive. They work really hard, and they can't afford to enjoy the sort of **3** that many people associate with my country. And it can take ages to walk along the **4** in the city centre because there are so many people and so much traffic.

5 Complete these sentences by choosing the best preposition.

- My house is by / in the sea. You walk out of the front door straight onto the beach.
- I live in a two-room flat in / on the outskirts of the city.

- We spent two weeks in a small village in / on the mountains.
- Property prices by / in the city centre are so expensive that only a few people can afford them.
- The town of Wadi Musa is near / on the desert. It's only an hour's drive away.
- I would hate to live by / in the country. It must be so quiet and boring there.
- When I was a growing up in the UK, I lived in / on the suburbs.
- Our house was right by / near a river. There was even a place at the end of garden where you could leave your boat.

Key vocabulary

6 Complete the passage with words from the box.

conclude crime diverse impact
industrial influence lifestyle locals
ranks reaction reputation surround

The city where I live has a bad **1 reputation** because of its high **2** rate. If you believe everything you read in the newspapers, you might **3** that everyone who visits the city has their wallet stolen or gets attacked in the street the moment they arrive. In recent years this has had a negative **4** on the number of tourists who come to the city, since news stories can really **5** people when they are thinking of visiting a place. I won't pretend that my city is the best place in the world. It's noisy and crowded, and ugly **6** estates **7** it on all sides. In fact, it **8** as sixth on a national list of the country's worst places to live, and for most visitors, their first **9** is 'Oh no, what a horrible place!' However, I think this is unfair. There are some attractive old buildings in the city, the **10** population gives the place a colourful, international feel, most of the **11** are friendly and welcoming, and because prices are low, people can afford to enjoy a **12** that is considerably better than in many other cities.

Grammar

Present simple and present continuous

① Each of these sentences contains a mistake. Cross out the mistake and write the correct word or words at the end of the sentence.

- Living in the countryside ~~is having~~ many advantages. has
- I'm feeling that cities are dirty, noisy and expensive places.
- Winters in my city are hard because it's snowing a lot.
- City life becoming more and more expensive.
- I'm study English at a language school in my home town.
- People generally are believing that country life is healthier than city life.
- The city council is build lots of new apartment blocks in the suburbs.
- I'm not liking small towns because there's nothing to do.

② Complete the passage with the correct form of the verbs in the box (present simple or present continuous).



be (x3) become have (x2) like live look
meet play rise sit stay think watch

- I 1 live in Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentina.
I 2 a small flat in the suburbs, but at the moment I 3 with my parents in the city centre because my mother 4 ill and I 5 after her until she gets better.
I 6 that Buenos Aires is a really lively and exciting city, and I 7 it here a lot. City life in general 8 lots of advantages. There 9 always so many things to see and do.

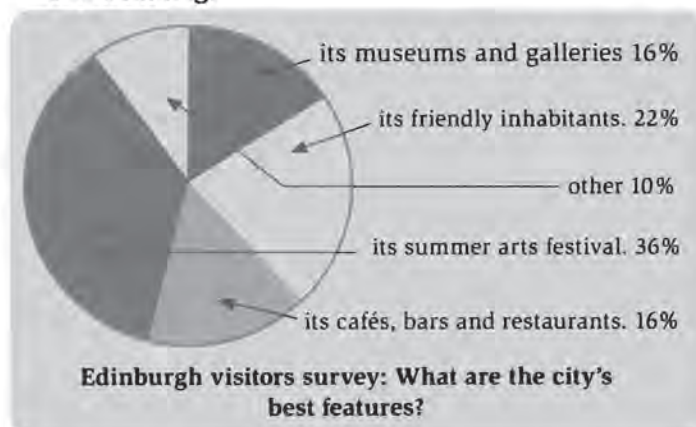
One of the things I enjoy the most is something called 'people watching'. So right now I 10 on my parents' balcony and 11 people in the street below.

In the evenings I 12 my friends for a meal, or sometimes we 13 volleyball in one of the city parks. Of course, there 14 bad sides to the city as well. It 15 more and more crowded, for example, and the crime rate 16 because there are a lot of people out of work.

Writing

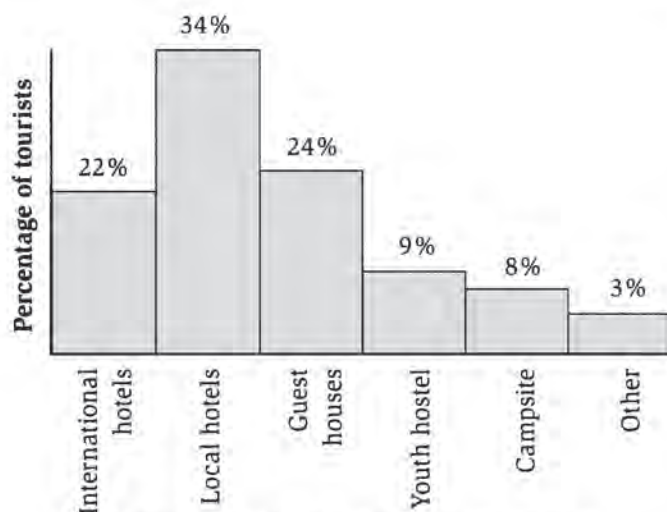
Task 1

① Look at the pie chart and match sentence parts 1-7 with a-g.



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 The chart shows | a choose its museums and galleries as the things they like the most. |
| 2 The largest percentage, 36 percent, | b choose its friendly inhabitants. |
| 3 22 percent | c choose other things. |
| 4 16 percent of visitors | d think that its summer arts festival is the best thing about it. |
| 5 The city's cafés, bars and restaurants were popular with | e think the city's cultural attractions are its best features. |
| 6 10 percent | f another 16 percent of visitors. |
| 7 Overall, the majority of visitors | g what visitors to Edinburgh like most about the city. |

- ② Now look at the chart about where tourists stay at a holiday destination. Put the sentences below in the correct order to make a summary.



Where tourists stay at Casuarina Beach

- A 24 percent of tourists stay in these.
- B The youth hostel and the campsite accommodate nine percent and eight percent of tourists.
- C Overall, more visitors stay in hotels than in any other kind of accommodation.
- D The largest percentage, 34 percent, stay in the town's local hotels.
- E The chart gives information about the different types of accommodation that tourists stay in when they visit Casuarina Beach.
- F International hotels are also popular, with 22 percent of tourists choosing to stay in one.
- G A further three percent stay in other types of accommodation.
- H Guest houses are the next most popular type of accommodation.

Spelling

Making nouns plural

- ① Write the singular and plural forms of the words from the box in the table.

boss boy foot man match
party potato visitor wife

Rule	Singular	Plural
1 Add s	boy	boys
2 Add es		
3 Change one or more of the letters		
4 Change the last letter to i and add es		
5 Remove the last two letters and add ves		

- ② These sentences contain a singular word that should be plural. Each word follows one of the rules in the table above. Underline the word, then write the plural form at the end of each sentence.

- There are three really good beach a few miles from my home. beaches
- Many people grow their own peas, beans and tomato.
- Everyone knows that sugar is bad for your tooth.
- There are more woman in the government now than there used to be.
- He told us some really funny story about the time he worked on a farm.
- I'm staying with my brother for a few day.
- In my country, it is illegal to carry knife in the street.
- Bus into town run every 30 minutes during the day.
- There are several good hotel in my town.
- My cat is always bringing dead mouse into my flat.

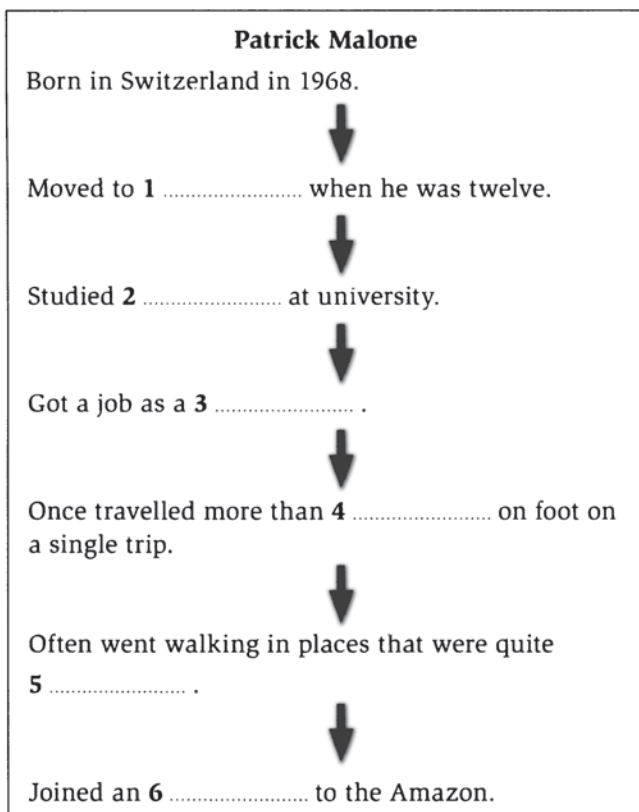
Unit 2 People's lives

Reading 1

Flow-chart completion

- ① You are going to read about a traveller and explorer called Patrick Malone. Look at the flow chart. What type of information do you think you need for each gap?

1	4
2	5
3	6



- ② Use the words in the box to complete the flow chart above and then check your answers by reading the passage.

Britain expedition Human Geography
 1,400 kilometres remote teacher



Patrick Malone (Part 1)

Patrick Malone is a traveller, writer and broadcaster. He was born in 1968 in Basel, Switzerland, where his British parents were working for a pharmaceutical company. His family left Switzerland when he was twelve, and returned to their home in Britain. For the next six years, Malone attended the local secondary school. He then went to Leeds University to do a course in Human Geography. He wanted to become a town planner. However, the only work he could find was as a teacher at a local school.

During his holidays and free time, he went walking, often covering very long distances very quickly. On one occasion he walked the entire length of Britain, a distance of over 1,400 kilometres, in less than a month. He enjoyed the experience and the challenge so much that he started walking in different parts of the world, usually in fairly remote areas away from major population centres. The people he met and the experiences he had on these trips provided him with some excellent material for his classes.

It was during one trip that he met his old university tutor, Don Perkins. At the time, Perkins was putting together a team of geographers and biologists for a research trip to the Amazon, and asked Malone if he would like to go with them. The expedition was for a whole year, and so he had to give up his job at the school, but Malone did not hesitate to accept Perkins' offer. He sold his car to make some money, bought an airline ticket for Brazil and set off.

- ③ Read the next part of the passage, and complete gaps 7–12. Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each one.

Patrick Malone (Part 2)

The Amazon expedition, which took six months and covered a distance of almost 2,500 kilometres, was a great success. The group discovered some new plant and insect species, as well as a forest tribe which people had never heard of. Malone enjoyed the trip so much that he decided to become a full-time explorer. He earned money by writing travel articles for magazines and newspapers, which he illustrated with his own photographs.

In 1996, he married Margaret Logan, an American doctor he had met while travelling around Africa. In 1998 they had Adam, the first of three children (twins Amelia and Jennifer were born a year later). Many families at this stage would settle down, but Margaret and Patrick decided to keep travelling, spending two years walking around India and another twelve months exploring the islands of Indonesia.

When they returned home, they wrote a magazine article about travelling with small children. It was so popular that they were asked to write several more articles on the same subject. This was followed by an offer from a television company to present a TV series about travelling with children. The series ran for 12 years, and won several television awards. Today they still make the most of every opportunity to travel, and have recently returned from the South Pacific.

Travelled 2,500 kilometres through the Amazon.

7 a tribe that nobody knew existed.

8 someone he met on a trip.

They had 9: Adam, Amelia and Jennifer.

Explored the Indonesian islands for 10

Made a successful 11

Still likes to 12 whenever possible.

Reading 2

Short-answer questions; True / False / Not Given

- ④ Look at this picture and answer the questions below.



- 1 What do you think this person does?
.....
- 2 What are the dangers involved in a job like this?
.....
.....

- ⑤ You are going to read a passage about a woman called Sylvia Earle. Before you read the passage, look at the title and the subheading. What do you think the passage will talk about?

- a a woman who has an interesting hobby
- b a scientist who wants to know more about the sea
- c a student who wants to become an underwater explorer

- ⑥ Read the passage on page 14. Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER FROM THE PASSAGE** for each answer.

- 1 What career did Sylvia decide to follow after her first dive?
- 2 How far under water did she go in order to break a world record?
- 3 What was causing harm to everything living in the sea?
- 4 Where does Sylvia think we should get our fish from?

Sylvia Earle, underwater hero

She has spent her working life studying the world's oceans

Sylvia Earle is an underwater explorer and marine biologist who was born in the USA in 1935. She became interested in the world's oceans from an early age. As a child, she liked to stand on the beach for hours and look at the sea, wondering what it must be like under the surface.

When she was 16, she finally got a chance to make her first dive. It was this dive that inspired her to become an underwater explorer. Since then, she has spent more than 6,500 hours under water, and has led more than seventy expeditions worldwide. She has also made the deepest dive ever, reaching a record-breaking depth of 381 metres.

In 1970, she became famous around the world when she became the captain of the first all-female team to live under water. The team spent two weeks in an underwater 'house'. The research they carried out showed the damage that pollution was causing to marine life, and especially to coral reefs. Her team also studied the problem of over-fishing. Fishing methods meant that people were catching too many fish, Earle warned, and many species were in danger of becoming extinct.

Since then she has written several books and magazine articles in which she suggests ways of reducing the damage that is being done to the world's oceans. One way, she believes, is to rely on fish farms for seafood, and reduce the amount of fishing that is done out at sea. Although she no longer eats seafood herself, she realises the importance it plays in our diets. It would be wrong to tell people they should stop eating fish from the sea, she says. However, they need to reduce the impact they are having on the ocean's supplies.

- 7** Now decide if these statements are **TRUE**, **FALSE** or **NOT GIVEN** according to the information in the passage.

- 1 Sylvia Earle lives in the USA.
- 2 Until 1970, nobody had lived underwater before.
- 3 Sylvia Earle was worried about the amount of fish that were being caught.
- 4 Her books offer some solutions to marine problems.
- 5 She thinks people should avoid eating seafood.

Listening

Note completion

- 1** Look at the notes below. Which answers need:

- a words only? b numbers only?
c words and numbers?

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------|
| 1 | First name: <u>Toby</u> | Surname: |
| 2 | Address: Street, Wokingham, Berkshire | |
| 3 | Date of birth: 5th April | |
| 4 | Telephone: | |
| 5 | Occupation: | |
| 6 | Distance from home to workplace: | |
| 7 | Method of transport to work: | |
| 8 | Free-time activities: cooking, travel | |

- 2** **05** Listen to the eight questions, A–H. Match the questions with the notes above.

- A = 4 B = C = D = E =
F = G = H =

- 3** **06** Listen to the questions and answers in their correct order. Complete the notes in Exercise 1.

- 4** You are going to hear a conversation between Eddie and Bridget about someone that Eddie is going to interview for a magazine. Think about the type of information you need for each space.

- 5** **07** Listen to the conversation and complete the notes. Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Magazine interview

- Name: Tom **1**
- Occupation: **2**
- Has written **3**
- Crossed Gobi desert in **4**
- Title of latest book: 'Has Anyone Seen **5** ?'
- Has won 'Travel Book of **6** ' award.
- Date of interview: Friday **7**
- Contact number: **8** (call to arrange time)
- Place of interview: **9**, Summertown
- See his **10** for more information.

Grammar

Past simple

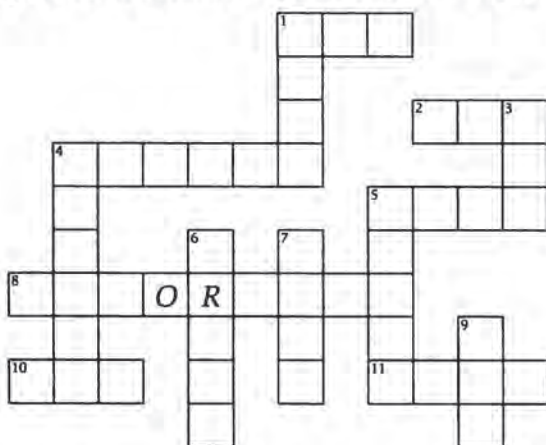
- 1 Complete the crossword with the past simple forms of these verbs. Refer to the reading passages if you need help.

Across (→):

1 win 2 have 4 buy 5 sell 8 be 10 meet 11 take

Down (↓):

1 go 3 do 4 become 5 spend 6 write 7 leave 9 get



- 2 Complete this passage with the past simple of the verbs in the box.

be decide discover do enjoy go
have leave meet spend start win



After I 1 left school, I 2 nine months travelling around South-East Asia. I 3 to Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam. I 4 lots of different people, 5 some great experiences, and 6 some fascinating places. I 7 it all so much that I 8 to work in the travel business. So, I 9 a course in Travel and Tourism at my local college. I then 10 my own internet travel agency, selling cheap airline tickets. It 11 very successful, and today thousands of people use it to buy their tickets and holidays. Last year it 12 an award for services to the travel industry.

Vocabulary

Working out the meanings of words

- 1 Match the first part of each sentence (1–5) with the second part (a–e).

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <i>ant, ist</i> and <i>er</i> are often used at the end of a word | a to indicate that something must be done again. |
| 2 <i>un</i> is often used at the beginning of a word | b to change a verb or noun into an adjective. |
| 3 <i>able</i> and <i>ic</i> are often used at the end of a word | c to indicate a person, especially a person with a particular job. |
| 4 <i>re</i> is often used at the beginning of a word | d to change a noun or adjective into a verb. |
| 5 <i>fy</i> is often used at the end of a word | e to make a word negative. |

- 2 Complete these sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

accept account afford apology certainty
prefer run write receive identity

- My essay on famous explorers was so bad that I had to rewrite it.
- When you arrive at the hotel, the will give you your key and tell you which room you're in.
- Sylvia Earle thinks that the amount of fish we are catching at sea is
- There were over 300 in the race.
- In my opinion, travelling with friends is to travelling on your own.
- Can you the famous explorer in this picture? I think I recognise him, but I'm not sure.
- Unfortunately, there's a lot of about her future with the company, and she may lose her job.
- This restaurant is not expensive. The food is good and
- She was very about missing the meeting and said sorry to everyone.
- We need a good to take care of our business finances.

3 Complete these sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets, using the rules in Exercise 1.

- 1 Unfortunately, the computer I tried to order on the Internet was unavailable (available).
- 2 He gave me a horrible look. He absolutely (terror) me.
- 3 A sportsman or sportswoman needs a good (train) to help them succeed.
- 4 I can't see you tonight, so can we (arrange) our meeting for another time?
- 5 The audience applauded as the world-famous (piano) walked onto the stage.
- 6 I can't eat seafood because I'm (allergy) to it.
- 7 There were almost 100 (apply) for the job.
- 8 Dog, man, flower and book are examples of (count) nouns. Rice, water, air and earth are (count).

Key vocabulary

4 Complete the passage with words and phrases from the box.

account combines
commentary community
eventually prove
regard voyage

Many people 1 regard Paul Theroux as one of the world's best travel writers. *The Happy Isles of Oceania*, one of his classic travel books, is an 2 of a long 3 around the islands of the South Pacific. The book 4 stories about the people he meets with a 5 on how he feels from day to day. This is important, because he made the trip at a time in his life when he had a lot of personal problems. He wanted to 6 to himself that he could get on with life, even when



things were going badly. At first, he found the ... difficult because he missed his family and friends. However, on each of the islands he visited, he stayed with a local 7, and the people he met made him realise that life could be good, even under difficult circumstances. He 8 returned home a happier person.

Writing

Task 2

1 Look at this Writing task, then answer the questions which follow it.

In the past, people usually stayed in one place throughout their life. These days, people often move around. They often live in several different places in their lifetime. What are the advantages and disadvantages of both?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant information from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.

What should you do in this essay? Choose YES or NO.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Write about the past. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> YES NO |
| 2 Write about the present. | YES NO |
| 3 Explain why people stayed in one place. | YES NO |
| 4 Describe the sort of places where people lived. | YES NO |
| 5 Explain why people move around more these days. | YES NO |
| 6 Say what is good and bad about both situations. | YES NO |
| 7 Give your own opinion. | YES NO |
| 8 Say why you have this opinion. | YES NO |
| 9 Give the opinion of other people. | YES NO |
| 10 Talk about your personal experiences. | YES NO |
| 11 Write a maximum of 250 words. | YES NO |

► Student's Book page 121

- 2 Look at this sample answer, and complete the gaps with words from the box. You will need to use some words more than once, and in some cases more than one answer is possible.

also and believe but however
opinion think view

In the past, it was common for people to be born, grow up, live and die in the same place. This is still the case in some cultures, 1 but not in all.

I 2 believe / think that living in one place had its advantages. People were always close to their family and their friends. In small communities, people knew everyone well 3 they helped each other more. There was a real community spirit.

4, there were disadvantages as well. For example, people probably got bored easily

5 there would not have been many job opportunities. 6, when you had an argument with someone, you still had to see them every day. It would be difficult to get away from them.

Now, people are more mobile. In my country, people move from place to place much more. I 7 that this is a good thing, because they can learn more about the world and enjoy experiences that they would not have if they stayed in one place. They can

8 meet more people 9 they have better job opportunities. In my 10, the main disadvantages are that people can lose touch with their family 11 it can be difficult to make new friends.

In my 12, there are clear advantages and disadvantages to the way people lived in the past 13 the way they live now. I would not like to live in the same place all my life. 14, I know some people who have done this 15 they are perfectly happy.

- 3 Look at the sample answer again. Has the candidate answered the question? Tick (✓) the boxes which are relevant.

The candidate

- 1 gives an introduction. ☐
2 writes about the past. ☐
3 writes about the present. ☐

- 4 says what is good and bad about both situations. ☐
5 gives their own opinion. ☐
6 talks about their personal experiences. ☐
7 gives a conclusion. ☐
8 has given a well-organised answer. ☐
9 has written at least 250 words. ☐

Spelling

Changes when adding -ed

- 1 How do you spell the past simple forms of these regular verbs? Complete the table with the verbs from the box.

admit appear carry combine end
memorise miss move plan play
prefer prove save stop study

Rule	Example	Past simple
1 Add -d	<u>move</u>	<u>moved</u>
2 Add -ed		
3 Change the last letter to i and add -ed		
4 Double the final letter and add -ed		

- 2 The words in brackets in these sentences each follow one of the rules in the table above. Write the words in their past simple forms.

- 1 I (try) Japanese food for the first time last night.
2 When she was eight, she (decide) she wanted to become a doctor.
3 When I was growing up, I (live) with my grandparents.
4 We (visit) all the sights during our trip to New York.
5 They met in 2003 and (marry) two years later.
6 As soon as she (arrive), everyone left.
7 Our friends only had a small house, so we (stay) in a hotel.
8 His strange behaviour really (worry) everyone.

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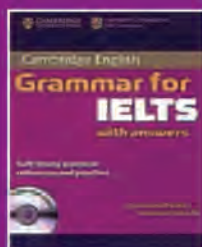
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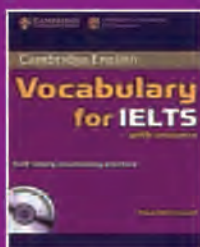
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