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Objective Advanced

**Student's Book
with answers**

For revised exam from 2015



Felicity O'Dell Annie Broadhead Fourth Edition

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Speaking

- 1 **Work with a partner and discuss this question. Do you find it easy to get to know other people?**
- 2 **Decide which five of these questions would be useful to ask if you wanted to get to know someone. Give reasons by discussing what you think the answers would reveal.**
 - 1 What would be your ideal way to spend a weekend?
 - 2 Do you prefer to work or study on your own, or with other people?
 - 3 How important is it for you to keep up with the news?
 - 4 Would you ever do an extreme sport, such as bungee jumping?
 - 5 Which is your favourite meal of the day? Why?
 - 6 Do you make detailed plans for your future, or do you just wait and see what happens?
 - 7 What's the first thing you notice about people when you meet them for the first time?
 - 8 What's the furthest you've ever been from home?
- 3 **Work with a different partner. Ask and answer the five questions you chose. Discuss what you think the answers revealed.**
- 4 **Look at the photos. What is your first impression of each person?**



Vocabulary

- 1 **Complete these sentences with words from the box. There may be more than one possible answer.**

conscientious narrow-minded courageous
unconventional competent down-to-earth
outgoing decisive knowledgeable
persuasive

- 1 She seems very conscientious and is obviously putting a lot of effort into her new job.
- 2 With two years' experience in the classroom, I'd say he's a very teacher.
- 3 I think she'd make a great team leader because she's a sort of person, whereas I find it hard to make up my mind.
- 4 It was a decision to resign in protest at the company's pollution record.
- 5 I'd describe her as a sort of person with no pretensions.
- 6 One of his daughters is , while the other one is really shy – how strange!
- 7 To my mind, he has a very way of dressing – it's very creative.
- 8 You could say they display the typical, attitudes of small communities.
- 9 She gave a very speech about the need for more funding.
- 10 If she's an international lawyer, then she needs to be very in her job.

- 2 **1 01 Listen and check your answers. Mark the stress on each word in the box (e.g. conscientious).**

- 3 **Work in pairs. Use the adjectives from exercise 1 to talk about the people in the photos.**

Exam spot

In Part 1 of Paper 4 (the Speaking test), you have about two minutes to answer questions about yourselves (where you come from, your leisure activities, etc.). Use a range of grammar and vocabulary, as well as clear pronunciation.

In Part 2, you need to compare, describe and express opinions about two photos from a set of three. Phrases such as *You could say ...*, *She seems ...* and *I'd describe her as ...* are useful for this.



Conditionals

- 1 Look at these examples of conditional sentences. What are the grammatical differences? Which one seems more 'real'?

If she's an international lawyer, then she needs to be very knowledgeable in her job.

What would be your ideal way to spend a weekend?

- 2 Complete the table about the four basic types of conditional.

Type	Tense – if clause	Tense – main clause	Use for ...
zero	present simple or continuous	present simple or continuous	
first			
second	past simple or continuous		hypothetical situations
third		would have + past participle	

- 3 Work with a partner. How could you rephrase these sentences using structures from the table?

- Should you have any problems, I will be available to help.
- Had it not been for Jane, the manager would have got the wrong impression of me.
- I'll keep my real opinion to myself if it makes the situation easier.

- 4 Complete the sentences using words from the box.

given if so unless otherwise provided

- He might be lonely., I suggest he joins a sports club.
- Let's take a taxi to the party, we'll be late.
- he increase in social-networking, it's easier to keep in touch with people.
- I won't go you come with me.
- that you follow this advice, you'll do well in your new college.

Corpus spot

Be careful with *given* and *provided*. The Cambridge English Corpus shows exam candidates often mistake these.

The tour wasn't as pleasant as we thought it would be, given that the coach broke down on the way.

NOT *The tour wasn't as pleasant as we thought it would be, provided that the coach broke down on the way.*

→ page 162

Culture shock

Posted by Joy: Today 10.12 am



Today marks exactly one year since I came to London. I made the decision to leave Singapore, it was incredibly exciting. Soon, though, I had to face the challenge of experiencing a different way of life. It hasn't always been easy, living on (literally) the other side of the world. I guess I shouldn't be surprised that people who have grown up in different places have different ways of behaving, thinking and expressing themselves.

Before I set off on my adventure, I had certain images of English people: polite, serious people, always drinking tea, obsessed with the weather ... These things aren't exactly false, but they're only the tip of the iceberg. I soon realised that people's behaviour wasn't always consistent with my preconceptions.

Let's start with the things I love. London is a big, bustling, cosmopolitan city. So, in that respect, things weren't totally new for me. There are lots of things to do all year round and I can go to museums, musicals and plays whenever I want. Also, because of where London is, I can easily just pop over to Paris or Brussels for a weekend getaway.

But after going through the 'tourist phase' of finding everything completely new and exciting, more and more things started to surprise me. I discovered the 'iceberg' hidden under the water and started to gain some insight into British culture. For example, some of the TV programmes and newspapers were a bit of a shock. Sometimes it seems that, in the media, anything goes. The English sense of humour is really interesting, too. A lot of the time, it's really self-deprecating humour. Sometimes it can be quite obvious and crude (and not at all polite). At other times, you don't really know if they're being sarcastic or being serious. It took me a while to get used to that, and read between the lines. But it helped to watch a lot of chat shows and comedies (English people love watching TV – in fact, that's what a lot of their conversation and cultural references are about). In fact these programmes are a rich source of information about the British and the British way of life.

All this got me thinking about culture – not just in England, but everywhere. It's like a kind of social glue, it holds society together. We learn about the culture of our own society in a very natural way as we grow up – it's the 'dos' and 'don'ts' about how we treat people, what is acceptable behaviour.

The aspects of culture you can see are based on those values and beliefs that you can't. It will take a long time to understand those deeply held values and beliefs, because you have to notice them slowly and work them out.

My advice to anyone going to a new country is this: don't be afraid to try out new things. That's the whole point of going and how you gain experience. But before you go, check out good websites for information about the place and get a good guidebook. When you're there, explore it as much as you can – get out and make friends with 'real' people! You'll find that the more you do, the more you'll gain confidence.

Reading

1 Work with a partner and discuss these questions.

- 1 Have you ever visited or lived in a foreign country? If so, what cultural differences did you notice?
- 2 What might a visitor to your country perceive to be the biggest cultural difference?
- 3 What is *culture shock*, do you think? Have you ever experienced this?

2 Read Joy's blog about living in London.

- 1 Why does she compare culture to an iceberg?
- 2 What is her final piece of advice to people going to live in another culture?

3 Work in small groups and discuss these questions.

- 1 What are the dangers of making general statements about national characteristics?
- 2 What generalisations are made about people from your country? Do you agree with them?

Vocabulary

Vocabulary spot

It is important to know which words collocate (commonly go together). A good dictionary will tell you this. When you see or hear good examples of new collocations, make a note of them.

- 1 The phrase *tip of the iceberg* is made from two nouns. Look at these other collocations from the blog. What types of word are they made from?

- 1 culture shock
- 2 make a decision
- 3 incredibly exciting
- 4 acceptable behaviour

- 2 Look at Joy's blog again. Find more collocations.

- 1 three different words that collocate with *gain*
- 2 three expressions using *way* or *ways*
- 3 two phrases with *humour*
- 4 two nouns that follow *made* or *make*
- 5 a phrase that collocates with *values* and *beliefs*

- 3 Work with a partner. Discuss whether some personality types are more likely to suffer from culture shock than others.

Listening

Exam spot

In Part 4 of Paper 3 (the Listening test), you listen to five short monologues. There are two multiple-matching tasks with eight options each. You need to match the correct five.

- 1 **1 02** You will hear five short extracts in which speakers are talking about meeting new people. Listen and match each speaker with a photo (A–E).

- 2 Listen again. Match a speaker with a topic (A–H).

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Speaker 1 | A Testing friendships |
| Speaker 2 | B Exchanging money |
| Speaker 3 | C No way to get to know a lady |
| Speaker 4 | D Sharing a passion |
| Speaker 5 | E Business and pleasure |
| | F Strangers are not so strange |
| | G Friends for life |
| | H Sharing the environment |

- 3 Which speakers did you find most interesting? Why?



Exam folder 1

Paper 1 Part 1

Multiple-choice cloze

In Part 1 of the Reading and Use of English test, you choose one word from a set of four (A, B, C or D) to fill a gap. The focus is on vocabulary, so you have to think about the meaning of the word and whether it collocates with another in the text. Sometimes, you have to check the word fits the grammatical context of the sentence and the text as a whole.

Below are some examples of the types of words that are tested in this part of the paper.

Collocations

All that was left for breakfast was some bread and tea.

A stale B rotten C sour D rancid

The correct answer is A. We say *stale* bread, *rotten* fruit/vegetables/meat, *sour* milk and *rancid* butter.

Fixed expressions

I sight of an old friend when I went to the bank yesterday.

A saw B caught C set D gained

The correct answer is B. The expression is *to catch sight of someone/something*.

Phrasal verbs

He intends to up a computer business with his brother.

A put B lay C get D set

The correct answer is D – *to set up* means to establish a company/business.

Connecting words

He decided to go, his family begged him not to.

A although B despite C otherwise D if

The correct answer is A. *Despite* would require the construction *despite his family begging him not to* or *despite the fact that his family begged him not to*.

Otherwise means 'or else' and *if* does not make sense here.

Meaning

Emma fell down and her knee.

A skimmed B grazed C rubbed D scrubbed

The correct answer is B. *Graze* means to break the surface of the skin by rubbing against something rough. *Skim* means to move quickly just above (a surface) without, or only occasionally, touching it. *Rub* means to press or be pressed against (something) with a circular or up-and-down repeated movement. *Scrub* means to rub something hard in order to clean it.

- 1 For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Social-networking sites and personality

Social-networking sites are a great way to keep in touch with people and (0) **B** new friends. However, by using them, we also unintentionally (1) a lot about our personalities.

These sites are increasingly being studied by psychologists to gain (2) into people's personalities.

After years of (3) into how relationships in real life are formed, psychologists are finding that social-networking sites provide a rich (4) of useful data. It's possible to study (5) social-networks and communication patterns in new ways.

We no longer have to rely (6) on people reporting how they feel about each other. Messages and images on these sites act as open-ended stimuli that people react to in ways (7) with their personalities. Psychologists have found enough (8) to be able to confirm that extroverts post more messages and photos on social-networking sites than introverts. For example, introverts tend to read messages, but not respond to them.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 0 A build | B make | C cause | D design |
| 1 A reveal | B give | C deliver | D exhibit |
| 2 A vision | B insight | C intuition | D comprehension |
| 3 A exploration | B testing | C trial | D research |
| 4 A origin | B source | C heart | D core |
| 5 A immense | B excessive | C complex | D incalculable |
| 6 A solely | B merely | C barely | D uniquely |
| 7 A constant | B reliable | C consistent | D stable |
| 8 A assurance | B evidence | C basis | D foundation |

EXAM ADVICE

- Read the title of the text – this will help you predict the main topic.
- Always read the whole text first, to understand the gist.
- Look carefully at the sentence where the gap is. Also, look carefully at the sentences before and after the gap.
- Make sure that the word you choose makes sense in the context of the text as a whole.
- Consider each alternative carefully, dismissing those which do not fit.
- Finally, read through what you have written, and see if it sounds right.

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B1	Cambridge English: Preliminary (PET) Cambridge English: Preliminary (PET) for Schools
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