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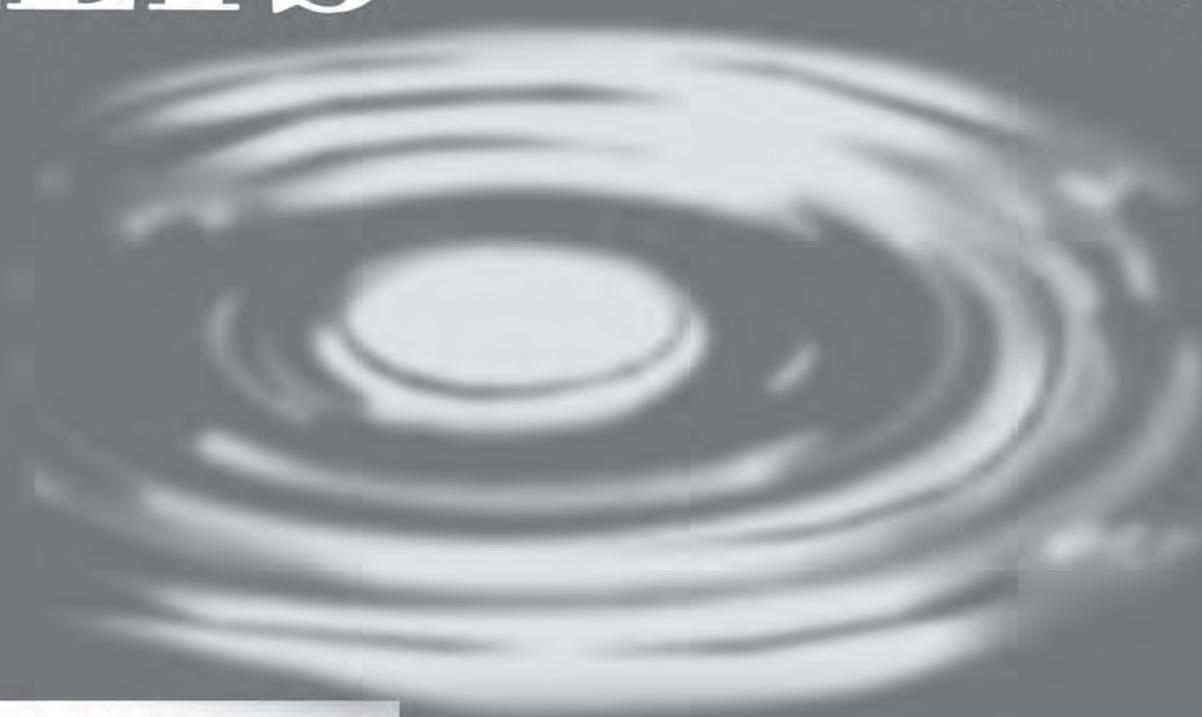
••• Intermediate

CAMBRIDGE

OBJECTIVE

IELTS

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Workbook with Answers

Cambridge Books for Cambridge Exams •••

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Reading

1 Skim the following text to find out answers to these questions.

- 1 What is it about?
- 2 Who are the main characters?
- 3 Where do you think the text is taken from?
Give reasons for your answer.
A a research paper
B a newspaper article
C a book about wildlife

🕒 about 350 words



N'Kisi knows what he's talking about

Squawking 'Pretty Polly' just isn't enough for some parrots. N'Kisi is able to hold a conversation. The African grey parrot, living in New York, has a vocabulary of almost 1,000 words and has mastered

5 basic grammar and sentence construction. He is able to ask for food and attention, but is far happier keeping up a running commentary on what is going on around him and talking to anyone who comes close.

African greys are well known for being able to mimic human speech, but N'Kisi is believed to be the first

10 to develop this ability into creating his own language. Owner Aimee Morgana has recorded him making up sentences 15 words long. The bird, according to her, takes into account past, present and future tenses.

15 Professor Donald Broom of the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Cambridge, who is an expert on the cognitive powers of animals, said that the parrot's conversational abilities should not cause too much surprise. African greys are intelligent birds

20 and can be taught to carry out complex tasks, like completing jigsaws when the pieces fit into shaped

2 Scan the text again and answer the following questions.

- 1 Where does N'Kisi live?
- 2 What can he do that other parrots can't?
- 3 What else, besides speaking, have African greys been known to do?
- 4 How many words does Aimee Morgana think N'Kisi knows?
- 5 How old is N'Kisi?
- 6 What has the parrot had difficulty doing?

3 In the IELTS Reading Module, you won't be allowed to use a dictionary. It's important that you try to guess the meaning of words you aren't sure of. The following words are taken from the article. Look at the words in context and try to think of another word or phrase which means the same. When you have finished, check your answers in an English-English dictionary.

EXAMPLE: mastered (line 4)

Learnt

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 a running commentary (line 7) | |
| 2 to mimic (line 9) | |
| 3 making up (line 12) | |
| 4 cognitive powers (line 17) | |
| 5 to carry out (line 20) | |
| 6 complex (line 20) | |
| 7 chipped in (line 30) | |
| 8 linguistic conventions (line 39) | |

holes. They can also respond to circumstances, such as by saying 'good night' when you turn the lights off at night or 'goodbye' when you put a coat on.

Ms Morgana, an artist with an interest in animal

25 behaviour, believes N'Kisi's vocabulary is in the region of 972 words. But she is more impressed by the comments he comes out with, such as when she was picking up the beads of a necklace from the floor and N'Kisi chipped in 'Oh no, you broke your

30 new necklace.'

The six-year-old bird is also able to recognise different objects, shapes and colours and describe what he sees. When he first met Dr Jane Goodall

35 after seeing a picture of her with one of the chimpanzees she studies, the parrot asked 'Got a chimp?' Seeing another parrot hanging upside down, N'Kisi called out 'You got to put this bird on the camera.' However, some linguistic conventions have

40 proved difficult for the parrot. While trying to put 'fly' into the past tense, he said 'flied' instead of 'flew', just as young children often do.

Grammar

The passive

G STUDENT'S BOOK page 138

- Scan the article again and find two examples of the passive.
- Complete this chart of past forms. It contains both regular and irregular verbs from Unit 1 of the Student's Book.

Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle
send	<i>sent</i>	<i>sent</i>
take		
teach		
make		
form		
be		
spend		
find		
say		
use		
speak		
give		

- Complete the sentences below using one of the verbs from exercise 5. Some verbs may be used more than once. Think carefully about which tense to use – you may need to use a modal passive with *can*.

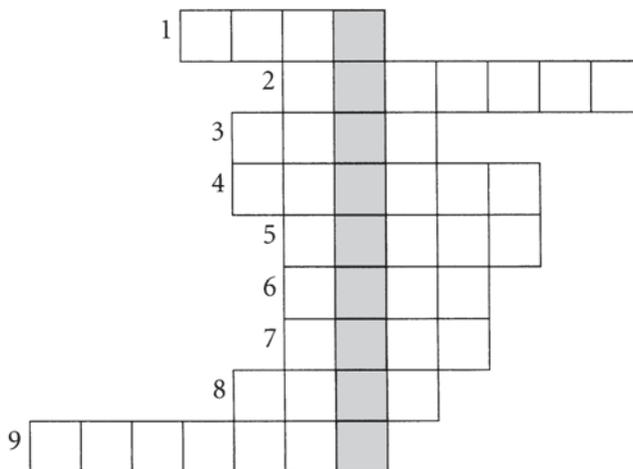
EXAMPLE: The information about the Internet survey *was sent* to households last week.

- Progress (recently) on plans for the new IT building.
- Last year, more money on new computer terminals than on anything else in the department.
- It that more research is needed into whether mobile-phone masts are dangerous to health.
- Latin (very rarely) nowadays.
- Grey parrots to speak.
- When you enrol next Tuesday, you more details of the course.
- Ice when the temperature of water is below freezing point.
- Information on a range of subjects on the Internet.

Vocabulary

- Complete this puzzle of words to do with communication by solving the clues below. The number of letters in each word is given in the grid. What word appears vertically?

- It is very common to send a to a friend these days. (4, 7)
- N'Kisi has learnt to (4)
- The Principal will give a at the end of term. (6)
- In order to be heard, you need to clearly into the microphone. (5)
- I often call my friends to have a about college. (4)
- It's good to have someone you can a conversation with. (4)
- Give me a sometime, and we'll arrange to go out somewhere. (4)
- If you want to attract someone's attention from a distance, you can always (7)



- Match the verbs (1–8) with the correct nouns (a–h) to form collocations to do with communication.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 tell | a a question |
| 2 whistle | b a foreign language |
| 3 ask | c an answer |
| 4 speak | d advice |
| 5 offer | e surprise |
| 6 make | f a tune |
| 7 have | g a lie |
| 8 express | h a speech |

Reading

- 1 Quickly read this article about fast food.
Time yourself as you read.

🕒 about 580 words

FAST FOOD - behind the image

We all know what a fast-food outlet looks like and what it serves. This is because when a big modern business offers fast food, it knows that we, its customers, are likely to want No Surprises. We are hungry, tired and not in a celebratory mood.

The building itself is easy to recognise and designed to be a 'home from home', on the motorway or in the city. However, the usual things you find in a restaurant are a little different – tables and chairs are bolted to the floor, and cutlery is either non-existent or not worth stealing. Words and actions are officially laid down, learned by the staff from handbooks and teaching sessions, and then picked up by customers in the course of regular visits. Things have to be called by their correct names (cheeseburger, large fries); the staff have a script they must learn – you know the sort of thing: 'Will that be with cheese, sir?', 'Have a nice day' – something I find particularly irritating. The staff wear a distinctive uniform, menus are always the same and even placed in the same spot in every outlet in the chain; prices are low, and the theme of cleanliness is repeated endlessly.

The company attempts to play the role of kind and concerned parent. It knows people are suspicious of large corporations and so it tries to stress its love for children; it often has cottagey-style buildings for warmth and cosiness or large glass walls and smooth surfaces to show cleanliness and modernity. It responds to social concerns, but only if beliefs are sufficiently widely held and

therefore 'correct'. Take, for example, the worry about fat in our diets. Fast-food chains only responded by putting salad on the menu when there was pressure in various countries from doctors and health ministers. Some chains are busy at present showing how much they care about the environment, too.

Fast-food chains know that they are ordinary. They want to be ordinary and to be thought of as almost inseparable from the idea of everyday food consumed outside the home. They are happy to allow their customers time off for holidays – Thanksgiving, Christmas and so on – for which they do not cater. Even those comparatively rare holiday times are turned to a profit because the companies know that their favourite customers – families – are at home together then, watching television, where carefully placed commercials will spread the word concerning new fast-food products and re-imprint the image of the various chains for later. Families are the customers the fast-food chains want; good, law-abiding citizens who love their children, teaching them how good hamburgers are for them. The chains even have very bright lighting to make sure that 'undesirable' people don't want to come in.

Supplying a hamburger that is perfect in terms of shape, weight, temperature, together with selections from a pre-set list of extras, to a customer who knows what to expect, is a difficult thing to do. The technology involved has meant spending huge sums on research, and there are also political and economic questions to consider – how to maintain supplies of cheap beef and cheap buns. However, the image that is maintained is of a 'casual' eating experience. Make up your own mind, but there's more to a hamburger than just beef in a bread roll.

- 2 Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage? → TF1

Write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information
FALSE if the statement contradicts the information
NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

EXAMPLE: Customers often choose to eat in fast-food outlets because they know what to expect. **TRUE**

(See underlined text.)

- Each employee is encouraged by the chain to have his/her own individual way of communicating with customers.
- Fast-food companies started selling salads because of worries about health.
- Salad is one of the more popular choices at certain fast-food outlets nowadays.
- Fast-food companies want to attract people who are too busy to cook at home.
- There are certain types of customers who are not welcome at fast-food outlets.
- Supplying hamburgers to customers is very straightforward.
- More money needs to be spent on research into new fast-food technology.

Grammar

Comparatives and superlatives

G... STUDENT'S BOOK page 138

- 3 Make sentences, using a comparative adjective and other necessary words.

EXAMPLE: Mount Everest / Mount Kilimanjaro – a lot / high
Mount Everest is a lot higher than Mount Kilimanjaro.

- the River Nile / the River Thames – considerably / long
- London / Mexico City – far / small
- fruit / sweets – much / good
- Rolls Royce car / bicycle – a good deal / expensive
- fast food / cooking yourself – more / convenient
- Australia / New Zealand – far / big

- 4 What can you say about the following things?

EXAMPLE: the Pacific Ocean
It's the biggest ocean in the world.

- the Sahara Desert
 - the Great Wall of China
 - Bill Gates
 - Pluto
 - redwood tree
 - the cheetah
- 5 These sentences contain errors made by IELTS students. Correct them.
- Fast-food outlets are open longer that ordinary restaurants.
 - I would rather have a sandwich then a pizza.
 - The number of people who eat rice is considerably greater the number who eat potatoes.
 - The amount of meat eaten in the USA is far more that eaten in China.
 - Hamburgers are more popular as noodles in Europe.
 - Pizza is not so expensive than steak.
 - Producing meat is twice expensive in some countries than in others.
 - The number of customers we had today was much few as last night.



Vocabulary

- 6 Look at the clues and find the words in the wordsearch. The number of letters is in brackets. The words go vertically and horizontally.
- Indian food is often like this. (5)
 - If you leave milk for a long time, it will go like this. (4)
 - I prefer to eat bread which is like this. (5)
 - Too many of these aren't good for your teeth. (6)
 - Bananas are like this when they are yellow. (4)
 - What you do when you want to lose weight. (4)
 - The person who does the cooking. (4)
 - Food which has no taste is like this. (5)
 - Fish and chips and burgers are this. (4, 4)
 - You look at this when choosing your meal in a restaurant. (4)

A	L	K	R	E	M	E	N	U	P
S	P	I	C	Y	N	C	S	K	R
N	F	A	S	T	F	O	O	D	I
M	Q	F	W	A	Q	L	T	T	P
L	R	R	D	S	S	O	U	R	E
D	I	E	T	N	W	D	C	V	N
S	H	S	T	Y	E	I	C	D	E
V	H	H	E	Z	E	G	H	H	J
C	M	Q	G	N	T	A	E	F	R
B	L	A	N	D	S	X	F	C	M

- 7 Complete the table with the other forms of the words given. Take care with spelling. Use an English-English dictionary to help you.

Noun	Adjective	Adverb	Verb
1	hungry	2	3
4	celebratory		5
6	distinctive	7	8
cleanliness	9	10	11
12	suspicious	13	14
warmth	15	16	17
cosiness	18	19	
20	21	comparatively	22
23	political	24	25

City attractions

Reading

1 The four paragraphs below describe the cities shown in the photographs. Skim the text quickly. Can you match each photograph to the appropriate paragraph and identify the cities?

🕒 about 430 words

A Although there aren't many historic sites to attract tourists, this is a fascinating city. It's a major business centre, and its port is one of the busiest in the world. A construction boom that began in the early 1990s means there are now a large number of high-rise buildings. In January 2004, an exciting new transport link went into service – 'maglev' trains (using magnetic levitation technology) run between the city centre and the international airport, reaching a speed of 430km per hour. A traditional garden in the Old City contains a teahouse that may be the model for the well-known 'willow pattern' design, which is used on plates around the world.

B This city was probably founded in the 16th century and is laid out in a grid – that is, most of its streets are straight, like lines drawn on a sheet of paper from top to bottom and from side to side. One very impressive avenue is 140m across and is said to be the widest in the world. The main government building is called *la Casa Rosada*, which is Spanish for 'the Pink House'. One of the main attractions for tourists is watching – or even dancing – the tango. The hottest months of the year are January and February.

C This city was founded in the early 18th century to increase trade by sea with western Europe. A lot of canals were excavated, which made it resemble the city of Venice. As a result, this city is often called 'the Venice of the North'. Between 1712 and 1918, it was the country's capital. Although its name was changed to Petrograd and Leningrad in the past, it is again known by its original name. One of the famous attractions in this city is the Hermitage, an art gallery largely located in the Winter Palace. It contains an amazing collection of paintings.

D This ancient, historic city is over 2,600 years old. It was first called Byzantium and then Constantinople before adopting its present name. It's on both sides of a narrow stretch of water separating the two continents of Europe and Asia. There's plenty to interest and amuse tourists, so they need never get bored! Topkapi, the magnificent palace, used to have over 50,000 people living and working in its grounds, and even had its own zoo. Another impressive building is the Grand Bazaar, the largest indoor market in the country, with more than 3,000 shops and restaurants. It used to be the commercial centre of the city and is usually crowded with both tourists and local people.



2 Complete these notes. The notes come in the same order as the relevant part of the passage. Choose NO MORE THAN ONE WORD from the passage for each answer. ... TF3

City A

EXAMPLE: There is a great deal of activity in this city's port

- 1 A large amount of has taken place in recent years.
- 2 Very fast connect the city with its airport.

City B

- 3 Most streets in this city form a
- 4 'The Pink House' is used by the
- 5 A popular dance in this city is the

City C

- 6 Like Venice, this city contains a large number of
- 7 This city used to be the of the country.
- 8 Many people visit a palace here to see the impressive display of

City D

- 9 The two parts of this city are located in different
- 10 There used to be a zoo in the grounds of a
- 11 The Grand Bazaar is a covered

3 The passage contains four paragraphs labelled A–D. Which paragraph contains the following information? You may use any letter more than once. ... TF7

EXAMPLE: a similarity between this city and another one. *C*

- 1 a description of how roads are arranged
- 2 the possibility that famous representations may be of a building in this city
- 3 a reference to activities that no longer take place in a certain building
- 4 the reason for establishing this city
- 5 a potential disadvantage for the tourist industry
- 6 a reference to a name that has come back into use

Vocabulary

4 Find the word in the reading passage that matches each definition. The definitions are in text order.

- 1 a large increase, particularly in economic activity
- 2 in a style that has continued for a long time without changing
- 3 an object or person that is represented by an artist
- 4 brought into existence, set up
- 5 a pattern of horizontal and vertical lines crossing each other to form squares
- 6 dug (a hole or channel in the ground)
- 7 look or be like something else
- 8 in a particular place
- 9 choosing as its own
- 10 dividing into parts

5 Complete each sentence with the word from the box that best suits the meaning. More than one answer is possible in some cases. Pay attention to any preposition after the space.

amazed	amused	astonished	bored	excited
fascinated	frightened	interested	surprised	
terrified	thrilled			

- 1 I saw a cat trying to catch fish in the canal, and I was so I started laughing.
- 2 I thought Helen was on the other side of the world, so I was to see her in Shanghai.
- 3 Takuya is very in the history of Topkapi Palace, so he has bought a book about it.
- 4 Juan has got the whole day free, but he can't think of anything to do, so he's
- 5 The side of the bridge had been damaged, and Brad was that a child might fall into the river.
- 6 Tania was with her prize of a round-the-world trip, because it was something she'd always dreamed of.
- 7 Hasan couldn't take his eyes off the people dancing in the street, he was so by them.
- 8 The band gave such a fantastic performance that the crowd became more and more, and started dancing and cheering.

Grammar

Cause, purpose and result

G ... STUDENT'S BOOK page 138

6 Complete each sentence with one of the words or phrases in the box.

because	because of
so that	so

- 1 Shanghai doesn't have many historic attractions, not many tourists realise what an interesting city it is.
- 2 There are now a great many high-rise buildings in Shanghai the recent construction boom.
- 3 An old teahouse in Shanghai is a popular place to visit it might have inspired the famous 'willow pattern' design.
- 4 The main government building in Buenos Aires has been painted pink, and it is now known as *la Casa Rosada* – the Pink House.
- 5 A lot of people visit Buenos Aires they can learn the tango.
- 6 The weather is warmest in Buenos Aires in January and February the city is in the southern hemisphere.
- 7 The site of St Petersburg was chosen ships could sail between the city and western Europe.
- 8 St Petersburg is known as 'the Venice of the North' its canals.
- 9 Istanbul is over 2,600 years old, it is much older than St Petersburg.
- 10 The Grand Bazaar in Istanbul attracts plenty of tourists the large number of shops and restaurants it contains.

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