

10 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation



GRAMMAR

1 Order the words to make emphatic sentences.

Example: much / it / so / was / cost / taxi / the / that
It was the taxi that cost so much.

- happy / be / to / is / want / I / all
- happened / that / was / late / he / what / was
- I / a / what / need / vacation / is
- was / I / bored / because / left / is / the / why / I / reason
- her / it / saw / was / I / when / month / last
- place / we / was / a / the / where / met / café

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2 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: The faster / **more fast** I work, the sooner I finish.

- John is nearly the **tallest** / **taller** child in his class.
- A** When should we leave for Tampa?
B The **soonest** / **sooner** the better.
- We've only got **a few** / **many** more hours before we go.
- He's got **much** / **more and** more experience than me.
- You are just as clever **than** / **as** your brother, aren't you?
- The presentation was three times **as long** / **longer** as it was supposed to be.

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3 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: It was my father who told me not to marry him.

- _____ I like about Fridays is that the weekend comes when the day is over!
- After you apply for the job, what _____ next is that you wait for a call for an interview.
- The _____ why she's hiding in the corner is that she is very shy.
- You can't blame me for trying! _____ I did was try to convince him to join us!
- The _____ where the concert will be is down the street. It's not far.
- _____ was me who told him about the party. I didn't know it was supposed to be a surprise!

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VOCABULARY

4 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: Given the **choice** / **choose** I'd take the train rather than the bus.

- When I was in Vietnam, I enjoyed meeting other **backpackers** / **backpacks** and sharing stories and information.
- Getting a job in Japan was a bit of **dream** / **a fluke**, but it made me very happy.
- Thailand is pretty crowded these days, but Cambodia hasn't **gone too far** / **walked** down that road yet.
- Traditional Chinese wisdom says you should **obey** / **pursue** and honor your parents.
- When we visited New York, we stayed in a **suit** / **suite** in an expensive hotel in Manhattan.
- Try to **lie** / **lay** down and go to sleep. We have a really busy day tomorrow.

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5 Complete the chart.

Adjective	Noun	Verb
deep		
high		
thick		
long		

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American
ENGLISH FILE 56 Underline the correct word.

Example: One of his great **strong** / **strengths** / **strongly** is his patience.

- I think the result of the competition was just a **chance** / **fluke**. No one could have predicted this!
- If you don't know how **deep** / **high** / **short** the water is, you should never, ever jump or dive in.
- Your abdominal muscles support your **weakness** / **trunk** / **stretch**.
- I **lay** / **lie** the book on the table so I would be able to find it later.
- We need to measure the **thick** / **thickest** / **thickness** of the new carpet and cut a bit off the bottom of the door.
- I don't **refuse** / **deny** that I wanted Naoko to win, but I didn't want the other woman to get hurt in the process.

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PRONUNCIATION

7 Match the words with the same sound.

deep	ashamed	high
flash	stride	unity

Example: **weak** deep

- refuse _____
- advertise _____
- wide _____, _____
- polish _____

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8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: challenge

- compromise
- economic
- actually
- currently
- aerobics

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Pronunciation total	10
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10 Reading and Writing **A**

READING

1 Read the article and check (✓) A, B, or C.

WHAT SPORTS TEACH CHILDREN

Many parents think that their children can learn a lot about good values and behavior through sports. And it is certainly true that sports can teach children about such things as teamwork, complying with the rules of how something is done, fair play, and decency towards others. However, they also find that these good values are often contradicted when children watch sports on TV. Professional sports people and coaches sometimes don't exhibit the standards of behavior and fair play that parents hope their children will learn and show when they are playing sports, and indeed in all other areas of life. While watching sports on TV, the chances are that children will see professional players cheating, having tantrums, fighting, or abusing officials such as referees. In addition, it is highly likely that children will be aware of well-known cases of sports people being caught using drugs to improve their performance.

The danger of all this is that it could give children the idea that winning is all that counts and that the key point about sports is that you should win at all costs. Good behavior and fair play aren't the message that comes across. Instead, it looks as if cheating and bad behavior are perfectly reasonable ways of getting what you want. This message is reinforced by the fact that some of these sports people acquire enormous fame and wealth, making it seem that they are being handsomely rewarded either despite or because of their bad behavior.

What can parents do about this? Well, they can regard sports on television as a good opportunity to discuss attitudes and behavior with their children, both in sports and in life in general. They can sit down and watch the sport with the child. If the child likes a particular team or player, find out what it is about that team or player that appeals to the child. If you see a player swearing at the referee, get the child's opinion on that behavior. Discuss whether that player's skill is more important than their behavior. Ask what the child thinks the player's contribution to the team is – how should the player be behaving in that situation, is the player displaying a good attitude towards teamwork? Point out that no player can win a team game on their own, and that it's important for team members to work well together.

Another thing to focus on is what the commentators say. Do they frown on bad behavior from players, think it's very amusing, or even seem to think it's a good thing? What do the officials do about bad behavior? If they seem to let players get away with it, parents can discuss with children

whether this is right or not and what effect it has on the game. If they punish a player, perhaps by ejecting him, parents can discuss with children the consequences of bad behavior, both for that player and his teammates. And look, too, at the reactions of coaches and managers. Do they accept losing with good grace or scowl and show a bad attitude to it? Parents can use this to discuss attitudes to winning and losing and to remind children that both are a part of sports – nobody can win all the time.

However, what children can learn from watching sports is by no means all about the negatives and parents should make sure they accentuate the positives too. They should emphasize to children the high reputation that well-behaved players have, not just with their teammates but also with spectators and the media. They can focus on the contribution made by such players during a game, discussing how valuable they are to the team. The message from this is that you can be the best possible player without any kind of bad behavior. In the interviews after a game, they can point out to a child that the well-behaved players don't gloat when they win or sulk when they lose. Parents can draw attention to well-behaved sports people who achieve great fame and wealth, showing that a good attitude can lead to enormous success. And they can draw attention to how well these people conduct themselves in their personal lives and the good work they do for others when they are not playing. In other words, parents should get their children to focus on the positive role models, rather than the antics of the badly behaved but often more publicized players.

- In the first paragraph, the writer contrasts _____.
 A what sports people say about sports with how they behave ☐
 B what parents think about sports with what children think about it ☐
 C what children learn about sports with what they see ☐
- What does the writer say about the bad behavior of professional sports people?
 A They are unaware of its effect on children. ☐
 B It can take many different forms. ☐
 C Children don't like seeing or hearing about it. ☐
- The writer says that children can be given the message that _____.
 A bad behavior can be regarded as a good thing ☐
 B you are only going to win if you behave badly ☐
 C cheating at sport is often not noticed ☐

10 Reading and Writing **A**

- 4 The writer says that parents watching sports on TV with their children should _____.
 A point out behavior they disapprove of ☐
 B find out their children's views on what they see ☐
 C correct things that the children say about behavior ☐
- 5 Which of the following should parents discuss with children?
 A The idea that teamwork is more important than individual skill ☐
 B The reason why a team with a badly behaved player lost a game ☐
 C Why a team member is behaving badly ☐
- 6 What does the writer say about commentators and officials?
 A Their reaction to bad behavior is often unclear. ☐
 B Their words and actions have a particularly significant effect on children. ☐
 C They don't always show that they disapprove of bad behavior. ☐
- 7 After watching the reactions of managers and coaches, parents should point out that _____.
 A someone loses every game ☐
 B bad behavior can cause a team to lose ☐
 C your reaction to losing is more important than your attitude when you win ☐
- 8 What does the writer mean by "accentuate the positives?"
 A Emphasize that most sports people behave well ☐
 B Focus on the benefits of good behavior ☐
 C Stress that children's opinions are right ☐
- 9 The writer says that parents should draw attention to the connection between _____.
 A how players behave and the amount of publicity they get ☐
 B how players behave and how often they win ☐
 C how players behave and what they do when they aren't playing ☐
- 10 Which of the following best summarizes the writer's view in the article as a whole?
 A The way that sports are covered on TV should change. ☐
 B Both good and bad behavior in sports can teach children valuable lessons. ☐
 C Children should not be encouraged to connect sports with fame and wealth. ☐

WRITING

Choose one of the essay titles below and write approximately 250 words:

- 1 A lot of computer games are addictive and violent. As a result the minimum age for most games should be 18.
- 2 To reduce the number of accidents on the roads anyone using their cell phone while driving should be arrested.
- 3 To help reduce CO₂ emissions people should only be allowed to fly once or twice a year.

Writing total	10
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Reading total	10
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10 Listening and Speaking **A**

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to a talk about Ellis Island near New York, a place where many immigrants went when they arrived in the U.S. Complete the sentences using no more than three words.

ELLIS ISLAND

Immigrants were received and processed at the
1 _____ on Ellis Island.

First and second class passengers were inspected
2 _____ and then went straight into the U.S.

Steerage and third class passengers were inspected by doctors so quickly that doctors called these inspections
3 “_____.”

The legal inspection of steerage and third class passengers was based on a document containing
4 _____.

Just 5 _____ of the people arriving at Ellis Island were not allowed to enter the U.S.

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- 2 Listen to five people talking about sports. Match the speakers (1–5) to their opinion (A–H).

Speaker 1 ☐

Speaker 2 ☐

Speaker 3 ☐

Speaker 4 ☐

Speaker 5 ☐

A Desire to be a professional athlete one day

B Skepticism of one activity's classification as a sport

C Desire for a child to be a professional athlete

D Concern about what children learn from sports

E Concern about the use of foul language in sports

F Concern about the use of steroids and other drugs in sports

G Hatred of professional sports and the athletes who play them

H Hatred of having to participate in sports

SPEAKING

Student A

- 1 Ask your partner these questions.
- 1 What do you think is a good reason to leave one's country for another one?
 - 2 What do you like most about professional sports?
 - 3 Which sports are the most popular in your country?
 - 4 Which sport would you most like to be good at?
 - 5 If you went to live in another country, what would you miss most?
- 2 Now answer your partner's questions.
- 3 Now talk about one of these statements, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.
- 1 “I could never go and live in another country.”
 - 2 “Money has a bad effect on sports.”
 - 3 “Immigrants bring many benefits to the countries they go to.”
- 4 Now listen to your partner. Do you agree with him/ her?

Speaking total	15
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Listening and Speaking total	25
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10 Listening and Speaking **A****Student B**

- 1 Answer your partner's questions.
- 2 Now ask your partner these questions.
 - 1 Do you think the Olympics are an important sporting event?
 - 2 What do you think would be most difficult about moving to a new country?
 - 3 Which sports do you like watching on TV?
 - 4 What are the most important sports events in your country?
 - 5 If you could live in another country, which country would it be?
- 3 Listen to your partner. Do you agree with him/her?
- 4 Now talk about one of these statements, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.
 - 1 "I wanted to be a professional athlete when I was younger."
 - 2 "Sports should not be compulsory in school."
 - 3 "Second-generation immigrants have more problems than their parents."

Speaking total		15
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Listening and Speaking total		25
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