



IELTS 3 CLASS HANDOUT

Handout 1

going to, present continuous and will



be going to

We use *am/is/are + going + to + the infinitive form of the verb*:

POSITIVE	<i>I am ('m) going to be late. He is ('s) going to come later. They are ('re) going to sell it.</i>
NEGATIVE	<i>I am not ('m not) going to be late. It is not (isn't) going to arrive. We are not (aren't) going to see them.</i>
QUESTIONS	<i>Are you going to be late? (No, I'm not.) Is she going to take the bus? (Yes, she is.) What are you going to do?</i>

NATURAL ENGLISH In informal conversation and in songs we often pronounce *going to* as 'gonna' /gənə/.

Pronunciation ► 1.20

Present continuous form ► Unit 28.1

Future plans and arrangements

We use *going to* or the present continuous to talk about future plans and arrangements:

<i>going to</i>	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
We intend to do something but we haven't made all the arrangements yet: <i>We're going to meet Joe's mother next week, but we haven't arranged a time yet. I'm going to be a doctor one day.</i>	We have already made arrangements to do something: <i>David sent me a text message. He's meeting us in front of the cinema at six o'clock. We're sitting in the front row. (We've already bought the tickets.)</i>
We plan to do something in the immediate future: <i>I'm going to make a sandwich – would you like one? I'm tired. I'm not going to stay any longer.</i>	To explain why we can't do something in the future: <i>'Can you come to lunch on Saturday?' 'No, I'm afraid I can't. I'm working on Saturday.'</i>

We usually use time expressions when we talk about plans with *going to* or the present continuous:

*I'm going to see Manchester United on Saturday.
What are you doing this evening?*

We don't use *will* to talk about personal arrangements:

✗ We will sit in the front row. ✓ We're sitting/going to sit in the front row.

FORMALITY CHECK In formal English we usually use *will*, not *going to*, for arrangements:
The government will meet to discuss the situation tomorrow.

will

We use *will (not) + the infinitive form of a main verb*:

POSITIVE	<i>I will ('ll) be late. He will ('ll) come later. They will ('ll) buy it.</i>
NEGATIVE	<i>I will not (won't) be late. It will not (won't) work. We will not (won't) take it.</i>
QUESTIONS	<i>Will you meet him? (No, I won't.) Will she see us? (Yes, she will.) What will you do?</i>

FORMALITY CHECK It is possible to use *shall* instead of *will*, but normally only after *I* and *we*. *Shall* is more formal than *will*. The contracted form is *'ll*, the same as we use for *will*. The negative form is *shall not* or *shan't*.

Pronunciation ► 1.21

Predictions

We use *going to* or *will* to talk about things we expect to happen:

<i>going to</i>	<i>will</i>
For predictions based on something we can see now, or that everybody knows: <i>We're going to get soaked!</i> (because it is raining now) <i>I'm going to be late for work.</i> (because my car has broken down)	For predictions based on our own personal opinion or knowledge: <i>The rain'll stop in a minute.</i> (I know it never rains for long here.) <i>In the future, people will live on other planets.</i> (This is my opinion.)

NATURAL ENGLISH We often use *do you think* to ask what people expect to happen: *'Do you think he'll marry her? I think he will.'* *Who do you think's going to win the election?* To make a negative prediction with *think* we usually make *think* negative: *I don't think he'll marry her.*

probably, certainly/definitely

We often use *will* to talk about events that are certain to happen:

There will be a full moon tomorrow. New Year's Day will fall on a Tuesday next year.

We can make our predictions more or less certain by using the adverbs *probably*, *certainly* and *definitely*. Note the word order of the adverbs with a negative verb:

I'll definitely/certainly pass the test. (I'm sure this will happen.)

We definitely won't go to Portugal. (I'm sure this will not happen.)

We're probably going to move to Spain next year. (I think this will happen, but I'm not sure.)

Immediate decisions

We use *will* when we decide to do something at the same time as speaking – something that we didn't plan:

'The manager isn't here right now. Can I take a message?' 'No thanks. I'll call back later.'

'Do you want something to drink?' 'No, I'm tired. I think I'll go to bed now.'

Offers, promises and warnings

We can use *will* to make offers, promises and warnings:

Don't worry about a taxi. We'll take you to the hospital. (offer)

I'll work harder next year, I promise. I will never do that again. (promise)

I will not allow bad behaviour in my house. (warning)

Don't lift that – you'll hurt yourself! (warning)

We can also use *shall* (but not *will*) for suggestions:

It's hot in here. Shall I open a window? X Will I open a window?

Shall we get the earlier train?

Practice

1 Write the words and phrases in the correct order.

- 0 test Clare the isn't take to going *Clare isn't going to take the test.*
 1 won't this weekend rain probably it
 2 a test tomorrow going have we to are ?
 3 me meeting at the station she is ?
 4 aren't to come to my party they going
 5 phone I for a taxi shall ?
 6 in a hotel I'm this time staying not
 7 be they're late do you think to going ?
 8 never I'll again there go

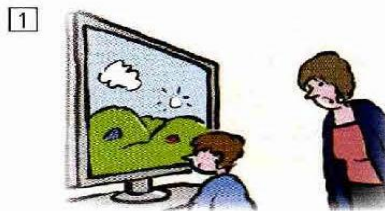
2 Match sentences 1 and 2 with A and B in each pair.

- 0 1 It's going to be cold tonight. → A It's always cold at night at this time of year.
 2 It'll be cold tonight. → B I can feel a cold breeze coming from the north.
 1 1 He'll probably win. A The race is almost over and he's at the front.
 2 He's going to win. B He's won lots of races before.
 2 1 I'm going to do a course at college. A I've been looking at their websites.
 2 I'm doing a course at college. B I enrolled yesterday.
 3 1 We'll borrow Sally's tent. A I'll phone and ask her if it's OK.
 2 We're borrowing Sally's tent. B She's agreed to lend it to us.
 4 1 I'm taking the children to the park. A So I'm afraid I can't stay for lunch.
 2 I'm going to take the children to the park. B Would you like to join me?
 5 1 I'm leaving at ten. A I'd like to have an early night.
 2 I'm going to leave at ten. B I've arranged a taxi for that time.
 6 1 He's going to be late. A I know him. He's always late.
 2 He'll be late. B There's a traffic jam on the motorway.

3 Complete the sentences with a form of *will* or *going to*.



'I don't think we're...
 ..going to.. get a seat.'



'Don't sit so close to the
 TV - you
 get a headache.'



'That ball
 land in the water!'



'Look at the cat. She
 can't get down.'
 'Oh dear. I
 get a ladder.'



'I've used this machine
 before. Don't worry, the
 photos
 come out in a minute.'



'I call
 for an ambulance.'

4 GRAMMAR IN USE Read the notes and choose the correct words in *italics* in the conversation. **3.17 Listen and check.**

- VANESSA I hear you've booked your flights to Bangkok. When (0) *are you leaving* / *will you leave*?
- PETER On Monday. We're (1) *getting* / *going to get* the overnight flight.
- VANESSA (2) *Are you staying* / *Will you stay* long?
- PETER A couple of weeks. We (3) *will fly* / *'re flying* back on the 26th.
- VANESSA What about accommodation?
- PETER We've booked a hotel for the first two nights. (4) *We're staying* / *We'll stay* at the Asia Hotel on Sukhumvit Road.
- VANESSA That sounds nice. But I've heard Thailand can be terribly hot in February.
- PETER No, I've been before, so I know it (5) *won't* / *isn't going to* be too hot then.
- VANESSA What are your plans while you're in the city?
- PETER Do you remember John? (6) *We're having* / *We'll have* lunch with him on the 14th.
- VANESSA Give him my best wishes when you see him. What about after that?
- PETER I'm not sure. (7) *We will* / *We're going to* look around and see what's available. We'd like to go to the beach.
- VANESSA How are you going to get there?
- PETER We'll (8) *probably* / *certainly* get the bus. I'm not sure really.
- VANESSA (9) *Shall* / *Will* I look on the Internet? There might be a timetable or something.
- PETER That's a good idea.
- VANESSA OK. (10) *I'm getting* / *I'll get* my computer.

Feb 12th London - Bangkok.
 Flight 319
 Feb 13th / 14th booked 2 nights, Asia Hotel
 Feb 14th 12.30 - meet John for lunch
 Feb 15th go to beach???
 Feb 26th booked flight Bangkok - London. Leave Bangkok 11.30 p.m.

5 GRAMMAR IN USE Complete the conversations. Write one word (or a short form) in each gap. **3.18 Listen and check.**

- 0 A How *are* you getting to the station tomorrow?
 B I don't know. I'll *probably* order a taxi. Actually, I *'ll* phone them now and see if I can book one.
- 1 A This bag's too heavy. I'm to hurt my back!
 B I help you carry it?
 A Thanks.
- 2 A Do you Davina will be here on time?
 B Yes, I'm sure she She's never late.
- 3 A Have the tickets arrived?
 B Yes. We sitting in row E. That's quite near the front.
 A Excellent. I call Pedro and tell him.
- 4 A I going to do the shopping later. Is there anything you want?
 B Yes. Quite a few things. I make a list?
- 5 A Have you asked Brian to the concert? I've got an extra ticket for him.
 B Yes, but I think he'll come. He hates classical music.
 A How annoying. Well, I waste money on an extra ticket again!

Handout 2

The accepted concept of a career path followed a similar pattern for decades. After completing their education, people would enter the adult world of work, settling down to a job in which they would likely remain from that point onward. Not only would this occupation provide their income for their entire working life, it would also allow them a healthy pension when they retired and moved into old age. Over the past twenty years, however, the relationship between a wage earner and their chosen profession has changed enormously. Today, the idea of a “job-for-life” has all but disappeared, to be replaced by an unforgiving world of unstable employment. Some observers even argue that current society appears to pit old against young in a constant battle to find work of some description, all against a backdrop of increasing debt and economic difficulties.

At the same time, the government regularly releases figures that suggest that the economy is prospering, evidencing this claim with the fact that the unemployment rate continues to fall annually. Given this claim, logic would seem to dictate that, since there are fewer people out of work, an increasing number of people are enjoying a regular income. To dispute this, Frank Thomas’s 2016 study on the nature of work, *Employment as a myth*, revealed an interesting and contradictory interpretation. There are indeed more jobs available. However, a huge number of these are casual, temporary or short-term positions, all of which are low-paid and create little in the way of tax income for the government. This has a number of debilitating long-term effects, not least because this assurance of a growing economy is based more in myth than fact. Thomas explains, “Without tax income, the economy cannot grow; if the economy stays weak, new jobs will not be created.”

He also illustrates how, around the world, increases in life expectancy have created a problem for a huge number of retired workers, who are starting to find that the sum of money they have saved for their retirement does not stretch far enough to provide the financial security that they had expected. As a result, there has been a widespread return of these workers to the job market, very often in search of the type of casual employment that was once the preserve of people in their late teens and early 20s. Lois Lawrence expands on this view in *Unfair Returns*: “Older people are taking opportunities away from their grandchildren. Post-education, those new to the world of work are not able to earn any sort of living wage, nor are they getting the opportunity to develop the “soft skills”, e.g. social intelligence, that will enable them to flourish in the job market.”

For Lawrence, the days of the salaried worker – comfortable, assured, financially secure – are coming to an end, and are being replaced by a new model: the exploited worker. Instead, these are the days of the “zero-hours” contract, where an employee is told by the employer to be available for work, but is not necessarily given any, and so earns nothing for their time simply spent waiting. She argues that this is causing even more inequality in the employment market, as business leaders realize that they have no obligation to provide their staff with a full- or part-time contract, and can therefore avoid additional expenditure. The “zero-hours” worker receives no holiday or sick pay, and is considered to be self-employed, so as to pay their own taxes. They also have no hope of stability, and can be instantly dismissed without any hope of recourse. Employment laws, written decades ago at a time when the vast majority of the country’s workforce benefited from permanent positions, do not protect the new breed of worker from being unfairly dismissed at a moment’s notice by their manager.

Less pessimistic interpretations of today’s employment market do exist elsewhere. A 2015 study by William Haroldson, *How the Market Adjusts to Opportunity*, advocated a definition of a new type of multi-skilled worker: the model employee who not only refuses to age, but also does not want to work in the same office every day, or even to be an employee in the first place. In such a progressive, forward-looking environment, young and old are supposed to collaborate extensively, sharing the benefits of each other’s talents and prior knowledge. Furthermore, although younger people are traditionally thought to be more willing to try any number of routes into work before deciding on an industry in which they want to develop, such an approach to employment no longer excludes workers of a more advanced age. Thomas agrees: “Most of today’s self-starters believe that the job market offers a vast array of potential opportunities from which they can learn and gain experience. Whether they have a wide range of existing experience, or none at all, is irrelevant to them.”

Moving from job to job is no longer seen in a negative way, he goes on to argue. In the past, anyone with a series of short-term positions on their CV was seen as unreliable or disloyal. Most of today’s self-starters, however, approach the job market as a vast source of possibilities, while employers themselves are more likely to be entrepreneurs who are willing to accept job mobility without question, and less likely to punish potential staff for doing so. One positive result of this development is that “soft skills” such as social intelligence can therefore be learnt in a new way, and through a greater number of person-to-person encounters than used to be available. This has been made possible through the fact that so much of human contact today now takes place in one enormous meeting room – the internet. Even if it means that the people in contact are not actually present together in the same room, the encounter still happens.

Questions 1-7

Look at the following statements and the list of studies below. Match each statement with the correct study, **A-C**.

1. Unlike in previous years, a willingness to experiment with a wide range of possible roles is visible in all groups of job-seekers.
2. Younger people are being denied the chance to develop the social skills necessary for the modern office environment.
3. Many modern positions can be more easily terminated than ever before.
4. Claims of economic expansion are demonstrably incorrect.
5. An unforeseen problem has led to an increase in the number of people available to work.
6. Much of today's workforce do not feel constrained by a lack of familiarity with a new position.
7. Refusal to conform to traditional behavior models at work is a positive step.

List of studies

- A** Employment as a Myth
- B** Unfair Returns
- C** How the Market Adjusts to Opportunity

Question 8

What is the best title for this passage?

- A** The conflict between young and old in the workplace
- B** Modern employment: the Need for Adaptability
- C** The changing face of working life
- D** What today's workforce really wants

Handout 3

Many people think that to become a specialist, it's better to choose a career early in life and never change it later.

To what extent do you agree with this view?

Recently, there has been a discussion about continuing an occupation, which means that not until employees start out on a particular career early in their life and pursue it for a long time will they become a professional expert; so, this has turned into a controversial issue. I totally agree with this statement and the following essay is an attempt to illustrate both sides of this crucial issue.

On one hand, some individuals take the view that changing patterns of work could have some merits. It can, for instance, give employees a chance to assess not only their interests, values, and skills but their job satisfaction. Having said that, people working in a diverse fields have more opportunities in order to choose an appropriate job, for example, what will happen is that employees can earn more revenue associated with their position.

On the other hand, there are several grounds addressing the positive aspects of holding down a particular job. First and foremost, it makes employees expert, because not only workers do not need to adapt themselves to their tasks, but they can also discover new dimension of their expertise. Statistics, moreover, have shown that people working in a constant circumstance can even aid their colleagues better, using the information that they gain during a long time. Having numerous experience in a special field, workers are in addition able to sort out every type of difficulty together.

Putting it all together, although it can be effective in some cases to change the occupation, I have a contrary view about this statement due to the fact that it has several demerits resulting to irreversible damage in future life. Hence, in my perspective, working the same profession throughout life could be more advantageous.

Essay Outline:

Recently, there has been a discussion about continuing an occupation, which means that not until employees start out on a particular career early in their life and pursue it for a long time will they become a professional expert; so, this has turned into a controversial issue. (motivator and paraphrase of the question) I totally agree with this statement and the following essay is an attempt to illustrate both sides of this crucial issue. (Writer's opinion and plan)

On one hand, some individuals take the view that changing patterns of work could have some merits. (Topic sentence) It can, for instance, give employees a chance to assess not only their interests, values, and skills but their job satisfaction. (Reason 1 and support) Having said that, people working in a diverse fields have more opportunities in order to choose an appropriate job, for example, what will happen is that employees can earn more revenue associated with their position. (Reason 2 and support)

On the other hand, there are several grounds addressing the positive aspects of holding down a particular job. (Topic sentence) First and foremost, it makes employees expert, because not only workers do not need to adapt themselves to their tasks, but they can also discover new dimension of their expertise. (Reason 1 and support) Statistics, moreover, have shown that people working in a constant circumstance can even aid their colleagues better, using the information that they gain during a long time. Having numerous experience in a special field, workers are in addition able to sort out every type of difficulty together. (Reason 2 and support)

Putting it all together, although it can be effective in some cases to change the occupation, (Concluding word and brief paraphrase of the question) I have a contrary view about this statement due to the fact that it has several demerits resulting to irreversible damage in future life. Hence, in my perspective, working the same profession throughout life could be more advantageous. (Conclusion and Writer's opinion)

Paying all workers the same salary in a company promotes harmony and respect amongst colleagues.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

There are various human resource management approaches and each one has its merits and demerits, namely, many opine that to make a more harmonious and respectful atmosphere in workplaces, it is vital to pay employees equally. However, I personally believe that it could not be an appropriate idea for all companies and payment strategies depend on the organizations' type and their missions. The reasons will be elaborated through the following paragraphs.

Admittedly, this would be an effective way to make a more supportive and sympathetic environment in some workplaces where there is teamwork in order to carry out a temporary project, and the members who are in the same level in terms of skills and knowledge, make efforts to reach a common objective. Taking the strategies with which the conflict between the members will be minimized is crucial under these circumstances, where neither position nor salary is a matter of concern, while team cohesion and union is. Knowledge-based projects, in addition, could be a proper example, in which members strive to achieve something worthwhile together through an intimate, professional environment.

On the contrary, though, this could not always be a wise decision. There are some giant organizations where employees are recruited for a lifelong period, where providing some incentives such as defining a career ladder which evolves the workers' salary and position over time are essential to keep workers motivated, as they gain more knowledge and proficiency and make value for companies. To develop a sense of value and reward, hence, it is quite crucial to amplify the sense of loyalty, commitment, and belonging amongst the workforce, which consequently results in more efficiency and productivity in an organization. While considering no differences may lead to a profound dissatisfaction and lack of motivation among employees.

In conclusion, undoubtedly, working in a peaceful and motivational atmosphere is a critical issue in the workplaces and depending on job and company attributes, taken strategies would be totally different. As paying the same salary to every member in teamwork projects could be a proper decision, while it might be a big mistake for permanent jobs.

Essay Outline:

There are various human resource management approaches and each one has its merits and demerits, namely, (Motivator) many opine that to make a more harmonious and respectful atmosphere in workplaces, it is vital to pay employees equally. (paraphrase of the question) However, I personally believe that it could not be an appropriate idea for all companies and payment strategies depend on the organizations' type and their missions. The reasons will be elaborated through the following paragraphs. (Writer's opinion and plan of the essay)

Admittedly, this would be an effective way to make a more supportive and sympathetic environment (Topic sentence) in some workplaces where there is teamwork in order to carry out a temporary project, and the members who are in the same level in terms of skills and knowledge, make efforts to reach a common objective. Taking the strategies with which the conflict between the members will be minimized is crucial under these circumstances, where neither position nor salary is a matter of concern, while team cohesion and union is. Knowledge-based projects, in addition, could be a proper example, in which members strive to achieve something worthwhile together through an intimate, professional environment. (Reasons and support)

On the contrary, though, this could not always be a wise decision. (topic sentence) There are some giant organizations where employees are recruited for a lifelong period, where providing some incentives such as defining a career ladder which evolves the workers' salary and position over time are essential to keep workers motivated, as they gain more knowledge and proficiency and make value for companies. To develop a sense of value and reward, hence, it is quite crucial to amplify the sense of loyalty, commitment, and belonging amongst the workforce, which consequently results in more efficiency and productivity in an organization. While considering no differences may lead to a profound dissatisfaction and lack of motivation among employees. (Reasons and support)

In conclusion, undoubtedly, working in a peaceful and motivational atmosphere is a critical issue in the workplaces (Concluding word and brief paraphrase of the question) and depending on job and company attributes, taken strategies would be totally different. As paying the same salary to every member in teamwork projects could be a proper decision, while it might be a big mistake for permanent jobs. (Summary of the main arguments in the body paragraphs)

Handout 4

14 Listen and answer questions 1–10.

62

Questions 1–5

Complete the sentences. Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

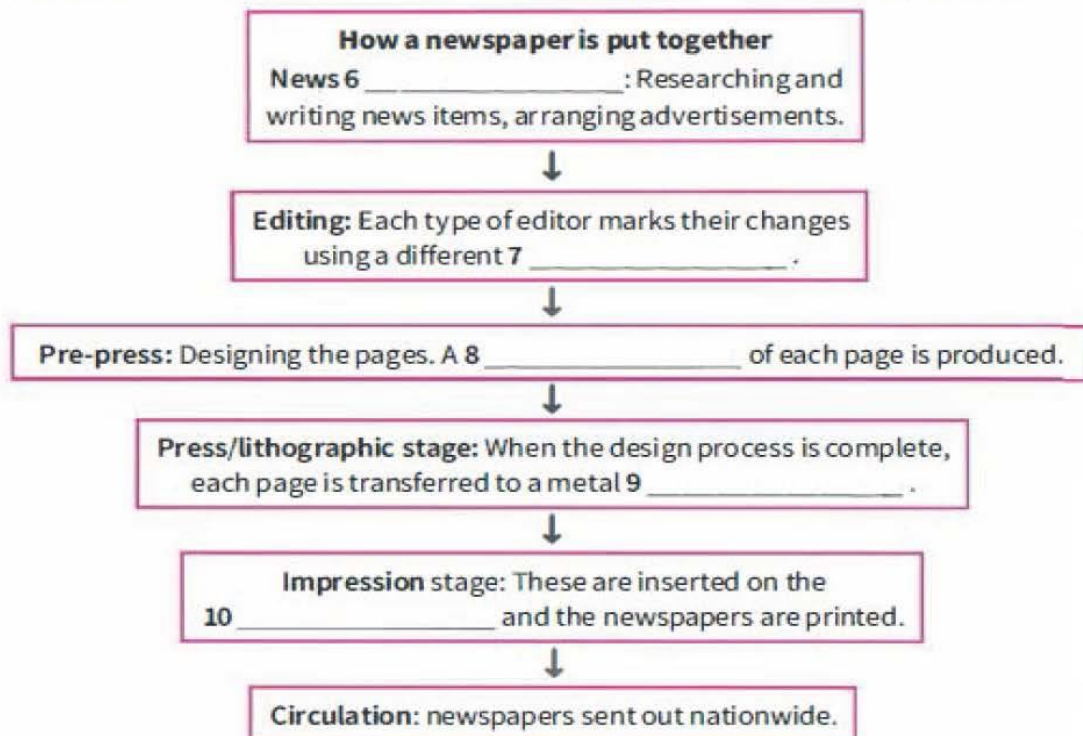
- 1 A basic definition of the news story is _____.
- 2 A key difference between TV and print news stories is that TV editors must be _____.
- 3 Nowadays news stories engage the reader if they have _____.
- 4 What an editor chooses to report is highly dependent on their _____.
- 5 A good news editor also needs to pay attention to the stories being published by _____.

Questions 6–10

Complete the flow-chart below.

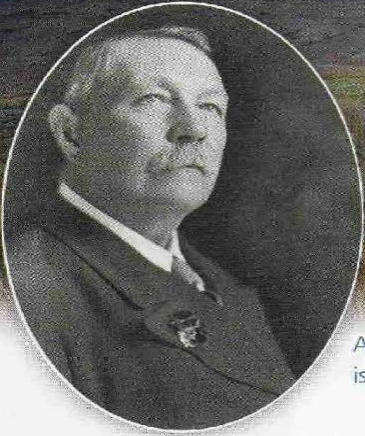
Choose **SIX** answers from the list below and write the correct letter, **A–H**, next to Questions 6–10.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-------------|------------------|
| A plate | C edition | E gathering | G process |
| B colour | D size | F prototype | H printing press |



Handout 5

72 Relative clauses (1)



Arthur Conan Doyle is the writer **who invented Sherlock Holmes**. *The Hound of the Baskervilles* is a novel **he wrote in 1901**. It is set in the wild Dartmoor countryside.

1 Relative clauses

Relative clauses give us information about the subject or object of a main clause.

Defining relative clauses describe exactly which (or what kind of) person or thing we mean:

which writer?
 ┌───┴───┐
 Arthur Conan Doyle is **the writer who invented Sherlock Holmes**.

what kind of phone?
 ┌───┴───┐
 Do you have a phone **which takes photos**?

We introduce a relative clause with a **relative pronoun**:

RELATIVE PRONOUN	FOR	EXAMPLES
<i>who</i>	people	<i>Mrs Lee was the woman who taught me to play the piano.</i>
<i>which</i>	animals or things (but not people)	<i>Their cat has killed the rat which was living under our house. I've got a water heater which uses solar power.</i>
<i>that</i>	people, animals and things	<i>He's the man that I spoke to. Sue's got a cat that loves coffee! It's a phone that takes photos.</i>
<i>whose</i>	possession and relationships <i>his, her, its or their</i>	<i>I know the woman whose husband used to be your boss. Hanna owns a horse whose coat is completely white. I'm working for a company whose head office is in Zurich.</i>

FORMALITY CHECK *Whose* is quite formal. It is less formal to use *with*. We can also use *which has* for animals or things:

*Hanna owns a horse **with** a completely white coat.*

*Steve's the boy **with** the red hair.*

*I work for a company **which has** its head office in Zurich.*

⚠ We don't use *what* (► **Unit 77.1**) in the same way as *that*:

*X Frank's the man **what** owns our local gym. ✓ Frank's the man **that** owns our local gym.*

⚠ The relative pronoun **REPLACES** *he/him, she/her, they/them*, etc:

*X Karl is the teacher **who** he helped us. ✓ Karl is the teacher **who** helped us.*

*X I don't talk to people **that** I don't like them. ✓ I don't talk to people **that** I don't like.*

Leaving out the relative pronoun

The pronoun (e.g. *who*, *which*, *that*) in a relative clause can be the subject or object of the clause:

SUBJECT	<i>Arthur Conan Doyle was the writer who invented Sherlock Holmes.</i> (Conan Doyle invented Sherlock Holmes.)
OBJECT	<i>'The Hound of the Baskervilles' is a novel which he wrote in 1901.</i> (He wrote the novel.)

We can leave out the relative pronoun when it is an OBJECT, especially in speech and informal writing:

'The Hound of the Baskervilles' is a novel he wrote in 1901.

FORMALITY CHECK We usually include the object relative pronoun in formal writing:
*To activate your card you must use the new PIN number **which** we sent by recorded delivery.*

We cannot leave out the relative pronoun when it is a SUBJECT:

~~*Arthur Conan Doyle was the writer invented Sherlock Holmes.*~~

*Arthur Conan Doyle was the writer **who** invented Sherlock Holmes.*

Clauses with *when*, *where*, *why*

We can also use *when*, *where* and *why* to introduce relative clauses.

- *When* introduces a relative clause about times, days, years, etc:
*There was a storm on the day **when** my sister got married.*
- *Where* introduces a relative clause about places:
*Do you know any shops **where** you can get designer jeans?*
We can also use *which/that* (+ *in*) to talk about places:
*That's the hotel **where** we stayed. That's the hotel **which/that** we stayed **in**.*
- *Why* introduces a relative clause about reason:
*That's the reason **why** I'm late.*

We can leave out the noun before *when*, *where* and *why*:

*That was **when** I lived in London.* (the time when)

*This is **where** my best friend went to school.* (the building/place where)

*And that's **why** we're late.* (the reason why)

We can leave out *when* after *day*, *year*, *time*, etc. and *why* after *reason*:

*There was a storm on **the day** my sister got married. That's **the reason** I'm late.*

Prepositions in relative clauses

We sometimes form relative clauses using verbs with prepositions, such as *apply for*.

FORMALITY CHECK The position of the preposition is different in formal and informal English:

	INFORMAL	FORMAL
I applied for that job. →	<i>That's the job which I applied for.</i>	<i>Below are the details of the job for which you applied.</i>
I work with Steve. →	<i>Steve's the man who I work with.</i>	<i>It's important to get on with the people with whom* you work.</i>

* If we put a preposition before *who*, it changes to *whom*.

We don't use prepositions in clauses beginning with *when* or *where*:

I used to live in this house. ~~*This is the house **where** I used to live **in**.*~~
*This is the house **where** I used to live.*

We cannot put a preposition in front of *that*:

I've been looking for this book. ~~*This is the book **for** **that** I've been looking **for**.*~~
*This is the book **that** I've been looking **for**.*

Practice

1 Choose the correct words in *italics>. In two places both answers are possible.*

4.15 Listen and check.

- 0 Agatha Christie is the writer *who* / *which* invented Miss Marple.
- 1 Is this one of the DVDs *that* / *what* you've already seen?
- 2 Mike's the man *who* / *whose* wife writes detective novels.
- 3 What's the name of the hotel *which* / *that* you visited last summer?
- 4 Carol's the teacher *whose* / *who* will be taking over our class next term.
- 5 I prefer books *that* / *which* have a happy ending.
- 6 I could never live in a house *that* / *who* doesn't have a nice garden.
- 7 A whale is an animal *who* / *that* breathes air but lives underwater.
- 8 I'm afraid it's by an author *who* / *whose* name I can't remember.

2 **GRAMMAR IN USE** Find five more relative pronouns in the text that can be left out.

4.16 Listen and check.

The detective novel

For over a hundred years detective stories have been one of the most popular forms of writing. The books *that* they appear in are often called 'whodunits'. In many cases the detectives in these novels are professional police officers. A typical example is Inspector Morse, the famous Oxford detective who was created by the writer Colin Dexter.

But many of these characters are private detectives who help the clients who they work for. Perhaps the best-known is Philip Marlowe – a private detective invented by the author Raymond Chandler in a novel which he wrote in 1939.

Of course, not all detectives in fiction are professionals, many are amateurs. One of the most famous of these is Miss Marple, a character that Agatha Christie invented in 1927.

In more recent years, scientists and psychologists have taken over the role of detectives in popular fiction. This is due to the increasingly important role which science plays in modern police work. One of the best-known of these 'detectives' is Dr Kay Scarpetta – the invention of American crime writer Patricia Cornwell. Cornwell introduced Scarpetta to the world in *Postmortem*, a book which she published in 1990.

3 Complete the sentences with *which*, *where*, *when* or *why*. Leave out the pronoun where possible.

- 0 This tastes awful. I don't know *why* I ordered it!
- 1 It was raining by the time we got there.
- 2 Is this the place we're supposed to meet them?
- 3 She works in a building used to be a hospital.
- 4 Is that the reason she never answers your emails?
- 5 This is the house my grandmother was born.
- 6 1969 was the year human beings first landed on the moon.
- 7 What a terrible thing to say! I don't know she's always so rude to me.
- 8 It was a film seemed to last forever.
- 9 Do you remember the day we met?
- 10 There were a couple of questions were too difficult for me to answer.

4 Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first. Sentences 4–6 are more formal English.

- 0 We used to go to that school.
That's the school *we used to go to*
- 1 I told you about that woman.
She's the woman
- 2 You were interested in a musical. Is it *Mamma Mia*?
Is *Mamma Mia* the musical?
- 3 We walked under that old railway bridge.
That's the old railway bridge
- 4 The insurance company has already paid for those repairs.
Those are the repairs has already paid.
- 5 The committee has no control over this matter.
This is a matter has no control.
- 6 The bank has lent money to those customers.
Those are the customers has lent money.

5 GRAMMAR IN USE Look at the text about a TV show below and complete it with this information.

- (0) The Internet and mobile phones didn't exist in the nineteenth century.
(1) Sherlock Holmes lives in the flat at 221B Baker Street.
(2) Conan Doyle invented the basic plots.
(3) Sherlock Holmes uses his powers of observation to solve crimes.
(4) Benedict Cumberbatch has starred in many recent films and TV shows.
(5) Dr Watson's career in the army has ended.
(6) Martin Freeman became famous for his part in *The Office*.

A 21st Century Sherlock Holmes

Sherlock is a new BBC television series based on the novels of Arthur Conan Doyle, but set in present-day London. Of course, the original stories were written in the late nineteenth century, a time (0) *when the Internet and mobile phones didn't exist*

In this new version all kinds of modern technology are used.

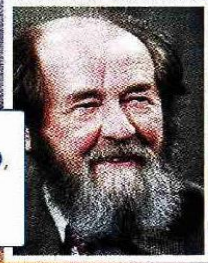
Although the stories have been updated to the twenty-first century, lovers of the original novels will be pleased to know that many of the familiar characters and places have been kept for the new series. For instance, the flat (1) is still 221B Baker Street.

The writers of the series have used the basic plots (2), but they have been made more exciting and modern. The main characters are:

Sherlock Holmes: Holmes is a brilliant detective (3) The part of Holmes is played by Benedict Cumberbatch, a young actor (4)

Dr Watson: Watson, a doctor (5), is Sherlock Holmes' best friend. The part of Watson is played by Martin Freeman. He's an actor (6) in the hit comedy series *The Office*.

73 Relative clauses (2)



Alexander Solzhenitsyn, **who was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1970**, wrote several novels about the Soviet labour camps in Siberia.

1 Non-defining relative clauses

Non-defining relative clauses do not describe exactly who or what we mean. Instead they give us extra information about the subject or object of a main clause:

Alexander Solzhenitsyn, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1970, wrote several novels.

If we remove the clause, the sentence still makes sense:

Alexander Solzhenitsyn wrote several novels.

Compare this with defining relative clauses:

Angela Green is the woman who lives next door.

Angela Green is the woman. [which woman?]

⚠ We don't use *that* or *what* in non-defining relative clauses:

✗ *The painting, that is now restored, can be seen in the National Gallery.*

✓ *The painting, which is now restored, can be seen in the National Gallery.*

Because non-defining relative clauses do not identify the subject in the main clause, there is a difference in meaning:

DEFINING *The passengers who were injured in the crash were taken to hospital.*
(Only the injured passengers were taken to hospital. We know that some were not injured.)

NON-DEFINING *The passengers, who were injured in the crash, were taken to hospital.*
(All the passengers were taken to hospital. We know that they were all injured.)

2 Punctuation and use of prepositions

Unlike defining relative clauses, non-defining relative clauses are separated from the rest of the sentence by commas. We usually put the clause immediately after the subject it refers to:

⚠ ✗ *The author of the novel lives in Edinburgh, which you can buy for €20.*

✓ *The author of the novel, which you can buy for €20, lives in Edinburgh.*

We use prepositions in non-defining relative clauses in the same way as in defining relative clauses (► Unit 72.4):

Sue recently won a prize, which she never stops talking about.

That house, which we used to live in, has been sold.

🔊 **Pronunciation ► 1.31**

3 Comment clauses with *which*

We can use a non-defining relative clause, usually at the end of the sentence, to say something about the whole of the main clause:

The army team was unable to make the bomb safe, which meant everyone had to leave the area.

Solzhenitsyn wrote his books while he was still a prisoner, which was very brave.

⚠ We use *which*, NOT *who*, *whose*, *that* or *it*, to introduce a comment clause.

We put a comma before *which*:

✗ *Solzhenitsyn wrote his books while he was still a prisoner, who was very brave.*

✓ *Solzhenitsyn wrote his books while he was still a prisoner, which was very brave.*

Practice

1 Choose the correct meaning, A or B.

- 0 Emma's sister, who isn't married, lives in New York.
A Emma has several sisters. **B** Emma only has one sister.
- 1 This building is part of the Riverside development, which has just won a design award.
A The building has won an award. B The Riverside development has won an award.
- 2 We stayed at the first hotel we saw which had a swimming pool.
A We only looked at one hotel. B We looked at other hotels without pools.
- 3 I chose the grey suit, which cost \$100.
A The colour was more important. B The price was more important.
- 4 Two students who took the exam passed with distinction.
A More than two students took the exam. B Only two students took the exam.

2 Rewrite the sentences, using non-defining relative clauses.

- 0 I went to university in Cambridge. Cambridge is a beautiful city.
I went to university in Cambridge, which is a beautiful city.
- 1 *Humaniqueness* is the first book that Glauco Ortolano has written in English. Ortolano is Brazilian.
.....
- 2 Harlitt's chocolate factory has closed down. It used to employ over a thousand people.
.....
- 3 You can't smoke in restaurants any more. I'm pleased about that.
.....
- 4 They've closed down our local library. This is really annoying.
.....
- 5 The course starts on Monday 12th January. The course lasts ten weeks.
.....
- 6 The new company president will be Sandra Jackson. Sandra Jackson's period as creative director was very successful.
.....

3 **GRAMMAR IN USE** There are four more missing commas and three more incorrect pronouns in the text. Write the correct words and the missing commas. 4.17 Listen and check.

The nineteenth century, ^{which} ~~that~~ was the golden age of Russian literature, produced the world-famous novelists Leo Tolstoy and Fyodor Dostoevsky, the poet Alexander Pushkin and the playwright Anton Chekhov. Tolstoy's novel *War and Peace* what was written in 1869 is often considered to be the greatest novel of the nineteenth century.

Russian literature continued to flourish in the twentieth century. Internationally, the two Russian novelists who were most successful were Boris Pasternak and Vladimir Nabokov.

Nabokov, that spent much of his life in the United States also wrote novels in English.

Pasternak was the author of *Dr Zhivago* that was made into a hugely successful film in 1965.

He was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1958 but refused to accept it.

Handout 6

MODERN AND POST-MODERN SCULPTURE

A Modern sculpture has its origins in the work of Frenchman Auguste Rodin. Born into a modest family in 1840, Rodin began his creative journey in the 1860s, a journey that would lead to him being remembered as the “bridge” between traditional and modern sculpture. Before Rodin, sculpture told stories about the past: religion, history, myth and literature. Sculptures typically left little to the imagination. Figures tended to be idealized in some way to avoid any imperfections of the model. Rodin can be considered a realist in that he refused to improve on what he saw in front of him. He considered all of nature beautiful and if a model was old and wrinkled, he would be portrayed as such. Moreover, like much of the art that he helped inspire for later generations, his work spoke to the emotions and imagination: both his and his viewers’. The stories he told were internal and conceptual and there was no right or wrong way to interpret them.

B Rodin was inspired by the fragments of Greek and Roman sculpture that were being discovered by archeologists during his time. He was one of the first sculptors to treat fragments or parts of figures as complete works of art. One of his most famous works is *Large hand of a pianist*. In this piece he demonstrated one of the characteristics of Modern Art – to make visible things that are not, such as energy, sound and rhythm. He sculpted elongated fingers to make visible music being played effortlessly. Groundbreaking for its time, this concept has been taken forward by sculptors right up to the present day.

C Rodin worked mainly in bronze and was fascinated by the effect of light on irregular surfaces. In particular, he realized that light bouncing off textured bronze surfaces could create the illusion of movement. He pioneered two new techniques: *marcottage* and *assemblage*. Marcottage means creating a new work by putting together pieces from different existing works. Assemblage, which was further developed later by artists like Picasso, began with Rodin’s technique of repeatedly casting the same figure and using multiple casts to create a new piece.

D The Late Modern Period (1900 to 1945), which saw the rise of extreme distortion* - and then abstraction** - in sculpture can be seen as a natural development from the pioneering work of Rodin. Romanian-French sculptor Constantin Brancusi was one of the leading exponents of this style. He attempted to reduce the physical world to three basic forms: egg, pebble and grass blade. The development of Rodin’s assemblage also continued and came to represent the building of sculptures rather than carving or molding them. Picasso’s sculptures were called “constructions” and used a range of different objects and materials. The rise of minimalism, a movement that reduces sculpture to its most essential features, comes very much from this tradition.

E Thanks to the work of these “forefathers”, Modern sculpture embraces many forms and styles. It is increasingly common to see it created outdoors, often in view of the spectators. One form of outdoor sculpture is known as Earth Art, which is based on nature and makes use of rocks, branches, leaves, soil, dirt, water and other naturally occurring materials. Another offshoot is kinetic sculpture – sculpture that involves moving parts. Mobiles are one such example. Early examples had moving parts powered by wind or touch and later some were even powered by machines. Other pioneering forms of Modern sculpture include ice sculptures used in culinary art and sand sculptures – such as Aeolian harps “played” by the wind.

F Art installations are another example of how sculpture has developed in the Modern and Post-modern eras. They can be defined as a work of art consisting of multiple components, often though not necessarily in mixed media, usually exhibited in an indoor gallery space in an arrangement specified by the artist. Installations are multi-sensory experiences built for a specific time and space. They are often highly imaginative and bring different materials together to create something original and unexpected. The audience is drawn to them because they are immersive, often allowing audience participation. One such installation was *Cloud City*, a huge construction created by Argentinian sculptor Tomas Saraceno. It consisted of 16 interconnected modules, 16.5 by 8.5 meters, displayed on the roof of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. Visitors were able to walk up and inside the modules.

G In fact, these days sculpture increasingly involves the public. The use of digital technology has further increased the possibility of creating art that reaches everyone. Digital installations allow artists to “play” with the boundary between the real world and virtual reality and give new opportunities for active participation in the artwork by the spectator. Touch, physical participation and social interaction are now common features of the experience of going to see art. Modern sculpture has come a long way since Rodin got the ball rolling in the 1860s, and the future promises limitless possibilities.

Questions 1-6

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage above?

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

1. Before Rodin, sculpture was very realistic.
2. Rodin expected people to interpret his sculptures in their own way.
3. Rodin studied the sculpture techniques of the Greeks and Romans.
4. Rodin felt that incomplete figures were still artistic work.
5. His Large Hand of a Pianist tries to convey music being played.
6. Rodin believed the surfaces of sculptures should be smooth.

Questions 7-9

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.

7. assemblage

A was first used by Pablo Picasso.

B uses only three basic forms.

C involves several artists working on the same theme.

D creates a single composition from a number of versions of an individual.

8. What is the purpose of paragraph E?

A to explain the meaning of Earth Art.

B to explain how kinetic sculpture has evolved.

C to introduce the idea of outdoor sculpture.

D to show examples of innovative forms of Modern sculpture.

9. Art installations

A always use mixed media.

B are always outdoors.

C usually allow viewers to interact with them.

D typically last a long time.

HOLOGRAPHICS AND ANIMATION IN MUSIC AND PERFORMANCE

A For hundreds of years, the more forward-thinking elements of science and technology have stoked imaginations in the world of entertainment. For example, a huge number of science fiction movies were produced over the 20th century, a period during which space exploration became first a possibility, then a reality. Many such films depict situations in which one character (in full bodily form) interacts with a 3D, holographic image of another. Despite the optimism in some quarters, genuine interaction with the holograms in the real world is still as far from becoming a reality as ever. Additionally, there is some doubt as to whether the existing, limited holographic technology is even worth exploring any further. However, what is currently available has begun to be used for entertainment purposes in a wide range of industries.

B The music industry is one. It has sought to take advantage of this technology since its infancy. There have been numerous examples – concerts and events – during which audiences have been able to watch modern vocalists sharing the stage with holographic images of performers who departed this world some time ago. In fact, the technology has been developed to such an advanced stage that it is almost possible to stage an entire concert “performed” by dead rock stars. Critics have argued that this is exploitative of both audience and musician, pointing out the questionable morality of putting on stage an artist who has no way of effusing to be there.

C On the other hand, it might be argued that, to modern audiences so accustomed to a daily intake of entertainment viewed almost entirely on 2D screens, on-stage animation allows people once again to embrace the excitement of the 3D, live arena. Such shows, its advocates argue, are likely to become common place as the world of entertainment expands its horizons. (Great actors could also be resurrected to take their place on the theater stage, for example.) This is due in no small part to the fact that the on-stage technology making this possible is actually less complex than one might expect, certainly if, rather than a true holographic performance, reflective technology is used instead.

D To achieve this, a laser projector shoots down an image beam that is set up to be exactly perpendicular to the floor. If the angle of projection is greater or less than 90 degrees, even by the tiniest amount, the projection will fail. As the song is being played, the animated image is projected onto a mirror surface which has been set into the stage floor. This set up means that a “suspension of disbelief” can be created within the onlooking audience, as it collectively sees the moving image while, at the same time, the transparent foil used to make the screen is invisible, stretched back as it is at an angle of 45 degrees. There is no maximum or minimum height at which projection fails to work, and, after a series of relatively simple calculations, the laser projection can be simply fixed to lighting rig set up high above the stage.

E The future of holographic performance does appear rather limited, however, particularly in the context of bringing musicians back to life in this way. For one thing, it is impossible to create a new performance from old video tape, and there is a limited amount of original footage of these icons that was shot while they were alive. It is unlikely that a great deal more will be found. Following on from this, the only way to generate an entirely new show would be through Computer-Generated Imagery (CGI) and this, for most fans, would defeat the object of the exercise entirely. Finally, most of this past footage was shot on acetate film, which cannot come close to the modern ultra HD technology that is the bare minimum required for a truly lifelike reanimation. Consumers would soon grow tired of these limitations, however much of a novelty the experience might once have been.

F Away from the revival of past performers, it is now possible to film and project ultra HD holographic visuals in real time, in just the same way as they might appear on a 2D screen. In this way, the individual musicians in a group could “perform” together on the same stage, even though they may be in completely different locations at that moment in time. This has led some people inside the music industry to predict a future of band touring without needing to leave the rehearsal studio, but any investment of either time or money into this area does seem risky. It would be highly unlikely for any fan to buy a ticket to watch their favorite artists, knowing that the performance they have paid to see is not technically a live show, and the musicians they admire do not wish to be present in the same room as they are.

G Essentially, then, stage projection of deceased stars of entertainment is a straightforward endeavor, but one limited both in visual appeal and available source material. Real-time, 3D representations of artists are becoming ever more accurate, but have less appeal for audiences than authentic performances do. As is often the case, the will to create something new and exciting for consumers of entertainment is hindered by the technology currently available to it.

Questions 1-5

Complete the summary using the list of words, **A-J**, below.

Write the correct letter, **A-J**.

While the music industry has begun to explore potential uses of holographic technology in the context of live performance, critics argue that the staging of a **1**_____ to include a fake performance from a deceased artist is both exploitative and morally questionable. Despite a belief elsewhere that the 3D **2**_____ in live shows will inevitably become commonplace, it is more likely that the lack of original **3**_____ will limit how much can be achieved. Additionally, real-time holographic concerts and tours could potentially be staged that allow the artists to remain in a practice **4**_____ while performing, but it is thought that this is unlikely to hold much **5**_____ for audiences.

A appeal	B event	C rehearsal	D animation	E screens
F footage	G concert	H artists	I innovation	J studio

Handout 7

Global environment issues are the responsibility of rich nations not of poorer nations.

Do you agree with this opinion?

The ever-increasing warnings from scientists about the ongoing environmental catastrophes have turned out to be a significant concern for global society. However, a fundamental question in this regard is whether or not the developed countries are only responsible to take some actions to deal with all these circumstances or is it a public responsibility for all nations worldwide? I personally believe that although it is true that some countries have had much more contribution to the current condition, it is critical for all countries to cooperate.

On the one hand, looking back at history, we should admit that developed countries have had a much more profound role in contaminating the earth. To begin with, the more advanced is a country, the more likely it is to have giant factories emitting a huge portion of carbon monoxide into the atmosphere, hence putting more pressure on such countries to take action in order to save the environment. As statistic shows, rich nations have had the highest rate of carbon emission during the last century, which has caused some widespread effects on people's lives all around the world, ranging from global warming to climate change, resulting in raising the sea levels to drought and famine or heavy floods. All these facts, as a result, would lead many to take the view of narrowing the responsibility down to the affluent countries.

On the other hand, though, it is an irrefutable fact that it is a global issue with ever-rising consequences, needing international collaboration to be tackled. Firstly, according to findings, carbon emission produced by vehicles is one of the major factors contributing to the air pollution. This makes it vital to establish some global standards, in term of fuel quality, and abide by them all around the world, regardless of the financial status. Waste disposal and contaminated water tables, furthermore, have turned to be a further disaster, while it could be handled just by a global awareness of the dire outcomes of leaving them in landfills or promoting a culture of recycling the materials. All these may not seem practical, unless by sharing the knowledge and experiments between governments.

Overall, it seems to me that although the major role of rich countries on the current environmental situation is undeniable, it is vital for all countries to take some steps locally and globally to prevent our planet from even more disasters in the future.

Essay outline:

The ever-increasing warnings from scientists about the ongoing environmental catastrophes have turned out to be a significant concern for global society. (Motivator) However, a fundamental question in this regard is whether or not the developed countries are only responsible to take some actions to deal with all these circumstances or is it a public responsibility for all nations worldwide? (Paraphrase of the question) I personally believe that although it is true that some countries have had much more contribution to the current condition, it is critical for all countries to cooperate. (Writer's idea)

On the one hand, looking back at history, we should admit that developed countries have had a much more profound role in contaminating the earth. (Topic sentence) To begin with, the more advanced is a country, the more likely it is to have giant factories emitting a huge portion of carbon monoxide into the atmosphere, hence putting more pressure on such countries to take action in order to save the environment. As statistic shows, rich nations have had the highest rate of carbon emission during the last century, which has caused some widespread effects on people's lives all around the world, ranging from global warming to climate change, resulting in raising the sea levels to drought and famine or heavy floods. All these facts, as a result, would lead many to take the view of narrowing the responsibility down to the affluent countries. (Reasons and support)

On the other hand, though, it is an irrefutable fact that it is a global issue with ever-rising consequences, needing international collaboration to be tackled. (Topic sentence) Firstly, according to findings, carbon emission produced by vehicles is one of the major factors contributing to the air pollution. This makes it vital to establish some global standards, in term of fuel quality, and abide by them all around the world, regardless of the financial status. Waste disposal and contaminated water tables, furthermore, have turned to be a further disaster, while it could be handled just by a global awareness of the dire outcomes of leaving them in landfills or promoting a culture of recycling the materials. All these may not seem practical, unless by sharing the knowledge and experiments between governments. (Reasons and support)

Overall, it seems to me that although the major role of rich countries on the current environmental situation is undeniable, (Concluding word and a brief paraphrase of the question) it is vital for all countries to take some steps locally and globally to prevent our planet from even more disasters in the future. (Conclusion and writer's opinion)

Global warming is one of the biggest threats to our environment. What causes global warming? What solutions are there to this problem?

It is irrefutable that, in the last few years, global warming has become a serious hazard to our environment. In this essay, I will attempt to illustrate common causes of global warming and suggest some effective solutions for this controversial issue.

To begin with, there is a stunning range of reasons leading to global warming. First and foremost, fossil fuels are the biggest problem, which means burning of fossil fuels like coal and oil has increased the amount of carbon dioxide as well as methane in the atmosphere. Better put, these are utilized not only for generating heat in industry, but for running vehicles like personal cars used the most these days. Statistics, moreover, have shown that another essential cause of global warming is deforestation. We clear forests for a huge number of reasons, from harvesting wood to make paper to cleaning land for cattle. So, it is incredibly harmful to the atmosphere, as when vegetation is removed or burnt, the stored carbon is released back into the environment which is why global warming is happening.

For this debatable issue, we need long-term solutions. Some environmentalists take the view that using alternative energy sources like solar energy and wind instead of fossil fuels would be the foremost strategy to deal with global warming. Using hybrid cars, furthermore, would be another essential manner that citizens should use them for decreasing the amount of greenhouse gases. Better still, politicians should not be afraid of introducing green taxes for restricting residents to avoid unnecessary use of personal cars. When it comes to deforestation, we should do some actions like recycling paper, reducing consumption of wood to prevent cutting trees. On the other hand, governments should establish some protected areas in forests.

By way of conclusion, global warming poses major threats to the earth. Having said that, however, not until both individuals and governments carry out their duties to preserve the environment will we tackle environmental problems.

Essay Outline:

It is irrefutable that, in the last few years, global warming has become a serious hazard to our environment. (Paraphrase of the question) In this essay, I will attempt to illustrate common causes of global warming and suggest some effective solutions for this controversial issue. (Plan of the essay)

To begin with, there is a stunning range of reasons leading to global warming. (Topic sentence) First and foremost, fossil fuels are the biggest problem, which means burning of fossil fuels like coal and oil has increased the amount of carbon dioxide as well as methane in the atmosphere. Better put, these are utilized not only for generating heat in industry, but for running vehicles like personal cars used the most these days. (First reason and support) Statistics, moreover, have shown that another essential cause of global warming is deforestation. We clear forests for a huge number of reasons, from harvesting wood to make paper to cleaning land for cattle. So, it is incredibly harmful to the atmosphere, as when vegetation is removed or burnt, the stored carbon is released back into the environment which is why global warming is happening. (Second reason and support)

For this debatable issue, we need long-term solutions. (Topic sentence) Some environmentalists take the view that using alternative energy sources like solar energy and wind instead of fossil fuels would be the foremost strategy to deal with global warming. Using hybrid cars, furthermore, would be another essential manner that citizens should use them for decreasing the amount of greenhouse gases. (First solution and support) Better still, politicians should not be afraid of introducing green taxes for restricting residents to avoid unnecessary use of personal cars. When it comes to deforestation, we should do some actions like recycling paper, reducing consumption of wood to prevent cutting trees. On the other hand, governments should establish some protected areas in forests. (Second solution and support)

By way of conclusion, global warming poses major threats to the earth. (Concluding words and paraphrase of the question) Having said that, however, not until both individuals and governments carry out their duties to preserve the environment will we tackle environmental problems. (Conclusion and summary of the main points)

Handout 8

DIAGRAM LABELLING



This task requires you to listen and complete the labels on a diagram, either by choosing from a list or, as in sentence completion tasks, by keeping to a word limit, normally a maximum of two words. In this section we will practise the latter. Use similar strategies to those for short-answer questions.

TIP 09

You will only be expected to complete and correctly spell a label with a technical term if the word(s) is/are similar to a recognisable homograph, i.e. a word with the same spelling but a different meaning.

- 09** Look at the diagram and try to predict what kind of word is missing from each gap.

Label the diagram below. Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

3D crown gives 4 _____ when tilted

Polymer note is 1 _____ smaller than previous one.

2 _____ with three images

3 _____ containing a hologram

Number 5 revealed by 5 _____ light

- 10** Listen to this new part of the lecture on the same topic and answer questions 1-5.

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- 11** Look at a candidate's answers to questions 1-5. Why would each one be marked incorrect?

- 1 15
- 2 see through window
- 3 sliver patch
- 4 effect
- 5 UV ultra-violet light

TIP 10

Make sure you are clear on how to express numbers in all forms as they can come up in this task. Also remember that words connected by a hyphen (-) count as one word and that you will lose the mark if you make a spelling mistake.

EXAM SKILLS]

12 Listen and answer questions 1–10.



Questions 1–5

Answer the questions below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

- 1 Which type of people are particularly attracted to wealth that can be easily transported?
- 2 What did the ancient Egyptians invent in order to protect their wealth?
- 3 After which year was the dead bolt lock created?
- 4 What did the Romans add to Egyptian lock designs?
- 5 What made Roman locks more difficult to break open than Egyptian locks?

Questions 6–10

Label the diagram below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

