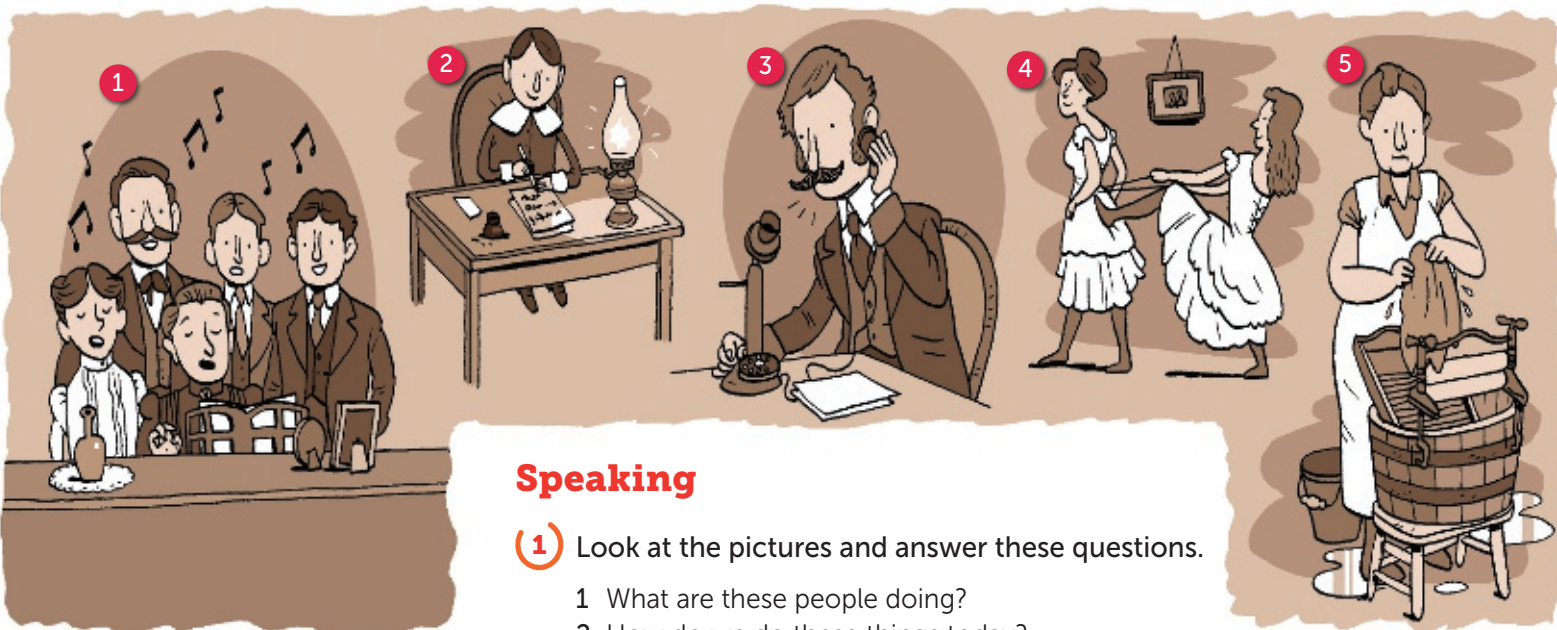




It used to be different

E Listening Part 4 • Speaking Part 2 | V daily life | L past simple and used to



Speaking

(1) Look at the pictures and answer these questions.

- 1 What are these people doing?
- 2 How do we do these things today?

Vocabulary: daily life

(2) Match the verbs with the nouns by putting a tick (✓) in the box.

		house	bed	dinner	dishes	floor	housework	shopping	table	washing	washing up
clean	the	✓				✓					
do											
lay											
make											
wash											

(3) Talk to your partner. Who usually does these jobs in your family?
How similar are your families?

A: My mum and dad clean the house.

B: Really? In my family, we all have to do the housework.

Look at the jobs in Activity 2 again. Who do you think did these things in the year 1900?

Exam practice: Listening Part 4

((3.1) 4) For each question, choose the correct answer. You will hear an interview with a girl called Sarah Wallace, who took part in a TV programme about life in the past.

- 1 Sarah's mother applied to appear on the show because
 - A her family wanted to be on TV.
 - B she enjoyed the first series.
 - C a friend encouraged her to.

✓ 92

Exam tip

Read the instructions and the questions to get an idea of the topic.

LIVING IN THE PAST



We (0) *lived* for a month like a family from 1900. Every morning during that month, Mum (1) _____ before everyone else to light the fire and heat the water. We (2) _____ wear old-fashioned clothes like the ones they (3) _____ in 1900. Dad (4) _____ really strange, and people stared at him on the bus on his way to work. In 1900, people (5) _____ all their clothes by hand, which took all day. The first time we tried, it (6) _____ us three days. Before I went on the programme, I (7) _____ lots of TV, but in 1900 people didn't even have electricity. They (8) _____ card games or read by oil lamp.

- 2 What did Sarah find strange about school in 1900?
 - A the subjects that children studied
 - B the way the classroom was arranged
 - C the fact that the teacher was so strict
- 3 Who particularly disliked the clothes they had to wear?
 - A Sarah's father
 - B Sarah's mother
 - C Sarah's brother
- 4 What does Sarah think was the most difficult part of the housework?
 - A cooking meals
 - B washing the clothes
 - C keeping the house clean
- 5 What does Sarah say about free time?
 - A She learnt a new skill.
 - B She missed using modern technology.
 - C She liked doing activities with her family.
- 6 Which time period would Sarah like to visit?
 - A the 1700s
 - B the 1800s
 - C the 1970s

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Language focus: the past simple and used to

- (5) Read the examples and complete the rules about the past.

*My mum **watched** a few of the programmes in the first series.*

*What **did** people **use to do** in their free time in 1900?*

*Little boys **used to wear** dresses.*

*People **didn't have** fridges or cookers then.*

- 1 We use the past simple for single events that are **finished** / still going on.
- 2 We use **used to** for a **past habit** / **single event** that no longer exists.
- 3 **Used to** is followed by the **past simple** / **the infinitive**.
- 4 To form regular past simple verbs, add **-(e)d** / **-ing** to the infinitive.
- 5 We form negatives with **not** / **did not** and the infinitive.
- 6 We form questions with **do** / **did** plus subject plus the infinitive.

- (6) Read what Sarah says about *Living in the Past* and complete her sentences with verbs from the box, using **used to** or the past simple. If both are possible, use **used to**.

get up have to live look play take wash watch wear

Exam practice: Speaking Part 2

- (7) Talk to your partner about things that you used to do with your family and what you do now.

*When I was younger we **used to go** out for walks a lot, but now we **go** cycling more often.*

- (8) The examiner will give you and your partner each a photograph to talk about for around a minute. Look at the photographs on page 62 and take turns to listen to each other.

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Exam tip

Say who the people in the photograph are, where they are and what they are doing. Don't just list everything you can see.

3.2

The street is lined with trees

E Reading Part 4 | V in the city | L passive and active



Vocabulary: in the city

(1) Match the photos to the cities.

Moscow ___ New York ___ Paris ___ London ___

(2) Complete the words. How many of the places are in the pictures?

- 0 Sports events and concerts are held here. s tadium
- 1 This is where ships are loaded and unloaded. p _ _ _
- 2 This tall building may stand alone or be part of another building. t _ _ _
- 3 Markets or events are often held in this open space. s _ _ _ _
- 4 Cars and motorbikes are not allowed here. p _ _ _ _ _ _ _ area
- 5 This electric train network runs under some cities. u _ _ _ _ _ _ _
- 6 This model of an important person is usually placed where everyone will see it. s _ _ _ _ _

Exam practice: Reading Part 4

(3) Look quickly at the text on the next page. Is it from an encyclopedia, a travel guide or a school geography book? How do you know?

(4) Five sentences have been removed from the text on the next page. For each question, choose the correct answer. There are three sentences which you do not need to use.

- A The city has continued to grow and change since then.
- B It has largely recovered, however, and is known for its many paths and trails.
- C Not many of these still look the way they did then.
- D Down here, citizens are protected from both the heat of summer and the freezing winter temperatures.
- E In addition to these, there are lively squares with street artists and performers.
- F They are all looking in amazement at something passers-by cannot see.
- G This is the same person who designed New York's Central Park.
- H Despite this, it was criticised for its cost and not everyone approves of it.

✓ 74

Exam tip

Make sure the sentence you choose fits with the language after the gap, as well as the language before it.

WHAT TO SEE IN MONTREAL

There are plenty of things to do in French-speaking Montreal, Canada's second largest city!

OLD CITY CENTRE AND PORT

The narrow streets of the historic city centre are lined with museums and restaurants. (1) _____. And when you have had enough of watching those, you can visit the Old Port, where you can go ice-skating or maybe see some ice-sculptures. Most people come by underground, owing to the limited amount of parking available.

MOUNT ROYAL PARK

In the centre of this enormous park is the mountain that gives the city its name – Mount Royal. The park has a lake, an exhibition centre and a forest. Many of the trees here had to be replaced following a terrible ice-storm in 1998. (2) _____. These are popular with walkers and joggers.



OLYMPIC STADIUM AND BIODOME

When this stadium was built for the 1976 Olympic Games, its architecture was considered extraordinary. (3) _____. These days it's mainly used for conferences, concerts and some sporting events.

UNDERGROUND CITY

Due to the city's extreme temperatures, Montrealers have developed the world's largest underground pedestrian network. (4) _____. There are five underground train stations linked by over 30 kilometres of walkways with 2,000 shops, 200 restaurants, 40 cinemas and 1,600 apartments. The best time to visit in order to avoid the crowds is between 9 and 11 a.m. and 2 and 4 p.m.

BNP TOWER AND THE ILLUMINATED CROWD

This striking glass office tower is best known for the amusing statue, The Illuminated Crowd, which shows a life-size group of adults and children. (5) _____. This curious artwork is photographed by thousands of tourists every week.



Language booster

owing to / due to

These words have a similar meaning to *because of*.

They are followed by a noun.

Due to the extreme temperatures, Montrealers have developed an underground pedestrian network.

Most people come by underground owing to the limited amount of parking.

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Language focus: passive and active

- (5) Look at the examples and complete the rules by choosing the correct word in the sentences below.

Active: *People use the stadium for concerts.*

Passive: *The stadium is used for concerts (by people).*

- 1 We use **passive** / **active** sentences when we do not know or it is not important to say who does the action.
- 2 To make passive sentences we use **do** / **be** in the correct tense and the **infinitive** / **past participle** of the verb.
- 3 If we need to say who does the action, we use **by** / **of**.

- (6) Complete the sentences about Montreal. Use the active or passive in the correct tense.

- 1 In 1852, much of the city / **destroy** / a large fire.
- 2 In the 1960s and 70s many old buildings / **repair**.
- 3 Old Montreal / **declare** / a historic district in 1964.
- 4 In 1998 an ice-storm / **cause** / \$1 billion worth of damage to the city.
- 5 Many famous films / **make** / in Montreal.
- 6 66% of Montrealers / **speak** / French as their first language.

Speaking

- (7) You each have some information about the history of London. Ask your partner the questions to complete the information. Student A, look at page 64. Student B, look at page 66.