

Vocabulary development 1

> CB p. 122

Business: phrasal verbs

- 1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of a verb from A and a preposition from B.

A	B
lay start take (x2)	down off (x2) out
turn wind	over up

- As soon as Marco left school, he _____ his own stationery business.
- Unfortunately, although he struggled for several years, the business never really _____.
- Eventually, he had to _____ some of his staff.
- However, he then met someone who wanted to _____ his own business _____ so that he could retire.
- He asked Marco if he would like to _____ it _____ as a going concern.
- The gamble _____ very well and he's now a successful businessman.

Verb + noun collocations

- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

do give make (x2) play run take (x2)

- After being made redundant, Anna decided to _____ a gamble and set up on her own.
- She had never dreamed of _____ a company before.
- However, she decided to _____ it a try.
- At first, the company didn't _____ any profit.
- However, she preferred to _____ it safe rather than _____ any risks.
- It's now _____ very well indeed, and _____ a lot of money.

Business: prepositions

- 3 Choose the correct answers.

- I've always wanted to go *in / into* business with Ben.
- We've just embarked *in / on* a new project together.
- Tony has gone away *on / in* business, I'm afraid.
- That's none of / *on* your business.
- That firm has gone *out / down* of business.
- We're working very hard to stay *with / in* business.

Compounds

- 4 Choose the correct answer (A, B or C).

- The _____ of the big retail firm caused shockwaves.
A take-up B takeover C takeout
- The _____ from my customers was very positive.
A comeback B talkback C feedback
- My _____ last year was more than I'd hoped for.
A turnover B turn-out C turnround
- We were obviously affected by the _____ in the economy.
A downfall B downturn C downgrade
- I've got a really heavy _____ at the moment.
A workload B jobload C taskload
- It's really important for a business to have a _____ of contacts.
A groupwork B teamwork C network

Business

- 5 Complete the text with words from the box.

balance disaster disillusioned entrepreneurs let lucrative running sailing service stumbled

Do you have what it takes to be an entrepreneur?

Every year in the UK, more than half a million people start up a business. Some are clearly natural **(1)** _____ who have come up with or **(2)** _____ across a fantastic idea they turn into a successful new product or a(n) **(3)** _____ they can sell. Some are looking for greater flexibility or a better work-life **(4)** _____. It can end up being **(5)** _____ if you are fortunate, but there are no guarantees and it rarely turns out to be plain **(6)** _____. Some ideas are a recipe for **(7)** _____ and never really get up and **(8)** _____. Some businesspeople go from strength to strength: far more will eventually get **(9)** _____ and have to **(10)** _____ their dream go.

Use of English (Paper 1 Part 1)

Multiple-choice cloze

- 1 Read the whole text quickly to get the general meaning.
- 2 Read the text again carefully and think about the type of word that will fit in each gap. Can you predict the answer without looking at the options?
- 3 Do the task.
- 4 Read through the text again, with your answers in place. Does it make complete sense?

HELP

- Q2 Which word completes this idiomatic expression with *hands*?
- Q5 You need to make a phrasal verb that means 'becomes extinct'.
- Q6 Read the two sentences before the gapped one. You need to make a contrast with them.

EXPERT LANGUAGE

Find two examples of the future in the past in the text.

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

The demise of the bookstore

As I was leaving the vast New York bookstore, feelings of guilt (0) A in. I'd spent 45 minutes inside, treading the thick green carpets, (1) _____ the wooden shelves but, as usual, I'd left empty-handed. The only money to (2) _____ hands was in the store's coffee shop, where I'd (3) _____ through a biography which I'd be downloading later. I'd even taken a (4) _____ photo of the cover with my smartphone, to ensure I located the correct edition online. For me, a visit to a good bookstore has long been one of life's great pleasures and I'm desolate at the thought that they might be (5) _____ out. Should more be done to save them? (6) _____, did I want the inconvenience of lugging the heavy tome around with me all day? The sad fact is that in the age of the digital download, the bookstore is no longer a (7) _____ business model – its fate sealed long ago, when the first Kindle (8) _____ on to the market and consigned it to history.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 0 A kicked | B jumped | C popped | D slipped |
| 1 A seeking | B glancing | C leafing | D browsing |
| 2 A move | B change | C swap | D join |
| 3 A skimmed | B glimpsed | C scrolled | D gazed |
| 4 A surreptitious | B disguised | C hidden | D secluded |
| 5 A ceasing | B closing | C dying | D expiring |
| 6 A What's more | B Indeed | C There again | D Consequently |
| 7 A loyal | B virtuous | C sincere | D viable |
| 8 A appeared | B came | C released | D brought |



Language development 1

➤ CB p. 125, EG pp. 184–185

Emphasis using negative introductory expressions

- 1 Tick (✓) the correct sentences. Correct the mistakes in the wrong ones.
 - 1 Under any circumstances could I ever run a company.
 - 2 Rarely has a business of this kind taken off so quickly.
 - 3 After only borrowing from my family was I able to achieve my dreams.
 - 4 Under no circumstances I ever want to work that hard again!
 - 5 Not since was I a child had I been so afraid of something.
 - 6 Never will I see such a fantastic place again.
 - 7 Hardly had he taken his coat off when the phone went.
 - 8 At no time you must never touch that switch.
- 2 Rewrite the sentences in Exercise 1 in a non-emphatic way.
 - 1 _____
 - 2 _____
 - 3 _____
 - 4 _____
 - 5 _____
 - 6 _____
 - 7 _____
 - 8 _____
- 3 Rewrite the sentences beginning with the words in brackets.
 - 1 You must never try to launch a business without doing market research. (Under no circumstances)
 - 2 I would never have given up my day job before being sure that the business would make money. (Never)
 - 3 Investors won't be interested in putting money into the business until they've seen a detailed business plan. (Not until)
 - 4 You shouldn't assume that you will be given a loan from the bank. (At no time)
 - 5 My website was only just up and running when enquiries came flooding in. (Barely)
 - 6 I have hardly ever felt more relieved than when I began to make some money. (Rarely)

- 4 Rewrite the sentences beginning with a word or phrase from the box.

little no sooner not only on no account only after only now rarely under no circumstances

- 1 You should never have signed that contract.
- 2 I didn't realise how difficult the process would be.
- 3 I will have to write a business plan and talk to the bank as well.
- 4 He'd already set off for the airport when he remembered he'd left his passport behind.
- 5 I'd only just arrived at the park with the dog when it started to rain.
- 6 We hardly ever eat out in places like this.
- 7 You mustn't open the door while we're out, whatever happens.
- 8 We are only just ready to leave.

Emphasis through fronting parts of the sentence

- 5 Rewrite the sentences beginning with the words in bold.
 - 1 The film has been **so popular** that we're going to have a repeat showing.
 - 2 The scenery is **even more impressive than the wildlife**.
 - 3 The sun came **out**, just in time for the picnic.
 - 4 It may be **lovely**, but it's also very expensive.
 - 5 James drove **up**, just as we were about to leave.
 - 6 He was **annoyed** but he finished the talk.
 - 7 Her confidence in her ability was **such** that we were all amazed.
 - 8 An old man in a dark coat was **outside the hotel**.

Use of English (Paper 1 Part 3)

Word formation

- 1 Read the title of the text and think about what you are going to read.
- 2 Read the whole text quickly to get the general meaning.
- 3 Read the text again carefully and think about how to change the word that will fit in each gap.
- 4 Do the task.
- 5 Read through the text again, with your answers in place. Does it make complete sense?

HELP

- Q1 Add a suffix and check the spelling carefully.
- Q2 Add a prefix and a suffix to change this word into an adjective.
- Q4 Add a suffix and check whether you need a singular or a plural word here.

EXPERT LANGUAGE

Find three examples of compound adjectives in the text.

For questions 1–8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).



The origin of plastic payment cards

In 1954, Stanley Dashew's company was facing serious (0) **financial** difficulties. With a large tax bill to pay and a (1) _____ demanding immediate payment, it looked (2) _____ to meet its next payroll. However, not only did the California-based Dashew Business Machines survive its cash-flow crisis, it went on to bring the world one of the banking sector's most (3) _____ successful innovations: the embossed plastic card.

At the time, most everyday consumer (4) _____ were settled in cash, whilst larger payments involved the use of handwritten cheques. Although charge cards were already in (5) _____, these were paper-based, and so (6) _____ torn or defaced. At the time, Dashew Business Machines was making data-imprinting equipment for the US government and Stanley saw a possible new (7) _____ of the existing technology. He developed a machine that could emboss a plastic bank card with the account holder's name and other details, a technological (8) _____ which was to lead directly to the development of the world's first credit card.

FINANCE
SUPPLY
LIKE

ENDURE

TRANSACTION

EXIST
EASY

APPLY

BREAK

Listening (Paper 3 Part 4)

Multiple matching

EXPERT STRATEGY

Listen for the main ideas the people are expressing and think about their attitudes and opinions. The questions are testing your understanding of these things, so don't be distracted by vocabulary.

- 1 Read the instructions for the tasks. How many extracts are you going to hear? What are the speakers going to talk about?
- 2a Look at Task One. What are you listening for? Mark the key words in the options and think about them in relation to the task.
- b Now look at Task Two. What are you listening for? Mark the key words in the options and think about them in relation to the task.
- 3 Do the tasks. Remember that you must choose one option from each task for each speaker.

You will hear five short extracts in which businesspeople are talking about running a retail shop.

TASK ONE

For questions 1–5, choose from the list (A–H) each speaker's main reason for starting a business.

While you listen, you must complete both tasks.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| A the encouragement of friends | |
| B a family tradition | |
| C having some funds to invest | Speaker 1 <input type="text" value="1"/> |
| D having a product to promote | Speaker 2 <input type="text" value="2"/> |
| E a wish to change career | Speaker 3 <input type="text" value="3"/> |
| F a dislike of being an employee | Speaker 4 <input type="text" value="4"/> |
| G seeing others doing well | Speaker 5 <input type="text" value="5"/> |
| H perceiving a gap in the market | |

TASK TWO

For questions 6–10, choose from the list (A–H) how each speaker feels about the business now.

- | | |
|---|---|
| A disappointed with performance so far | |
| B cautious about the future | |
| C unwilling to accept defeat | Speaker 1 <input type="text" value="6"/> |
| D frustrated by the attitude of suppliers | Speaker 2 <input type="text" value="7"/> |
| E keen to learn from mistakes | Speaker 3 <input type="text" value="8"/> |
| F surprised by how demanding the work is | Speaker 4 <input type="text" value="9"/> |
| G resentful of a competitor's strategies | Speaker 5 <input type="text" value="10"/> |
| H grateful for support received | |

HELP

- Q1 Listen to what the speaker says about his children – the answer comes soon afterwards.
- Q2 Which option talks about receiving some money?
- Q7 Listen to the end of Speaker 2 to get the answer.
- Q8 Listen to what the speaker says about his former colleagues.

EXPERT LANGUAGE

Look back at Task Two. Find an adjective with a negative prefix used to express a positive idea.

EXPERT WORD CHECK

branding broken even costume jewellery franchise
loan make a go of it naïve niche market
travel accessories uphill struggle will (n)



Reading (Paper 1 Part 5)

Multiple choice

- 1 Read the title of the text and the introductory sentence. What do you think the text will be about? Can you predict the writer's attitude to the topic?
- 2 Read the text quickly to see if you were right.
- 3 Read question 1 and mark the key words. Then read the text carefully to find the section which contains the answer.
- 4 Choose the option that best answers the question according to the text.
- 5 Repeat the procedure for the other questions.

EXPERT STRATEGY

In this task, you need to distinguish between similar viewpoints or reasons in the options. Read the question and study the text to find your own answer before comparing the options.

HELP

- ▶ Q1 You need to read the whole paragraph to answer this question.
- ▶ Q2 Look at the end of the paragraph to find the answer.
- ▶ Q4 Look in the previous sentence to find the point of reference.

EXPERT LANGUAGE

Look back at the first paragraph. Find the words and phrases the writer uses to sequence the argument.

EXPERT WORD CHECK

*aesthetically equilibrium existential
fleeting hedonic homespun
pedigree underpin yin yang*

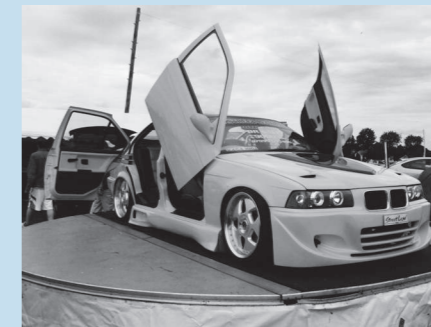
You are going to read an article about the relationship between material possessions and happiness. For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

- 1 In the first paragraph, the writer is
 - A giving reasons why an accepted truth is so widely believed.
 - B exposing the weaknesses in a commonly held assumption.
 - C providing examples in support of her personal viewpoint.
 - D questioning the logic of a popularly accepted theory.
- 2 The writer gives the example of her smartphone to illustrate
 - A how difficult it would be to live without certain key possessions.
 - B how superficial is our feeling of attachment to pieces of technology.
 - C how quickly we become accustomed to the advantages of certain gadgets.
 - D how the usefulness of consumer goods affects our view of their lasting value.
- 3 In the third paragraph, the writer suggests that fear of losing certain material goods
 - A is a natural reaction to their intrinsic value.
 - B is a reflection of the cost of having to replace them.
 - C is a symptom of placing too much importance on them.
 - D is a logical response to our emotional attachment to them.
- 4 The word *it* in line 47 refers to
 - A an important change.
 - B an everyday object.
 - C a serious mistake.
 - D a strong feeling.
- 5 In the fourth paragraph, the writer quotes from Alexandre Dumas in order to
 - A provide a contrast to the ideas of Plato.
 - B show how mistaken her uncle's words were.
 - C demonstrate why a popular folk theory is misguided.
 - D clarify a point of view which she only partially agrees with.
- 6 In the final paragraph, the writer is encouraging us to
 - A guard against complacency in our attitudes to life.
 - B be prepared for both good times and hardships in life.
 - C strive to improve both our own lives and those of others.
 - D accept the positive contribution of consumer goods to our lives.

Is better off really better?

Do material possessions really make us happy?

It's a well-known fact that material possessions don't ultimately make us happy. There are a number of reasons for this. First of all, it is things such as connection with people and meaningful activity that make a big difference to our well-being. Additionally, there are various factors that underpin the fleeting nature of the thrill that comes from getting the stuff we crave. One is that the acquisition of material goods is often quickly followed by anxiety about losing or damaging them; think of the first scratch on a new car. Another is that if something makes you happy, more of it won't necessarily make you even happier. Then there is what's known as hedonic adaptation: the fact that we simply get used to having the things that make us feel good and so stop noticing their beneficial impact.



That's all true. And yet, I've come to think that the issue is slightly more nuanced. There seem to be certain things that continue to make a little bit of difference to daily life for a long time. In my case, the prime example is my smartphone, which never ceases to amaze me. I don't live in fear of losing or damaging it, nor have I stopped noticing its benefits. One distinction that can be made is whether the item is functional and something we really grow to rely on, rather than just own. An expensive watch, for instance, wouldn't in itself necessarily make the same kind of difference. You only really get a thrill when it's new.

Another important point is whether we manage to keep material goods in perspective and avoid giving them more value than they deserve. Apart from the fact that they can often be replaced, we should aim to enjoy things in the genuine understanding that they will not last forever nor will they give meaning to our life. If we do this, we may be able to avert excessive fear of losing them. It would be completely wrong to let our well-being hang on an electronic device or to think that it could bring about a deep existential transformation. But there's nothing wrong with noticing and appreciating what it can do for us, practically and aesthetically.

And what is happiness, anyway? As my uncle always used to say, 'Laughing always turns to crying.' He may not have known that his homespun wisdom had a classical pedigree. Plato thought that if we feel pleasure, we

will inevitably feel a corresponding pain as we regain equilibrium; and if we feel pain, we will feel pleasure when we are restored to normality. One popular folk theory to explain this, often dignified by references to Taoism, is that the yin of happiness requires the yang of misery. 'He who has felt the deepest grief is best able to experience supreme happiness,' as Alexandre Dumas put it. From this principle many draw the same conclusion he did: that happiness and misery have a measure of relativity. 'There is neither happiness nor misery in the world; there is only the comparison of one state with another.' There is some truth in this, but good and bad cannot be defined purely relative to expectation and experience. Many things or states of affairs really are better or worse than others. Poverty, for example, is terrible, even when people around you are even poorer.

Nothing has the power of the first time, so as we get used to good things, it is inevitable that many will have less impact. But familiarity need not make us lose sight of their real value. Remembering how lucky you are to eat well every day and how easily things could be different, for instance, can lead to more, not less, satisfaction with life. The way to appreciate improvements in life is never to allow ourselves to get so used to them that they are no longer noticed.



Vocabulary development 2

> CB p. 128

Phrasal verbs: money

1 Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 At the moment I'm scraping | _____ |
| 2 I got totally ripped | _____ |
| 3 I've just taken | _____ |
| 4 Most of my money is tied | _____ |
| 5 I've put some money | _____ |
| 6 I managed to beat | _____ |
| 7 If I came | _____ |
| 8 I would help you | _____ |

- a **out** a subscription to that new nature magazine.
 b **into** a fortune, I'd start a business.
 c **by** on very little money as it's the end of term.
 d **out** financially if I could, but I'm broke again.
 e him **down** in the end but I had to haggle for ages.
 f **off** at that new restaurant I went to last week.
 g **up** in investments.
 h **by** for an emergency.

2 Match the phrasal verbs in bold in Exercise 1 with their meanings.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1 be unavailable for anything else | _____ |
| 2 save money to use later | _____ |
| 3 have only just enough money to live on | _____ |
| 4 persuade someone to reduce their price | _____ |
| 5 be charged too much money | _____ |
| 6 inherit | _____ |
| 7 make a financial arrangement | _____ |
| 8 give assistance | _____ |

Prepositions

3 Complete the sentences with prepositions from the box.

beyond by for in into of on (x2)

- Was there a discount or did you have to pay _____ full?
- Most students at this college are _____ a grant.
- Are you allowed to pay _____ card at that restaurant?
- I've just paid my salary _____ my account.
- Sarah is always short _____ money at this time of the month.
- Unfortunately, this car is only _____ loan while mine's being repaired.
- My friend is often hard-up because she tends to live _____ her means.
- I think that trip is excellent value _____ money.

Collocations

4 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

bargain cause costs deal earth even regular savings

- He doesn't earn a fortune but he has a(n) _____ income.
- We usually have to be careful what we spend at the end of the month but we usually manage to break _____.
- That handbag she bought cost the _____ even though it was in the sale.
- In order to cut _____, we're going to change our power supplier.
- Tony got a good _____ at the currency exchange.
- I love spotting a _____ and saving myself money.
- I am happy to donate a monthly sum to a worthy _____.
- She'll never be well-off because she can't resist dipping into her _____.

5 Choose the correct answers.

Tips for managing money

... **Sam:** If we're staying in, we sometimes get an Indian takeaway or something to (1) **share / divide**. If we go out for a drink, we usually just (2) **split / cut** the bill between us.

... **Emily:** When you go out to a restaurant or a club, you sometimes get special (3) **charges / rates** if you're a student, so look out for them. When I go out with a friend, I prefer to pay my own (4) **way / part**.

... **Vanessa:** When you rent a student flat, be careful there are no hidden (5) **additions / extras**. And it's generally better to pay (6) **upright / up front** than on credit, as long as you get a receipt.

... **Jesse:** I am much better at (7) **dealing / handling** money than I was at the beginning of term. My tip is to (8) **withdraw / extract** only a certain amount every week from the bank – then you know where you are.

Language development 2

> CB p. 130, EG p. 183

Modifying comparisons

1 Complete each gap with one word or phrase from A and one from B.

A	B
_____	_____
about considerably	as less more
nothing like slightly	the same

Is it cheaper to be a woman than a man?

You would expect that clothes for both sexes would cost (1) _____ if they're identical but although this is true in some shops, others charge men (2) _____, which may seem unfair, given that their clothes often use more material. Only a tiny bit, true, but it's the principle that counts.

However, women over the year do spend (3) _____ on clothes – nearly twice the amount, in fact. And predictably, men spend (4) _____ much on shoes as their wives or girlfriends do – again, around half the average sum.

A	B
_____	_____
a great deal	less more
easily somewhat	the biggest

It seems that hairdressers charge (5) _____ for women's haircuts than men's – women are paying almost double, unless they know someone who will cut it at home. And of course, the cost of make-up means that women are (6) _____ spenders as regards spending on appearance. However, women do pay (7) _____ for the same brands of moisturiser, which many men have now started wearing.

A	B
_____	_____
anywhere near	as much likely
far more just	the same

Women are (8) _____ to compare prices and wait before making a purchase, whereas men tend just to buy on impulse.

But men don't donate (9) _____ to charity as women, who are very generous. Men and women spend (10) _____ on entertainment. There is very little difference.

Other ways of making comparisons

2 Tick (✓) the correct sentences. Correct the mistakes in the wrong ones.

- It was too hot for us lying on the beach.
- I'm getting more and more worried.
- She works like a waitress at weekends.
- It was so successful company that it expanded all over the world.
- I'd prefer giving up the business than risk losing all our money.
- The little you know, the better.
- He'd sooner be unemployed than work with that company again.
- I wasn't quick enough applying for the job.

3 Choose the correct answers.

Ways to make money from home

Rather than do extra hours at work in these difficult times, it makes (1) *a great deal / far more* sense to try and get something for nothing. For example, you could rent out your driveway for someone to park on during the day. (2) *By far / Considerably* the biggest demand is for parking near an airport, and if you act (3) *as / like* a taxi-driver and drop clients off at the airport, you would earn even more.

If that idea won't work, why not rent out a spare room? There are (4) *nowhere near / somewhat* enough affordable places to rent available for young people, who will be grateful just for a room. If you'd prefer (5) *to rent / rent* to an overseas student, you can improve your linguistic skills at the same time – many people find it (6) *such a / so* good experience and make so many new friends that they say they would do it without being paid.

If your house isn't big enough (7) *to accommodate / accommodating* somebody else, you could sell your good quality, rarely worn clothes online to make money. The more clothes you have, the (8) *fewer / less* you wear them, so clear some space and it will (9) *easily / decidedly* be the best decision you have made!

(10) *Slightly / Barely* more preparation is required to set up a car boot sale, but this way you can get rid of all the rubbish in your house. Give it a go and watch the money roll in!

Use of English (Paper 1 Part 4)

Key word transformations

- 1 Read the instructions for the task and look at the example. Think about how the two sentences are different and notice how the meaning hasn't changed.
- 2 Do the task.

HELP

- Q7 You need to use the verb *made* in your answer.
- Q9 You need to use a noun in your answer; it is the opposite of *increase*.
- Q10 Replace the verb *use* with a phrase using the key word. Be careful: you need to use inversion in your answer.

EXPERT LANGUAGE

Look back at your answers. Find three examples of verb + noun collocations with the verb *make*.

For questions 1–10, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and six words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

- 0 Do you think you could help me lift the table?
HAND
Would you mind giving me a hand to lift the table?
- 1 My brother managed to get a place at a prestigious business college.
SUCCEEDED
My brother _____ at a prestigious business college.
- 2 Despite the poor economic climate, the company increased its sales.
MANAGED
The company _____ spite of the poor economic climate.
- 3 Dan didn't realise he'd forgotten his passport until he arrived at the airport.
DID
Only when _____ Dan realise that he'd forgotten his passport.
- 4 Very few businesses are profitable in their first year.
MAKE
Hardly _____ in their first year.
- 5 Ken's family persuaded him to ask for a salary increase.
TALKED
Ken was _____ in salary by his family.
- 6 The end of the film was completely unpredictable.
COULD
Nobody _____ would end.
- 7 Very few club members bothered to attend the Annual General Meeting.
EFFORT
Hardly _____ to attend the Annual General Meeting.
- 8 A multinational corporation has recently acquired the local company.
OVER
The local company _____ by a multinational corporation.
- 9 Many fewer shoppers have been visiting the mall lately.
SHARP
There has been _____ number of shoppers visiting the mall lately.
- 10 Students may not use the staff entrance under any circumstances.
MAKE
Under _____ of the staff entrance.

Writing (Paper 2 Part 2: Review)

➤ CB p. 126, 132–133, EW p. 197

EXPERT STRATEGY

- Make sure the opening sentence catches the reader's attention.
- Focus on evaluating/giving critical comments/ comparing and contrasting rather than just describing what is being reviewed.
- Use a wide range of descriptive vocabulary.
- Give a summary/final evaluation at the end.

Planning your answer

- 1 Read the task and then look at two possible paragraph plans. Which one do you prefer? Why?

You see this advertisement on a college website.

Have you recently seen the film version of a book you have read? Compare the film and the book, including your opinions on how the main characters are portrayed and say which you preferred.

Write your review in 220–260 words.

A

para 1: introduction
para 2: what you liked/disliked about the film
para 3: what you liked/disliked about the book
para 4: summary and recommendation

B

para 1: introduction
para 2: compare and contrast (e.g. story, structure)
para 3: compare and contrast (e.g. portrayal of characters)
para 4: summary and recommendation

Introduction and conclusion

- 2 Read a student's answer and choose the best sentence (A or B) to complete the introduction and conclusion. Give reasons for your choice.
 - 1 introduction
 - A The much-loved novel *One Day* was written by David Nicholls.
 - B If you haven't read the runaway best-selling book *One Day*, you're in a minority!
 - 2 conclusion
 - A All in all, after all the hype, I thought it fell a bit flat and I certainly wouldn't rush out and see it.
 - B The film is now available on DVD and well worth a watch.

One Day

(1) _____ Selling millions of copies worldwide, I thought it was somewhat overrated but there was still no question of me missing the film version when it came out.

What I found most original about the book was the way it was structured. Telling the story of the close friendship between Emma and Dexter, which started at university and continued over a period of 20 years, we learn about the relationship by reading about what happened one day every year in their lives. However, in my view, that doesn't really come across as well in the film, partly because it feels as if it is moving far too fast. After all, 20 years has to be crammed into two hours. Despite this, the screenplay keeps pretty much to the book and nothing too vital is left out.

Perhaps more important was the lack of chemistry between the two main characters in the film. I just didn't find Emma as convincing as in the book, and not just because of the dodgy Yorkshire accent. Oddly, though, it was Dexter who I didn't warm to in the novel, whereas I much preferred his character in the film; he came over as altogether more likeable. The rest of the cast were quite strong, too, particularly Rafe Spall, who added a touch of humour as Ian. And of course, the ending was just as heartbreaking as in the book.

(2) _____ However, if you haven't read it yet, you might like to give the novel a go.

Using appropriate language

- 3 Find examples in the review of language which:
 - 1 compares and contrasts.
 - 2 balances an opinion.
 - 3 expresses preferences.
 - 4 summarises.
- 4 Find examples of descriptive language in the review that match these meanings.
 - 1 not as good as it was said to be
 - 2 made to fit into something small
 - 3 not very good
 - 4 like
 - 5 a bit of fun
 - 6 very sad
 - 7 didn't work very well
 - 8 try

Writing task

- 5 Now do the task in Exercise 1.