

STARS & STRIPES

ECPE

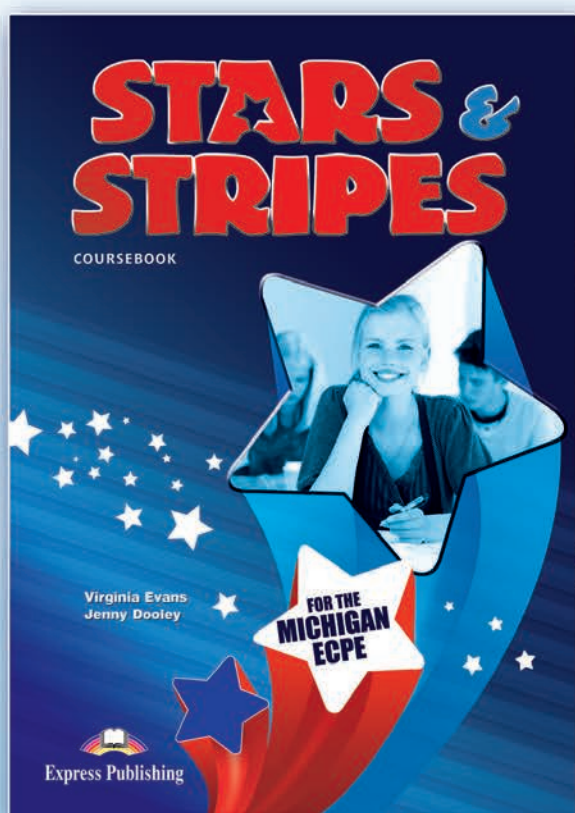


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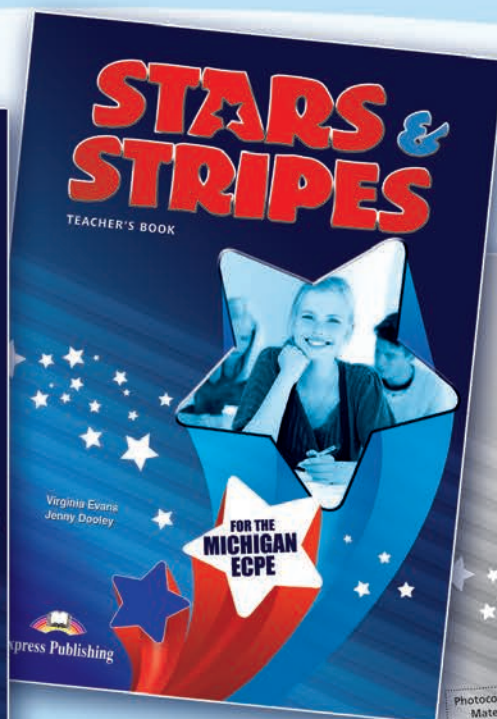
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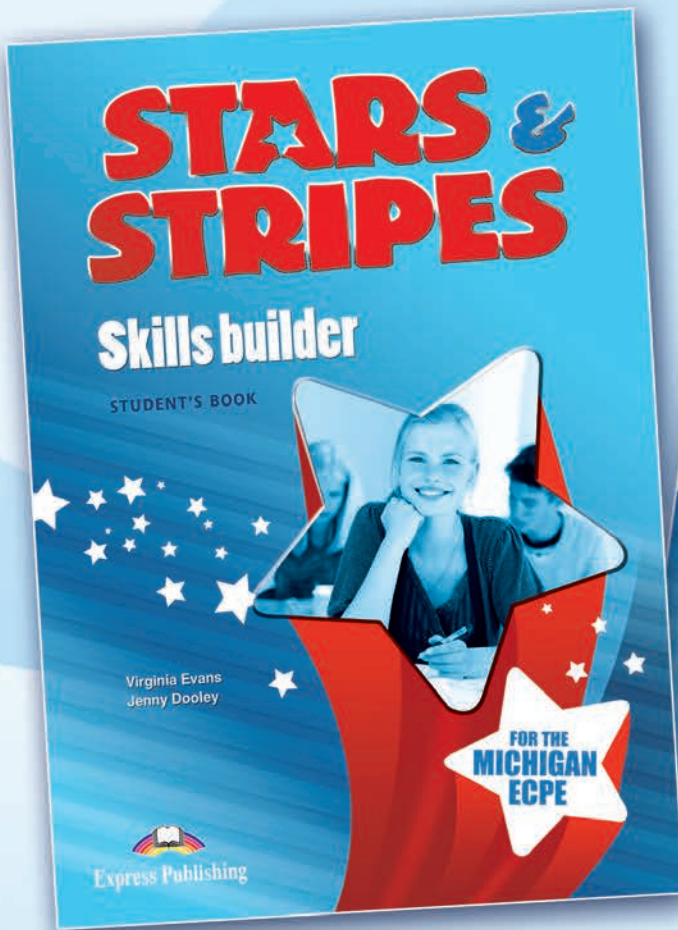
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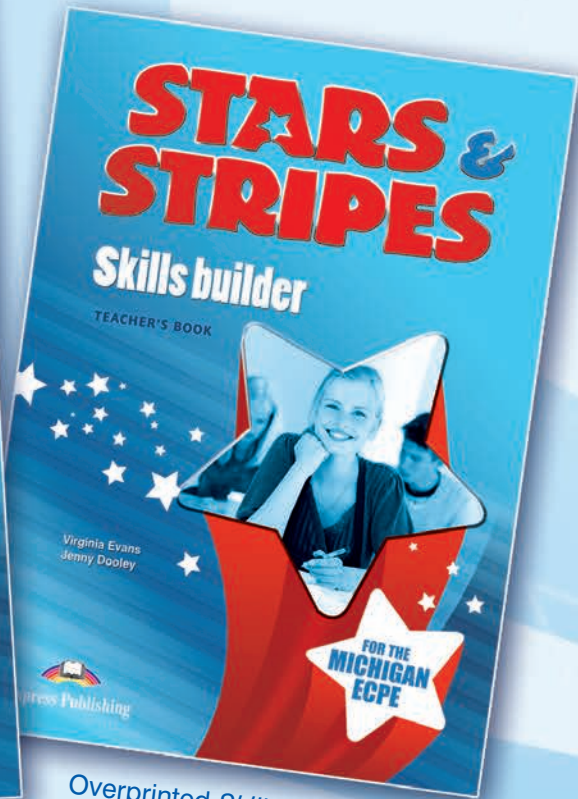
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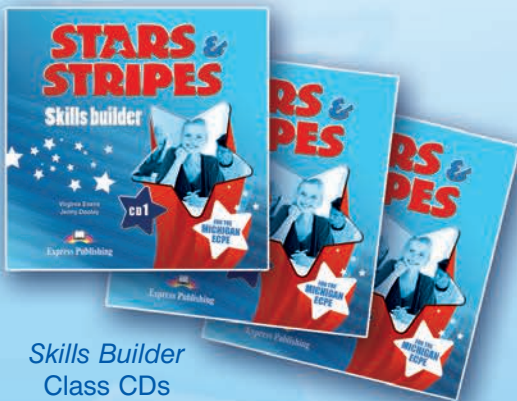
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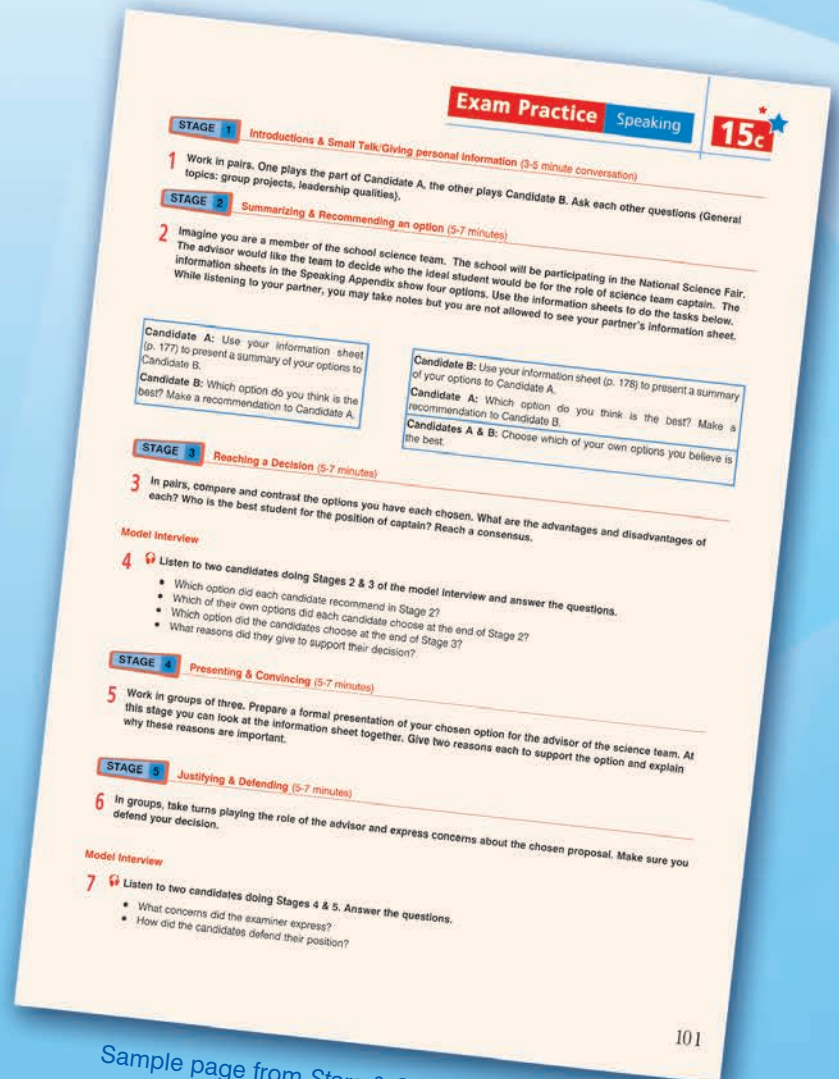


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★ Practice on Vocabulary, Grammar, Reading, Speaking and Listening

★ Comprehensive writing sections reinforcing skills needed for the Michigan ECPE

★ Can be used alongside Stars & Stripes coursebook or independently.



Sample page from Stars & Stripes Skills Builder

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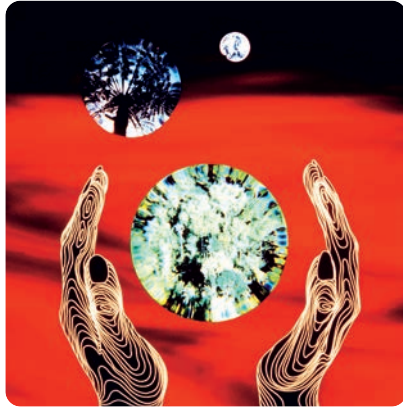
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Lead-in

- Why do you believe scientists and astronomers have tried for many years to find life and resources such as water on other planets?
- **THINK!** Would you ever leave Earth and venture to another planet? Why do you think you would do it?



ExamTip

- Read the entire text and think about its main idea.
- Do not be too concerned about unknown words or technical vocabulary. By working out the gist of each sentence, difficult words can be understood.
- Read the questions last and try to figure out what type of question each one is (i.e., main idea, comparison, vocabulary, etc.) and eliminate obvious distractors first.
- Remember the questions do not necessarily follow the text order.

Reading

Read the passage below, and answer the questions. Explain the words in bold. Then use each word in a sentence.

An environmental history of mankind would have to be a history of the exploitation of abundant natural resources, the **spiraling** demand for these resources, and their inevitable depletion. As humanity spread across the globe, leaving colonies in its wake, essential resources such as coal, oil, and even fresh water were extracted through industrial mining and manufacturing operations that had a massive impact on the Earth itself. What was once a plethora of riches has **inexorably declined**, and entrepreneurs are now looking beyond the limits of land, sea, and sky; the new target is the stars and, more specifically, asteroids.

Spinning around the Sun are tens of thousands of asteroids, and scientists are convinced that these mountain-like formations contain a treasure trove of minerals and metals. The asteroid 16 Psyche has enough iron–nickel ore to sustain the Earth for several million years. Even a comparatively small asteroid could contain more than 2,000 million **metric tons** of serviceable mineral-metal reserves. In addition, some asteroids have a high ice content which means that they could be an economically **viable** source of fresh water. **Large-scale** mining of asteroids is possibly the key to solving many of our escalating environmental problems.

Any mining venture contains an element of risk, however. Asteroids have traditionally been considered deadly perils **lurking** out in the dark depths of space, **biding** their time before smashing headlong into our insignificant planet. In order to transplant mining operations from the Earth to the stars, we need to find solutions to extensive safety and **logistical** problems. **Stabilizing** a spinning rock the size of a small city is no mean feat and would need a huge investment of manpower and equipment. For the moment, the Earth that has catered to our every need and received precious little in return will have to suffer a few more years of **relentless** exploitation.



1 What is the main purpose of this passage?

- to examine the future of environmental exploitation
- to advocate further research into space exploration
- to present the pros and cons of asteroid mining
- to encourage increased investment in asteroid mining

2 According to the passage, who is interested in mining asteroids?

- environmentalists who want to protect the Earth
- scientists who want to carry out research
- businessmen who want to make a profit
- manufacturers who need unlimited resources

3 What is the writer's main purpose in the second paragraph?

- to assess the validity of scientists' claims
- to calculate the magnitude of asteroids
- to analyze the composition of asteroids
- to illustrate the benefits of asteroid mining

4 Why haven't asteroids been mined yet?

- They still pose a threat to life on Earth.
- Recruiting willing personnel is difficult.
- The necessary technology does not exist.
- There are numerous difficulties to overcome.

5 What does the writer suggest about the mining of the Earth?

- In the past, it caused less damage.
- It will still be necessary in the near future.
- In the future, it will not be profitable.
- It was necessary to create settlements.

Vocabulary

1 Fill in: sustain / cater / depletion / entrepreneurs / exploitation / insignificant / perils / plethora

- The of natural resources ultimately threatens the way modern civilization has become accustomed to living.
- Scientists are constantly in search of a planet that will life.
- American and Russian space centers now to the desire of wealthy people to travel into space.
- Having been an astronaut on many dangerous missions, Frank is aware of the of the universe.
- Many believe that space exploration is when compared to the problem of poverty in the world.
- There are many free online courses for everyone ranging from artists to business
- The of young children for cheap labor is a serious concern for all governments.
- Space travel will provide humanity with a of possible solutions to the problems of energy resources and overpopulation.

2 Circle the correct answer.

- Star Trek* was a science-fiction TV series in which a spaceship into unknown galaxies.
 - transcended
 - ventured
 - initiated
 - commenced
- Advanced technology is having a great on space exploration.
 - consequence
 - impact
 - outcome
 - repercussion
- Space observatories provide scientists with the essential equipment to make observations of the stars.
 - extravagant
 - generous
 - spacious
 - extensive
- Fossil fuels such as oil must be from the earth and refined to become usable.
 - explored
 - expanded
 - extracted
 - expired
- Modern medicine has reached the point where vital organs can be from one person to another.
 - transformed
 - transplanted
 - transmitted
 - transposed

6 Scientists claim that harnessing the sun's heat and transforming it into energy may be a solution to the energy crisis.

- viable
- recurrent
- perpetual
- sustained

7 Marine biologists continually discover new species of creatures that in the depths of our oceans.

- lurk
- irk
- perk
- smirk

8 The French, English, and Spanish formed whenever they discovered new land during their explorations.

- satellites
- colonies
- territories
- possessions

9 The *Big Bang* was believed to be explosion of matter moving outward to fill an empty universe.

- a permissive
- an exclusive
- a massive
- a receptive

10 World population growth is leading to demand for energy.

- an expending
- an escalating
- an interacting
- a widening

11 In the past, people believed that there was an supply of drinking water to cover all of our needs; today we know this is no longer the case.

- absolute
- extreme
- exuberant
- abundant

12 A constellation is of a group of stars that makes up a particular pattern.

- consisted
- established
- formulated
- comprised

Speaking & Writing

• Read the text on p. 6 and make notes under the headings:

- Which natural resources on Earth have declined and how
- What asteroids are
- Why they are important/Their relevance to natural resource depletion
- What the problems/risks are in attempting to extract resources from asteroids

Use your notes to give the class a short summary of the text in your own words.

• **THINK!** In three minutes write about:

- our energy resource problem
- a possible solution
- the problem with that solution

• **IT** In groups collect information about renewable energy. Present it to the class. You can visit this website:

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/kids/energyfacts/sources/renewable/renewable.html>

Verb Tenses

➤ Grammar Appendix pp. 194-197

1 Put the verbs in parentheses in the correct present tense.

- 1 A: Greg (**do**) a lot of overtime these days.
B: I know. He (**have**) a tight deadline for his new project.
- 2 A: Where's Doug? I (**not/see**) him all morning.
B: He (**go**) to the supermarket. He should be back soon.
- 3 A: Who (**use**) my iPod?
B: I (**think**) your brother was listening to it this morning.
- 4 A: What happened to you? You (**look**) awful!
B: I (**work**) on my car since noon and I still (**not/finish**).
- 5 A: Hurry up! I (**not/want**) to be late for work again.
B: Oh, no! There (**go**) our bus!
- 6 A: You (**seem**) distressed. What's the matter?
B: It's Tina. She (**always/take**) my things without asking me!
- 7 A: What (**he/do**) for a living?
B: Well, at present he (**study**) at Franklin and Marshall College.
- 8 A: Did you know Galapagos giant tortoises (**live**) for more than 100 years?
B: Really? They probably (**weigh**) a lot, too.

2 Underline the correct past tense.

- 1 What **were you doing/did you do** last night at 7 o'clock?
- 2 The President just **finished/had finished** negotiations with the neighboring country.
- 3 Ted **read/was reading** the paper when he heard a deafening sound.
- 4 The news conference **had begun/began** by the time we arrived.
- 5 I watched television, took a shower, and **had gone/went** to bed.

- 6 Ted **used to/would** be a crime reporter before becoming a novelist.
- 7 Elvis Presley **was starring/starred** in over thirty motion pictures.
- 8 Mrs. Stephens **worked/had been working** for twenty years when she took early retirement.

3 Choose the correct answer. Give reasons.

- 1 The corporation's compelling interest in employee fitness important.
a is being increasingly
b has become increased
c has been increasing
d is becoming increasingly
- 2 The flight from Amsterdam in an hour from now.
a is about to be landing c is to landing
b will have been landing d will be landing
- 3 The faculty advisor's signature indicates that the student all degree requirements by the end of the semester.
a will have had completed
b will have been completing
c will have completed
d is completing
- 4 This time next month, Brad for his final exams.
a will have studied
b will be studying
c will study
d will have been studying
- 5 I can't believe my sister a baby!
a will have been having
b is going to have
c is to having
d is on the verge to have
- 6 I to finish the final details tonight.
a am going to mean
b will mean
c am meaning
d mean
- 7 As of March, I three months for an appointment with the specialist.
a will be waiting
b am waiting
c will have been waiting
d will wait
- 8 me carry this luggage upstairs, please?
a Shall you help
b Will you help
c Will you have been helping
d Are you about to help

Subject - Object Pronouns

Remember!

➤ Grammar Appendix p. 197

A pronoun can be used as a subject or an object in a sentence. It is wrong to use a noun and a personal pronoun together.

Jogging # is good exercise.

4 Circle the incorrect item in each sentence and then correct it.

- 1 Unlike most large cities in the U.S.A., Philadelphia
A
 it is a residential city which consists of a
B **C**
 considerable variety of neighborhoods, each with
its own charm.
D
- 2 As soon as students complete their exercises, them
A **B** **C**
 may leave the classroom.
D
- 3 On April 30th, George Washington he took his oath
A **B**
 of office as the first President of the U.S.A.
C **D**

Singular - Plural Nouns

➤ Grammar Appendix pp. 197-198

Remember!

- Certain words in English are singular even though they have a plural meaning, e.g., **everybody**, **every**, **news**, **information**, **measles**, **mumps**, **luggage**, **baggage**, **math**, **physics**, etc.
Everybody is going to the performance.
- Other nouns are always in the plural. Some of these are: **Clothes** → jeans, pants, shorts, slacks; **Tools** → shears, tweezers, scissors, pliers; **Accessories** → gloves, sunglasses; **Other** → means, thanks, police

5 Circle the subject of the sentences which the missing verb must agree with. Then, choose the correct verb form (a or b).

- 1 Even though their financial means limited, they are content with their lifestyle and never complain.
a are **b** is
- 2 The number of payments the same for the entire term of this loan.
a remains **b** remain

- 3 Although it has a tendency of being mild among children, the mumps quite dangerous for adults.
a are **b** is
- 4 Civics a subject dealing with the rights and duties of citizens.
a is **b** are
- 5 Formal slacks part of the everyday work attire of white-collar workers.
a are **b** is
- 6 A pair of pliers generally found in every home's shed or toolbox.
a are **b** is

ExamTip

Try to determine the correct grammatical structure that's being tested before deciding on your answer.

Review

6 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Mr. Evans be a researcher for an advertising company in Baltimore.
a used to **c** use to
b would **d** got used to
- 2 Universal remote controls, unlike earlier models, easier to access multiple devices simultaneously.
a they make it **c** they are making it
b they make them **d** make it
- 3 They the scale of the problem and the difficulties it poses.
a see **c** are seeing
b had been seeing **d** are always seeing
- 4 Organic beauty products more and more popular these days.
a become **c** are becoming
b have become **d** have been becoming
- 5 The recycling scheme to be implemented this month. However, there were serious financial setbacks.
a is going **c** is certain
b was going **d** intended
- 6 If neither option available, you may contact the Human Resources office.
a is **b** are **c** isn't **d** aren't
- 7 Come and visit me whenever you in the area.
a will be **c** are
b would be **d** have been
- 8 It is projected that 80% of the world's population in urban centers by the year 2070.
a will be residing
b would be residing
c would have been residing
d will have been residing

Part I

ExamTip

- Listen carefully to the dialogue and think about *what, when, where,* and *why*.
- Then, read the answer choices and select the correct one. You will be given 12 seconds to do so.
- Be careful of distractor words or phrases that have a different meaning in the answer choices.

For example,

Woman: What does the invitation to the party say?

Man: The invitation says there is a dress code.

Woman: So, what will you wear?

Man: A suit.

same word from dialogue but change in meaning

- a She will wear a dress to the party.
- b** The party will be formal.
- c He will wear a black tie to the party.

this is the correct answer

He mentions he will wear a suit. We cannot assume he will be wearing a tie.

In this part, you will hear short conversations. From the three answer choices given, choose the answer which means about the same thing as what you hear, or that is true based upon what you hear. For example, listen to the conversation:

Example:

- a She believes the Arctic only has ice and snow.
- b She tells him something he already knows.
- c She informs him of something he wasn't aware of.

The correct answer is "c".

Please listen carefully to conversations 1 through 15. You will hear each conversation only once.



- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 a She believes gas prices are unaffordable. b He is trying to refrain from using gas. c He says gas prices are on the rise.</p> <p>2 a She didn't think there was a relation between the ozone layer and skin damage. b She denied a relationship between the two. c He explains that there is no connection between the two.</p> <p>3 a Josh was taken aback by the information. b She was enlightened by Josh's study. c The study was inconclusive.</p> <p>4 a He defends humans. b He thinks she is obnoxious. c He doesn't believe in altering the environment.</p> <p>5 a The passenger was sympathetic. b The passenger was being discourteous to the flight attendant. c The flight attendant was rude to the passenger.</p> <p>6 a She thinks he's a hypocrite. b She thinks he's very conscientious. c He only owns a bicycle.</p> <p>7 a Larry has gotten over the divorce. b Larry isn't coping well with the divorce. c Larry is unaware of the divorce.</p> <p>8 a She is unwilling to work hard. b He is impressed by her determination. c The test is too difficult for her.</p> | <p>9 a He expresses to her the importance of that meeting. b He forgot to go to his appointment. c She was under the impression that his appointment was urgent.</p> <p>10 a Sarah was dumbfounded. b Shelby was terrified. c Shelby was expecting guests.</p> <p>11 a Unfortunately, he is stuck in traffic. b He is almost always late for his appointments. c He'll be knee-deep in trouble if he doesn't get there on time.</p> <p>12 a She expected the party to be the disappointment that it was. b She was hapless at the party. c She never anticipated having such a good time.</p> <p>13 a Gerald tricked her into believing him. b He confirms that what Gerald said is true. c Gerald surprised her with a brand new sports car.</p> <p>14 a She is going to marry Brett. b She is going to decline his proposition. c She is having second thoughts.</p> <p>15 a She is taking his computer in to be fixed. b He wasn't careful and broke his computer. c She thinks fixing his computer is a waste of money.</p> |
|---|---|

Part II

In this part, you will hear a question. From the three answer choices given, choose the one which best answers the question. For example, listen to the question:

Example:

- a Primarily, healthcare is affected.
- b It supports the ecosystem.
- c It harms plant and animal life.

The correct answer is "c".

Please listen carefully to questions 16 through 35.

You will hear the questions only once.



Exam Tip

- Listen carefully to the questions.
- Then, read the answer choices and select the correct one. You will be given 12 seconds to do so.
- Be careful of distractor words or phrases that have a different meaning in the answer choices.
- If you are still uncertain, use your instinct and choose the response you would naturally make. Don't leave any questions unanswered.

- 16 a Not much, unfortunately.
b The mayor is planning to close everything down.
c Our local politicians don't believe in the plan.
- 17 a Yes, of course, I went there last year.
b I learned about it in art class.
c I know. Who would have believed something like that a hundred years ago?
- 18 a Yes. I bought one yesterday.
b Not all. But hopefully they will be, one day.
c I saw those in the produce section.
- 19 a No, I think it was the theory of relativity.
b If I'm not mistaken it was the Galapagos Islands.
c Sometime in the 1800s.
- 20 a He decided to cut his losses.
b Actually he couldn't; he wasn't registered.
c He didn't end up participating in the game, after all.
- 21 a Yes, just one.
b Yes, I called them for you.
c Yes, they will answer your call.
- 22 a No, I just got here.
b I hope no one got ill.
c Yes. I saw the fire; it was blazing.
- 23 a No, thank you.
b Yup. I just signed up for it.
c What's that?
- 24 a One is larger than the other.
b One is opposite of the other.
c One is identical to another.
- 25 a The frozen ones taste better.
b No, the latter doesn't have as many.
c Yes, they look the same.
- 26 a The rooms were wonderful.
b We had a fabulous time.
c They weren't very friendly.
- 27 a I'm not into writing.
b I'm more into classical music.
c I like Renaissance.
- 28 a One window was left open.
b I'm trying to conserve energy.
c Yes, all but the one in the hallway.
- 29 a Hmm, I'd like to think about it.
b Yeah, I can hardly wait!
c I don't really think it's the way to go.
- 30 a The fact is, the traffic is terrible.
b Because suburbia is just not my thing.
c It's unbelievable how far everything is.
- 31 a No, I've never been there.
b It's a beautiful street.
c Yes, I found it.
- 32 a It wasn't simple enough.
b She wants to be a chef.
c She never tasted a meal like that before.
- 33 a They bought guide books before they left.
b They did not have time for anything.
c They took a direct flight.
- 34 a I like the fact that I can take it with me wherever I go.
b What attracts me is the characters and the action.
c I don't think playing online games makes you violent.
- 35 a She has seen it.
b It's over there by the couch.
c I didn't get it.

Lead-in

- **THINK!** In what ways does sunlight affect our everyday life?
- **THINK!** What do you think the world would be like without any sunlight?
- Can you guess what global dimming is? What does it have to do with airplanes? Read the text to find out.



Reading

Read the passage below, and answer the questions. Explain the words in bold. Then use each word in a sentence.

A high-altitude flight path is easily recognizable from its contrail, the smoky white lines it leaves across a clear blue sky. A contrail, short for condensation trail, forms when the hot, humid air from a jet engine at high altitude mixes with the surrounding cold air of the atmosphere. **Essentially** clouds, contrails have traditionally been thought to exacerbate global warming by retaining heat. Now they are implicated in another, seemingly contradictory, but equally **alarming**, climate change effect called global dimming – the reduction in levels of sunlight reaching the Earth's surface.

The effect has been observed from natural causes such as **ash** from volcanic eruptions. The ash rises, blocks out the sunlight and cools the Earth, but when the ash **settles**, the temperature rises again. In contrast, **man-made** causes, such as contrails hanging high in the sky reflecting sunlight, have a more **lasting effect**. With some regions reported to have lost over a fifth of their natural light, global dimming is making its presence felt around the world. Less sunlight means less water is **evaporated** from the oceans and as the **humidity** and temperature changes, regional climate cycles also change. Such changes are believed to have induced a drought in Ethiopia, causing a famine in which over a million died.

Although contrails are **partly** to blame, the key culprit in global dimming is believed to be the extensive use of aerosols. Not only do aerosol particles both scatter and absorb sunlight, they also alter the composition and persistence of clouds, making them more likely to bounce sunlight back into space. Of most concern is the **realization** that global dimming, by cooling the Earth, may have been masking the true effects of global warming and that the damage we have inflicted on the planet may be much worse than previously thought.

- 1 What is the primary purpose of this text?
 - a to discuss global flight plans
 - b to explain the effects of global dimming
 - c to describe the results of global warming
 - d to discuss the increase of drought
- 2 According to the passage, what is true about contrails?
 - a They reflect more sunlight at high altitudes.
 - b They cannot form at low altitudes.
 - c They only form in cloudless skies.
 - d They last longer at higher temperatures.
- 3 What does the writer imply about clouds?
 - a Clouds prevent heat from contrails escaping into space.
 - b The structure of clouds is affected by global dimming.
 - c Cloud formation is similar to contrail formation.
 - d Clouds and contrails do not form at the same altitude.
- 4 What consequences does global dimming have?
 - a It disrupts weather patterns.
 - b It causes a rise in temperature.
 - c It increases the humidity levels.
 - d It reduces sea levels.
- 5 Why is the writer concerned about global dimming?
 - a It is more dangerous than global warming.
 - b It is only just starting to have an effect.
 - c It gives a false impression of global warming.
 - d It makes the effects of global warming worse.

Vocabulary

- 1 Fill in:** particles / altitudes / eruption / composition / condensation / famine / drought / culprits / effects
- Clouds are the result of which occurs at high altitudes in the Earth's atmosphere.
 - Many mountaineers have to use supplemental oxygen while climbing in high
 - The sudden of violent activity turned the protest into a riot.
 - Overfishing is considered to be one of the main for declining marine life.
 - Due to climate shifts, long periods of are now occurring in regions where there used to be abundant rainfall.
 - Scientists draw conclusions about the of a planet by studying its rock formations.
 - Because of their microscopic size, can easily penetrate deep into the respiratory system, causing serious health problems.
 - Long droughts and inadequate farming techniques are the main causes of in many parts of Africa.
 - Unfortunately, the damage done to the environment will have long-lasting that will require time to reverse.
- 2 Circle the correct answer.**
- In hot weather, a atmosphere must be maintained in heated greenhouses.
a boggy b soggy c wet d humid
 - Acid rain the erosion of marble statues and monuments.
a exasperates c deteriorates
b exacerbates d alleviates
 - It is safe to say that the automobile has more damage on the Earth's atmosphere than anything else.
a implicated c inflicted
b implanted d inflated
 - Broken glass, plaster, and other debris could be seen all over the place in the wake of yesterday's earthquake.
a scattered c dissipated
b sprinkled d disseminated
 - After an investigation, authorities have concluded that the escalating cancer incidents were by toxic waste dumped in the river.
a incurred b induced c inferred d incited

- cooperation between the neighboring countries resulted in better solutions to combating shared environmental problems.
a Parochial b Central c Regional d Local
- As water in rivers, lakes, and seas, it rises as gas in the atmosphere.
a disperses c evaporates
b dissolves d vaporizes
- Snow the sun's rays, making the atmosphere feel warmer even though the temperature is very low.
a replenishes c reflects
b recaptures d resumes
- Many people buy organic produce to avoid eating fruits and vegetables which have pesticides.
a ingested c assimilated
b digested d absorbed
- A local factory is in the case regarding the contamination of the nearby lake.
a implicated c included
b entangled d incriminated
- Recent studies have shown of organic pollutants in snow-capped mountain areas in Europe.
a a persistence c a resistance
b an insistence d an acceptance
- The idea that global warming could bring about a modern Ice Age may appear to be, but some scientists say it could happen.
a confirming c contradictory
b reassuring d mandatory

Speaking & Writing

- In three minutes write a few sentences about:**
 - what global dimming is
 - what causes it and what are its effects
- Read your sentences to your partner. Report to the class.**
- IT** In groups collect information about aerosols and their effects. Present it to the class. You can visit these websites: http://www.esa.int/esaKIDSen/SEMP4LXJD1E_Earth_0.html and <http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Library/Aerosols/>

1. We decided on a _____ to go bungee jumping.
 - a. caprice
 - b. notion
 - c. craze
 - d. whim
2. Some methods of waste _____ release pollutants into the atmosphere.
 - a. deduction
 - b. clearance
 - c. disposal
 - d. ejection
3. Susan spent her summer _____ over her partner's new business proposal.
 - a. striving
 - b. agonizing
 - c. contending
 - d. tormenting
4. The government has passed _____ regulating greenhouse gas emissions.
 - a. guidance
 - b. legislation
 - c. supervision
 - d. enactment
5. The singer's performance did not live up to the audience's _____.
 - a. qualms
 - b. expectations
 - c. hopes
 - d. anticipations
6. The politician _____ into a description of his environmental plans.
 - a. propelled
 - b. unveiled
 - c. introduced
 - d. launched
7. The student's comment was _____ to the professor's lecture.
 - a. irrelevant
 - b. inappropriate
 - c. inessential
 - d. impertinent
8. There were no _____ at any hotels, so we were forced to sleep in the car.
 - a. openings
 - b. blanks
 - c. vacancies
 - d. spaces
9. The doctor prescribed medication to help _____ the pain.
 - a. alleviate
 - b. ameliorate
 - c. lighten
 - d. facilitate
10. Scientists hope the environmental plan helps solve the problem rather than _____ it.
 - a. heighten
 - b. frustrate
 - c. exacerbate
 - d. infuriate
11. The ozone layer is effective in screening out ultraviolet _____.
 - a. intensity
 - b. emission
 - c. energy
 - d. radiation
12. Maria was running late this morning and left the house with _____ hair.
 - a. soggy
 - b. clammy
 - c. moist
 - d. damp
13. The offender was sentenced to a seven-year _____ in a maximum security prison.
 - a. term
 - b. tenure
 - c. period
 - d. span
14. The mayor wants to start _____ fines on people who litter.
 - a. obliging
 - b. imposing
 - c. inflicting
 - d. impressing
15. Her drawers were a _____ of clothes and accessories!
 - a. shuffle
 - b. heap
 - c. mess
 - d. jumble
16. My brother works at a federally _____ financial institution.
 - a. adjusted
 - b. normalized
 - c. regulated
 - d. standardized
17. A flu _____ broke out and made scores of people ill.
 - a. plague
 - b. epidemic
 - c. outbreak
 - d. infection
18. He was only taking a carry-on bag and packed the bare _____.
 - a. provisions
 - b. things
 - c. requirements
 - d. necessities
19. Polluted water is more _____ in third-world countries than in industrialized nations.
 - a. prevalent
 - b. customary
 - c. prevailing
 - d. dominant
20. The workers organized a strike because they felt they were being _____ by their employer.
 - a. manipulated
 - b. utilized
 - c. conquered
 - d. exploited

21. Wind power is just one of many sources of _____ energy.
- stationary
 - continuous
 - sustainable
 - permanent
22. Dante Aligheri wrote *The Divine Comedy* in the _____.
- lingo
 - dialect
 - vernacular
 - slang
23. Trees help to prevent soil from _____.
- gliding
 - eroding
 - wearing
 - corroding
24. The movie star is taking legal action against the tabloid newspaper for _____ of character.
- defamation
 - slander
 - denouncement
 - insult
25. The soccer player was advised to avoid all _____ activity until his injury had healed.
- laborious
 - animated
 - compact
 - strenuous
26. The victim was able to recognize her attacker because he had a very _____ scar on his left cheek.
- prevalent
 - typical
 - distinctive
 - categorical
27. Mike found shipping his belongings overseas to be a dreadful _____.
- observance
 - obscurity
 - oblivion
 - ordeal
28. Jessica _____ supports environmental programs.
- staunchly
 - heavily
 - sturdily
 - powerfully
29. The building directly opposite my house has a billboard that _____ my view.
- obstructs
 - violates
 - avoids
 - prohibits
30. After a three-day battle, the opposing army finally _____.
- submitted
 - relinquished
 - surrendered
 - defeated
31. Residents near the coast are worried about an oil _____ in the sea.
- puddle
 - reserve
 - pool
 - slick
32. Once Brian won the lottery, his relatives kept on _____ him for money.
- stalking
 - persecuting
 - aggravating
 - pestering
33. The doctor's license was _____ for malpractice.
- revoked
 - annulled
 - retracted
 - canceled
34. While in meetings, my boss has all his calls _____ to his answering machine.
- distracted
 - deflected
 - diverted
 - switched
35. Some scientists _____ that climate change is irreversible.
- contort
 - conflate
 - contract
 - contend
36. The helicopter _____ over the forest looking for any signs of fire.
- floated
 - strayed
 - soared
 - hovered
37. The accountant _____ most of the money into a high-interest savings account.
- transferred
 - transported
 - transmitted
 - transplanted
38. Many North American immigrants have _____ the traditions of their homelands.
- attained
 - retained
 - contained
 - sustained
39. E-invites are a time-saving _____ to sending out traditional invitations.
- backup
 - alternative
 - surrogate
 - preference
40. The patient did not _____ the severity of his condition.
- clutch
 - grasp
 - clinch
 - latch

Part III

In this part, you will hear three short segments from a radio program. You will hear what three different radio guests have to say about three different topics. Each talk lasts about three minutes. As you listen, you may want to take some notes to help you remember information given in the talk. After each talk, you will be asked some questions about what was said. From the three answer choices given, you should choose the one that best answers the question according to the information you heard.

Remember, you will hear the segments only once. Listen carefully.

ExamTip

- Listen carefully to the interview.
- Take notes as you listen. Jot down points and terms you think you might need to answer the questions.
- Remember, the questions and the answers contain synonyms and/or paraphrases of words you have heard in the listening passage.

Segment 1 – Write notes here

Lined writing area for notes.



1 What is significant in balancing world climate?

- a the cold and hot ocean currents
- b the Gulf Stream
- c the Atlantic Ocean

2 According to the speakers, what happens in the Arctic annually?

- a Snow begins to collect and freeze.
- b Ice drifts into the ocean and breaks up.
- c The ice spreads across the North Pole.

3 Why does Dr. Lupton mention the consequences of rapid melting?

- a to explain what happens when world temperatures start rising
- b to compare hot and cold ocean currents
- c to demonstrate how icebergs melt

4 What effect can the melting of glaciers have on our oceans?

- a It can reduce devastating storms.
- b It can lower the ocean's temperature.
- c It can affect the ecosystem by modifying the salt content.

5 What is the purpose of Dr. Lupton's research?

- a to prove that global warming is irreversible
- b to find out how human intervention affects the ecosystem
- c to find solutions to global warming

Segment 2 – Write notes here

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6 According to the speakers, what is an example of home remedies that relieve heartburn?

- a drinking coffee
- b drinking milk
- c drinking water

7 What causes GERD?

- a weakening of the esophagus
- b an irritated throat
- c fluids from other parts of the body

8 If GERD is treated in time, what can be avoided?

- a the wearing down of the esophagus lining
- b prolonged medication use
- c injury to the diaphragm

9 When can GERD lead to Barrett's Esophagus?

- a when the wrong medication is prescribed
- b when it is not treated early enough
- c when cancer develops

10 How can this radio program be useful to people with chronic heartburn?

- a It can help people to deal with their symptoms better.
- b It can make people aware of possible unknown problems.
- c It can help people to choose the right antacid.

Segment 3 – Write notes here

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11 According to the article, which social network offers privacy settings?

- a MySpace
- b Facebook
- c Cyberspace

12 What is TRU?

- a a youth research company
- b a research study
- c a social network

13 What do studies show about social networks on the Internet?

- a They provide unique employment opportunities.
- b They are a turning point in communication.
- c They benefit millions of professionals worldwide.

14 Why are companies setting up blogs?

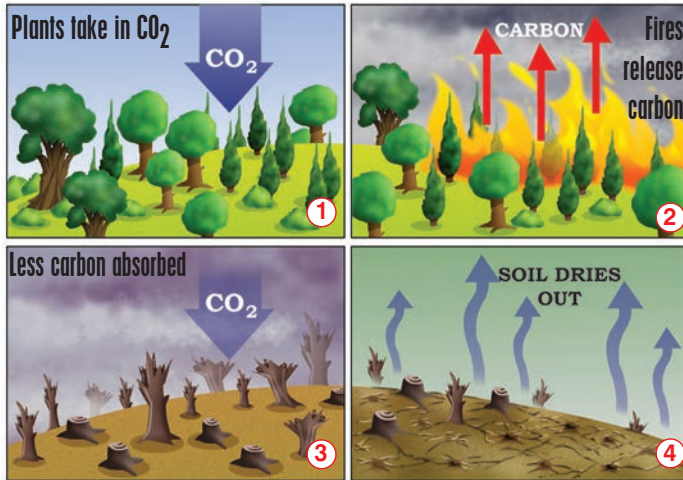
- a to avoid advertising
- b to provide information to communities
- c to get instant reports on their products and services

15 What is the purpose of this study?

- a to observe some social problems in youth
- b to find out how much time young people spend on the Internet
- c to study social networks

Lead-in

"Of the total carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere each year, deforestation accounts for 23-30%." Use the pictures to explain the quote.



Why do you think it is important to conserve our forests?

- 1 What is the purpose of this passage?**

 - to illustrate the importance of forest conservation
 - to examine the reasons for forest growth in different regions
 - to assess the value of different research methods
 - to contrast the findings of two different reports
- 2 What does the writer suggest about environmental studies?**

 - Any study's practical use is limited.
 - Differences of opinion are common.
 - They are usually too late to be effective.
 - Statistics confuse the average reader.
- 3 What led the first report to conclude that reforestation had already started?**

 - It included data from half a century ago.
 - It decided that attitudes had changed.
 - It counted the number of trees in a certain area.
 - It focused on a limited number of countries.
- 4 What might have contributed to the reversal of forest decline?**

 - an increase in popularity of online media
 - the increase of parks in urban centers
 - the decline in population of urban areas
 - the increase in available forest land
- 5 What does the writer suggest about governments' attitudes to the environment?**

 - They have neglected conservation for too long.
 - Their initiatives are not reducing carbon dioxide levels.
 - They are reluctant to invest in conservation programs.
 - Their agreements only provide short-term solutions.

Reading

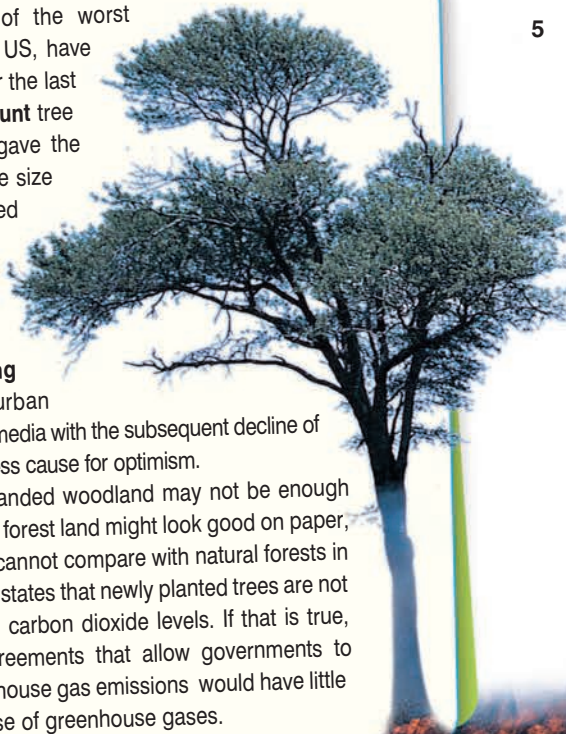
Read the passage below, and answer the questions. Explain the words in bold. Then use each word in a sentence.

Where does the truth lie? The studies are varied and frequently **contradictory**, as they are with most information when it comes to the environment. The widespread perspective is that the 'lungs of the Earth,' the forest areas and trees that cleanse the atmosphere of carbon dioxide, are deteriorating at unprecedented rates. The opposing view, less conventional but **borne** out by research, suggests that there has been a reversal of the *overall* forest decline in many regions.

The findings of one recent report claim that the transition from deforestation to reforestation is already well **underway**. The team of researchers asserted that two of the countries most often accused of the worst environmental abuses, China and the US, have actually achieved forest expansion over the last fifteen years. The team **took into account** tree density as well as tree cover. They gave the example of Japan, where, although the size of forest land has remained unchanged for the last fifty years, tree volume has achieved an average annual increase of about 1.6%.

A combination of factors is responsible, including the **ongoing** migration from rural regions to urban centers as well as the rise of electronic media with the subsequent decline of newsprint. Globally, however, there is less cause for optimism.

According to another report, expanded woodland may not be enough to avert environmental **overload**. New forest land might look good on paper, providing an impressive statistic, but cannot compare with natural forests in terms of **biodiversity**. The report also states that newly planted trees are not growing quickly enough to deal with carbon dioxide levels. If that is true, then international environmental agreements that allow governments to plant trees rather than cut their greenhouse gas emissions would have little short-term effect in **combating** the rise of greenhouse gases.



Vocabulary

- 1 Fill in:** expansion / annual / perspective / conventional / unprecedented / reversal / density / transition / deteriorating
- Deforestation is the result of an escalating need for in residential areas.
 - It is widely accepted that forest areas around the world are at an alarming rate.
 - A less view is that forest cover has actually increased.
 - In 2007, Southern Greece suffered from a forest fire in duration and magnitude.
 - The heavy rains in March accounted for nearly 70% of the country's rainfall.
 - The to reforestation is already taking place according to recent reports.
 - From an environmental, reforestation is a long-term solution.
 - The of the forest decline in many areas is supported by research.
 - The of a tropical forest is such that sunlight never penetrates all the way to the ground.
- 2 Circle the correct answer.**
- The main responsible for soil erosion is deforestation.
a account b factor c effect d reason
 - Firefighting planes and helicopters were going to and fro in a desperate attempt to a serious disaster.
a assert b cleanse c decline d avert
 - The mayor announced the new measures to future fires.
a combat c deteriorate
b reverse d expand
 - Acid rain is one of the plethora of factors that cause the condition of a forest to
a detract c decrease
b decompose d deteriorate
 - Ornithologists tag birds to study their patterns.
a emigration c immigration
b migration d integration
 - The persistence of global warming in years will have a disastrous impact on dry, forested areas.
a frequent c resulting
b repetitive d subsequent
 - Jill's parents bought a cottage in a area to get away during the weekends.
a pastoral b rural c crude d rustic

- A Greenpeace spokesperson that the organization would try to avert any fishing in these waters.
a asserted c contradicted
b accused d declined
- Protestors demanded that the government take effective measures to the region of all pollutants.
a liberate b cleanse c spare d wash
- The city has so much that its surrounding rural area has practically disappeared.
a boosted c expanded
b inflated d escalated
- There is concern about the survival of plant and animal species that live in forests.
a widespread c overall
b broad d thorough
- areas are likely to suffer from the consequences of global warming more severely than rural areas.
a Regional c Urban
b Pasture d Conventional

Listening, Speaking & Writing

- 🎧 Listen to some people talking about possible ways to help reforestation efforts. What does each person suggest?

educate community /
start an "Adopt a Tree" campaign /
organize fundraisers and tree-planting school trips

- THINK!** Which of the suggestions do you think would be more effective? Why? Suggest other possible ways to aid reforestation efforts.

- IT** In groups collect information about the adverse effects of deforestation and prepare an educational brochure. You can visit this website:
<http://www.bcb.uwc.ac.za/Envfacts/facts/deforestation.htm>



Adjectives - Adverbs

➤ Grammar Appendix pp. 198-199

Remember!

- Adjectives describe nouns or pronouns. *John is a **hardworking** student.*
- Adverbs describe verbs, adjectives or other adverbs. They cannot be used between a verb and its objects. *He always does his homework **carefully**.* (NOT: ~~He always does carefully his homework.~~)
- Certain adjectives can't precede the noun they describe. These are: **alike, alive, alone, afraid, asleep.** *The children were **asleep** when we got home.* (NOT: ~~The asleep children ...~~ - In this position we could use **sleeping**.)

1 Identify the words in bold as **adj** (adjective) or **adv** (adverb). Then, mark the sentences below as **C** (correct) or **I** (incorrect). Give reasons.

- 1 He is an **alone** person. (*adj*) - I
- 2 They seemed **certain** they would win the race. -
- 3 She's **afraid** of the dark. -
- 4 They have **recently** taken up squash. -
- 5 Can I see the **weekly** report? -
- 6 They decided to hold the reception at a restaurant **expensive**. -
- 7 She was the **first** guest to arrive. -
- 8 Could you speak **clearly**, please? -
- 9 She types **quite** fast. -
- 10 **Obvious**, she's been through a lot. -

Comparisons

➤ Grammar Appendix pp. 199-200

Remember!

When we compare two people, things, etc. we need to make logical comparisons. It is wrong to compare **the population of New York** with **Los Angeles**. We must compare **the population of New York** with **the population of Los Angeles**. Similarly, we cannot omit **that, those** when they are used instead of repeating a noun. *Shops here are not like **those** at home.*

2 Circle the correct item.

- 1 The greater the work experience you have, the salary you get.

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a the most high | c the higher |
| b the high | d the highest |

- 2 This car is three times mine.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| a as expensive as | c much hot |
| b the same expensive as | d the hottest |
| c more and more expensive than | |
| d more expensive as | |
- 3 The weather is today than it was yesterday.

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a hotter | c much hot |
| b more hotter | d the hottest |
- 4 I was to receive your letter.

| | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a more delighted | c a lot delighted |
| b most delighted | d much delighted |
- 5 Adam is a prospective employee who's only Phillip.

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a half as qualified as | c as qualified half as |
| b qualified half as | d qualified as half as |
- 6 Can't you work faster than that?

| | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|-------|
| a more | b a lot | c very | d any |
|--------|---------|--------|-------|
- 7 Each person's fingerprints are different person.

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| a from another | c from any other |
| b from those of any other | d any other |
- 8 The prices here are more expensive at that store.

| | |
|-----------|--------------|
| a than | c than those |
| b as that | d from those |
- 9 She always does job she can.

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| a better | c the best |
| b much better | d best |

Expressing Similarity

Remember!

We can use certain words to express similarity. Study the examples.

AS - LIKE - ALIKE

- *She works **as** a waitress.* (She is a waitress.)
- *She works **like** a slave.* (She isn't a slave.)
- *It was **like** flying. It feels **like** velvet.*
- *She is regarded **as** an expert on Greek mythology.*
- *This dress is **like** that one.*
- *This dress and that one are **alike**.*

SIMILAR - SAME

- *Your glasses are **similar to** mine.*
- *Our glasses are **similar**.*
- *Your glasses are **the same as** mine.*
- *Our glasses are **the same**.*

3 Choose the correct item.

- 1 This bag is almost the Tony's.

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| a same | c same as |
| b same to | d same like |
- 2 The two cars are almost

| | |
|-----------|--------------|
| a same as | c similar to |
| b like | d the same |



- 3 This coat feels velvet.
 a alike c like
 b as d same to
- 4 He really wanted to work a graphic designer.
 a like b as c same d similar
- 5 Peter is about age as his cousin.
 a the same c alike
 b similar d like
- 6 The two sisters don't look
 a the same as c like as
 b alike d similar to

Cleft Sentences

Remember!

It + be (+ not and/or adverb) + emphasized word/phrase + that/who clause

Wh-clause + be + emphasized word/phrase

Study the examples.

John took Mary to the beach on Sunday.

It was John who took ... (emphasis on the subject)

It was Mary that John took ... (emphasis on the object)

It was to the beach that John took ... (emphasis on prepositional phrase)

It was on Sunday that John took ... (emphasis on adverbial)

What John did was (to) take Mary to the beach on Sunday. (emphasis on action)

4 Rewrite the following sentences, as in the example.

- 1 Steven Spielberg directed *Jurassic Park*.
It was Steven Spielberg who/that directed Jurassic Park.
- 2 Andrew submitted the documents on Monday.
 It was on
- 3 Daniel needs to follow a fiber-rich diet.
 It is a
- 4 Why did she resign from such a high-powered job?
 Why ever
- 5 Craig assured me that there wouldn't be any complications.
 What
- 6 Martha knocked over Mom's favorite china vase from the mantelpiece.
 It was
- 7 Cory needs a relaxing vacation away from his hectic lifestyle.
 What

ExamTip

Take notice of the position of the blank as it is often a clue to the missing part of speech.

Review

5 Choose the correct answer.


- 1 We don't need any complications.
 a far c bit
 b further d farther
- 2 Wholesale costs are than they were a year ago.
 a slight higher c slightly high
 b as higher d slightly higher
- 3 The band's latest album went in less than a week.
 a gold c golden
 b more gold d most golden
- 4 No matter how she tries, she can never please her mother.
 a hardly c hard
 b more hard d more hardly
- 5 There's a beautiful recreational park
 a nearly c near
 b nearby d nearer
- 6 It's obvious that he's in love with her.
 a deeply c very deep
 b deep d mostly deeply
- 7 He is teacher we have ever had.
 a far the best c by far the best
 b far better d by far better
- 8 I'm not sure when the committee this long-term plan.
 a implements c implementing
 b shall implement d will implement
- 9 Mr. Simpson's flight later this evening.
 a due to arrive c is due to arriving
 b is due to arrive d due to arriving
- 10 She didn't like living in New York City at first, but she eventually
 a got it used to c got used to it
 b is used to it d used to it
- 11 she's interested in is making lots of money.
 a All c That
 b Whatever d Always
- 12 I want to speak to them again!
 a don't never c will ever
 b did never d don't ever

STAGE 1 Giving personal information (3-5 minute conversation)

In pairs, answer the following questions.

- Do you live in or near this area? Do you like living in your area?
- Could you tell me a little bit about your job/studies?

Model Interview

 Listen to two candidates and an examiner doing Stage 1 and answer the questions.

- How do they expand their answers?
- Which candidate do you think did a better job? Why?

 **examTip**

Stage 1 is a 3-5 minute conversation between you, the other candidate, and the examiner. Be sure to actively participate by asking the other candidate questions. Try to give extended responses. Expand your answers by giving reasons and examples. Relax and treat these first moments as a chance to get to know one another.

STAGE 2 Introducing the options/Recommending an option (5-7 minutes)

Imagine you are working for the city council. The council is seeking ideas on how to use a plot of land near an industrial area in the city. The mayor would like to commission a private developer for an urban renewal project. The information sheets in the Speaking Appendix show four proposals from private developers. Use the information sheets to do the tasks below. While listening to your partner, you may take notes but you are not allowed to see your partner's information sheet.

 **examTip**

Start your summary with a good opening sentence that introduces the topic. Then describe the information given in a well organized manner, using appropriate linkers. Paraphrase the information or reverse phrasing whenever possible. You do not have to present the information in the order that it is given.

Candidate A: Use your information sheet (p. 219) to present a summary of your options to Candidate B.

Candidate B: Which one of those options do you think is the best? Make a recommendation to Candidate A.

Candidate B: Use your information sheet (p. 220) to present a summary of your options to Candidate A.

Candidate A: Which one of those options do you think is the best? Make a recommendation to Candidate B.

Introducing Information & Listing Points

- Firstly, .../Primarily, .../Most importantly, .../The first is a suggestion to/This option/proposal endeavors to ...
- Secondly, .../Then, .../After that, .../On top of that, .../Additionally, .../Moreover, .../What's more, ...
- The next important thing/issue is .../This seems to be a very attractive option/proposal/solution as it ...
- This leads to ...
- Finally, this proposal/option also offers ...
- If implemented, the plan/proposal would provide ...
- The downside/The only disadvantage/A possible drawback ...

Recommending

- I'd recommend that .../the following ...
- One way to look at the situation is to ...
- I prefer ... to ...
- Firstly, ... would greatly improve the ...
- If we were to ... it would/could/might ...
- The government/city council should ...
- I would (not) recommend ...

Candidate A: Which one of your own options is the best? Tell Candidate B.

Candidate B: Which one of your own options is the best? Tell Candidate A.

Model Interview

 Listen to two candidates doing Stage 2 and answer the questions.

- Which option did each candidate recommend?
- What reasons did each give?
- Which one of his/her own options did each candidate choose?

STAGE 3

Reaching a decision (5-7 minutes)

Now work in pairs. Compare and contrast the options you have each chosen. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each? Which is the best option? Reach a decision.



It's all right to disagree with your partner as long as you respect his/her views. Also, make sure you give reasons for disagreeing.

Comparing/Contrasting – Expressing Advantages & Disadvantages

- From the two options, ... I believe ... is the better choice because
- ... is far easier to implement.
- ... is considerably more feasible than ... because ...

Reaching a Decision

- It seems that we both feel/agree that ...
- So, we're in agreement?

Justifying Viewpoints

- ... on the grounds that ...
- This is (largely) due to the fact that ...
- The (main) reason for/ behind this is ...
- I feel strongly about this because ...

Giving Examples

- ... for example, ...
- ... such as ...
- Also ...

Model Interview

Listen to two candidates doing Stage 3 and answer the questions.

- Which option did the candidates choose?
- What reasons did they give?

STAGE 4

Presenting an option (5-7 minutes)

In pairs, prepare a formal presentation of your chosen option. At this stage you can look at the information sheet together. Give two reasons each to support the option and explain why these reasons are important.



Be sure to justify and support your reasons. You can use examples and/or your own experience to make your presentation interesting. Remember Stages 4 and 5 require the use of formal language.

Model Interview

Listen to two candidates doing Stage 4 and answer the questions.

- What are the reasons each candidate gives?
- How do the candidates support each reason?

Presenting an Option

- Another reason why I support ...
- These activities would promote ...
- As I see it .../To my mind ...
- It is also worth mentioning that ...

STAGE 5

Defending a decision (5-7 minutes)

In pairs, take turns taking on the role of the mayor and express concerns about the chosen proposal while your partner defends the decision. Then switch roles.

Defending your Decision

- What I am trying to say is that ...
- To be perfectly honest, ...
- It seems reasonable, therefore, to ...
- In fact, ...

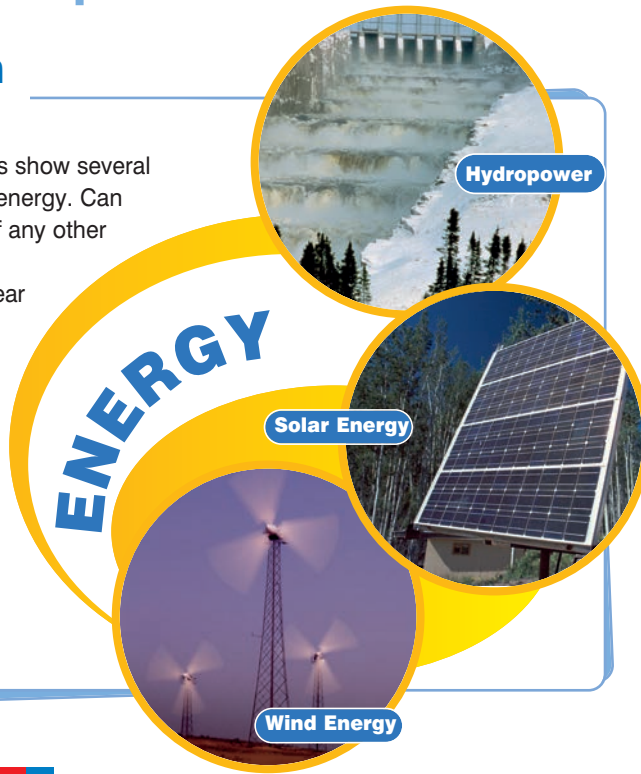
Model Interview

Listen to two candidates and an examiner doing Stage 5 and answer the questions.

- What concerns did the examiner express?
- How did the candidates defend their decision?

Lead-in

- The pictures show several sources of energy. Can you think of any other sources?
- Could nuclear power help us solve the energy problem? Read the text to find out.



Reading

Read the passage below, and answer the questions. Explain the words in bold. Then use each word in a sentence.

With the rapid depletion of fossil fuel reserves, nuclear power is back on the political **agenda** as the greenest and most realistic energy source for the future, not without controversy, though. Until recently, disasters such as Three Mile Island and Chernobyl **underpinned** the **commonly-held** view that the technology was fundamentally hazardous. However, as traditional fossil fuel counterparts choke the atmosphere and climate change reduces workable pasture land to barren deserts, a new tolerance may have to be considered. Those who once dismissed it face the unsettling realization that nuclear power may be the least harmful for future energy needs and the most **viable** in comparison with renewable energy sources like wind, wave, and solar power.

Advocates highlight the fact that nuclear power has no **regulated** air emissions, which means no greenhouse gases; in terms of radioactivity, they claim that fossil fuel equivalents, such as coal, release far more **radiation** than nuclear power plants. They also list the number of deaths per year that can be **attributed** to mining operations and question a reliance on fossil fuel combustion that has brought the Earth to the brink of ecological catastrophe. According to these arguments, nuclear power is the key to the ever-increasing demands of our energy-intense society.

For the public, however, safety and waste disposal still remain of paramount importance. Nuclear power does generate waste and the public fear of radioactive material taking many thousands of years to decay is hard to dispel. To a certain **extent**, the solution is recycling, an **approach** similar to the one we take with **conventional** household waste; new technology is being developed that takes concentrations of plutonium and uses it as a fuel in its own right with only a 300-year radioactive lifespan. That may not be the ideal remedy, but it seems that we may be witnesses to a nuclear renaissance very few of us would ever have anticipated.

- 1 What is the primary purpose of this text?
 - a to discuss the dangers of nuclear energy
 - b to discuss the pros and cons of nuclear energy
 - c to show why nuclear waste is harmful
 - d to show the dangers of fossil fuels
- 2 According to the passage, why is there renewed interest in nuclear energy?
 - a Alternative energy sources are not practical.
 - b It does not pollute the atmosphere.
 - c Fossil fuels will become too expensive.
 - d Its safety issues have been resolved.
- 3 What claim does the writer make about nuclear power?
 - a It has solved its waste disposal problem.
 - b It will be completely harmless in the future.
 - c It is an environmentally-friendly energy source.
 - d It was not thought to be dangerous in the past.
- 4 What is suggested in the passage about the way we live our lives?
 - a We consume a lot of energy.
 - b We dispose of too much waste.
 - c We dislike changing our lifestyles.
 - d We ignore serious problems.
- 5 What problem needs to be overcome in the adoption of nuclear power?
 - a the willingness of governments to invest
 - b the safety of workers in nuclear power plants
 - c the appeal of alternative energy sources
 - d the public perception of nuclear power

Vocabulary

1 Fill in: counterpart / reliance / choked / brink / decays / disposal / concentration / combustion / pasture / dispel


- The world's heavy on the use of fossil fuels poses a serious risk to the environment.
- Countries capable of nuclear power production are beginning to apply safer methods for the of nuclear waste.
- The advent of the engine triggered the world's biggest environmental problem.
- The sight of sheep or cows grazing in seemingly safe land in industrial areas is common.
- There is a high of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere as a result of burning fossil fuels.
- The U.S. Secretary of Energy met with his in the U.K. to discuss nuclear energy.
- The fear of a possible nuclear accident is hard to
- Unlike nuclear waste which is hard to dispose of, conventional trash quickly and is absorbed.
- A radioactive leak in a major nuclear power plant may lead us to the of total disaster.
- The victim to death from the poisonous fumes.

2 Circle the correct answer.

- The world's oil are rapidly decreasing.
 - reservations
 - concentrations
 - reserves
 - equivalents
- There was pressure for the U.S. Secretary of Energy to resign after the disaster.
 - furious
 - rigorous
 - intense
 - violent
- The building analyst calculated a more figure for the cost of building the new power plant.
 - synthetic
 - realistic
 - fantastic
 - automatic
- Nature provides us with many forms of energy which we should use more widely.
 - renewable
 - reputable
 - reciprocal
 - reversible
- Landfills contain all kinds of waste such as batteries, engine oil, and industrial paint.
 - viable
 - realistic
 - hazardous
 - fossil
- There is a lot of as to the safety of nuclear-powered cars.
 - demand
 - controversy
 - anticipation
 - reliance
- If efforts are not made to preserve our planet, future generations may unprecedented environmental destruction.
 - witness
 - regard
 - contemplate
 - facilitate

- Despite the perils it entails, of nuclear energy point out its cost-effectiveness.
 - emissions
 - counterparts
 - adversaries
 - advocates
- The protestors the arrival of police forces and scattered in different directions.
 - advocated
 - anticipated
 - relegated
 - motivated
- The local authorities the notion of constructing a nuclear reactor in the area.
 - triggered
 - generated
 - dismissed
 - stimulated
- It is of importance that we use alternative forms of energy.
 - complete
 - paramount
 - instant
 - intense
- Wind farms need much more space than power plants to produce the amount of energy.
 - equivalent
 - matching
 - parallel
 - identical

Listening, Speaking & Writing

-  You are going to hear two people debating the use of nuclear power. Listen carefully and take notes. What reasons does Charles give in support of nuclear power? What reasons does Linda give against the use of nuclear power? Which source of energy do you think is safest? Why? Have a discussion in groups. Use the language below.

Expressing opinion


- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As far as ... is/are concerned ... First of all, it is important to point out that ... It is therefore necessary ... In actuality, despite common belief ... In fact, if you think about it ... For instance, it is believed that ... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> So, I really see no reason why ... I (don't) think that ... That's exactly the point. You just said it yourself. I would add that ... I'm not sure that/about ... I think we need to look at ... The reality of the situation is that ... |
|--|---|

- IT** Collect information, then in your own words, briefly summarize how nuclear energy is formed (120-180 words). You can visit this website: <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/basic-ref/students.html>
- IT** Which are the most serious nuclear accidents in history? Collect information and give a class presentation. You can visit these websites: http://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_accident and http://library.thinkquest.org/17940/texts/nuclear_disasters/nuclear_disasters.html

1. The hurricane ____ the city, leaving many people homeless.
 - a. sacked
 - b. ravaged
 - c. degraded
 - d. overcame
2. Drivers had trouble seeing the road ahead through the ____ fog.
 - a. dense
 - b. compact
 - c. deep
 - d. opaque
3. The decorations are perfect, but I think the costumes are ____ .
 - a. extra
 - b. superfluous
 - c. prolific
 - d. senseless
4. The dietician advised her client to ____ her diet with vitamins.
 - a. complement
 - b. accompany
 - c. supplement
 - d. extend
5. The factory ____ harmful chemicals that destroy the ozone layer.
 - a. exudes
 - b. transmits
 - c. emits
 - d. secretes
6. Waiters call out to pedestrians and try to ____ them into eating at their restaurants.
 - a. entice
 - b. conduct
 - c. coerce
 - d. lead
7. The new neighbors bought the adjoining ____ so that they can put in a pool.
 - a. surface
 - b. plot
 - c. section
 - d. ground
8. Officials are trying to ____ the number of accidents caused by reckless drivers.
 - a. restrain
 - b. truncate
 - c. curtail
 - d. dock
9. The earthquake had ____ effects on the small town.
 - a. overwhelming
 - b. agitating
 - c. stupefying
 - d. devastating
10. Some people do not realize the ____ of crash diets.
 - a. backlash
 - b. aftermath
 - c. sequels
 - d. repercussions
11. In political debates, candidates often use personal attacks to ____ the real issues and social problems.
 - a. deviate
 - b. divert
 - c. direct
 - d. deflect
12. The oil spill ____ the area's drinking water.
 - a. contaminated
 - b. infected
 - c. stained
 - d. corrupted
13. The bus was running late, so Ben ____ a taxi.
 - a. invited
 - b. hailed
 - c. acclaimed
 - d. waved
14. The new employee was ____; he was fired after he made no effort to learn the new computer program.
 - a. stolid
 - b. dull
 - c. obtuse
 - d. insensitive
15. The student took the ____ for everyone and spent three hours in detention.
 - a. fault
 - b. guilt
 - c. liability
 - d. blame
16. The accountant ____ his colleagues' unethical practices throughout the years.
 - a. condemned
 - b. sentenced
 - c. preordained
 - d. predestined
17. The farmers sprayed ____ on their crops to kill the bugs.
 - a. compost
 - b. fertilizers
 - c. emissions
 - d. pesticides
18. This new home entertainment system can be paid for in ten interest-free ____ .
 - a. prices
 - b. settlements
 - c. installments
 - d. currencies
19. The movers used a pulley and some rope to ____ the piano up to the third floor.
 - a. tow
 - b. haul
 - c. tug
 - d. hoard
20. The athlete accepted his reward and ____ his success to his coach and the team's hard work.
 - a. attributed
 - b. assigned
 - c. allocated
 - d. ascertained

21. Over the years, the weather had ____ the tombstones in the cemetery.
- disintegrated
 - worn
 - eroded
 - corrupted
22. Mark ____ a lot of effort in learning French.
- supplied
 - provided
 - invested
 - furnished
23. After the hurricane hit their town, many people were ____ and had to struggle to get back on their feet.
- demolished
 - destitute
 - penurious
 - deprived
24. Many accidents ____ after the heavy snowfall.
- ensued
 - resulted
 - circulated
 - developed
25. After visiting the Museum of Fine Art, Sarah was ____ to paint her mother's portrait.
- incensed
 - elevated
 - stirred
 - inspired
26. The designer is using a pop star to help ____ his new collection.
- project
 - launch
 - instigate
 - propel
27. The actress made a(n) ____ entrance at the ceremony to attract everyone's attention.
- enormous
 - monumental
 - pretentious
 - grandiose
28. Alex was so tired from his trip that he ____ off to sleep at the dinner table.
- drifted
 - wandered
 - floated
 - wafted
29. Smog is more ____ in polluted city centers.
- customary
 - established
 - paramount
 - prevalent
30. The increase in the cost of living has ____ many stay-at-home moms to return to work.
- prompted
 - elicited
 - provoked
 - produced
31. After the earthquake, there was a great need for ____ water.
- potable
 - transparent
 - sanctified
 - purified
32. Charles has ____ to treat his friends unfairly.
- a partiality
 - a liability
 - a tendency
 - a hindrance
33. Mr. Rogers admired Marisa's ____ and made her team leader.
- drive
 - intensity
 - force
 - power
34. Melissa was confused about what career path to follow and asked her teacher for some ____ advice.
- equitable
 - uninvolved
 - neutral
 - impartial
35. The ____ from the earthquake caused cracks in the walls.
- shakes
 - tremors
 - shivers
 - quavers
36. Bobby told his therapist about the ____ nightmare he had been having for the last month.
- chronic
 - customary
 - recurring
 - habitual
37. Patrick felt that something was ____ with the victim's story and decided to investigate.
- invalid
 - incorrect
 - mistaken
 - amiss
38. My mother learned how to ____ a carpet on her trip to Morocco.
- lace
 - weave
 - knit
 - entwine
39. I would appreciate it if you could ____ the tape, so I can hear the message again.
- rewind
 - reverse
 - resume
 - return
40. The high tide caused the boat to ____ from side to side.
- bend
 - swing
 - sway
 - lean

1. The corporation _____ to announce its new chief executive officer.
 - a. supposed
 - b. is on the point
 - c. will be
 - d. is due
2. The aromatherapy treatment has _____ wonders for him.
 - a. done
 - b. played
 - c. made
 - d. taken
3. "How will I know it's your brother?"
"He _____ a green Ford."
 - a. will have been driving
 - b. will drive
 - c. will be driving
 - d. will have driven
4. "Do you want me to help you file your income tax return?"
"Yes. Could you please explain _____?"
 - a. it me
 - b. it to me
 - c. to me it
 - d. me it
5. "I'm afraid Mrs. Adams is running a little late."
"That's OK; I _____ wait."
 - a. might as well
 - b. had better to
 - c. would prefer
 - d. could well
6. Finding new clients isn't easy, but _____ you'll reap financial rewards.
 - a. in time
 - b. for a time
 - c. in the time
 - d. by the time
7. She never went back to that town; _____ her humiliation.
 - a. was so
 - b. such was
 - c. so was
 - d. was such
8. Dan _____ hour after hour skateboarding when he was a teenager.
 - a. used to be spending
 - b. was spending
 - c. was used to spend
 - d. would spend
9. "The boss put Lynn in charge of the Personnel Department."
"I don't think she's _____ the job."
 - a. up with
 - b. in for
 - c. up to
 - d. in to
10. Software installation is already _____ progress.
 - a. in
 - b. about
 - c. under
 - d. on
11. As the number of employees is growing, _____ has decided to move to a larger building.
 - a. that the company
 - b. the company
 - c. so the company
 - d. so that the company
12. Even though my best friend lives in Japan, we call each other every _____.
 - a. time to time
 - b. once a month
 - c. now and again
 - d. time and again
13. Dr. Evans is regarded _____ the best surgeon in the city.
 - a. to being
 - b. as though she were
 - c. as
 - d. that she is
14. "Do you need any help with those grocery bags?"
"_____ to ask! Thank you!"
 - a. How kind of you
 - b. What kind of you
 - c. How kind are you
 - d. What kind are you
15. If you have any problems _____, don't hesitate to call me.
 - a. whichever
 - b. if ever
 - c. however
 - d. whatsoever
16. Boston to Pittsburg is _____ drive.
 - a. a twelve-hour
 - b. twelve hours of
 - c. a twelve hour's
 - d. twelve-hours
17. There's something in the garage that is giving _____ a foul smell.
 - a. away
 - b. up
 - c. as
 - d. off
18. Of all the appliance stores I visited today, this one is _____ expensive.
 - a. least of all
 - b. the least
 - c. less
 - d. the lesser
19. The flood damage in Bangladesh was estimated _____ over 80 million dollars.
 - a. at
 - b. into
 - c. with
 - d. by
20. The government is committed _____ terrorism.
 - a. they fight
 - b. for fighting
 - c. to fight
 - d. to fighting



Cloze passages usually test two areas: sentence structure (grammar, phrasal verbs, etc.) and overall meaning (organization, discourse, etc.). First, scan the text quickly before choosing the correct answer. Second, go through the text item by item to find out what's being tested (sentence structure or overall meaning), and then quickly study the choices. Use a process of elimination to narrow down the choices. Finally, read the text again to make sure your answers make sense.

Urban renewal refers to a number of programs sometimes funded by the government which redevelop badly designed or run-down urban areas. Although it **(1)** as a governmental program aimed at enhancing inner-city housing, urban renewal has gradually developed into projects that rely on community participation. It deals **(2)** important urban problems such as faulty planning, poor landscaping, lack of open spaces, **(3)** the like.

The history of urban renewal **(4)** back to ancient times, when Rome was rebuilt by Augustus. Since then, it has not only played a major role in the demographics of cities around the world, but it has also had a significant **(5)** on their appearance and economy. For example, during the late 19th century, Paris was one of the world's most developed cities. However, instead of the city's infrastructure growing stronger, it began breaking down due to **(6)** growth. Between the 1850s and the 1870s, a project was initiated which tore **(7)** large slum areas, replacing them with public squares, large parks, and tree-lined boulevards, all of which are **(8)** of Paris even today. Nowadays, urban renewal **(9)** on specific declining areas, but with a more community-oriented state of mind. In Oregon, for example, citizens are consulted throughout the urban renewal process by participating in special committees.

While urban renewal has been criticized in the past for bringing about **(10)** affordable housing and large-scale displacement, it has proven to be a successful way to improve community life. It has also benefited many cities by creating community facilities, greenways, and offering an extensive variety of housing opportunities.

- | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | a began | c launch |
| | b arose | d discontinued |
| 2 | a of | c with |
| | b in | d out |
| 3 | a and | c for |
| | b only | d as |
| 4 | a dates | c belongs |
| | b comes | d exists |
| 5 | a impact | c impression |
| | b repercussion | d contact |
| 6 | a a | c bringing |
| | b increasing | d that |
| 7 | a down | c off |
| | b away | d apart |
| 8 | a marks | c seals |
| | b signs | d hallmarks |
| 9 | a predicts | c decides |
| | b focuses | d examines |
| 10 | a least | c little |
| | b less | d slight |





Plan

A **for and against** essay is a formal piece of writing which discusses the advantages and disadvantages of an issue. A **for and against** essay considers the opposing viewpoints of an issue, objectively and equally, by presenting points in favor of a chosen topic as well as those against. In the introduction, we clearly present the topic. In the main body, we present advantages and disadvantages in separate paragraphs. We start each main body paragraph with a topic sentence, that is, a sentence which introduces the theme of the paragraph. Each point should be supported with justifications and examples. The last paragraph summarizes the points for and against. It can also contain the writer's opinion.

Introduction

- Para 1**
- a quotation, reference, or question that catches the reader's attention
 - clear presentation of topic (without stating your opinion)

Main Body

- Para 2**
- argument 1 for & justification/example
 - argument 2 for & justification/example
- Para 3**
- argument 1 against & justification/example
 - argument 2 against & justification/example

Conclusion

- Para 4** balanced summary of the topic and/or direct or indirect presentation of writer's opinion

1 Read the following topic and underline the key words. Then, answer the questions (1-4).

Topic

Recently, genetically modified (GM) foods have started to fill our supermarket shelves to the surprise of many unsuspecting consumers. What are the arguments for and against GM foods? What are the ethical issues surrounding this topic? Discuss the issue in detail.

- 1 What type of essay will you write?
- 2 What is the topic to be discussed?
- 3 Do you know anything about genetically modified foods? What have you heard about them?

4 Here is a list of arguments **for** and **against** GM foods. In pairs, choose the best two arguments **for** and the best two arguments **against**. Then, explain the reasons for your choices.

FOR

- crops are altered to withstand disease and pests
- they offer improved flavor, better quality, and longer shelf life
- more nutrients are added to make products healthier
- they can be grown in any type of soil

AGAINST

- unsure about safety of products
- labeling products is misleading because the initial modifying chemicals are not listed
- GM crops may threaten biodiversity by decreasing richness and variety of food
- it is morally wrong to tamper with nature

2 Read the model essay. Are any of the arguments you chose in Ex. 1.4 mentioned?

MODEL

quotation question

clear presentation of topic

argument 1 for

justification

argument 2 for

justification

argument 1 against

justification

argument 2 against

justification

writer's opinion/summary of the topic

The ancient mathematician, Pythagoras once said, "Oh, my fellow men, do not defile your bodies with sinful foods." Could we apply this statement to the dangers of GM food? Genetically modified food promises to wipe out disease and famine. However, there is great controversy regarding the human health risks and the potential environmental impact.

There are certain advantages to GM foods. One argument in their favor is that GM crops are altered to withstand disease and pests, while offering improved flavor, better quality, and longer shelf life. Thus, more crops can be grown and more nutrients are added allowing healthier products to reach the public. Secondly, their stronger resistance means that fewer chemicals and pesticides are needed. Needless to say, fewer chemicals means not as many toxins will enter local water supplies.

However, there are also many drawbacks to GM foods. Opponents argue that not enough research has been conducted on the safety of these products. For example, they claim that there are no guarantees that GM foods are safe for the human body. It is feared that eating GM products will alter the genetic makeup of man. It is also argued that GM crops may threaten biodiversity by decreasing the richness and variety of food. For instance, some argue that by tampering with nature all organisms might lose their original values which might result in the loss of certain flora and fauna.

In conclusion, I believe that although advances in modern science are surpassing our wildest dreams, new products should be strictly screened for safety. We need to be aware of any of the potentially harmful consequences before allowing a genetically modified crop into the food chain.





Which sentence(s):

- a catches the reader's attention by using a quote, reference or question?
- b contains the direct opinion of the writer?
- c contains the first argument for?
- d justifies the second argument for?
- e justifies the first argument against?

3 Read the table below. Which expressions/linkers does the writer of the essay in Ex. 2 use to:

- a list points?
- b list arguments for/against?
- c add more points?
- d contrast?
- e introduce examples?
- f make a partially correct statement?
- g emphasize?
- h elaborate?

Replace them with other appropriate ones.

Useful Expressions/Linkers for Main Body Paragraphs

To list points: Firstly, In the first place, To begin with, Secondly, Thirdly, Finally

To list arguments for or against: One point/argument in favor of .../ against ..., It could be argued that ..., One advantage/disadvantage of ... is ...

| | | | | | |
|--|--|-------|------------------------|--|----------|
| Some/Many Experts/ Scientists/ Skeptics/ Critics | claim/suggest that ... oppose the view that ... are convinced that ... | It is | often widely generally | claimed/ suggested/ argued/felt/held/ maintained/ believed | that ... |
|--|--|-------|------------------------|--|----------|

To add more points: In addition, Moreover, Furthermore, Apart from, Not only ... but also, There is another side to the issue/question/argument of ..., Not to mention the fact that ..., It is also argued that ..., Another point/ argument in favor of ...

To contrast:

| | |
|---|---|
| On the other hand However Nonetheless Even so Yet | it may be said/claimed/argued that ... others/many people oppose this ... many claim/feel/believe this argument is incorrect/ misguided ... |
|---|---|

Although/Whilst/Whereas/Regardless of the fact that ...
The fact that ... contradicts the belief/idea that ...
While it is true that ..., in fact ...
While/Although ..., it cannot be denied that ...

To introduce examples: For example/instance, In particular, Particularly, especially, such as

This is (clearly) illustrated/shown by the fact that ...
One/A clear/striking/typical example of (this) ...

To emphasize: Clearly, Naturally, Of course, Needless to say, Indeed, In fact, especially

To elaborate: That is to say, In other words, This means that

To give reasons: The reason for this is, One reason is

To make a partially correct statement: To a certain extent/degree, To some extent/degree, In a sense, This is partly true (but), There is some truth in (this), In some cases ..., To a great extent ...

4 a) Fill in the blanks using linkers/ expressions from the list below. Then, write the purpose of the linker/expression, as in the example.

especially / instance / some experts claim that / although / apart from / to a certain degree / needless to say

- 1 *Some experts claim that* the world is going into an Ice Age. *To list arguments for or against*
- 2 being a sure way to slow down our carbon emissions, it could also save a lot of money.
- 3 The cost of growing crops is rising, with the price of oil on the rise.
- 4, taking the car to go to the corner store is a completely irresponsible act these days.
- 5 If for, more people are made aware of the gravity of the problem, they might think twice before taking a flight to their next destination.
- 6 opponents argue that there is not enough evidence to prove that the product is safe, several new studies appear to be conclusive.
- 7 people with backyards can compost easily, but there is no solution for those who live in apartments.

b) Use the following expressions/ linkers to connect the ideas in the sentences below.

Although / However, it may be argued that / Not only ... but also

- 1 The forests of the world provide a rich habitat for some of the Earth's most endangered species. They have a positive effect on the quality of the air we breathe.
- 2 Biologically, Madagascar is one of the richest areas on Earth. Rapid deforestation is destroying much of its natural habitat.
- 3 Experts are convinced that deforestation is devastating to the environment. Logging can provide important economic benefits to the local people.



Formal Language

Argumentative essays are written in formal style. Formal language is characterized by:

- ✓ **passive voice, impersonal constructions.** (e.g., *It is well known ...; It is argued that ...*)
- ✓ a range of **advanced vocabulary** (verbs, adjectives, abstract nouns, etc). (e.g., *passionate debate regarding immigration legislation*)
- ✓ **complex sentences.** (e.g., *It is often argued that censorship is needed to prevent the broadcast and publication of obscene material considered offensive to public morals.*)
- ✓ **inversion, especially in conditionals.** (e.g., *Were this to be true, it would ...; At no time has there been a more detailed ...*)

Formal language does not include:

- X short forms (e.g., *They're, it's*) unless part of a quotation.
- X colloquial expressions, phrasal verbs. (e.g., *what's up, carry out*)
- X simplistic vocabulary. (e.g., *The government officials say they think it will be a bad, ...*)
- X overuse of simple linking words. (e.g., *and, but, so*)

5 a) Read the extracts. Which one would you expect to read in a for and against essay? Give reasons.

A One point in favor of recycling is that it aids in reducing the demand for limited resources such as paper and aluminum products. In fact, these materials can be easily reused to make other containers and packaging materials. Naturally, this will lessen the need to cut down more trees or dig deeper into the Earth to extract more metal.

B A good thing about recycling is how we'd be using less paper and metal to make new things. For starters, the stuff we use to make things such as containers and boxes can be used over and over again to make new containers. So, I'd say that if we'd just recycle more, the need to get new materials would go down, and the materials we have already would last longer.

b) Why is the other extract not appropriate? Find examples of short forms, colloquial expressions, colloquial phrasal verbs, simplistic vocabulary, and simple linking words.

6 Replace the words/phrases in bold with phrases in the list. You may need to change the word order. Compare your paragraph with your partner's.

less expensive / on the other hand / while it is true that / in fact / materials / outweigh / to a certain degree / according to current methods

Well, many claim that the costs of recycling **are larger than** the benefits. **I'd say that** recycling reduces our demand for paper and metal resources, **but really**, it is sometimes **cheaper** to process new wood and metal **stuff** than it is to recycle them **the way we do it now**. Recycling is **sort of** costing us more money than it is saving our resources.

Writing introductions/conclusions

The introduction to a for and against essay must draw the reader's attention to the topic or issue to be discussed. It may begin with an objective statement or more interestingly:

- **start with a quotation or thought-provoking statement.** e.g., *"We won't have a society if we destroy the environment."* (Margaret Mead)
- **make a reference to an unusual or striking idea/scene/situation.** e.g., *Imagine a world without the natural environment.*
- **ask a rhetorical question.** e.g., *Would there be a world without the natural environment?*
- **address the reader directly.** e.g., *You may feel this is an intrusion on your daily life ...*

The conclusion should present your direct or indirect opinion. It is here that you can use opinion words such as: *I think/believe, In my opinion*. The paragraph can then be finished off with a balanced consideration of the topic. To make your conclusion more interesting to the reader you can:

- **give the reader something to think about.** e.g., *All things considered, it can be concluded that stricter regulations would eliminate questionable business practices.*
- **end with a quotation.** e.g., *"We never know the worth of water till the well is dry."*
- **end with a rhetorical question.** e.g., *After all, is it not the government's responsibility to regulate businesses?*

7 Match the quotations A-D to the topics 1-4.

A "Suburbia is where the developer bulldozes out the trees, then names the streets after them."
Bill Vaughn

B "There's so much pollution in the air now that if it weren't for our lungs, there'd be no place to put it all."
Robert Orben

C "We never know the worth of water until the well is dry."
Thomas Fuller

D "If we are what we eat, with genetically modified foods, what does that make us?"
Anonymous

1 "The government should place restrictions on how much water we use on a daily basis." What are the arguments for and against?

2 "Supermarkets should only be allowed to sell organic produce." What are the benefits and drawbacks?

3 "City developers should focus on building residential high-rises rather than expanding neighborhoods into natural habitats." What are the advantages and disadvantages?

4 "The government should shut down factories that heavily pollute the atmosphere." What are the arguments for and against?

- 8 Read the main body of the for and against essay below on the topic: “Discuss the view that wind farms are eyesores and disturb nature.” Then, read the introductions and conclusions and say which of the techniques has been used for each one. Replace the bold-type words or phrases in the main body with ones similar in meaning.

Introductions ...

- 1 What would the world be like if its open spaces were covered in giant wind turbines? Power companies are increasingly turning to wind farms to generate clean energy. As a result, the construction of these farms threatens areas that are cherished for their natural beauty.
- 2 The Greek philosopher Zeno once said, “The goal of life is living in agreement with nature.” In the attempt to create cleaner energy, man has developed wind farms. However, it is questionable that nature would agree with the noise and unsightliness of this new technology.
- 3 Imagine going on vacation to the countryside and gazing at endless rows of wind turbines. The switch to cleaner energy sources such as wind power is occurring at a rapid pace. Nevertheless, there is some controversy regarding the construction of wind turbines which threaten to deface a part of nature that so many people enjoy.

The creation of wind farms offers certain advantages. **1) One argument in their favor** is that they generate a renewable source of energy. That is to say, wind farms do not use raw materials, such as coal, oil, or natural gas, to create energy. **2) Moreover**, there is no need to extract these raw materials when wind power is used, which means less land is used in search of them. **3) Another point in favor of** wind farms is that it is a clean source of energy. It does not add pollutants to the atmosphere, as is the case with burning fossil fuels. **4) Additionally**, the energy wind farms provide does not contribute to global warming.

5) On the other hand, there are certain drawbacks. First, wind farms are ugly and will transform a lovely mountainside into a mass of propeller blades. Wind farms must be built in wide, open spaces which leaves fewer places for city dwellers to escape the concrete landscape of the city. **6) Clearly**, a countryside full of white metal towers is nothing like the calming beauty of nature. **7) Furthermore**, wind farms disturb the natural environment around them. **8) For example**, many birds fly into the blades and die when they strike them. **9) In addition**, because wind farms span over a large area, there is a loss of habitat for all the types of animals which populate the area.

... Conclusions

- A** To conclude, I believe that wind farms could provide valuable clean energy, but we must be careful not to ruin nature in the process. As poet and novelist Linda Hogan once said, “There is a way that nature speaks, that land speaks. Most of the time we are simply not patient enough, quiet enough, to pay attention to the story.”
- B** To sum up, in my opinion, wind farms are an important source of clean, renewable energy, but power companies must not be allowed to build them wherever they want. All things considered, power companies, governments, and local communities should work together to find the best locations for wind farms.
- C** In conclusion, while it is necessary for us to switch our energy sources to clean, renewable ones, in my opinion we must find a way to preserve our natural environment as well. After all, how can we enjoy nature when there is little of it left to enjoy?





Developing Supportive Main Body Paragraphs – For and Against Arguments and Justifications

The points used to argue **for** or **against** along with their justifications, examples, or reasons are presented in separate main body paragraphs. Remember to use linkers that help the reader follow your points. You can formulate your arguments in the following way:

Arguments for/advantages

- Consider the arguments **for** by asking yourself: *In what way is this good?*
- List the reasons why it is good.
- Choose the two best arguments.

Arguments against/disadvantages

- Consider the arguments **against** by asking yourself: *In what way is this bad?*
- List the reasons why it is bad.
- Choose the two best arguments.

Once you have formulated the points to be discussed, you can then decide on how to provide the justification. You can do this in a variety of ways. See example below.

Argument: *One argument in favor of recycling is that even though the costs of collecting and processing are high, it is still cost-effective.*

- a **Use examples.** *e.g., In particular, it costs more to dump a ton of newspapers in a landfill than it does to recycle it.*
- b **Elaborate.** *e.g., In other words, the environmental benefits far outweigh the cost.*
- c **Give reasons.** *e.g., The reason for this is that by recycling, pollution can be reduced and resources conserved.*

- 9 a) Read through the arguments on the topic: “Should the production of biofuels be increased?” Match each argument with its corresponding justification.

Arguments

- 1 One benefit of switching to biofuels is that they are plant-based.
- 2 Producing biofuels might require the use of more energy than ever before.
- 3 A large number of forest areas would have to be cleared.
- 4 Biofuels emit less pollution into the atmosphere.

Justifications

- a Indeed, they do not contribute to global warming.
- b The reason for this is that vast spaces are needed to grow biocrops in order to meet world demand for oil.
- c This means that farmers can produce them domestically and reduce the country’s dependency on foreign oil.
- d For example, it is estimated that at least 30 percent more energy is needed to produce ethanol from corn than the resulting energy ethanol generates.

- b) Use the arguments from the list above and write the main body paragraphs using appropriate linkers. Start each paragraph with a topic sentence.

- 10 a) Read the topic and underline the key words. What does the topic ask you to write about?

Topic

Recently the Kenyan government has made a decision to heavily promote ecotourism in a beautiful wildlife area in the country. What are the arguments for and against ecotourism? Discuss and justify your arguments.

- b) Look at the table of arguments and in pairs think of appropriate justifications.

Arguments

FOR

- 1 The local people benefit from ecotourism.
- 2 Money from ecotourism helps to preserve wildlife.

AGAINST

- 1 Foreign investors and corporations benefit from ecotourism, not local communities.
- 2 Tourists can damage the areas ecotourism wants to protect.

- c) Now listen to part of a report on ecotourism and fill in the justifications that are used for each argument. How far do they agree with yours?

| ARGUMENTS | JUSTIFICATIONS |
|----------------|----------------|
| FOR | |
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| AGAINST | |
| 1 | |
| 2 | |

- d) Write an introduction and a conclusion for the topic in Ex. 10a. Use the techniques shown in the theory boxes on p. 32.

Writing

11 Read the following essay topics and answer the questions.



Topic A

In the fight against global warming, some governments are choosing to tax and fine their citizens for their carbon emissions. What are the advantages and disadvantages of placing responsibility on citizens alone? Discuss, giving examples.



Topic B

City Hall has proposed a law be passed that forces all downtown buildings to create 'green' rooftops. What are the advantages and disadvantages of building gardens on rooftops? Discuss and give examples.

- 1 What are the arguments for and against the issue? Make a list.
- 2 Which two arguments will you use to argue for and which to argue against the issue?
- 3 In what order will you place them in the paragraph?

- 4 What are the justifications for your arguments? Make a list.
- 5 Which are the best justifications to support your arguments?
- 6 Which useful expressions and linkers can you use to help your essay flow?
- 7 Which techniques will you use to introduce and to conclude your essay?
- 8 Does your introduction reflect the body of the essay?
- 9 Does your conclusion present your opinion?

12 Now, using the information from your answers in Ex. 11, choose and write an essay in about 250-300 words. Exchange your essay with a partner. Check each other's piece of writing, using the following checklist.

Checklist

- Are useful expressions/linkers used to make the essay flow?
- Is formal language used?
- Is there a balanced presentation of the for and against arguments?
- Are a variety of justification techniques used?
- Are topic sentences used to introduce the main body paragraphs?
- Is the topic stated clearly and objectively in the introduction?
- Does the paragraph containing arguments for include two arguments? Is each argument supported by a justification?
- Does the paragraph containing arguments against include two arguments? Is each argument supported by a justification?
- Is there a direct/indirect presentation of the writer's opinion in the conclusion?



Look at the title and the picture. What is the passage about?
Now, read the passage and answer the questions.

Fill the **Skies** with **Sulfur**

A Nobel Prize-winning scientist has proposed a **controversial** method for protecting Earth from global warming: seeding the atmosphere with **sulfur** to reflect the sun's rays. Paul Crutzen of Germany's Max Planck Institute for Chemistry suggests **injecting** particles of sulfur into the **stratosphere** – the upper layer of the atmosphere – to cool the planet and buy time for humans to reduce greenhouse gas **emissions**. The sulfur **particles** would be dropped from **high-altitude** balloons or fired into the atmosphere with heavy **artillery shells**. Once **airborne** the particles would act like tiny mirrors, **bouncing** the sun's light and heat back into space. Crutzen's plan would **imitate** the cooling effects of volcanic eruptions, which send large sulfur-rich clouds into the atmosphere. When Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines erupted in 1991, the huge **plume** of sulfur cooled the Earth by 0.9 degrees Fahrenheit the following year. A **relatively** small amount of sulfate could produce a level of cooling similar to that caused by the Pinatubo eruption, according to Crutzen's **calculations**. Crutzen, who won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1995 for his work on the ozone layer, stresses that it is still important for nations to cut back greenhouse gas emissions, but extreme measures like this may be necessary to provide more time.

This is not the first time that scientists have suggested **meddling** with the Earth's climate in order to reduce the impact of global warming. John Latham and his colleagues had put forward a plan to **whisk** up seawater to encourage cloud formation in the lower atmosphere, thereby reflecting **radiation** back into space. Latham, who has commented on Crutzen's idea, believes that his plan is **feasible**, but that further investigation is needed. Crutzen admits that there is risk of the sulfur becoming a health **hazard** if it rained back down on earth. In addition there could be an increase in damage to the ozone layer and a whitening of the sky. On the upside, sunsets and sunrises would become more **spectacular**.

- How are Crutzen's and Latham's methods different from one another?
 - Only one of the methods takes place in the lower layer of the atmosphere.
 - Only one of the methods has been put into practice.
 - Only one of the methods utilizes the process of reflection.
 - Only one of the methods actually interferes with our planet's climate.
- According to the passage, how would sulfur particles be introduced into the atmosphere?
 - using minute mirrors
 - by large powerful guns
 - from bouncing balloons
 - from special jet aircraft
- Why does the author mention Mount Pinatubo?
 - to inform the reader about the damage caused by the eruption
 - to explain Crutzen's experiment in the Philippines
 - to illustrate the likely effectiveness of Crutzen's method
 - to exemplify the danger of Crutzen's proposal
- What does Latham believe about Crutzen's proposal?
 - It will encourage cloud formation.
 - It is a daring feat.
 - It is beyond comment.
 - It requires more research.
- Which of the following is true about a risk involved in Crutzen's plan?
 - It would result in an unacceptable rise in temperature.
 - It would darken the heavens.
 - It would cause harm to the ozone layer.
 - It would generate less striking sunsets.

Match the words in bold in the text to their definitions.

a risk/danger; b questionable; c introducing; d 30 miles above the earth's surface; e rising cloud; f copy; g proportionately; h breathtaking; i reflecting; j discharges; k whip; l interfering; m reckoning; n specks; o possible; p a chemical element; q projectiles; r elevated level; s energy; t in the air

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the words.

> haze / plume / fume / vapor

- 1 Several factories are sending out large of smoke that contribute to air pollution.
- 2 Gasoline from automobiles can make you sick if you inhale them.
- 3 From a hill overlooking the city, you can see a brown in the air.
- 4 Other planets in our solar system may contain small amounts of water but no liquid water.

> emission / eruption / erosion / ecosystem

- 5 Volcanic spew forth tons of pollution into the air.
- 6 Soil is occurring because we are cutting down trees that hold the soil in place.
- 7 Greenhouse gas are responsible for the crisis we're having with climate change.
- 8 The delicate of the planet are in jeopardy from global warming.

> exacerbate / aggravate / infiltrate / proliferate

- 9 That the government doesn't do more to reduce pollution really Maria.
- 10 Scientists want to adopt radical methods to combat global warming, but they fear they will the problem.
- 11 The activists the headquarters of a major industrial corporation and staged a protest.
- 12 The warming of our planet has caused mosquitoes and jellyfish to

> calculation / component / consensus / circumstance

- 13 Under no should we continue to pollute the Earth's atmosphere.
- 14 According to the scientist's, it would only take a small amount of sulfur to lower the planet's temperature.
- 15 The general seems to be that global warming is a reality.
- 16 The main of greenhouse gases is carbon dioxide.

> hazard / calamity / scarcity / peril

- 17 Sulfur particles may help lower global temperatures, but they are still considered a major health
- 18 Scientific experiments involving the Earth's climate could put our health in great
- 19 With natural disasters on the rise, Jeff has prepared a safety shelter in case strikes.
- 20 Many developing nations are stricken with a of safe drinking water.

> imitate / irritate / culminate / inundate

- 21 Years of gas emissions and massive deforestation have in the global warming crisis we see today.
- 22 Polluted air can especially the lungs of people with existing respiratory problems.
- 23 Indonesia has been with one natural disaster after another recently.
- 24 The purpose of injecting sulfur into the atmosphere is to the cooling effect caused by a volcanic eruption.

> feasible / prevalent / detrimental / rampant

- 25 The idea that the planet can be saved from environmental disaster is in the scientific community.
- 26 Ignoring the impending threat of resource depletion could be to our survival on Earth.
- 27 Many countries have trouble enforcing stricter legislation for gas emissions due to the corruption that exists in their governments.
- 28 Scientists believe it is quite to harness energy from resources in space.

> inject / scatter / clog / trigger

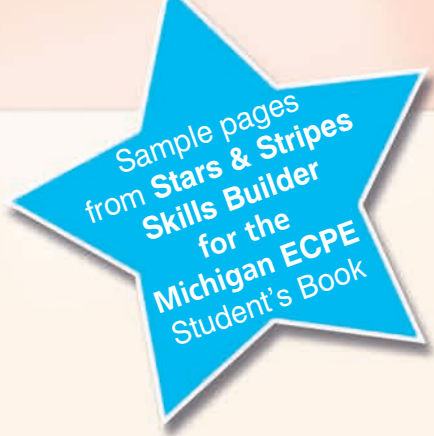
- 29 When streets are with traffic, air pollution worsens.
- 30 If we run out of any of our major resources on Earth, it would a catastrophe.
- 31 One plan to reduce global warming calls for carbon dioxide deep into the earth.
- 32 Air pollution light, making the air look cloudy and brown.

> spectacular / chilling / insidious / squalid

- 33 The government is doing what it can to improve conditions in poor neighborhoods.
- 34 The scientist gave a(n) account of how life on Earth will cease to exist if we continue to pollute the environment.
- 35 As pollution from factories seeps slowly into the ground, it has a(n) effect on our water supply.
- 36 The power plant caught on fire and blew up in a(n) explosion.

> rubble / debris / particle / slick

- 37 Clean-up crews rushed to contain the oil that threatened the beaches.
- 38 The building was reduced to after the strong earthquake.
- 39 The World Health Organization says that airborne pollution are responsible for thousands of deaths each year.
- 40 The volunteer group picked up from the streets in the neighborhood.

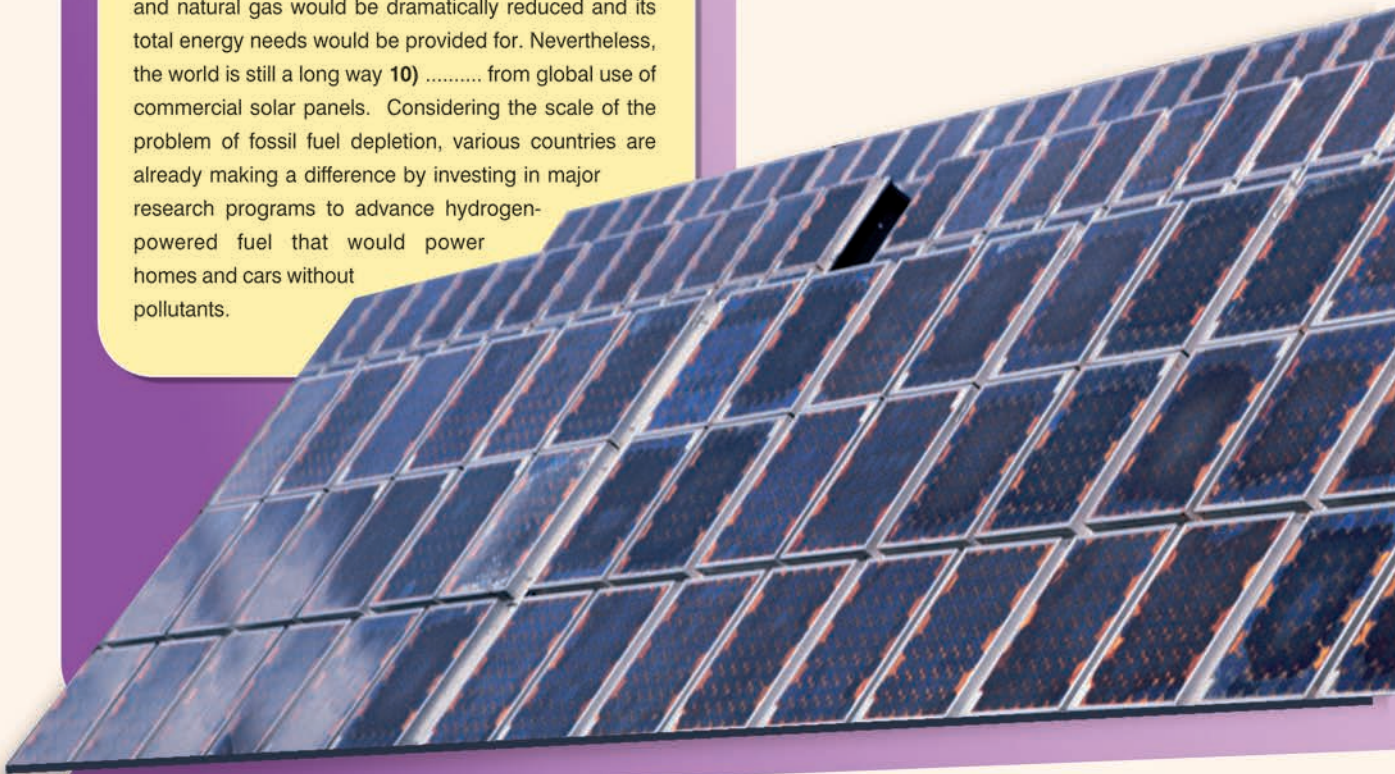


Many nations worldwide rely on fossil fuels for their energy needs. However, the reliance on fossil fuels presents a tremendous environmental 1) as they clearly contribute to global warming. 2) the world faces a fossil fuel depletion crisis, scientists are striving to find new energy sources.

One of the best alternative energy sources is hydrogen, an element which is 3) to be the most abundant on Earth and hailed as the fuel of the future. Australian scientists from the University of New South Wales 4) to have developed a new process which uses sunlight to produce hydrogen from water. If successful, this 5) breakthrough promises to be the cheapest, cleanest, and most affordable energy source 6) developed, since the main by-products would be oxygen and water. The technology involves using special solar panels, made out of titanium dioxide, that 7) sunlight and split water into hydrogen and oxygen.

Australia's plentiful sunlight makes it an ideal place to 8) solar energy and hydrogen-powered fuel. Scientists state that 9) solar panels were placed on 1.6 million houses, Australia's total reliance on coal and natural gas would be dramatically reduced and its total energy needs would be provided for. Nevertheless, the world is still a long way 10) from global use of commercial solar panels. Considering the scale of the problem of fossil fuel depletion, various countries are already making a difference by investing in major research programs to advance hydrogen-powered fuel that would power homes and cars without pollutants.

- | | | |
|----|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | a difficulty | c misfortune |
| | b trouble | d problem |
| 2 | a As | c However |
| | b If | d Though |
| 3 | a indeed | c believed |
| | b unaccepted | d undoubtedly |
| 4 | a Department | c claimed |
| | b claiming | d claim |
| 5 | a innovative | c imitated |
| | b inventive | d imaginative |
| 6 | a current | c while |
| | b being | d ever |
| 7 | a harness | c hold |
| | b check | d direct |
| 8 | a breed | c cultivate |
| | b generate | d refine |
| 9 | a the | c if |
| | b same | d several |
| 10 | a on | c part |
| | b out | d off |



STAGE 1 Introductions & Small Talk/Giving personal information (3-5 minute conversation)

1 In pairs, answer the following question.

- Have you ever participated in an activity to help the environment? If so, explain. If not, tell me what people can do together to protect and/or clean up the environment.

STAGE 2 Summarizing & Recommending an option (5-7 minutes)

2 Imagine you are assisting your principal plan a celebration for Earth Day. The information sheets in the Speaking Appendix show four options. Use the information sheets to do the tasks below. While listening to your partner, you may take notes but you are not allowed to see your partner's information sheet.

Candidate A: Use your information sheet (p. 171) to present a summary of your options to Candidate B.

Candidate B: Which option do you think is the best? Make a recommendation to Candidate A.

Candidate B: Use your information sheet (p. 172) to present a summary of your options to Candidate A.

Candidate A: Which option do you think is the best? Make a recommendation to Candidate B.

Candidates A & B: Choose which of your own options you believe is the best.

STAGE 3 Reaching a Decision (5-7 minutes)

3 In pairs, compare and contrast the options you have each chosen. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each? Which is the best option? Reach a consensus.

Model Interview

4 Listen to two candidates doing Stages 2 & 3 and answer the questions.

- Which option did each candidate recommend in Stage 2?
- Which of their own options did each candidate choose at the end of Stage 2?
- Which option did the candidates choose at the end of Stage 3?
- What reasons did they give to support their decision?

STAGE 4 Presenting & Convincing (5-7 minutes)

5 Work in groups of three. Prepare a formal presentation of your chosen option for the principal. At this stage you can look at the information sheet together. Present your option to the principal. Give two reasons each to support the option and explain why these reasons are important.

STAGE 5 Justifying & Defending (5-7 minutes)

6 In groups, take turns playing the role of the principal and express concerns about the chosen proposal. Make sure you defend your decision.

Model Interview

7 Listen to the two candidates doing Stages 4 & 5 and answer the questions.

- What concerns did the examiner express?
- How did the candidates defend their position?

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