

Writing folder 1

Task 2 Planning an essay

In Task 2 of both the General Training and Academic Writing Modules candidates have to write an essay of at least 250 words. You should spend about 40 minutes on this task and it is a good idea to take up to five minutes planning your essay before you start writing.

1 Read the two tasks, A and B. Which task would appear on the Academic Writing Module and which on the General Training Writing Module? Why?

A

Write about the following topic.

Some people believe that professional sportsmen and women are paid too much money nowadays in relation to their usefulness to society. Do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

B

Write about the following topic.

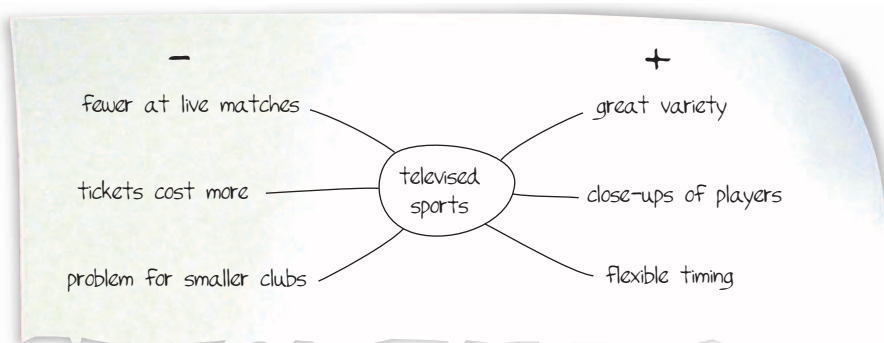
The amount of sport shown on television every week has increased significantly and this is having an impact on live sports events. Do you think the benefits of having more televised sport are greater than the disadvantages?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

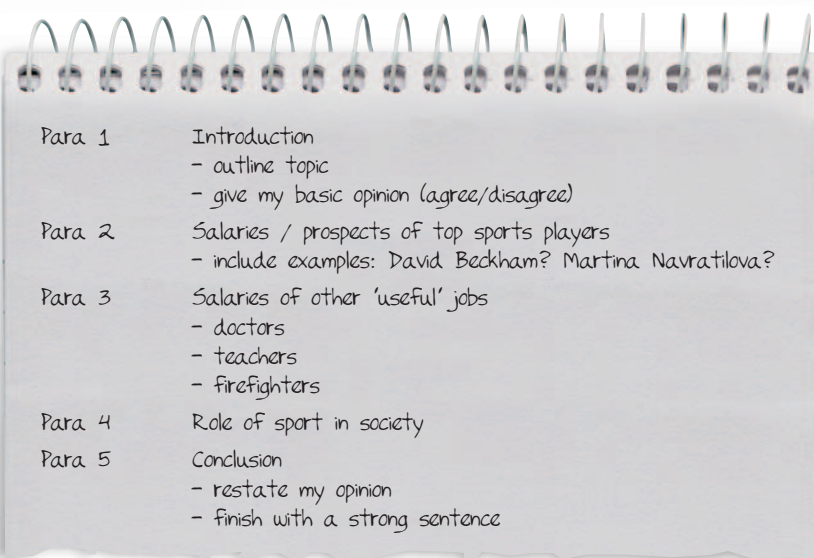
Write at least 250 words.

2 Here are two possible ways of designing an essay plan. Match each plan to its task in exercise 1.

Mind map:



Paragraph plan:



- 3 Read this essay and divide it into paragraphs corresponding to the paragraph plan in exercise 2. Cross out any material you consider to be irrelevant or inappropriate. For any paragraph that looks too short, decide what needs to be added, by checking against the plan.

How useful are sports players to our society? Do they earn too much money? This essay will discuss these questions. If we consider the top sports players, it is true that they are paid huge salaries. For example, the footballer David Beckham earns millions with his club and then he is paid more money to endorse the products of various sports companies. I wish I could earn a million dollars by wearing a pair of football boots! Sportsmen tend to earn a lot more money than their female equivalents. In tennis, Martina Navratilova has won more titles than the greatest male players but her earnings are probably significantly less. The most useful jobs in society are those that help people: doctors make people better when they are sick and teachers prepare a new generation for entry into society. Perhaps the most useful job of all is that of the firefighter, who saves lives and property on a regular basis. Yet firefighters are paid very little and often have to do a second job to earn enough money to live on. Other people in society apart from sports players earn a lot of money. Some businessmen are millionaires. Sport is undoubtedly one of our main forms of entertainment today. Even if people don't go to live matches, they watch sport on television, either broadcast live or the highlights afterwards. However, this doesn't justify such large salaries, in my opinion.

- 4 The essay in exercise 3 opens with two 'rhetorical' questions. Used sparingly, rhetorical questions can be an effective way of introducing the topic or raising a new point in an essay. Turn these notes for task B into rhetorical questions, starting with the word given and adding any other words necessary.

- 1 so much sport broadcast *Why ... ?*
- 2 in the best interests of sport *Is ... ?*
- 3 effects of this on players *What ... ?*
- 4 tickets sold at matches *How many ... ?*
- 5 viewers cope with sport overload *Can ... ?*

- 5 Look back at the Style extra on time adverbials (page 15). Expressions like these are useful for task B. Why?

- 6 Write the following sentences under the three task B headings below. Then add your own ideas.

- 1 Ticket prices have risen dramatically.
- 2 Sport has become an important form of entertainment.
- 3 Smaller clubs have suffered financial losses.
- 4 Top players can ask for large salaries.
- 5 Fewer people attend live football matches nowadays.
- 6 There are more TV channels than ten years ago.
- 7 Larger football clubs benefit financially from TV revenue.
- 8 More people have developed an interest in sport.

Reasons for growth of televised sport

Benefits

Disadvantages

- 7 Now write the first draft of an answer to task B. Try to include some of the information you have just worked on in exercises 4, 5 and 6. Your essay should contain five paragraphs, including an introduction and a conclusion.
- 8 Use the checklist below to make any changes necessary and then write your final answer.

Checklist

Have you

- answered all aspects of the task?
- included an introduction and a conclusion?
- made your paragraphing clear and logical?
- checked all your material is relevant?
- used any rhetorical questions?
- checked your spelling and grammar?
- written at least 250 words?

9.1

Old and new



- 1 Compare and contrast these two cities, using the photos for ideas. Focus on architecture, transportation and demography (changes in the population).

Speaking Part 2

- 2 Read the Part 2 prompt card and listen to the recording. Is everything the candidate says relevant to the task? Is her register appropriate?

Describe a city that you know well.

You should say:

- how big the city is
- what kind of buildings it has
- what transportation is available

and explain what you particularly like or dislike about this city.

- 3 Listen again and tick the words you hear. Check you understand all the words, using a dictionary if necessary.

construction	<input type="checkbox"/>	outskirts	<input type="checkbox"/>
foundations	<input type="checkbox"/>	rapid transit system	<input type="checkbox"/>
infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	subsidence	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 4 After class, prepare brief notes about a city of your choice for the Part 2 task in exercise 2. Practise talking for at least a minute, and try to use some of this useful language from the recording.

Useful language

By ... I mean ...	That is to say ...
How can I put it?	To put it another way ...
Of course ...	It goes without saying that ... Obviously ...

SHANGHAI: THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE

Shanghai is now the world's most densely populated city, according to Wu Jiang, deputy director of the city's urban planning administration bureau. 'Ten million people are living in central Shanghai and another ten in the suburbs. We made mistakes and now we are establishing several plans that will control the development of new skyscrapers and deal with the problems they have created.' Shanghai has been rising faster and higher than any city in the history of the world, but this is proving too much for the ground beneath to bear. 'Shanghai's ground condition is very soft,' says architect Kuo-Liang Lee. 'The rock bed is about 300 metres from the surface and the underground water table is higher, only 1.5 metres at most from the surface. There are now more than 4,000 buildings over 100 metres tall in Shanghai. That results in extremely severe ground settlement.'

This is just one of the reasons why Wu Jiang and his colleagues are trying to halt the annexation of Shanghai's skies. Other factors are dearth of greenery, serious pollution, inadequate transport and overcrowding on the streets of the city. Among the planned solutions are a metro system, a huge motorway network and an attempt at massive greening of the choking and dusty streets.

Several of the existing skyscrapers are among the tallest human constructions ever built and some of them are also among the most impressive in architectural terms. The 420-metre-high Jin Mao Tower, for example, is an extraordinary skyscraper, emblematic of the successful mingling of western and eastern styles. It reflects Chinese pagoda design,

Reading

- 5 Read the passage quickly without stopping. Underline any words or phrases that are unfamiliar to you as you read. When you have finished, compare your underlinings in groups and discuss possible meaning.

🕒 about 675 words

- 6 Complete each sentence with the correct ending A–J from the box.

Example:

- 0 According to Wu Jiang, the population of Shanghai is around 20 million, ...E....
- 1 The architect Kuo-Liang Lee explains that high-rise construction is unsustainable in Shanghai
- 2 Wu Jiang's department has already discussed proposals
- 3 The writer approves of the Jin Mao Tower
- 4 Thomas Chow criticises recent roadbuilding in Pudong
- 5 Thomas Chow believes the imitation of western architecture has been a mistake
- 6 One aim behind Wu Jiang's plans for the orbital development of Shanghai is

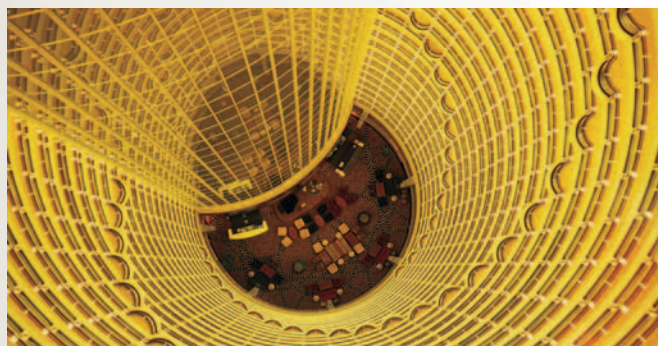
- A because of its hybrid architectural style.
 B for failing to slow down construction rates.
 C to improve the city's infrastructure.
 D because of its impact on public transport.
 E with half of these living downtown.
 F to persuade city dwellers to relocate.
 G for being alien to residents' needs.
 H because of the subsidence caused.
 I to negate its effect on pollution levels.
 J due to its lessening of Shanghai's identity.

Style extra

- 7 Study the way these linking words are used in the passage. There is practice of them in the Workbook.

Other factors Alongside One ... another ... a third
 Among Worse yet Thus

while at the same time echoing the art deco style of Manhattan's most beautiful skyscrapers. A hotel occupies its upper 36 floors and spectacular views are offered on the 88th floor observation deck, both of the city outside and looking down the hollow insides of the building – not recommended for those suffering from vertigo!



Alongside these architectural wonders, however, are the less attractive results of the 21st-century building boom. Thomas Chow, co-director of the Shanghai-based Surv architecture and design practice, recently presented a paper to the Shanghai Design Biennale entitled 'Five Ways to Ruin a City'. In it, he suggested that the city's ill-considered and rapid growth had made it barely habitable. 'In downtown Lujiazui in Pudong, the scale is hostile and everything appears to have been enlarged on a photocopier; towers are towering, boulevards are 12 lanes wide (and uncrossable), without any relationship to human scale,

activity or urban life,' he wrote. Worse yet, he argued, Shanghai's character was being obliterated in favour of cheap and tacky design solutions without creativity or soul. In Chow's view, 'The market's rapid pace of wholesale importation of foreign imagery has resulted in a scary, perverse and at times ridiculous trend of turning modern cities into Disney-lands. The urban landscape is being littered with wholesale copies and replications of foreign styles.'

Wu Jiang wants to change all that. He talks excitedly of reducing plot ratios and making central Shanghai green and pleasant. 'If we want Shanghai to be the best city in the world, it's impossible to carry on with this kind of building. You can't reduce that density through political power. You have to make it attractive for people to leave and live in new cities nearby.' And so, on the outskirts of Shanghai, connected by massive new motorways and rapid transit railways, ten new cities, each of one million people and each with ten satellite towns of 200,000 people, are being built. One, New Harbour City, will have the biggest docks in the world; another, An Ting, will be a huge car manufacturing city; a third, called Song Jiang, will be a university centre.

Thus Shanghai hopes to build itself out of the problem that it has built itself into. At a pace unparalleled in the rest of the world, it is again racing down the track to a brighter future.

9.2



1 Where were the world's first cities established? Using the pictures above and the words below, describe favoured locations and explain their advantages to early settlers.

agriculture defensive position invader irrigation livestock
 resources trading centre

Listening

2 You are going to hear part of a lecture on the ancient Sumerian cities of Ur and Uruk. Before you listen, read the summary below and decide what information you need to listen for to fill the spaces.

Then listen and answer questions 1–9 with words you hear in the recording.

Complete the summary below. Write **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.



Ur

The excavations of Ur led by Leonard Woolley (1922 – 1) revealed that Ur was founded over 2 years ago. Its inhabitants were among the earliest people to bring water and 3 under their control.

Away from the river, conditions made it difficult to 4 everyone. As the population increased, the inhabitants needed to get more supplies through 5 The world's first writing system arose in Ur to record how much 6 they had.

Uruk

Population exceeded 7 (compared to 34,000 in Ur at the same time).

Uruk was known as the 8 city.

Uruk was actually two cities combined: Kullab and Eanna, the 9 centre.

Vocabulary Word building

- 3 Complete these extracts from the recording with a word related to a word from the box.

archaeology	culture	extend	settle
strategy	surround		

EXAMPLE: From the *extensive* work of Woolley and his team ...

- One of the most important projects ever undertaken ...
- Ur was located close to the Euphrates and Tigris rivers.
- Its first would have been self-sufficient.
- Ur was an important , religious and commercial centre.
- Ur-Nammu established his kingship in Ur and its

Grammar Inversion

- 4 The beginning of this sentence from the recording contains 'inversion'.

Hardly had the Third Dynasty begun when it was brought to an abrupt end by invaders.

What is the stylistic effect of starting the sentence in this way, instead of saying:

The Third Dynasty had hardly begun when ...

Here are some more examples of inversion.

Underline the subject and describe its position in each sentence.

- Not only was Ur the world's first city, it was also the home of the earliest writing system.
- Little did I know Chris had already bought tickets for the match as a surprise for me.
- In front of the ancient doorway stands a stone lion.

G page 140

- 5 Put the following sentences in order, starting with the adverbs given in brackets.

EXAMPLE: the new bridge / had to be declared / before / unsafe / had been used / it (Barely)
Barely had the new bridge been used before it had to be declared unsafe.

- Tom wanted to / than / we / walk to the castle / had got back to the hotel (No sooner)
- I / walking around a city / as safe as this / late at night / had felt (Seldom)
- they / the office / had entered / the phone started ringing / when (Scarcely)

- the ticket price rise / would be imposed / it was announced / had been implemented / when / a further 5% increase (Hardly)

- 6 Join the ideas in 1–7 and a–g using *Not only ...* and adding a word or phrase from the box.

a further	also	as well	too
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EXAMPLE: 1 c *Not only did Paris put in a bid for the 2012 Olympics, Madrid did too.*

- Paris put in a bid for the 2012 Olympics.
 - The city of Bogotá has got an excellent bus service.
 - 10 million inhabitants live in the centre of Shanghai.
 - There are a lot of art galleries in London.
 - High-rise buildings can lack style and originality.
 - The ancient city of Ur was built beside the Euphrates river.
 - Siena offers visitors a historic centre.
- a 10 million live in its suburbs.
 b It was close to the Tigris.
 c ~~Madrid did.~~
 d The countryside nearby is very beautiful.
 e There are several museums.
 f They are sometimes poorly constructed.
 g It encourages the use of bicycles wherever possible.

- 7 Instead of the example in exercise 6, we could say:

Paris put in a bid for the 2012 Olympics and so did Madrid.

Join these sentences in the same way.

- The train drivers are on strike. The bus drivers are on strike.
- The Tokyo flight took off on time. The Taipei flight took off on time.
- Madrid has a metro. Bilbao has a metro.
- I can take the metro. You can take the metro.
- John should walk to work. I should walk to work.
- Kiosks sell bus tickets. Subway stations sell bus tickets.

- 8 If the first half of the sentence contains a negative verb form, you must use *neither* or *nor*. Form sentences using the information in brackets.

EXAMPLE: The Pisa flight wasn't full. (Rome)
The Pisa flight wasn't full and neither was the Rome one.
The Pisa flight wasn't full, nor was the Rome one.

- I hadn't been to Prague before. (Dominic)
- The school can't provide parking spaces. (the sports centre)
- You won't be in time for the next train. (I)
- Fortunately, the car wasn't damaged. (my bike)

Test folder 5

Multiple choice

(Academic Reading, General Training Reading and Listening Modules)

If you have to choose *one* answer, there will be three options (in the Listening Module, and occasionally in Reading) or four options (only in Reading).

If you have to choose *more than one* answer, there will be more options. In this case, the order of your answers isn't important: for example, if the answers are A, C, D, and you write D, A, C, they will still be counted as correct.

Each question normally focuses on one part of the passage. However, in the Reading Modules you may be asked one multiple-choice question about the whole passage.

The questions follow the order of information in the passage.

The options usually do *not* follow the order of information in the passage.


The questions and options are normally paraphrases of the passage.

Advice

All modules

- Read the instructions carefully. Note how many answers are required for each question.
- Read the first question. Look or listen for the relevant part of the passage. Read or listen carefully, considering *all* the options.
- Consider the options *in relation to the question*. In some cases an option may be true, but does not answer the question. Eliminate options by putting a cross (X) beside them when you are sure they are wrong.
- Always choose only the required number of options for each question.
- Make sure you answer every question – you won't lose marks for wrong answers.

Listening

1  This passage is similar to those in Section 4 of the Listening Module.

Questions 1–6

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

- Rich people have been known to live in suburbs
 - at least since the 6th century BC.
 - since the 1st century BC.
 - only in modern times.
- During the Middle Ages and Renaissance, London
 - encouraged poor people to move to the edge of the city.
 - expanded by incorporating nearby towns.
 - rebuilt its walls to contain a larger area.
- In the 19th century, the development of suburbs was encouraged by
 - the high quality of suburban housing.
 - improvements in public transport.
 - a wish to own weekend homes.
- European suburbs, unlike those in North America,
 - consist largely of low-density housing.
 - are well planned.
 - have individual characters.
- Suburban sprawl is said to destroy
 - town centres.
 - business activity.
 - human relationships.
- A major reason for the development of suburban sprawl in the USA was
 - improvements in car manufacture.
 - the availability of money to buy homes.
 - people's unwillingness to live in high density housing.

Questions 7–11

Choose **FIVE** letters **A–J**.

Which **FIVE** claims does the writer make about suburban sprawl?

- Housing and other components are usually separated from each other.
- There are insufficient controls over the actions of developers.
- Life in housing districts is more limited than in traditional towns.
- The residents have no input into the names of new suburbs.
- Names may give a false impression of suburbs.
- The design of school buildings tends to be old-fashioned.
- The size of schools creates problems for their students.
- The location of schools encourages the use of cars.
- The population is too small to support shops serving a small area.
- One reason for heavy traffic in suburbs is that a car is likely to contain only the driver.

Reading

- 2 This passage is similar to those in the Academic Reading Module and Section 3 of the General Training Reading.

The Invention of the Garden City

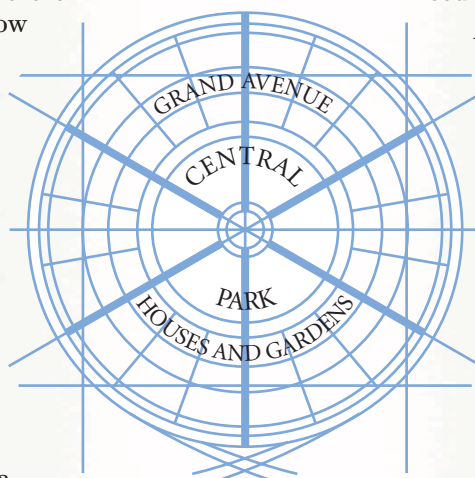
The garden city was largely the invention of the British social visionary Ebenezer Howard (1850–1928). After emigrating to the USA, and an unsuccessful attempt to make a living as a farmer, he moved to Chicago, where he saw the reconstruction of the city after the disastrous fire of 1871. In those pre-skyscraper days, it was nicknamed 'the Garden City', almost certainly the source of Howard's name for his proposed towns. Returning to London, Howard developed his concept in the 1880s and 1890s, drawing on notions that were circulating at the time, but creating a unique combination of proposals.

The nineteenth-century slum city was in many ways an horrific place; but it offered economic and social opportunities, lights and crowds. At the same time, the British countryside – now too often seen in a sentimental glow – was in fact equally unprepossessing: though it promised fresh air and nature, it suffered from agricultural depression and it offered neither sufficient work and wages, nor adequate social life. Howard's idea was to combine the best of town and country in a new kind of settlement, the garden city.

Howard's idea was that a group of people should establish a company, borrowing money to establish a garden city in the countryside, far enough

from existing cities to ensure that the land was bought at rock-bottom, depressed-agricultural, land values. They should get agreement from leading industrialists to move their factories there from the congested cities; their workers would move too, and would build their own houses.

Garden cities would follow the same basic blueprint, with a high proportion of green spaces, together with a central public open space, radial avenues, and peripheral industries. They would be surrounded by a much larger area of permanent green belt, also owned by the company, containing not merely farms, but institutions like reformatories and convalescent homes, that could benefit from a rural location.



Howard's design for a garden city

As more and more people moved out, the garden city would reach its planned limit – Howard suggested 32,000 people; then, another would be started a short distance away. Thus, over time, there would develop a vast planned agglomeration, extending almost without limit; within it, each garden city would offer a wide range of jobs and services, but each would also be connected to the others by a rapid transit system, thus giving all the economic and social opportunities of a giant city.

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

- Howard's concept of garden cities was influenced by
 - the style in which Chicago was rebuilt.
 - other people's ideas.
 - his observations of rural life.
 - the life he had led.
- What does the writer claim about nineteenth century life?
 - Agriculture offered more work than cities did.
 - On balance, urban life was easier than rural life.
 - Our view of rural life is more positive than the reality.
 - Too many people moved from the countryside to cities.
- Howard proposed that garden cities should be located
 - where employment opportunities already existed.
 - in areas where people wished to live.
 - as far as possible from existing cities.
 - where cheap land was available.
- Garden cities were planned
 - to integrate institutions within the city area.
 - to keep industrial activity to a minimum.
 - to be similar to each other in layout.
 - to provide buildings for public gatherings.
- What is said about garden cities in the last paragraph?
 - Each one would contain a certain type of business.
 - The number would continue to rise.
 - Residents would live and work in the same place.
 - Each one would continue to expand.

Units 9–12 Revision

Topic review

1 Compare and contrast the paired subjects including as much information as possible.



- 1 an estuary and a canal
- 2 a dream and a nightmare
- 3 high-rise and low-rise buildings
- 4 human and animal behaviour
- 5 a volcano and a mountain
- 6 natural talent and acquired skills

Grammar

2 Reorder these sentences to begin with the words in *italics*, making any other changes necessary.

EXAMPLE: Ruth had *no sooner* got to sleep than she was woken by a thunderstorm.
No sooner had Ruth got to sleep than she was woken by a thunderstorm.

- 1 New Orleans was *not only* hit by a severe hurricane but by disastrous flooding as well.
- 2 We had *hardly* checked into our hotel on the bay when we were taken on yet another boat trip.
- 3 Babies *no sooner* learn to crawl than they start walking.
- 4 There are *not only* genetic factors to consider but also environmental ones.
- 5 I *little* thought that I would be visiting the city of Rosario for work.
- 6 The torrential rain did *not* ease up *until* the following night.

3 Complete the sentences by forming a suitable active or passive infinitive of the verb in brackets.

EXAMPLE: The river is unlikely (change) *to have*
changed its course since Wallace's time.

- 1 The city authorities claim (do) everything possible to improve the current situation.
- 2 The methods used in this research into sleep patterns seem rather questionable and may need (investigate) further.
- 3 The engineer professed not (contact) by the authorities until three days after the building's collapse.
- 4 Smith and Cochrane are almost bound (deal with) the same subject in their talk last year.
- 5 Toxic waste appears (build up) unchecked in the lake for the last decade.
- 6 Other primitive settlements are known (establish) in the same area of grassland.
- 7 Aspects such as these would continue (monitor) at both local and national level.
- 8 The baby's low birth weight seems (cause) more by the conditions of pregnancy than by genetic inheritance.

4 Finish the second sentences to make them more speculative than the first ones.

EXAMPLE: The city must be attracting tourists because of its excellent amenities.
 The excellent amenities in the city *could be the reason why so many tourists are visiting it.*

- 1 The beach can't be vulnerable to flooding given the sea wall is so high.
 In spite of the height of the sea wall, the beach
- 2 The animal's poor diet can be explained by the restrictions of its habitat.
 The restrictions of the animal's habitat
- 3 Your nightmare must be due to your eating so much cheese late last night.
 One reason for your nightmare

Style extra

5 Rewrite this report about a company in a more formal style. Use the words and phrases below to replace the underlined parts, making any other changes necessary. The formal version is started for you below.

additionally assist clients consultancy work
 Dr field ~~have a discussion~~ have a PhD
 impressive investigate managing director
 presentations qualified reputation specialist
 views on the matter

Yesterday I chatted to the boss of the company Dreams-U-Like, Janet Stephenson. I think she's a doc in psychology and she seems to know her stuff. Plus there's a leading guru in dream analysis, Barry Whitehead, doing some bits of work for her. We should check out BW's fame, maybe he could sort us out too? Doc Stephenson says he's brilliant with punters, you know, gives good shows. What do you think?

Yesterday I had a discussion with ...

Vocabulary

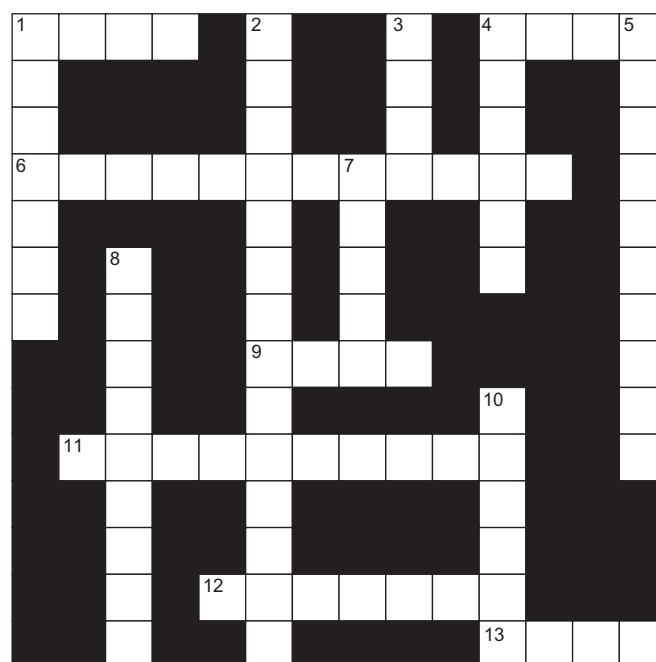
6 Complete the sentences below using a phrasal verb with *on* from the box, in the correct form.

bring on decide on expand on hit on
 lay on pass on touch on

EXAMPLE The mayor *has laid on* a special reception for the winning football team, whose flight is expected to land at midday.

- 1 Your essay barely the reasons for rural depopulation – it would have been better if you these at length.
- 2 We our preferred office location yet, but it will need to be close to the city centre.
- 3 Usually, this type of inherited condition by the male parent.
- 4 After following many false trails, the chemist in the group finally a solution to the problem, quite by chance.
- 5 Her asthma attack by pollution in the atmosphere.

7 Read the definitions of words to do with urban and geographical features and complete the crossword.



Across

- 1 a large area of sea beside the coast, e.g. the _____ of Mexico (4)
- 4 a large area of fresh water, surrounded by land (4)
- 6 building work (12)
- 9 The Great _____ Valley (4)
- 11 a very tall building in a city (10)
- 12 wearing away of land by wind or water (7)
- 13 a hill of sand by the sea or in a desert (4)

Down

- 1 a large mass of slow-moving ice (7)
- 2 basic facilities such as transport, communications, or power supplies (14)
- 3 a long, flat, narrow piece of land jutting out into the sea (4)
- 4 an area of calm sea water separated from the sea by a reef or sandbank (6)
- 5 sudden violent movement of the Earth's crust (10)
- 7 a high area of coastal land with one very steep side (5)
- 8 the parts of a city that are farthest away from its centre (9)
- 10 the soil and rock on the Earth's surface (6)