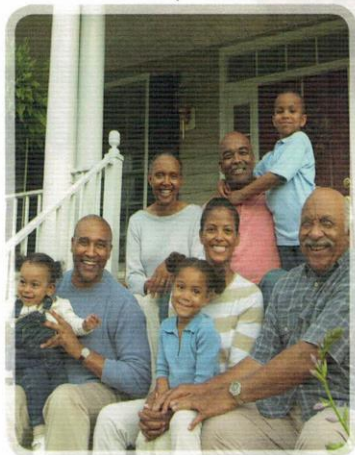


He's the youngest brother



E Reading Part 3 | V family, ages, describing people | L comparing and contrasting



Vocabulary: family, ages, describing people

(1) Look at the word box and answer the questions.

bald a beard cheerful confident curly hair elderly fair hair
glasses a grandparent handsome in his / her thirties kind
lazy a moustache pretty shy slim tall a twin

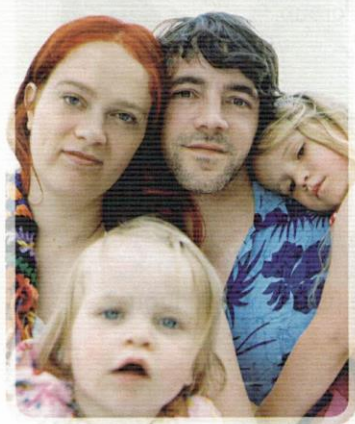
- Which words can we use to describe people's:
A personality B age C looks D relationship?
- Which words do we use with *be* and which with *have*?
- Describe one of the people in the pictures. Can your partner guess who?

Listening

((2.1) 2) You will hear a man called Chris talking about his brothers, Steve and Tim. What are the three brothers' jobs? What do they look like?

((2.1) 3) Listen again. Are these sentences true or false?

	TRUE	FALSE
0 Chris is more hard-working than Steve.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1 Steve has less free time than Chris.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Chris earns the most money of the three brothers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Tim is the least popular of the three brothers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Tim is already the most successful brother.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Chris isn't as tall as Tim.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Chris is as good looking as Tim.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



102 Language focus: comparing and contrasting

(4) Read the example sentences. Then choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Chris isn't as tall as Tim. | = They are different / the same. |
| 2 Steve is as creative as his brothers. | = They are different / the same. |
| 3 Steve has less free time than Chris. | = Steve has as much / not as much free time as Chris. |
| 4 Steve earns the most money. | = Steve earns more / less than anyone else. |
| 5 Tim earns the least money. | = Tim earns more / less than anyone else. |
| 6 Steve would like to go out more. | = Steve would like to go out a larger / smaller number of times. |

Language booster

both and neither

We often use *both* and *neither* to compare two people.

*Steve and I are both fair.
Neither of us is very slim.*

(5) Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

- Neither / Either my dad nor my grandad has much hair, but my grandad has the least / less.
- My sister and I are both / either confident.
- Both / Either of my little brothers ate a lot of biscuits at the party, but the youngest one ate the most / the more.
- My sister's hair is quite curly, but it's not as / as curly as mine.
- These shoes are much / most more expensive than those ones.

- Some questions test attitude and opinion and some test specific detail, so read the question carefully.

Exam practice: Reading Part 3

- 6 Read the text and questions below. For each question, circle the correct letter A, B, C or D.

Marie Davies Being a twin

When people hear that I'm a twin, their first question is always 'Can you and Paula read each other's thoughts?'

Being a twin means always having a best friend and never being lonely. From a very early age my sister and I both knew what the other was thinking and feeling. I've watched videos of us as young children, playing happily side by side, not needing to say anything. Sometimes even I can't tell which twin is which.



The teenage years are a difficult enough time for anyone, but they were even worse for us. At school I joined the basketball team, listened to hip hop music and dressed in sporty clothes, and Paula didn't want to know me. If I wore trousers, she wore a skirt. Her blonde hair was long and loose, while mine was dark and very short. Sometimes we had arguments, though they were quickly forgotten. Luckily we never liked the same kind of boyfriend! At 18, we went to different universities and didn't see each other for six months. When we met up again she seemed like a stranger.

Now we are both in our twenties and live 500 kilometres apart, though we speak or email most days. Our friends see us as individuals not twins. People who know us both say we're as different as night and day. Paula is shy and kind, and always forgetting things. I am more confident than she is and I've never forgotten a friend's birthday! Yet we both love painting, running and dancing and hate people who are rude or unkind! Underneath we are just as close as ever. ♥

- In this text Marie Davies is
 - advising parents how to bring up twins.
 - describing her relationship with her sister.
 - explaining why she dislikes being a twin.
 - complaining about her friends' attitudes.
- In films of their early childhood, Marie and Paula
 - play separate games.
 - behave in different ways.
 - communicate without speaking.
 - sometimes fight with each other.
- What did Marie and Paula do at school?
 - They refused to copy each other's style.
 - They had long-lasting disagreements.
 - They liked to borrow each other's clothes.
 - They went out with the same boyfriend.
- Marie thinks that she
 - has a better memory than Paula.
 - has more hobbies than Paula.
 - is more ready to trust people than Paula.
 - is less friendly than Paula.
- What would the twins say about their lives?

A We were very close as children but we've never been as close since that time.

B We'd like to live nearer to each other – we've lost contact because our homes are so far apart.

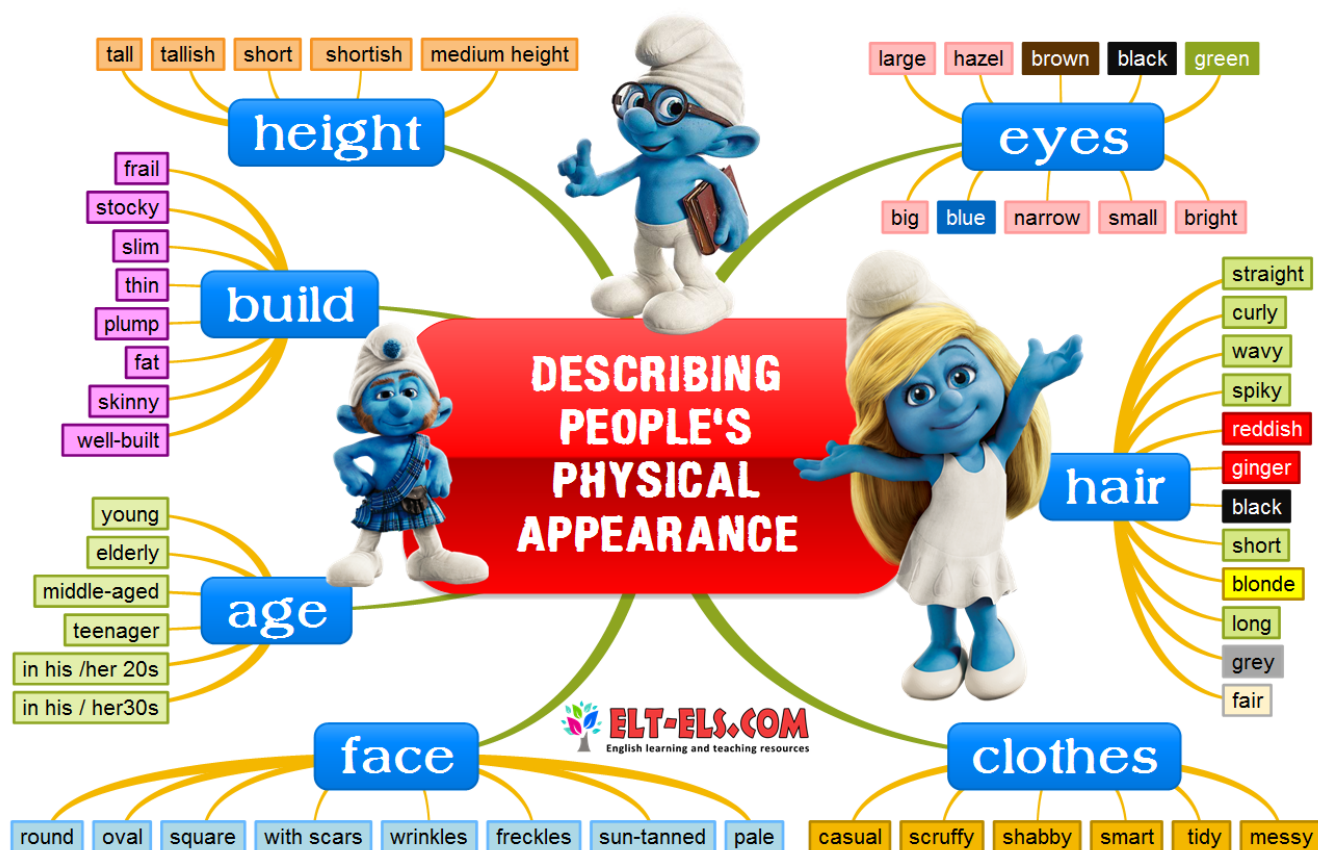
C We had a lot of fun at secondary school – we looked so similar that the teachers often got our names wrong.

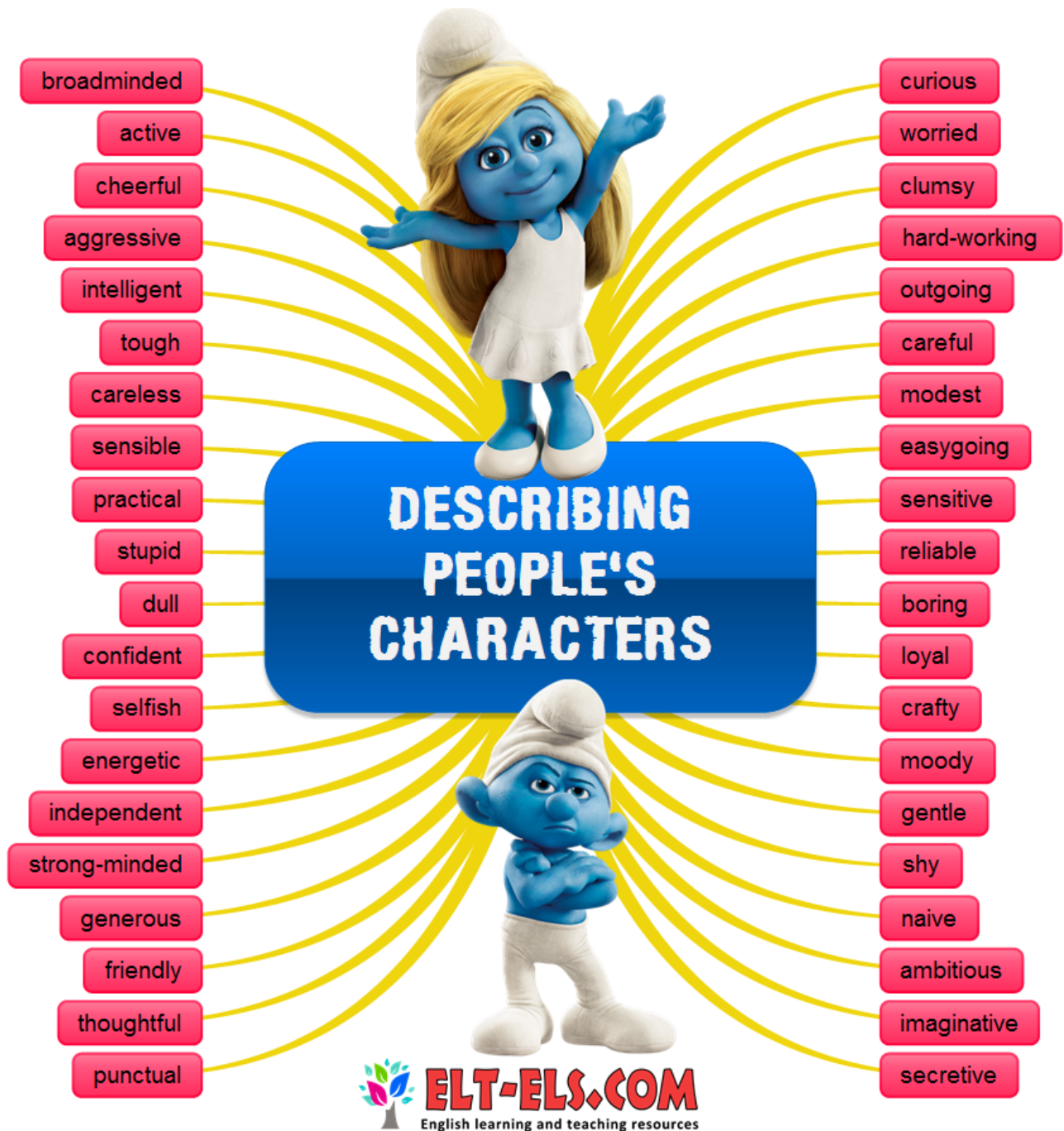
D Even though we lead separate lives now, there is still a very strong connection between us.

Writing

- 7 Work in groups of three. Write some sentences comparing yourselves.

- Sophia's hair is much longer than Claudia's.
- Antonio says he's the least confident person in the group.
- Antonio and Claudia both like rock music.
- Sophia's not as tall as Antonio.







Family

elderly	adj	/ˈeldəli/
grandparent	n	/ˈgrænpəərənt/
in his / her thirties	phr	/ɪn hɪz / hə ˈθɜːtiz/
in his / her twenties	phr	/ɪn hɪz / hə ˈtwentiz/
teenager	n	/ˈtiːneɪdʒə/
twins	n	/twɪnz/

Adjectives for describing people

attractive	adj	/əˈtræktɪv/
bald	adj	/bɔːld/
handsome	adj	/ˈhænsəm/
pretty	adj	/ˈprɪti/
slim	adj	/slɪm/
tall	adj	/tɔːl/

Nouns for describing people

beard	n	/bɪəd/
blonde hair	n	/ˈblɒnd heə/
curly hair	n	/ˈkɜːli heə/
dark hair	n	/ˈdɑːk heə/
fair hair	n	/ˈfeə heə/
glasses	n	/ˈglɑːsɪz/
moustache	n	/məˈstaːʃ/

Character

cheerful	adj	/ˈtʃɪəfl/
confident	adj	/ˈkɒnfɪdənt/
hard-working	adj	/hɑːd ˈwɜːkɪŋ/
kind	adj	/kaɪnd/
lazy	adj	/ˈleɪzi/
lonely	adj	/ˈləʊnli/
rude	adj	/ruːd/
shy	adj	/ʃaɪ/
unkind	adj	/ʌnˈkaɪnd/

Extreme adjectives

amazing	adj	/əˈmeɪzɪŋ/
awful	adj	/ˈɔːfl/
brilliant	adj	/ˈbrɪliənt/

Furniture and furnishings

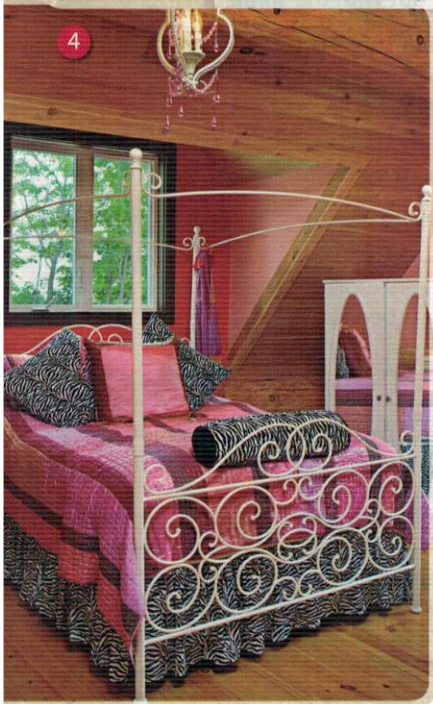
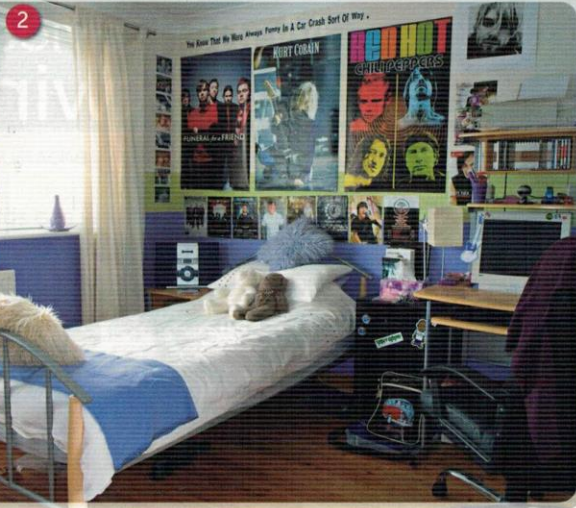
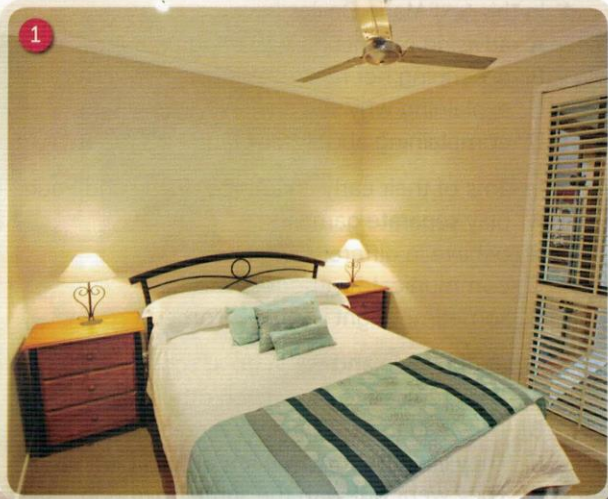
armchair	n	/ˈɑːmʃeə/
blinds	n	/blaɪndz/
carpet	n	/ˈkɑːpɪt/
ceiling	n	/ˈsiːlɪŋ/
curtains	n	/ˈkɜːtɪnz/
cushion	n	/ˈkʊʃn/
desk	n	/desk/
drawers	n	/ˈdrɔːz/
duvet	n	/ˈduːveɪ/
fan	n	/fæn/
mirror	n	/ˈmɪrə/
pillow	n	/ˈpɪləʊ/
photos	n	/ˈfəʊtəʊz/
posters	n	/ˈpəʊstəz/
rubbish bin	n	/ˈrʌbɪʃ bɪn/
shelf	n	/ʃelf/
wardrobe	n	/ˈwɔːdrəʊb/

2.2

Such a messy room



E Reading Part 6 • Listening Part 1 | V furniture and furnishings | L so / such ... that and too / enough ... to



Vocabulary: furniture and furnishings

(1) Look at the pictures. Which things can you see in each bedroom?

armchair blinds carpet ceiling curtains cushion desk drawers duvet fan mirror pillow photos posters rubbish bin shelf wardrobe

(2) Which room is most similar to your room? How are these rooms different from yours?

(3) Read the sentences about pictures 2 and 3. Which picture is each one about?

- 1 You can't relax here because the colours are so bright.
- 2 There are enough shelves to put all the books on.
- 3 There are so many posters that you can't see the wall.
- 4 The desk isn't big enough for all her things.
- 5 It's good to have such a comfortable chair to use at the computer.
- 6 It's too messy to find anything in this room..

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Language focus: so / such ... that and too / enough ... to

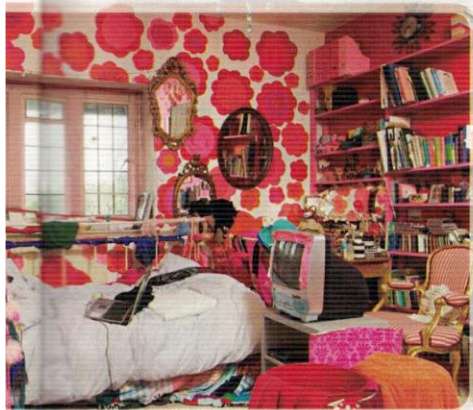
(4) Match the rules to the sentences in Activity 3.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| A We use <i>so much</i> or <i>so many</i> with nouns. | 3 |
| B We use <i>so</i> with an adjective on its own. | _____ |
| C We use <i>such</i> (a) with an adjective plus noun. | _____ |
| D We put <i>too</i> before an adjective or adverb. | _____ |
| E We can put <i>enough</i> after an adjective or adverb. | _____ |
| F We can put <i>enough</i> before a noun. | _____ |

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Exam tip

- In this part your spelling must be perfect. Check your answers carefully.

**Exam practice: Reading Part 6**

- (5) For each question, write the correct word. Write **one** word for each gap.

From: Tanya

To: Lianne

Lianne,

How are you? I'm getting in touch because we've just moved house, and I wanted to tell you all about it. We had to move because our old house was much (1) _____ small. There weren't (2) _____ bedrooms for all of us to have our own room there, but this house is (3) _____ big that we can. It's very exciting! I must admit I was a bit shocked when I first saw my room. The walls were (4) _____ a dark colour that it made the room look small. But now I've painted it yellow, it's the (5) _____ beautiful room in the house! Please come and stay with me soon. There's plenty of space for (6) _____ of us to sleep in my new room!

Tanya

Send

Speaking

- (6) Tell your partner which room in your house you like best, and which you like least. Give your reasons.

My least favourite room is the kitchen because it's so dark.

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Exam tip

- The speakers will talk about all the pictures but only one will be the right answer.

Exam practice: Listening Part 1

- (2.2) (7) For each question, choose the correct answer.

1 Where would the boy like to live?



A



B



C

2 What will the boy do on Saturday evening?



A



B

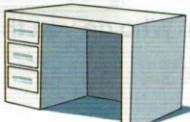


C

3 Which computer desk does the boy have in his room?



A



B



C

4 Which poster does the boy want?



A



B



C

Speaking

- (8) Draw a plan of your room but don't draw any furniture in it. Give your plan to your partner.

- Student A: Describe your room.
- Student B: Draw the things in A's room.

Change roles.

He's the youngest brother



Language practice

1 Write *absolutely* or *very* in front of the adjectives.

- 1 My cousin bakes absolutely delicious cakes. He's a(n) _____ good cook.
- 2 Our new teacher's _____ great. His lessons are _____ interesting.
- 3 We didn't have a(n) _____ pleasant holiday - the weather was _____ awful.
- 4 My new apartment isn't _____ close to where I work, but it's _____ enormous!



2 Match the adjectives in A to their opposites in B. Then complete the sentences with one word from each pair.

- | | | | |
|---|----------|---|--------------|
| A | lazy | B | confident |
| | mean | | funny |
| | polite | | generous |
| | sensible | | hard-working |
| | serious | | rude |
| | shy | | silly |

- 0 A person who never makes any effort is lazy.
- 1 A person who never does stupid things is _____.
- 2 A person who feels uncomfortable meeting new people is _____.
- 3 A person who makes you laugh is _____.
- 4 A person who dislikes spending money is _____.
- 5 A person who has good manners is _____.

Exam practice: Reading Part 5

3 Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question, circle the correct letter A, B, C or D.

The Royle Family

There are six stars in this TV comedy series: parents Jim and Barbara Royle, (0) their children Denise and Antony, Barbara's mum Nana, and Denise's husband Dave. They are (1) _____ of the most popular families on TV.

The programmes are always (2) _____ in Jim and Barbara's living room, where everyone sits on the sofa in front of the television. Jim, who hasn't (3) _____ a living for years, laughs at his own (4) _____ and is lazy and rude - (5) _____ to Nana. It's his hard-working wife, Barbara, who is in (6) _____ of things. She also defends their son Antony against the other family (7) _____, who seem to think he is their servant.

Daughter Denise is just as lazy (8) _____ her father, and she's spoilt too. She (9) _____ to get her husband Dave to do everything for her. (10) _____ both Denise and Nana have their own houses, they never seem to spend any time there.



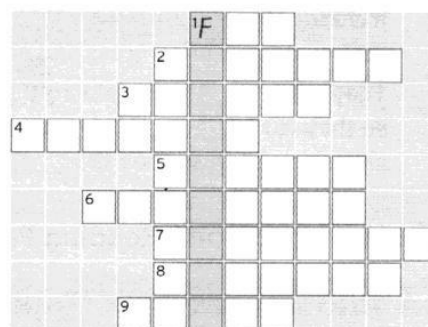
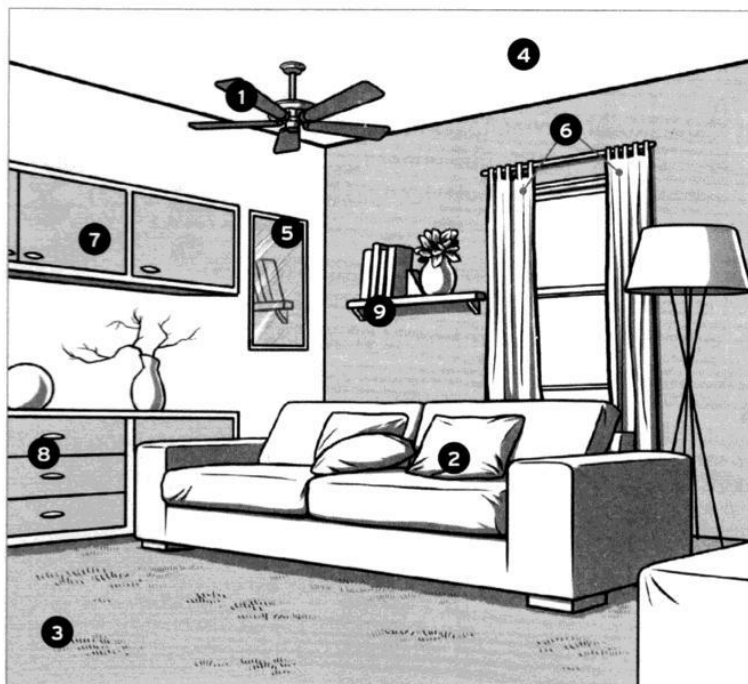
- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 0 A <u>their</u> | B his | C its | D her |
| 1 A some | B all | C one | D many |
| 2 A put | B kept | C set | D had |
| 3 A earned | B worked | C employed | D managed |
| 4 A words | B fun | C jokes | D acts |
| 5 A really | B surely | C fairly | D especially |
| 6 A turn | B charge | C case | D advance |
| 7 A members | B people | C colleagues | D partners |
| 8 A as | B like | C so | D than |
| 9 A achieves | B persuades | C succeeds | D manages |
| 10 A Whether | B Although | C Yet | D Despite |

2.2

Such a messy room

Language practice

- 1 Look at the pictures and complete the puzzle. Which word appears at 1 down?



- 2 John is at university in London. He is staying in a student flat. Complete his email to his friend with *so*, *such*, *too* or *enough*.

To: Dave

Subject: I'm so cold!

London's OK, but I'm staying in (0) such an awful room, it's (1) _____ cold I have to wear my hat and gloves all the time. The curtains are (2) _____ thin to keep the light out and my duvet isn't thick (3) _____ to keep me warm at night. There's (4) _____ a big gap under the door that the wind blows in and there's never (5) _____ hot water for a shower. And the rent is (6) _____ high that I can't even afford to buy an extra blanket. Thank goodness I'm moving next week!

Exam practice: Writing Part 2

- 3 Your family have just moved into a new apartment. Write an email to your English friend, Billy.

In your email, you should

- tell Billy about the new apartment
- explain why you like it
- invite Billy to stay with you.

Write 35-45 words.