Cambridge University Press 978-1-108-46774-2 - Talent Level 3 Student's Book Liz Kilbey, With Ciara Ward, Teresa Ting Excerpt

STARTER

More Information

Festivals

Grammar: adverbs of frequency; present simple v present continuous Vocabulary: music genres

[1.02] Read and listen to the text. Then answer the questions. 1

- **1** What is WOMAD?
- 2 MandyV writes about different kinds of events at WOMAD. What are they?
- **3** Why is the festival *global*?

MandyV's big blog

Thursday: A muddy field in Wiltshire, England

Hi from WOMAD! We come here every year. We usually just stay for a day but this year we're camping - so we've got more time. It's very easy to miss events because there's so much going on, so this time I'm making a list.

There are so many cool acts, it's difficult to decide, WOMAD is a really global festival because there are performers from all over the world. I definitely want to see Imarhan. They're an African band and they play a mix of jazz and blues. It's great dance music and there are great lyrics, too! We like dancing to Kachupa, too (they're a folk-rock band from Italy).

What else? I'm looking forward to visiting the human library this year. The books are people, and they tell true stories about their lives. What a cool idea!

Food and music go together at WOMAD. Cooks from all over the world give demonstrations in fact right now someone's singing and cooking Mexican food at the same time. It smells so good, I need to try it out! So bye for now!

Festival Facts

- The letters WOMAD stand for World Of Music Arts and Dance.
- 30-40,000 people visit British WOMAD every year.
- About 900 performers come from about 50 different countries.
- The main festival is in the UK, but there are WOMAD festivals in other
- countries too, for example Spain, Chile, Italy, Australia and New Zealand.

VOCABULARY: Music genres

[1.03] Listen to six pieces of music. Write the order you hear. Which ones do you like?

- blues
- classical
- electronic
- folk
-jazz
- рор

GRAMMAR GUIDE

Adverbs of frequency

- We always watch TV on Friday nights.
- I don't often get up early on Saturdays.
- What *do* you <u>usually</u> *have* for breakfast?

But ...

- I am often hungry.
- You aren't usually fed up.
- *Is* he <u>always</u> late?

See **GRAMMAR REFERENCE** Workbook page 111

4 **Starter A**





CAMBRIDGE

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More Information

3 Rewrite the sentences adding the adverbs in brackets.

- **0** Clare is tired. (*always*) **Clare is always tired**.
- **1** Do you play tennis? (*often*)
- 2 It doesn't snow. (*usually*)
- 3 I'm wrong. (*never*)
- **4** We go out on Monday nights. (*sometimes*)
- **5** Is Sam bad-tempered? (*sometimes*)
- 6 We have pizza on Fridays. (often)
- 7 Does Joe wear the same T-shirt? (*always*)
- 8 Jed plays in a band. (sometimes)

GRAMMAR GUIDE

Present simple v present continuous

We usually **come** for the day.

(We use the present simple for habits and things that are generally true.)

This year we're camping.

(We use the present continuous for actions in progress at the moment of speaking.)

With state verbs:

2

It smells so good.

See **GRAMMAR REFERENCE** Workbook page 111

[1.04] Complete the dialogues. Choose the correct option. Then listen and check.

- A What kind of music ^o (*do you like*) / *are you liking*? 1
 - B Hmm, I¹don't know / am not knowing really -|²listen / am listening to all kinds. But |³hate / 'm hating background music in cafés - it's horrible.
 - A Yes, I⁴agree / 'm agreeing! I⁵don't like / 'm not *liking* it either.
 - **B** It's really hard to talk. I ⁶don't understand / 'm not understanding why they have background music
 - A Hey, what's funny? Why ⁷ do you laugh / are you laughing?
 - B | ⁸watch / 'm watching a video. A dog ⁹rides / 's riding a bike. Look!
 - **A** Oh, I ¹⁰ don't think / 'm not thinking that's very kind. I ¹¹feel / 'm feeling sorry for it. Poor thing!
 - **B** The dog ¹² seems / is seeming happy! And it ¹³ gets / is getting a biscuit every time it does a complete circle.



- **5** Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.
 - 1 A Look! Tom (stand) over there! B Oh yes! And he (wave) at us.
 - A Hi! I (often, not / see) you at the 2 bus stop!
 - **B** I..... (know). Dad usually (give) me a lift on his way to the office, but he (not / work) today.
 - **3 A** 1.....(*write*) a shopping list. (you / need) anything?
 - **B** No, thanks. I (*not / think*) so.
 - **A** Where's the bus? It (usually, not / be) late.
 - **B** You're right. I (often, not / wait) very long.
- Complete the text. Write the present simple 6 or present continuous of the verbs in brackets.

Celebrate Edinburgh

Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. | • don't live (not / live) there, but | 1..... (think) it's really $cool, and |^2$(go) there every year. Why ³..... (1/ love) it so much? Because of the amazing Edinburgh Festival. Every August the population ⁴..... (increase) as thousands of visitors ⁵......



(arrive) to watch all kinds of performers - from classical musicians to rappers, from ballet dancers to street entertainers.

In this photo the musicians ⁶...... (perform) in the street. They "..... (look) fantastic!

The audience are lucky because it ⁸..... (not / rain). It's often wet in Scotland!

In this one they ⁹..... (watch) a fire eater. He 10 (do) a weird dance at the same time. He's either very brave or crazy!



5

STARTER

More Information

Champions

Grammar: past simple v continuous; time expressions with past simple, while and when Vocabulary: sport

7 Which of these statements do you agree with?

- **1** I can't stand sport at all.
- 2 I support a team but I don't play much sport myself.
- 3 I love sport!

8

[1.05] Read and listen to a text about two sports stars. In what ways are they the same?

The Two Ellies

Ellie Simmonds won her first two Paralympic medals for swimming when she was 13. That was in Beijing in 2008. Four more medals followed four years later, in London (she was studying for school exams while she was training!). Then, in Rio in 2016, she added another two. Not bad for someone who was still only 21!

Back in 2012, 11-year-old Ellie Robinson was watching when the other Ellie won gold. The two Ellies have the same disability – restricted growth (they are both about 1.2 metres tall). The younger Ellie was a swimmer too – and now she had a new hero.

Fast forward to Rio 2016. A tiny figure approached the pool. Ellie Robinson was wearing a huge coat, and she was holding her arms out straight – gangster style. Back home in the UK, her classmates were watching on a big screen. Along with the crowd (and Twitter!) they cheered as she swam to victory.

Answer these questions.

- 1 How many medals did Ellie Simmonds have in 2016?
- 2 How old was Ellie Robinson when she was in Rio?

VOCABULARY: Sport

10 [1.06] Match the sports below to the symbols. Then name the people and the verbs. Then listen and check.

sport		person	verb	sport	person	verb
0 -	swimming	swimmer	swim	6 4%		
1 Ҟ				7 11		
2 次				8 🐔		
3 🕌				9 Y		
4 😿				10 🔆		
5 ज़ें				11 ÷x		

- basketball
- climbing
- cycling
- diving
- football
- horse riding

 rowing running

skating

skiing

tennis

swimming

6 **Starter B**

GRAMMAR GUIDE

Past simple v past continuous

past simple	past continuous
Ellie Simmonds won her	Ellie Robinson was
first two medals when	wearing a huge coat.
she was 13.	

Simultaneous actions:

She <u>was studying</u> for school exams **while** she <u>was</u> <u>training</u>.

Interrupted actions:

Ellie Robinson <u>was watching</u> **when** the other Ellie <u>won</u> gold.

See **GRAMMAR REFERENCE** Workbook page 111

11 Write the past continuous of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Who won? I ... wasn't watching. (not / watch), I (check) my phone.
- 2 Sorry I'm late. I (*look*) for my wallet.

GRAMMAR GUIDE

Past simple: Regular and irregular verbs

Regular: watch**ed** – call**ed** – walk**ed** – jump**ed** Note the spelling of these forms: phone**d**; rob**bed**; travel**led**; cr**ied**

Irregular: be → was / were; come → came See GRAMMAR REFERENCE Workbook page 112

12 Write the past simple of these irregular verbs. Then check on Workbook page 109.

0	do	did					
1	get	7	put	13	have	19	sit
2	hit	8	feel	14	lie	20	take
3	make	9	go	15	see	21	tell
4	fall	10	leave	16	hear	22	win
5	give	11	read	17	lose	23	write
6	learn	12	find	18	send		



- **13** Use the prompts to make sentences in the past simple.
 - 1 The match / start / at 3:30 and / finish / an hour ago. We / win!
 - 2 The police officer / stop / us because our bikes / not have / lights. He / tell / us to walk home.
 - 3 I / leave / my bag on the bus but somebody / find / it and / give / it back. Lucky!
 - 4 We / go / to France last summer. What about you? Where / you / go?
 - 5 I / drop /my little sister's favourite cup and it / break. She / cry / and I / feel / awful.

14 Complete the text with the past simple or past continuous of the verbs in brackets.

Climber JOE Baxter tells us about his worst — and best experience.



It ºhappened (happen) two years ago,
in Scotland. My friend Jimmy and I ¹
(climb) Ben Nevis*. Everything ²
(go) well when suddenly, without warning,
a rock ³ (<i>hit</i>) me on the head.
I ⁴ (<i>wear</i>) a helmet but I
⁵ (fall). I ⁶ (land)
on a ledge and ⁷ (<i>pass</i>) out. When
۱ [°] (<i>wake</i>) up it [°]
(get) dark. I ¹⁰ (try) to keep calm
when I ¹¹ (<i>hear</i>) a helicopter.
They ¹² (send) a man down to rescue
me and soon after that I was safely in hospital.
It ¹³ (<i>be</i>) a scary experience, but
l 14 (<i>learn</i>) a good lesson.
What ¹⁵ (I / learn)? I can trust my
friend Jimmy!

* Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in the UK.
 It's 1,346-metre high.

Real Property

7



New beginnings

Grammar: present perfect and continuous; *been* v *gone*; time expressions **Vocabulary:** transport

- **15** Describe the pictures. Guess what the text is about.
- **16** [1.07] Read and listen to the text. Why did Mo leave his home?

<image>

A hard journey

This is Mo. Six years ago, he was a normal, happy 13-year-old with big plans. He dreamt of becoming a doctor.
Then war came to his city, and everything
changed. Mo managed to escape from Aleppo, along with his parents and little brother. Suddenly, they were refugees.

Together they travelled 150 km through Syria to the border with Turkey. It was a very dangerous journey. Most of the time they were on foot, but sometimes they travelled by lorry, hiding in the back with other terrified people. They continued through Turkey and then went on, by boat, to Greece. It's a short

¹⁵ distance, but the boat was small and held too many people. They were lucky to survive. A lot has happened since then. After two long years in refugee camps, the family flew to the UK and started a new life in
²⁰ Bradford, in West Yorkshire.

'It was a big culture shock at first,' he told me. 'And it was so cold! But we've



been here for four years, so we've settled in now. We've been lucky.' Mo has never given up his dream, and 25 he hasn't wasted any time. He's been studying hard and he's learnt fluent English. In fact, he's just taken three A level exams (and he's already passed 8 GCSEs). 30

'I haven't had the results yet, of course, but I've applied to medical school,' he explained. 'My dream hasn't changed.'

British students take national exams called GCSEs (General Certificate of Secondary Education) when they are 16. They take further exams, called A (Advanced) levels, when they are 18.

VOCABULARY: Transport

17 PAIRWORK Which of these methods of transport do you use? Put them in order (1 = often, 6 = never / almost never). Then compare your answers.

l often go to town by bus. I never travel by boat.

train	taxi
bus	lorry
tram	van
the tube / underground	plane
ferry	car
boat	ship
motor bike	bike

GRAMMAR GUIDE

Perfect tenses

Present perfect

I've applied to medical school.

(Past activities connected to present and recently finished – time period continues.)

Present perfect continuous

He**'s been studying** hard.

(Activities started in the past and continuing.)

See **GRAMMAR REFERENCE** Workbook page 112

8 Starter C



GRAMMAR GUIDE

Past participles: Regular and irregular forms

Regular: *walk – walked – walked* **Irregular:** *drive – drove – driven*

Been v gone

Jack has **gone** to France.

(He's in France now.)

Jack has **been** to France.

(He isn't there now, but it's part of his experience.)

See **GRAMMAR REFERENCE** Workbook page 112

18 Complete with the past simple and past participles of these irregular verbs. Then check on Workbook page 110.

0	be	was/v	vere	- bee	n		
1	drive		6	fall		11	forget
2	fly		7	hide		12	give
3	go		8	lie		13	write
4	see		9	take		14	tell
5	come		10	do		15	sing

19 Write the present perfect or the present perfect continuous of the verbs in brackets.

- **0** Sam <u>has been packing</u> (pack) for his holiday all morning but he <u>has forgotten</u> (forget) to book his ticket.
- 1 Wake up! We (just / arrive). You (sleep) for the whole journey!
- 2 I (*be*) to London twice but I (*not / be*) to Paris yet.
- 3 (you / see) Katie? (she / text) you? She's very late.
- 4 Oh no! I (*miss*) the bus, and it (*just / start*) to rain.

- 7 The baby (*cry*) for hours. We (*try*) everything!
- 8 I (know) Jamie since we were both five. We (always / be) best friends.

- **20** Look back at the text on page 8 and underline examples of *just*, *already*, *yet*, *since* and *for*. Then choose the correct answer.
 - We use *(just)* / *yet* to show that an action has recently happened.
 - 1 We use *already / yet* when an action happened sooner than expected.
 - 2 We use *already / yet* for an action that we expect to happen soon.
 - **3** We use *for / since* to talk about when a past activity started.
 - 4 We use *for / since* to talk about the duration of an action.

21 Complete with *just*, *yet*, *already*, *for* or *since*.

- 0 Hey! I'vejust had a text from Joe! Look!
- 1 I don't want to watch that film. I'veseen it three times.
- 2 Have you chosen your subjects for next year?
- **3** Amy has been interested in historyshe went to Istanbul.
- 4 Hurry up! You've been getting readyages!
- **5** Don't tell me the end of the story. I haven't finished the book

22 Rewrite the sentences so that they mean the same.

- We've lived in this apartment for six years.
 We moved to this apartment <u>six years ago</u>
 - 1 My dad's been a teacher since 2015.
 - My dad for
 - years.
 - 2 How long ago did you meet Ben?

known Ben?

- 3 They built our school in 1900.Our school has been here
- 4 They started dancing hours ago and they're still dancing. They've
- 5 She started working on that chapter this morning. She'sall day.

Starter C

9

STARTER

More Information

My future

Grammar: future simple and first conditional; degrees of certainty Vocabulary: jobs

23 Have you thought about what to do when you leave school? What are your options?

<

http://www.focusonapprenticeships.com

Focus on ... APPRENTICESHIPS

Traditionally, apprentices trained to become skilled workers like plumbers, electricians or mechanics. However, these days there are many other apprentice schemes, for example for lawyers, accountants and engineers.

Apprentices earn money while they learn how to do a job. They often go to college or university part-time. Their companies pay the tuition fees, and when they qualify, they already have a job.

In the UK apprenticeships are becoming a popular alternative to university; university courses are very expensive and students graduate with a very big debt.

TF

T F

F

F

F

Τ

Τ



I'll go to university if I pass my exams. If I don't get the right grades, maybe I'll try again next year. I won't know for sure until I get my results in August. I think I'll probably be OK.

Rosa

My sister's a student. When she graduates, she'll definitely owe a lot of money to the government. And unless she's lucky she probably won't even get a job at the end! On the other hand, she loves her subject, she'll get a degree - and she's having a great time! Maya



VOCABULARY: Jobs

- **25** Find the names of six jobs mentioned in the text. Use them to complete the notes.
 - **o** *accountant*: someone who prepares financial records
 - **1**: someone who works with gas and water
 - 2: someone who works with electrical things
 - 3someone who designs machinery or roads
 - 4: someone who works with legal problems
 - **5**: someone who repairs cars

26 Write your own notes about these jobs as in the previous exercise.

- **0** carpenter: **someone who** ...
- **4** builder **1** pilot 7 surgeon 5 actor **2** soldier 8 vet 3 architect 6 lecturer
 - - 9 dentist

- 24 [1.08] Read and listen to the text. Decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones.
 - **1** There are more apprentice schemes these days than in the past.
 - 2 Apprentices don't study because they are working.
 - **3** Rosa is planning to go to university.
 - 4 Maya's sister hasn't graduated yet.
 - **5** Josh thinks university is worth the money.
- 10 **Starter D**

GRAMMAR GUIDE

Future simple and first conditional

future simple

It won't guarantee a job.

She'll get a degree.

first conditional

I'll go to university if I pass my exams.

I **won't know** for sure **until** I **get** my results in August. When she **graduates**, she**'ll** definitely **owe** a lot

of money to the government.

Unless she's lucky, she probably **won't** even **get** a job at the end!

I'll start earning money as soon as I leave school.

Degrees of certainty:

- She'll definitely owe a lot of money. (100% sure)
- I'll probably be OK. (90% sure)
- *Maybe* I'll try again next year. (50% sure)

See **GRAMMAR REFERENCE** Workbook page 115

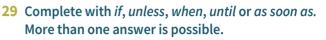
27 Use the words below to make sentences in the future simple.

tell you • be a doctor one day • stop now and relax • probably / go to the cinema • go to school today • maybe / go to Spain

- 0 He's a medical student. He'll be a doctor one day.
- **1** She doesn't feel well this morning.
- 2 They're thinking about a holiday.
- 3 I've been working for hours.
- **4** We're hoping to go out tonight.
- 5 Sorry. It's a secret.

28 Complete the questions.

- What books will I need for next term? (I / need)
- 1 When our exam results? (we / know)
- 2food at the party? (there / be)
- 3 me at the station? (anybody / meet)
- **4** How? (the story / end)
- 5 How old on your next birthday? (you / be)



- Jenny will be very upset if she doesn't get good grades.
- 1I leave school, I won't waste any time I'll look for a jobI can!
- 2our team wins the match, we'll definitely celebrate.
- **3** We'll be broke we get jobs soon.
- 4 I think I'll wait I'm 18, and then decide what to do.
- **5** You'll never understand you ask questions.

30 (1.09) Write the future simple or present simple of the verbs in brackets. Then listen and check.

Becky I'd like to be an architect. But I •won't have (not / have) enough money to go to university unless I ¹
David My dream is to be an actor. I want to go to drama school. It 4
Stu I've got a university place for next year, but I'm worried about my mum. She's disabled and I usually help my dad look after her. If I ⁸

31 Look at exercise 30 again. Match the replies to Becky, David and Stu. What do you think they should do?

- 0 Go for it! You'll never know unless you try! David
- If you borrow the money, you won't need a part-time job.
- 2 If you talk it over together, I'm sure you'll find a solution.
- **3** If you don't get in, there will be another chance next year.
- 4 I think your parents will be happy if you're happy.
- **5** If you qualify as an architect, you won't have any more money problems.

STARTER

More Information

Cheap clothes

Grammar: subject and object questions; direct and indirect questions Vocabulary: shops

32 Describe the photos and look at the title of the text. What do you think it is about?

http://www.susiejacksonreports.com

SUSIE JACKSON REPORTS Ethical Fashion – What Is It, And Why Does It Matter?

We all love a bargain, especially when we're clothes shopping – but why are some clothes so much cheaper than others? I asked ethical fashion designer Tania Roberts.

Can you tell me where these cheap clothes come from? Who makes them?

- A lot of the clothes in high-street shops come from factories in poor countries. ⁵ Wages for the workers are very low there.
- But they have jobs. That's good, isn't it?

Yes, it is, except often their lives are terrible.

What do you mean?

They work very long hours and often the conditions aren't safe. Worst of all, quite young

10 children often work in those factories. They should be at school but their parents don't earn enough.

That's terrible! Next time I buy clothes, I'll want to know if the workers had fair pay and good working conditions - so what can I do?

Look for a fair-trade label on your clothes. OK, you might pay more but it's worth it.

- 15 But I've never seen a fair-trade label on clothes! Do you know where I can buy them? It's not very easy at the moment, it's true.
 - But more and more independent shops are taking an interest, as well as some high-end designer shops and department stores. 20 You can also research it online. Try googling ethical fashion and you'll be surprised.

If you care enough, you can find out.

TF



33 [1.10] Read and listen to the text. Decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones.

- **1** The article is mainly about factories in poor countries.
- 2 Tania Roberts says that factory workers often don't get enough money. **T**
- 3 If you see a *fair-trade* label, you'll know the clothes are expensive. **T**
- **4** You can buy *fair-trade* clothes only in a few shops. TF
- 12 Starter E

VOCABULARY: Shops

34 Match the shops to the descriptions. Can you think of local examples?

- **0 a** chain store
- 1 corner shop
- **2** delicatessen
 - 4 supermarket
- **3** department store **a** a shop that has branches all over the country
- **b** a very large shop that sells lots of different kinds of things
- **c** a small shop that sells basic, everyday things
- **d** a large food shop where the customers walk around
- e a shop that sells special *luxury* food

E

GRAMMAR GUIDE

Subject and object questions

Subject questions:

- *'Who* likes fashion?' 'I like fashion.'
- 'What caused the accident?' 'The rain caused the accident.'

Object questions:

- 'Which jacket do you like?' 'I like the blue jacket.'
- 'Who did they ask?' 'They asked the teacher.'

See **GRAMMAR REFERENCE** Workbook page 116

35 Complete the questions. Which ones are subject questions?

- **1 A** What **did you buy** (you / buy) yesterday?
 - **B** I bought some new shoes and a T-shirt.
 - A What colour ¹..... (*be*) the T-shirt?
 - B Red.
- 2 A Where ²..... (you / go) at the weekend?
 - **B** I went to a rock concert in London.
 - A Wow. Who³..... (pay) for the ticket?
 - **B** My parents. It was my birthday present.
- 3 A Which cake ⁴..... (look) the nicest? What ⁵..... (you / think)?
 - **B** The chocolate one!
- **4 A** Who ⁶..... (*you / wait*) for?
 - **B** I'm waiting for Harry.
 - A Oh. Who ⁷..... (*be*) Harry?
 - **B** He's my brother.

36 Write the questions. Start with *What*, *Which* or *Who*.

- 0 'What are you reading. ?' 'I'm reading a sci-fi book.'
- 1 '.....?' 'English is my favourite subject.'
- 2 '.....?' 'I chose the blue dress.'
- 3 '.....?' 'My uncle taught my sister to drive.'
- 4 '.....?' 'Jack gave his mum some flowers.'
- 5 '.....?' 'I was chatting to Bernie.'



GRAMMAR GUIDE

Direct and indirect questions

- What's your name?
 Could you tell me what your name is?
- What do you think?
 Would you mind telling me what you think?
- Who did you see?
 Can you say who you saw?
- Are you ready? Could you tell me <u>if</u> you're ready?
- Do they live here?
 Would you mind telling me <u>whether</u> they live here?
- Has it started yet?
 Do you know <u>if</u> it's started yet?
 - See **GRAMMAR REFERENCE** Workbook page 116

Write the direct or indirect questions.Use expressions from the Grammar guide.More than one answer can be correct.

- 0 How old are you? Could you tell me how old you are?
- 1 Could you tell me where the post office is, please?
- 2 How long does the journey take?
- **3** Do you know what the weather is like in Istanbul?
- 4 Is that Henry over there?
- **5** Would you mind telling me what you thought of the film?
- 6 Are we nearly home?
- 7 Can you tell me if this is the train to Manchester, please?

38 Rewrite the questions using the verbs in brackets.

- How much does it cost? (know)
 Do you know how much it costs?
- 1 Can you tell me if the supermarket is open? (is)
- 2 Are these Toby's books? (tell)
- **3** Do you know when the term starts? (*does*)
- 4 What's this? (do)
- 5 What do they want to eat? (could)
- 6 Is Sally OK? (can)
- 7 Which room is the exam in? (*do*)
- 8 Could you tell me the answer to the question? (is)

Starter E 13