

1 Grammar

1.1 Word categories

Noun (Hauptwort):

e.g. flower, bus, building, car, glasses, sandwich, man, woman, Sarah, Paul, beauty

Verb (Zeitwort):

e.g. swim, talk, go, sleep, jump, explain, tell

Adjective (Eigenschaftswort):

e.g. beautiful, nice, tall, stupid, intelligent, long, big, smart, happy

Adverb (Umstandswort):

e.g. beautifully, nicely, easily, quickly, happily

Pronouns (Fürwörter):

e.g. he, she, it, my, your, his, their, our

Prepositions (Vorwörter):

e.g. at, in, by, on, under, between

Articles (Artikel):

e.g. a, an, the

Exercise 1

Which word category is it?

Susan	quickly	watered	the	beautiful	flowers	in	her	garden.

Subject:

The subject of a sentence is the person or thing that **performs the action**:

- **We** want some fruit juice.
- **Karen** likes Fred.
- **Smoking** causes cancer.

Predicate:

The predicate of a sentence is the **action**

- The dog **is running** around in the garden.
- Peter **tells** jokes in the classroom.

Object:

The object of a sentence is the person or thing that **is acted upon, or receives the action**:

- We want **some fruit juice**.
- Karen likes **Fred**.

*Grundlage für dieses Übungspaket ist das Sommerlernpaket Englisch der Bildungsdirektion Wien ([Microsoft Word - Sommerlernpaket Englisch V1.0 2021.06.22](#))

Exercise 2

Put the sentences into correct order.

1) running/children/The/around/kitchen/are/in.

2) mother/My/cake/a/baked.

3) heavily/It/raining/was.

4) forest/There/bears/wild/in/are/the.

1.2 Questions

Examples:

John is coming to the party.

Question: **Who** is coming to the party?

Helen is buying a black sweater.

Question: **What** is Helen buying?

Our train leaves at 9 o'clock.

Question: **When** does our train leave?

Peter and Tom meet at the tennis club.

Question: **Where** do Peter and Tom meet?

The school choir (Schulchor) sang beautifully.

Question: **How** did the school choir sing?

Sue went to the cinema because she wanted to have some fun.

Question: **Why** did Sue go to the cinema?

Peter borrowed his father's car last weekend.

Question: **Whose** car did Peter borrow last weekend?

Exercise 1

Ask for the underlined word(s) and **don't change the tense!**

1) Yesterday Peter repaired the car in the garage.

?

2) Sarah is watering the flowers in the garden.

?

3) John is singing beautifully.

?

4) My parents have a dog called Fluffy.

_____ ?

5) The train from London arrives at platform three.

_____ ?

6) Eve can go to the cinema now because she has finished all her homework.

_____ ?

7) Tom washes the dishes every Saturday.

_____ ?

8) Kyle met my mother at the supermarket.

_____ ?

1.3 Tenses

Simple present tense

We use the simple present tense **to describe activities and repeated actions, habits and facts**.

e.g. The sun rises in the morning.

- The car is expensive.
- Paul has brown hair.

Present progressive

We use the present progressive to describe **actions and activities that happen at the moment of speaking** or that last longer.

e.g. My mum is watching TV at the moment.

- The children are studying for the test.
- I am reading a magazine.

Simple past

We use the simple past to describe **finished actions in the past**.

e.g. I forgot my key at home.

- Shakespeare was born in Stratford Upon Avon.
- We went to the cinema yesterday.

Will future

We use the will future to talk about **actions and activities that happen in the future**.

e.g. On Sunday it will be cloudy.

- Will you marry me?
- I think it won't (will not) rain today.

Exercise 1

Present simple or present progressive? Choose the correct tense!

1. Peter usually _____ (take) the dog for a walk in the morning.
2. I can't help you at the moment . I _____ (do) my homework at the moment.
3. Right now John _____ (read) a book and Sarah _____ (have) a bath.
4. Berny _____ (be) a successful business man. He often _____ (work) long hours.
5. Today he _____ (fly) to London and _____ (not/come) home until next week.
6. _____ (you/still/think) about buying a car? Or do you still _____ (go) to work by bus every day?
7. They normally _____ (have) lunch at two.
8. You _____ (buy) new clothes every Saturday
9. I played football at school but now I _____ swimming (prefer)
10. I _____ (have) no idea what the book is about. Can you tell me what it's about?
11. My father _____ (know) everything about cars, but nothing about bicycles.
12. The moon _____ (go) round the earth.
13. Do _____ (you/see) those men at the door? – They _____ (look) at us very strangely
14. They _____ (have) lunch at the moment. – You shouldn't disturb them.
15. Today the other kids and I _____ (spend) the afternoon in the park.
16. What's the matter? Why _____ (cry/you)?
17. The watch _____ (belong) to my grandmother.
18. This medicine _____ (contain) a new substance

Exercise 2

Present simple, progressive or simple past? Choose the correct tense!

1. Peter _____ (be) in the cinema yesterday, but his friends _____ (not be) with him. He _____ (see) a very good thriller. At the moment he _____ (watch) a DVD and he _____ (enjoy) it very much.
2. What _____ (you/do) last weekend? We _____ (not/go) to the seaside as we had planned. We _____ (take) the train to Stratford to see a play.

3. Jane _____ (visit) her cousin every month. They _____ (meet) at her cousin's house and then they _____ (spend) a good time together.
4. What _____ (you/buy) at the boutique yesterday when you _____ (be) in London? I _____ (buy) a nice black dress, but I _____ (not/get) the sweater I was looking for.

Exercise 3

Present simple, progressive, simple past or will future? Choose the correct tense!

1. Tomorrow, I _____ (take) the dog for a walk.
2. John _____ (eat) his sandwich in the canteen at the moment.
3. Every day I _____ (go) to school by bus.
4. Sandra _____ (watch) TV yesterday.
5. I promise I _____ (never/lie) to you again.
6. A week ago Lara _____ (fail) her driving test.

1.4 Negation

	Positive	Negative
Present simple	My parents travel to Croatia.	My parents do not travel to Croatia.
	Sarah travels to Croatia.	Sarah does not travel to Croatia.
Present progressive	Mum is watching TV.	Mum is not watching TV.
	My sisters are watching TV.	My sisters are not watching TV.
Past simple	They forgot their key.	They did not forget their key.
Will future	We will rock you.	We will not/won't rock you.

Positive Negative

Exercise 1

Negate the following sentences:

- 1) Ellen takes the bus to school.

- 2) John will marry Ellen in two weeks.

- 3) Peter wrote a postcard to his best friend.

4) My parents are watching TV in the living room.

5) My friends go shopping every Saturday.

6) Your dog is barking at the postman.

1.5 Comparative Adjectives (Steigerungsform des Adjektivs)

Wenn du zwei Dinge oder Personen miteinander vergleichen möchtest, verwendest du im Englischen comparative adjectives (Steigerungsform des Adjektivs) + than (= als). Comparative adjectives compare two things. They go with "than". Here are some examples:

- I am taller than my sister.
- She is older than Paul.
- The bicycle is bigger than the pen.

Bildung:

Du hängst an das Adjektiv die Silbe **-er**, wenn es aus **einer oder zwei Silben** besteht. Bei Adjektiven, die aus **mehr als zwei Silben** bestehen, stellst du das Wort **more** vor das Adjektiv. **Base**

The basic idea is short adjectives use **-er** and longer adjectives use **more**. Here are some short ones:

- The cat is smaller than the dog.
- I am older than my brother.
- The laptop is cheaper than the tablet.

And here are some longer words:

- The tablet is more expensive than the laptop.
- Mary is more intelligent than Michael.
- The book was more interesting than the movie.

Ausnahmen sind:

good – better
bad – worse
many – more
much – more

Wenn zwei Dinge oder Personen gleich sind, verwendest du **as + adjective + as** (=genauso + Adjektiv + wie).

- Tim is as tall as Joe.

Source: <http://www.learnenglish-online.com/grammar/comparativeadjectives.html>

Exercise 1

Fill in the missing comparative form:

1. We're _____ (strong) stronger than he was.
2. It worked even _____ (good) than I had hoped.
3. It is far _____ than a whip. (good)
4. The demand is always _____ (great) than the supply.
5. It was _____ (wonderful) than they had dreamed.
6. The effect was _____ (serious) than he expected.
7. He's _____ (wise) than some men.
8. Silence was even _____ (terrible) than speech.
9. It was even _____ (difficult) than she had expected.
10. It would do _____ (bad) than no good.
11. He looked even _____ (good) than he felt.
12. It was _____ (early) than he had thought.

Exercise 2

Make sentences comparing these things, as in the example.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. English / maths (important): | <i>English is more important than maths.</i> |
| 2. A tortoise / a cat (slow): | _____ |
| 3. My friend / I (handsome): | _____ |
| 4. Chocolate milkshakes / lemonade (good): | _____ |
| 5. A tiger / a rabbit (dangerous): | _____ |
| 6. The North Pole / Africa (cold): | _____ |
| 7. Swimming / skating (easy): | _____ |
| 8. The Eiffel Tower / my house (big): | _____ |
| 9. A stone / a feather (heavy): | _____ |
| 10. Planes / cars (fast): | _____ |

2 Reading

2.1 Seven tips for a tidy desk

1. Only keep things you really need on and near your desk.

Use a tray for any papers you have to read. Have a jar for pens and pencils and have a bin near your desk.

2. Don't keep any drinks on your desk.

Go to the kitchen when you want to have a drink or, if you prefer, keep a drink on a small table near your desk.

3. Reduce the amount of paper that you use.

Try to keep as much information as possible in folders on your computer. Before printing a document, ask yourself, 'do I really need to read this on paper?'

4. Scan your notes.

If you have a lot of paper (magazine articles, notes, worksheets, etc.), use a scanner and keep a digital version as a PDF on your computer.

5. Use your smartphone to take photos of things you need to remember.

For example, take photos of notes to yourself, the name and address of a place you need to visit or diagrams you need to study for school.

6. Get a noticeboard.

If you really do need to keep small bits of paper, use a noticeboard on the wall. Check it every day and throw old notes in the bin.

7. Clean your desk at the end of every day.

Choose a time to tidy your desk and do it! If you do it every day, it will only take five minutes and you can start each new day with a clean and tidy space.

Are the sentences true or false?

	TRUE	FALSE
You should put everything you will possibly need on your desk.		
You should only have one pen or pencil.		
It's a good idea to have a bin close to your desk.		
It's better to keep information on your computer than on paper if possible.		
If you have written notes on paper, you should type them into the computer.		
The camera in your phone can help you remember things.		
A noticeboard is a good way to organise bits of paper.		
You should clean your desk once a week.		

2.2 Teenagers' problems

Read the following four problem letters and the answers. Match letter and correct answer and fill the numbers in the grid. Be careful – one answer letter does NOT fit!

Problem letters:

A

I am so much in love with my boyfriend, but he always hurts my feelings. We arrange a date, but then he makes other plans and doesn't even let me know. It is so frustrating when I sit at home waiting for his phone call. I don't know what to do.

B

I've been going steady with this girl for four months. She's on a school trip with her class, and last night when I visited her mum, I found letters to her ex-boyfriend in her room. I was shocked. She is still sending him notes signed "love you". She also met him at a party and lied to me about where he had been. Should I still trust her?

C

My mum is always in my room looking through my personal things. Once I was writing an email to a girl in my class and then went into a different room for a minute. When I came back to the computer my mum was reading my message. How can I tell her to stop doing that?

D

My dad is so strict about boys! He says that thirteen is not old enough to date boys at the weekend. It is no problem for all of my friends to go out with the opposite sex. What can I do so that he allows me to have the same rights as all my girlfriends?

Answer letters:

1

Children often feel that their parents act unfairly. Maybe your dad is slowly realizing that his little girl is not so little anymore. For a father this is not always easy to accept. Show your dad that he can trust you. Then sit down and talk to him. Explain why this is important for you.

2

Be honest, tell her that you are old enough to have some privacy of your own. Explain that your relationship would be better if she trusted you to tell her about things or if she asked you openly. Just make sure you stay calm when you are talking to her.

3

Go and say sorry for what you said. It will make things better. It's hard, I know – but it's the best way. Then try and explain how you feel – but do it calmly. Tell her that you do understand why she is worried, and tell her you need some privacy.

4

You have to understand that a boy who treats you badly is bad for you. Do what you like and go to the places you want to go. Running after people who do not treat you with respect doesn't make sense.

5

The basic values of every relationship are love and trust. Both of you broke the trust necessary to a relationship, so both your future has changed. She was not honest to you, but you did not trust her. So in fact you have already finished with each other.

Problem letter	Answer letter
A	
B	
C	
D	

Source: [Englisch für die Sekundarstufe](#)

2.3 In the shopping mall

Read the text about a visit to a shopping mall. Then fill in the gaps with the ten words below.

Words:

friendly – Christmas – counter – coke – presents
shopping mall – bags – African American – hotdog – snack bars

Some days before Christmas, an elderly lady went to a _____ to buy some _____ for her family. After she had been looking for presents for some time, she became hungry and decided to go to one of the _____ in the shopping mall. She ordered a _____ and French fries and took them to one of the empty tables. Because she had forgotten to bring along a drink, she went back to the counter to get herself a _____. When she came back, she saw that a young _____ was standing at her table and was just biting into her hotdog. At first she was angry, but then she decided to be friendly and tolerant because it was just a few days before _____. So she smiled at the man and took the French fries. He replied with a _____ nod and continued eating the hotdog. When they had finished, he went to the _____ and came back with two cups of coffee, one for himself and one for the lady. Then he smiled again and left. When the lady had finished her cup of coffee, she took her _____ and turned round – and what did she see? A hotdog and French fries on the table next to her!

Source: [Englisch für die Sekundarstufe](#)

3 Listening

3.1 Shopping for clothes

Link for listening: <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/a2-listening/shopping-clothes>

Exercise:

Listen and answer the questions.

1. What size T-shirt does the customer want? _____
2. Does the shop have a medium size purple T-shirt? _____
3. What colour T-shirt does the customer try on? _____
4. Does the customer buy the red T-shirt? _____
5. How much does it cost? _____
6. Does the customer pay by credit card or with cash? _____

3.2 At the restaurant

Link for listening: https://www.oesz.at/fileadmin/external_import/oeszatdb17/aa.mp3

Exercise:

Wendy and Peter are at a nice restaurant. Listen to the two young people and then tick (X) the correct answers below. Listen to the conversation twice.

(1) Wendy and Peter are at a restaurant

- a) in the middle of town
- b) on top of a mountain
- c) on the beach

(2) Wendy and Peter got there

- a) by taxi
- b) on foot
- c) by bike

(3) Getting there took Wendy and Peter

- a) 15 minutes
- b) 30 minutes
- c) 40 minutes

(4) Wendy thinks the food there is

- a) excellent
- b) exciting
- c) expensive

5) When they are sitting at their table Peter tells Wendy that he likes

- a) her dress
- b) her hairstyle
- c) her smile

(6) Wendy would like to eat

- a) fish and vegetables
- b) fish and rice
- c) fish and roast potatoes

(7) Peter would like to eat

- a) steak and vegetables
- b) steak and rice
- c) steak and roast potatoes

(8) Tick the correct sentence:

- a) Peter will pay for both meals
- b) Wendy will pay for both meals
- c) Each of them will pay for her/his meal

3.3 Sports centres

Link for listening: <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/b1-listening/sports-centres>

Exercise 1

Do this exercise while you listen. Circle Gym A or Gym B for these sentences.

Which gym has ...

1. a good air-conditioning system?	Gym A	Gym B
2. dance classes?	Gym A	Gym B
3. a shop?	Gym A	Gym B
4. a café?	Gym A	Gym B
5. a bigger gym with more machines?	Gym A	Gym B
6. a swimming pool?	Gym A	Gym B
7. a sauna?	Gym A	Gym B
8. martial arts classes?	Gym A	Gym B

Exercise 2

Listen again and do this exercise while you listen. Circle the best option to complete these sentences.

1. Gym A has **lots of activities in the evenings** / **a few different activities at different times** / **lots of activities at different times of day**.
2. Gym A **moved into a new building** / **built a sauna** / **opened ten years ago**.
3. In gym A, you can have a massage **at a reasonable price** / **free if you are a member** / **if you book in advance**.
4. You can borrow **towels and yoga mats** / **towels** / **yoga mats** from the gym.
5. Gym B can give you advice **about training, lifestyle and diet** / **sports injuries and diet** / **how to become a professional athlete**.
6. In the main gym, you must **use a towel** / **wear trainers** / **take a bottle of water**.
7. The lifeguard can also **give you some tips to improve your swimming** / **demonstrate the best way to swim** / **give you swimming lessons**.
8. The timetable for the classes is available **online** / **in a brochure** / **on the noticeboard**.

4 Writing

4.1 E-Mail

Tips for writing an e-mail:

- ✓ Start your e-mail with: Dear + name,
- ✓ Ask your friend how she/he is
- ✓ Give the reason for writing (e.g. *Today I want to tell you about...*)
- ✓ End your e-mail in a nice way (e.g. Hope to hear from you soon/ Looking forward to your reply/ etc.)
- ✓ Finish your e-mail with: Yours, + name
- ✓ Write paragraphs

TASK 1

You have just moved to another town/village. Write a letter to your American/English friend in which you tell him/her about your new situation.

In this letter you inform him/her about

- your new place of living (town/village/flat/house).
- the reason for moving.
- the first days of your 'new life' (new school, teachers, ...).
- how you feel about your new situation.

Write around 120-150 words.

TASK 2

THE COOLEST HOLIDAYS

"Teen News", a British youth magazine for young teenagers, is asking its readers to write an email about their holidays to the editor of the magazine (Ms. Watson). The question is: **Who had the most fun in her/his holidays? Who had the coolest holidays?** The winners will get a CD of their choice and will be published in the October issue of "Teen News". If you are not among the winners, "Teen News" still has a little surprise for you.

Here are some ideas you can write about:

- when it was (summer/winter)
- where you stayed at or went to
- who you went with
- what was fun/cool and why
- your own ideas

Write 100 – 150 words.

TASK 3

Next Saturday is your birthday and you are planning a birthday party with your friends. Write an email to your friend in which:

- you invite him/her
- tell him/her where and when the party is taking place
- tell him/her about what you are planning
- tell him/her what he/she should bring to the party
- write about your own ideas.

Write 100 – 150 words.

Hinweis: Falls du Feedback zu deinen Texten haben möchtest, schicke diesen an:

karin.reiter-forstinger@bildung.gv.at

4.2 Continue the story

Tips for writing:

- ✓ Stay in the same tense
- ✓ Remember to use the same characters

TASK

Finish the story. Write around 120 – 150 words.

One day, Sarah and her best friend Jimmy walk back from school and want to go outside in the sun. They decide to go to the park to hang out by the river. Suddenly, they hear some noise in the woods, which sounds like a big roar from an animal. The two friends are excited and afraid at the same time. Sarah says: "Come on Jimmy, let's check this out!" ...

Hinweis: Falls du Feedback zu deinem Text haben möchtest, schicke diesen an:

karin.reiter-forstinger@bildung.gv.at

5 Online Übungsmaterialien:

Hören: <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/a2-listening>

Lesen: <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/a2-reading>

Language in Use:

<https://englishpracticetest.net/use-of-english-for-a2-tests-with-answer/>

[A2 Use of English Tests - Test-English](#)

6 KEY/Lösungen

Wort categories

exercise 1

Susan	quickly	watered	the	beautiful	flowers	in	her	garden.
noun	adverb	verb	article	adjective	noun	preposition	pronoun	noun

exercise 2

- 1) The children are running around in the kitchen.
- 2) My mother baked a cake.
- 3) It was raining heavily.
- 4) There are wild bears in the forest.

Questions

Exercise 1

- 1) When did Peter repair the car in the garage?
- 2) What is Sarah watering in the garden?
- 3) How is John singing?
- 4) Who has a dog called Fluffy?
- 5) Where does the train from London arrive?
- 6) Why can Eve go to the cinema?
- 7) What does Tom wash every Saturday?
- 8) Who did Kyle meet at the supermarket?

1.3 Tenses

Exercise 1

1. Peter usually **takes** the dog for a walk in the morning. (**Present Simple** – because it's a regular habit.)
2. I can't help you at the moment. I **am doing** my homework. (**Present Progressive** – because it's happening right now.)
3. Right now John **is reading** a book and Sarah **is having** a bath. (**Present Progressive** – current actions.)
4. Berny **is** a successful businessman. He often **works** long hours. (**Present Simple** – fact and routine.)
5. Today he **is flying** to London and **is not coming** home until next week. (**Present Progressive** – planned future arrangement.)
6. **Are you still thinking** about buying a car? Or do you still **go** to work by bus every day? (**Present Progressive** for ongoing thought, **Present Simple** for regular habit.)
7. They normally **have** lunch at two. (**Present Simple** – routine.)
8. You **buy** new clothes every Saturday! (**Present Simple** – repeated action.)
9. I played football at school but now I **prefer** swimming.
10. I **have** no idea what the book is about. Can you tell me?
11. My father **knows** everything about cars, but nothing about bicycles. (**Present Simple** – fact.)
12. The moon **goes** round the earth. (**Present Simple** – scientific fact.)
13. **Do you see** those men at the door? – They **are looking** at us very strangely. (**Present Simple** for perception, **Present Progressive** for temporary action.)
14. They **are having** lunch at the moment. – You shouldn't disturb them. (**Present Progressive** – action in progress.)
15. Today the other kids and I **are spending** the afternoon in the park. (**Present Progressive** – planned/ongoing activity today.)
16. What's the matter? Why **are you crying**? (**Present Progressive** – action happening now.)
17. The watch **belongs** to my grandmother. (**Present Simple** – state of possession.)
18. This medicine **contains** a new substance. (**Present Simple** – fact.)

Exercise 2

1. Peter **was** in the cinema yesterday, but his friends **were not** with him. He **saw** a very good thriller. At the moment, he **is watching** a DVD and he **is enjoying** it very much.
→ **Simple Past** für die abgeschlossenen Ereignisse gestern, **Present Progressive** für das, was gerade jetzt passiert.
2. What **did you do** last weekend? We **did not go** to the seaside as we had planned. We **took** the train to Stratford to see a play.
→ **Simple Past**, weil es sich um abgeschlossene Handlungen in der Vergangenheit handelt.
3. Jane **visits** her cousin every month. They **meet** at her cousin's house and then they **spend** a good time together.
→ **Present Simple**, da es um regelmäßige Handlungen geht.
4. What **did you buy** at the boutique yesterday when you **were** in London? I **bought** a nice black dress, but I **did not get** the sweater I was looking for.
→ **Simple Past** für abgeschlossene Ereignisse in der Vergangenheit.

Exercise 3

Tomorrow, I **will take** the dog for a walk.

→ **Will-Future**, weil es sich um eine Entscheidung/Zusage für die Zukunft handelt.

John **is eating** his sandwich in the canteen at the moment.

→ **Present Progressive**, da die Handlung gerade jetzt passiert.

Every day I **go** to school by bus.

→ **Present Simple**, weil es eine regelmäßige Handlung ist.

Sandra **watched** TV yesterday.

→ **Simple Past**, da es um eine abgeschlossene Handlung in der Vergangenheit geht.

I promise I **will never lie** to you again.

→ **Will-Future**, weil es sich um ein Versprechen für die Zukunft handelt.

A week ago Lara **failed** her driving test.

→ **Simple Past**, da es eine abgeschlossene Handlung in der Vergangenheit ist.

1.4 Negation

Exercise 1

1. Ellen **does not take** the bus to school.
2. John **will not marry** Ellen in two weeks.
3. Peter **did not write** a postcard to his best friend.
4. My parents **are not watching** TV in the living room.
5. My friends **do not go** shopping every Saturday.
6. Your dog **is not barking** at the postman.

1.5 Comparative adjectives

Exercise 1

1. We're **stronger** than he was.
2. It worked even **better** than I had hoped.
3. It is far **better** than a whip.
4. The demand is always **greater** than the supply.
5. It was **more wonderful** than they had dreamed.
6. The effect was **more serious** than he expected.
7. He's **wiser** than some men.
8. Silence was even **more terrible** than speech.

9. It was even **more difficult** than she had expected.
10. It would do **worse** than no good.
11. He looked even **better** than he felt.
12. It was **earlier** than he had thought.

Exercise 2

1. English is more important than maths.
2. A tortoise is slower than a cat.
3. My friend is more handsome than I am.
4. Chocolate milkshakes are better than lemonade.
5. A tiger is more dangerous than a rabbit.
6. The North Pole is colder than Africa.
7. Swimming is easier than skating.
8. The Eiffel Tower is bigger than my house.
9. A stone is heavier than a feather.
10. Planes are faster than cars.

2 READING

2.1 Seven tips for a tidy desk

1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. True 7. True 8. False

2.2 Teenagers' problems

A5, B4, C2, D1

2.3 In the shopping mall

Some days before Christmas, an elderly lady went to a **shopping mall** to buy some **presents** for her family. After she had been looking for presents for some time, she became hungry and decided to go to one of the **snack bars** in the shopping mall. She ordered a **hotdog** and French fries and took them to one of the empty tables. Because she had forgotten to bring along a drink, she went back to the counter to get herself a **coke**. When she came back, she saw that a young **African American** was standing at her table and was just biting into her hotdog. At first she was angry, but then she decided to be friendly and tolerant because it was just a few days before **Christmas**. So she smiled at the man and took the French fries. He replied with a **friendly** nod and continued eating the hotdog. When they had finished, he went to the **counter** and came back with two cups of coffee, one for himself and one for the lady. Then he smiled again and left. When the lady had finished her cup of coffee, she took her **bags** and turned round – and what did she see? A hotdog and French fries on the table next to her!

3 Listening

3.1 Shopping for clothes

1. Medium
2. No
3. Red
4. Yes
5. 10.95
6. Cash

3.2 At the restaurant

- 1b: on top of a mountain
- 2a: by taxi
- 3b: 30 minutes
- 4c: Expensive
- 5a: Her dress
- 6a: Fish and vegetables
- 7c: Steak and roast potatoes
- 8b: Wendy will pay for both meals

3.3 Sports centres

Exercise 1

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. Gym A | 2. Gym A | 3. Gym B | 4. Gym A | 5. Gym B |
| 6. Gym B | 7. Gym A | 8. Gym B | | |

Exercise 2

- 1. lots of activities at different times of day
- 2. opened
- 3. at a reasonable price
- 4. yoga mats
- 5. training, lifestyle and diet
- 6. wear trainers
- 7. give you some tips to improve your swimming
- 8. in a brochure