

Exercise 1: Situational Role-plays (szituációs feladatok)

Read the descriptions of the three situations below. You will take part in a role-play.

A. A Situational role-play where you get and give information

A British family are travelling around Hungary. Give them a few pieces of information on how they can spend their spare time in an interesting way.

- Recommend your town
- Inform them how to get there,
- Suggest an itinerary for their trip.

B. A Situational role-play where you give your opinions about something

You recently went to see a new film at the cinema.

You are telling your friend about the film. Choose one film and describe it.

- Say where and when you saw it
- Say who starred in the film,
- Say why, in your opinion, the film was interesting/worth seeing.

C. A Situational role-play where you negotiate

You are planning a holiday in Slovenia with your friends.

You would like to try various new sports during the holiday.

Your friends suggest white-water rafting but you prefer snowboarding.

- Give a few reasons for your choice,
- Present a few arguments in favour of snowboarding
- Listen to a critical opinion of your argument and try to defend it.

WANT MORE?

More situations in the
PET Gold Exam Maximiser
on pages
32, 45, 63, 72, 77, 91
and 104

TIP:

Make your suggestion as interesting as possible. For more see your SB, page 16. Use the adjectives from the Key Words

TIP:

For more, see your SB, page 23
Function File

TIP:

For more, see your SB, page 12
Function File

Exercise 2: Long-turn

(képek és megadott szempontok alapján önállóan beszél egy témáról)

Describe what is going on in the picture.

- 1 What are these people talking about?
- 2 Do you like travelling? Who used to do the packing in your family when you were a child, and why?



TIP:

Remember! In this task you should:

1. describe the picture,
2. interpret the scene,
3. relate the scene to your own experience

Before you start, make notes of phrases and expressions you may find useful in these three points.

WANT MORE?

Learn to talk about pictures in
the
PET Gold Exam Maximiser
on pages
23, 37, 51, 72, 83 and 105

WRITTEN EXAM (Írásbeli vizsga)

Listening Comprehension (Hallott szöveg értése)

Read the sentences 1.1 – 1.6. You will listen to a radio programme about Marek Kamiński.
Decide which sentences from the table are TRUE and which are FALSE. You will hear the piece twice.

WANT MORE?
More true/false listening exercises in the
PET Gold Exam Maximiser on
pages 49, 74, and 78

Use the recording from your SB, page 17, ex. 1.

		TRUE	FALSE
1.1.	Kamiński's expedition to the North Pole was a one-man expedition.		
1.2.	During his expedition to the South Pole he covered more than 1,000 kilometres.		
1.3.	One of the problems in Antarctica was the speed of the expedition.		
1.4.	Kamiński never reads anything about his expeditions.		
1.5.	Kamiński does what he does to challenge the extremes of the outside world.		
1.6.	Kamiński doesn't believe that being physically strong is the most important key to success.		

Reading Comprehension (Olvasott szöveg értése)

Exercise I. (Topic: People and Society)

Read carefully the text below.

Match the headings/statements A-J with the right fragments (1.1. – 1.7) of the text.

Be careful, there are three extra headings/statements.

- A The time of the year when people get rid of their puppies
- B Good and bad sides of Ben's character
- C The best age in a dog's life
- D Sixty new dog owners
- E Ben will soon have a new home
- F Ben's possible owners and a new hope for other dogs
- G A bright future for a dog that has spent all his Christmases at a doghouse
- H A helpful publication
- I A special time of the year when people change their minds
- J Many people eager to accept Ben as he is

WANT MORE?
More matching exercises in the
PET Gold Exam Maximiser on
pages 36, 42, 64, and 76

1.1.

Ben, a homeless labrador who this year spent his sixth Christmas in the doghouse, is about to find new owners early in the New Year. It is very good news for a veteran dog like this that he will soon live in a place of his own.

1.2.

Ben has a newspaper to thank for his good luck. An article in The Daily Telegraph, which appeared on Christmas Eve, caused many readers to offer their help. They not only suggested a place for Ben, but they also put forward a lot of ideas for running doghouses in general.

1.3.

The 10-year-old labrador is known as 'a wonderful dog with a lovely personality'. However, he has got a 'rough' nature and likes fighting with other pets, and this has left him spending more than half his life without an owner.

1.4.

But the manager of the Animal Rescue Centre in Shropshire, where Ben lives at the moment, said last week that many people wanted to take in Ben, despite his faults. In fact, as the numbers suggest, he attracted quite a crowd of fans.

1.5.

'We have had around 60 people call us in the past few days,' said Jenny Martinez, the Centre's owner. 'We will probably look at six people as potential customers. I have also been able to find other dogs for some of our callers.'

1.6.

Martinez says that this part of the year is very busy for them, with lots of homeless animals brought to them every week. Around the Christmas season people seem to become more impatient with their old dogs, and want new ones.

1.7.

'But,' Martinez adds, 'people should remember that dogs are much more pleasant when they are middle-aged and past the difficult stage of being puppies.' Ben's success may mean that more of us begin to understand this fact about special periods in a dog's life.

/adapted from: Edmund Conway, 'Ben's six years in the doghouse are about to end', The Weekly Telegraph, Issue No. 597, Jan 1-7, 2003/

Exercise 2. (Topic: About me, family)

Read carefully the text below and decide whether the sentences 2.1. – 2.4. are TRUE or FALSE. Write your answers in the table.



When I was a young girl, I used to play with boys and imagine I would become a Winnetou or a Robin Hood one day. I thought only boys were brave and really interesting whereas girls would always cry or play boring games in which nobody could get hurt. In short, I didn't like girls at all and couldn't accept myself as one. This went on until one day when, entirely by coincidence, I was made to change my mind.

It was a late summer afternoon, one of those long and lazy holiday days that we were spending at our regular place at the seaside. After a hot day out on the beach we were heading home for dinner. There were six of us, five boys and myself, all of us still hot and excited after a swimming competition we had had.

As we were approaching the corner of the street where we were staying, we could hear somebody crying their heart out, and soon the whole situation became clear to us. A small boy was standing in the middle of the pavement, and two big boys were pulling his dog away from him. 'Oh, please, give him back to me! Oh, please, don't hurt him!' the boy was sobbing, in response to which the bigger ones only laughed and pulled the dog even more.

My friends looked at the scene and walked on. After all, they were tough guys to whom such situations seemed just too sentimental; besides, they were hungry. But I couldn't move on. To my own surprise, I faced the big boys and said, 'You just give the dog back to this kid. You just do it now.' Looking back on this whole situation, I still can't make out why it worked. Perhaps there was something very determined, or even dangerous, in my voice, even though I was just a girl. Anyway, the big boys left the dog to his owner, and I followed my friends. For the first time, I felt proud to be a girl, and have remained so ever since.

		TRUE	FALSE
2.1.	As a child the author preferred to play games in which nobody could get hurt.		
2.2.	The author used to spend her summer holidays in the same place at the seaside.		
2.3.	The author and her friends had just been swimming to find out who was the fastest.		
2.4.	The small boy was crying because the boys had stolen his dog.		

Exercise 3. (Topic: People and Society)

Read carefully the text below.
For answers 3.1. – 3.7. choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).



The Raelian cult claims that it helped to produce the world's first human clone. We present some facts from the life of its leader to help our readers determine if human cloning is science revolution or science fiction.

Rael, the leader of the Raelians, is in fact a 56-year-old Frenchman called Claude Vorilhon. After an unsuccessful career as a pop singer and racing car journalist, he reinvented himself as a prophet of cloning and the return of aliens to earth.

In his book, *The Message Given To Me By Extra-Terrestrials*, Vorilhon writes that he was hiking in central France

in 1973 when he was approached by a one-metre-tall alien. The traveller invited him back to his UFO, parked on a nearby volcano.

For the next few days the alien told Vorilhon what he believes to be the true story of the human race. Humans were created 25,000 years ago in a laboratory by superintelligent beings from another planet who had mastered genetics and cell biology.

The alien renamed Vorilhon as Rael and sent him back into the world to spread the word. At that point Vorilhon began wearing baggy white suits, medallions, and a topknot of hair which, as he said, was an antenna for receiving extra-terrestrial messages. All this made people in France laugh

at him, so he moved to Canada.

Rael claims to have 55,000 followers around the world, mostly in Canada and French-speaking Europe, but he says only 10 per cent of them are active Raelians.

Sudden progress in cloning during the mid-1990s gave the Raelian cult a new motivation. According to Rael, science has finally caught up with his predictions which were ridiculed for such a long time. And, as Rael says now, it is time to prepare for the return of the cloning aliens. ■

/adapted from: Philip Delves Broughton, 'Promise of plenty of sex and everlasting life', The Weekly Telegraph/

3.1. According to the first paragraph, reading this text can help the reader ... human cloning.

- a) know all the important facts about
- b) change their attitude to
- c) decide what to think about
- d) understand the science of

3.2. Which sentence about Rael's life before he became the cult's leader is NOT true?

- a) He had a different name.
- b) He was a popular singer.
- c) He wrote for newspapers.
- d) He spoke French very well.

3.3. In 1973 Vorilhon met an alien who

- a) was rather small.
- b) hiked in the mountains.
- c) knew how to drive a car.
- d) lived in a volcano.

3.4. According to the alien, the human race was started ... 25,000 years ago.

- a) as a scientific experiment
- b) by a human genius
- c) in a spaceship
- d) and made perfect

3.5. After becoming Rael, Vorilhon

- a) was always dressed in black.
- b) stopped wearing jewellery.
- c) kept in contact with aliens.
- d) wore his hair like an alien.

3.6. There are

- a) 55,000 French-speaking Raelians.
- b) 10 per cent of the cult members who clone humans.
- c) 550 Raelians living in Canada.
- d) 5,500 true supporters of the cult.

3.7. Raelians think that science

- a) made no important progress until the mid-1990s.
- b) has motivated more people to join the cult.
- c) does not take human cloning seriously.
- d) has now understood what they have known for a long time.

Writing Skills (írás-készség)

Exercise 1. Transactional writing (interakciós és tranzakciós szöveg)



There are several foreign exchange students in your school. You are willing to organise a trip during the weekend. Write a short advert which you will post on a message board at your school. Write:

- that you are looking for people interested in a trip,
- how long the trip is going to take,
- how people can contact you.

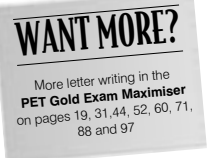
TIP:

An advert is a short text, in which you do not have to use full sentences. If you want your advert to sound interesting/attractive you can use expressions and phrases from your SB, page 16.

USEFUL PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS:

- Wanted: people who love adventure and want to explore ...
- Get ready for the adventure of your lifetime: four-hour trekking ...
- swimming/mushroom picking/eating/drinking
- Interested? Contact ... at ...

Exercise 2. Guided Writing (szöveg megírása megadott szempontok alapján)



You've just returned from your holidays with your friends. Write a letter to your British friend:

- write who you are with and where you spent your holidays,
- write about positive aspects of the holiday,
- write what you did not like about the holiday,
- expand on your future plans.

TIP:

Do you remember the features of personal letters? For more see your SB, page 17 and Writing Help, page 120

WANT MORE?

More situations in the
PET Gold Exam Maximiser
on pages
32, 45, 63, 72, 77, 91
and 104

Exercise 1: Situational Role-plays
(szituációs feladatok)

Read the descriptions of the three situations below. You will take part in a role-play.

A. A Situational role-play where you get and give information

You have just come to the UK. You are in the airport in London and you want to get to Oxford, to your language course.

Ask the tourist information about:

- the most convenient means of transport for getting to Oxford,
- the duration of the trip and the price of the tickets,
- where you can wait for the train / bus and where you can store your luggage.

TIP:

For more, see your SB, Function File, page 37. Choose the most suitable expressions and try to use them.

B. A Situational role-play where you give your opinions about something

While in Britain you read a very interesting article. Tell your friend:

- about the topic of the article,
- in which paper the article was published,
- your opinion and why you found it so interesting.

TIP:

If you can't think of any interesting article – use the material from your SB, page 52.

C. A Situational role-play where you negotiate

You are studying in the USA. It is suggested that a ban on cars on the territory of your campus should be lifted.

- Discuss why you are in favour of bikes.
- Present a few arguments against using cars,
- Listen to a critical opinion of your argument and try to defend it.

TIP:

You will find the arguments in favour of bicycles in your SB, page 34. Try to use the expressions and phrases from the Function File, page 51.

Exercise 2: Individual Long-turn
(képek és megadott szempontok alapján önállóan beszél egy témáról)

Describe what is going on in the picture.

- 1 What might these people be saying at the moment?
- 2 What's your opinion about advertisements?
Talk about the one you like best.

WANT MORE?

Learn to talk about pictures in the
PET Gold Exam Maximiser
on pages
23, 37, 51, 72, 83 and 105



WRITTEN EXAM (Írásbeli vizsga)

Listening Comprehension (Hallott szöveg értése)

You will listen to 5 short statements. Match the statements with the sentences (A – F). Write your answer in the table.

Be careful! There is one extra sentence.

- A** While commuting to work this person takes advantage of the time he/she spends travelling.
- B** This person uses a car for a variety of everyday activities.
- C** This person finds all-day driving stressful.
- D** This person doesn't use public transport because he/she finds it expensive.
- E** This person treats the way he/she travels as a way of exercising.
- F** This person is disturbed by the traffic and pollution in the streets.

1.1.	1.2.	1.3.	1.4.	1.5.

Reading Comprehension (Olvasott szöveg értése)

Exercise I. (Topic: Travel and tourism)

Read carefully the text below. The fragments B-G are presented in a random way. Order them in such a way that they form one logical text.

A Ask people about their travels, and they will tell you about the places they have visited, and what they saw and did there. In other words, they tend to concentrate on the goal of the whole adventure. My story is going to be different because it will focus on how we travelled. It is a tale of a journey that was made possible with the help of five different types of wheels and some animals' feet.

B During a brief stop we could touch, and even climb one of those unusual trees. Yet the closest encounter with the nature of the desert came later when we were brought to a large stretch of sand. There were about twenty camels there, and it turned out that we were supposed to continue our journey on their backs!

C The jeeps were air-conditioned, but despite this they brought us very close to the reality of the landscape outside. We were driven to the oasis, and there we were asked to change for the second time. Horse-drawn carts, each of them decorated with a big bunch of brightly-coloured flowers, took us through the oasis. We enjoyed the surprisingly fresh, sweet air of the oasis among its hundreds of palm trees.

D For those of us less fascinated with the traditional way of travelling, however, there was an alternative vehicle specially designed to conquer the desert: a sand-mobile, a peculiar kind of motorcycle with four powerful wheels. Without a shadow of a doubt, it is much faster than a camel, but not as environmentally friendly, and terribly noisy.

E When we were setting out on a two-day safari through the southern part of Tunisia, all we were prepared for was an exotic sightseeing tour with spectacular views. Travelling in the luxury of an air-conditioned coach, we glided through the changing landscape outside. It was just as we had expected it to be.

F Riding them was not so easy, especially when they stopped to browse dry grass from the sand, and then went faster to catch up with the rest of our caravan. But all in all, it was a magnificent opportunity to gather more first-hand experience of the lifestyle and technique of journeying through the desert.

G But as we were approaching the famous salt lakes of Tawzar, the first landmark of our Tunisian safari, the guide announced that we would presently change this comfort for jeeps. We got in them and rushed across the plain, glistening surface of the largest lake, and then bumped over the bushy sand of the desert before reaching the other lake.

H It was already quite dark when we reached the hotel in the next oasis – some of us on camels, and some in the roaring machines of tomorrow. The next day brought us many attractions in the desert and Matmata mountains which we now experienced in a different, deeper way. And that was the end of my unusual journey ... apart from one thing. On our way back, the coach broke down and we covered the last leg of the safari on bicycles borrowed in a nearby village. That was the last, fifth type of wheels, and the fantastic end to a unique adventure.

1.0.	1.1.	1.2.	1.3.	1.4.	1.5.	1.6.	1.7.
A							H

Exercise 2. (Topic: Lifestyles)

Read carefully the article below. For questions (2.1. – 2.6.) choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d)

WANT MORE?

More true/false exercises
in the
PET Gold Exam Maximiser on
pages 8, 20, and 85

In February 1867, Sarah Jacob, then 10 years old, complained to her mother that she had a pain in her stomach.

Her mother kept her back from school and when the child's condition worsened the doctor was called. He diagnosed catalepsy, which was then a catch-all term for 'absolutely no idea'.

For some time Sarah was very ill, and when she eventually recovered, she appeared to be

a different person. She often had violent fits and became hysterical at the sight of food. For the next two years she ate nothing at all.

Six years after Sarah first fell ill, Sir William Gull diagnosed the first official case of anorexia. There had been plenty of anorexics before 1873, but the disease was not seen then as a psychological disorder. It was regarded either as a form of female hysteria, or as evidence of an almost mystical spirituality. Sarah Jacob's apparent ability to exist without food thus became seen as a kind of miracle.

But today the question is asked, was she a saint, or was she a fraud manipulated by charlatans for money? Although every publication from the Lancet to the Police News has had an opinion on the case, none has come to any final conclusion. The mystery of one of the earliest known anorexics may remain unresolved for ever. ■

/adapted from: Bella Bathurst,
'The mystery of a child
who lived on fresh air and manipulation',
The Weekly Telegraph, Issue No. 607/

2.1. What is the main focus of the first paragraph?

- a) a girl who had never eaten anything
- b) a doctor's strange decision
- c) a mysterious illness
- d) a person's sudden change

2.2. In 1867 the word 'catalepsy' was used when doctors

- a) were unable to diagnose the illness.
- b) didn't want to upset the patient.
- c) saw a change in the patient's condition.
- d) were confronted with a case like Sarah's.

2.3. What happened in 1873?

- a) Anorexia was formally described.
- b) Sir William Gull examined Sarah.
- c) Many new cases of anorexia took place.
- d) Sarah's story became popular.

2.4. Sarah Jacob was then regarded as a kind of saint because

- a) she had extraordinary visions.
- b) she suffered badly.
- c) people didn't know much about hysteria.
- d) her illness was not understood.

2.5. Which sentence below best summarises this text?

- a) Sarah Jacob always manipulated people.
- b) Young people today are completely different.
- c) Sarah's true story will probably never be known.
- d) Anorexia is one of the most mysterious illnesses.

2.6. A text like this can usually be found in

- a) a specialist magazine.
- b) a popular newspaper.
- c) a historical novel.
- d) an adventure story.

Exercise 2.

(Topic: Free-time,
arts and hobbies)

WANT MORE?

More of these exercises
in the
PET Gold Exam Maximiser
on pages 28, 55, 68, 92
and 100

Read carefully the text from page 8.
Match two best answers with each piece
of text. Be careful! There are three extra
answers.

- A** a new TV series
- B** a child's influence
- C** viewers' negative attitudes towards a change
- D** a natural talent
- E** work on a Sunday morning

- F** viewers' choices
- G** last days at work
- H** work for two TV channels
- I** a change in the broadcasting time
- J** a characteristic piece of clothing
- K** a new way of looking at an old issue

3.1.

Kathryn Robson, the news reporter most commonly associated with Channel One's leading political and economic programmes, has announced her decision to resign from her TV post. According to Ms Robson (36), the job gave her 'the utmost satisfaction', but the contract with Channel One had stopped providing her with enough space for professional development. Robson has always been regarded as one of the most gifted reporters of her generation. It doesn't seem likely that she will remain unemployed for a long time. ■

3.2.

Viewers of the News at 9:30 have been wondering for the past two weeks why Tom Smithson, Channel Two's chief news presenter, keeps sporting the same canary-yellow tie every time he appears on the screen. Now the mystery has been solved. As Smithson (27) revealed yesterday, bright yellow is the favourite colour of his two-year-old daughter. Fans of the extremely handsome Smithson are now left with just one unresolved question: why does it need to be a tie, and not the whole suit?

3.3.

Which is the best-loved TV series at the moment?

A panel of independent judges, including sociologists and psychologists, have pondered this question from a more theoretical viewpoint. They have chosen to concentrate on the reasons why we are attracted to a particular series. Published yesterday, the conclusions of the research point to the following features of the most popular series:

- 1) a happy family life;
- 2) characters who achieve success in life;
- 3) the good looks of heroes and heroines.

3.4.

Channel Three's decision to relegate the Sports Roundabout Special to a later hour (11:30 p.m.) on Sunday night has met with a deluge of letters and e-mails from angry viewers. What angered them in the first place was the fact that they would be deprived of the chance to watch it at all. As one viewer said, 'I need to get up at six every Monday. I can't afford to wait for a TV programme for so long. Besides, have you forgotten that sport is about the only field in which we have any success?' ■

Writing Skills (írás-készség)

Exercise 1. Transactional writing (interakciós és tranzakciós szöveg)

While you are staying in Britain, you receive a parcel for your neighbour (an old lady). She's not at home at the moment. Leave her a short message/note.

- Inform her that you have a parcel for her.
- Explain who and when left it.
- Suggest a way of delivering the parcel.
- Leave your phone number.

TIP:

A message is usually an informal memo but in this case it should be formal because your addressee is an old person. It's common to write informal memos to your peers though.

USEFUL PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS:

- Mrs [Brown], there is an important message for you ...
 - It was left by ... at ... on ...
 - I can deliver it to you today ...
 - My phone number is ...

WANT MORE?

More note writing exercises in the
PET Gold Exam Maximiser
on pages 47 and 73

Exercise 2. Guided Writing (véleménykifejtő szöveg megírása megadott szempontok alapján)

In the British newspaper that you usually read you spot an advert, which you do not like very much. Write a letter to the editor.

- Explain why you are writing the letter.
- Describe the advert you do not like.
- Explain why you do not like it.
- Suggest a solution.

TIP:

Think of all features characteristic for the letter to the editor. You can find the example in your SB on page 54. For more examples see Writing Help, page 121 .

WANT MORE?

More situations in the
PET Gold Exam Maximiser
on pages
32, 45, 63, 72, 77, 91
and 104

Exercise 1: Situational Role-plays
(szituációs feladatok)

Read the descriptions of the three situations below. You will take part in a role-play.

A. A Situational role-play where you get and give information

While in Britain you would like to sign up for a language course. One particular school was suggested to you.

Ask:

- about the types of the courses offered in that school,
- who are the courses for,
- about the number of the teaching hours and the price.

TIP:

More information you will find in your SB, page 80 (Function File)

B. A Situational role-play where you give your opinions about something

You are staying with a British family who ask you about your friends from Hungary. Choose one friend and:

- describe his/her appearance and his/her style,
- describe his/her interests, hobbies and his/her favourite way of spending his/her spare time,
- say why you think your friend is a typical Hungarian teenager.

TIP:

For more you will find information in your SB, page 63 and 69. Try to use the expressions from the Function File on page 63.

C. A Situational role-play where you negotiate

You have the chance to study English abroad. You have to decide which language course you would like to attend. Your friends opt for a longer course with fewer lessons per day. You prefer a short but intensive course. Try to convince your friends that your choice is better.

- Explain why you think your choice is better.
- Present a few disadvantages of a long but less intense course.
- Listen to a critical opinion of your argument and try to defend it.

TIP:

Try to remember the expressions and phrases which you can use while disagreeing with someone. For more see the Function File on page 77.

Exercise 2: Long-turn
(képek és megadott szempontok
alapján önállóan beszél egy témáról)

WANT MORE?

Learn to talk about pictures in the
PET Gold Exam Maximiser
on pages
23, 37, 51, 72, 83 and 105

Look at the picture. Describe what is going on in the picture.

- 1 How might these people be feeling at the moment?
- 2 Do you like going to school? What kind of school would you see as the ideal one?

TIP:

For more information see your SB, Function File on page 68.



WRITTEN EXAM (Írásbeli vizsga)

Reading Comprehension (Olvasott szöveg értése)

Exercise 1. (Topic: School)

Read carefully the text below. Decide whether the sentences 1.1. – 1.5. are TRUE or FALSE. Tick the right column in the table.

		TRUE	FALSE
1.1.	The commentary concerns a problem which has been signalled by a politician.		
1.2.	The Education Secretary proposed solutions which are based on a similar idea.		
1.3.	One of the Secretary's solutions suggests an increase in funding for poor universities.		
1.4.	Another suggestion is to prevent people from applying freely to universities.		
1.5.	According to the commentary, the solution to the problem is a change of government tactics towards poorer schools.		

In our commentary today we turn to the issue of education, and to the question raised by the government's Education Secretary yesterday: how to get poorer students into higher education. The solutions suggested by the Secretary, Ms Holland, have so far all been concerned with access regulations. Among others, it has been proposed that good universities should be financially encouraged – or shall we say bribed – to admit underprivileged students. Another suggestion is that the best candidates' application forms should simply be rejected with more places being allocated to students with lower grades or learning problems.

In short, the proposed solutions to the crisis in the country's system of education aim to punish good schools, and this is not how the problems should be solved. As we state clearly in our editorial today,

the only way to help poor students is to improve the schools which are not so good. More money should be provided and spent on teacher training and teachers' professional development. Schools in remote parts of the country should be better equipped, and local communities must be encouraged to attract good teachers by offering them better working conditions and pay rises. But the Education Secretary is surely no novice to these points: they have appeared in every petition and innumerable articles ever since the problems with poorer students emerged for the first time. As any good teacher knows, the way to make a slow student remember something is to repeat it. So we do repeat our arguments, and can only hope there will be no need to do it for a hundredth time. ■

Exercise 2. (Topic: Science and Technology)

Read the text on page 11 and then match the headings / statements (A-G) with the right fragments of the text. Write your answers in the boxes (2.1. – 2.4.). Be careful! There are three extra headings / statements.

- A Trainer ads seen everywhere
- B The director leaving Dr Martens for Nike
- C Senioragency set to provide for all kinds of buyers
- D A lot of money spent on advertising trainers
- E Focus on a new kind of customer
- F More and more trainers wanted
- G A boot manufacturer ready to fight but unlikely to win

Trainers step up

2.1.

The popular trainer has changed the shoe market for good. Once reserved for sports, today there are trainers to suit almost every occasion. Fifteen years ago you only needed one pair, but now it's common to have three, four or more. Without these, as any teenager – and their parents – knows, social death is but a step away.

2.2.

In the world of advertising, too, the trainer makers dominate. Media statistics show that about a third of the total money spent on advertising shoes last year was spent by Nike, Adidas and Reebok. Their share simply drowns out the others.

2.3.

Now two rivals are fighting back. Dr Martens, famous for boots many people used to want to have, has been hard hit in the teenage market. Now they are trying to make their brand cool again. The fact that their marketing director used to work for Nike may give them a chance.

However, their global budget (£7m) doesn't go very far against the tens of millions Nike spends on shoe ads and sponsorship.

2.4.

The other rival, K Shoes brand, is giving up on the younger end of the market, which it is leaving to other producers. Instead, it is going for people aged 50+, the age group which is least likely to buy trainers – well, not more than one pair anyway. It has launched Senioragency which, as the name suggests, targets the older audience.

/adapted from: Dominic Mills, 'Trainers step up',
The Daily Telegraph/

Exercise 3.

(Topic: People and Society)

Read carefully the text and match the headings / statements (A-G) with the right fragments of the text.

Be careful! There are two extra headings / statements.

- A Development of trading tactics goes in tandem with the growth of the number of shopping outposts.
- B A new selling technique is mastered after the launch of the first shopping centre.
- C Lack of know-how and skills result in a brilliant trading idea.
- D The surface of the thriving business hides the tragic mysteries of one person's past.
- E Collaboration helps share the duties and found a business venture.
- F The abilities of one individual decide the success of the retailing venture.
- G The founder's death and other problems don't lead to the venture's collapse.

3.1.

Marks and Spencer is a well-known chain of shops with a world-wide reputation for quality and style. But behind the universally recognised façade lies a less popular story of one person who founded the whole empire, Michael Marks. It is only because of his personal qualities, such as commitment, the ability to work hard, as well as to learn and develop, that his idea of a shop for all people could come true.

3.2.

Michael Marks was a Polish Jew born in the part of Poland under Russian rule; he immigrated to England in the 1880s and went to live in Leeds. At that time he couldn't speak English and had no job or specialised knowledge in any area. He earned his first money as a door-to-door salesman: he traded in buttons, ribbons and different kinds of thread, all of which he carried on his back. As he still didn't know much about the English language and economy, he also carried a specially prepared tablet with the words, 'Don't ask the price, it's a penny.' Michael's tablet came into existence due to his lack of knowledge, but it soon proved to be the most brilliant idea for an advertising slogan.

3.3.

People appreciated the speed and ease of buying things from Michael. Two years after he had started his business, Michael earned enough money to be able to open a stall in Leeds.

More success came when he developed another strategy: he sold things of a better quality than those offered by his market competitors. That helped build his customers' trust, and soon Michael was able to open more stalls in the Leeds area, and eventually his first store in Manchester.

3.4.

By the time the store opened, however, Michael Marks had found a business partner, Tom Spencer, who joined him in 1894. The two shared responsibility for the ever growing chain of shops. Marks was travelling in search of goods and visiting the stores while Spencer was running the administrative side of the business. In 1903 they officially founded the company of Marks and Spencer Limited. The capital was £30,000 including forty stores all over England.

3.5.

Soon after the company was registered, Tom Spencer decided to retire. Michael Marks was on his own again, working hard on both managing and expanding his company. That proved to be too much for his health, and in 1907 Michael died of a heart attack. For the next sixteen years his son Simon had to fight for the presidency of the company. When the battle was eventually won, he became Marks and Spencer's chairman for fifty years. The life achievement of Michael Marks was turned into a British institution by his son.

Listening Comprehension (Hallott szöveg értése)

WANT MORE?

More listening exercises
in the
PET Gold Exam Maximiser
on pages 25, 33, and 74

Read the sentences 1.1. – 1.5.

You will listen to two statements about a school.
Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

Use the text from lesson 23, SB page 76.

1.1. What is true about the man's school?

- a) There were hardly any tests.
- b) There were classes at the weekend.
- c) Teachers never helped poorer students.

1.2. Which school rule is NOT mentioned by the man?

- a) obligatory uniforms
- b) strict times when students could go out of the school
- c) no possibility of leaving the school during holidays

1.3. What kind of punishment didn't the man's friend get?

- a) detention after classes
- b) having to stay in at the weekend
- c) being sent home for some time

1.4. What is true about the woman's school?

- a) There wasn't a good library.
- b) Students weren't allowed to miss classes.
- c) Students were free to do what they wanted.

1.5. In the woman's school

- a) students couldn't choose the teachers.
- b) both students and teachers had the right to vote.
- c) there was no punishment.

Writing Skills

Exercise 1. Transactional writing (interakciós és tranzakciós szöveg)

You are on holiday in Croatia.

Write a postcard to your English teacher.

- Explain why you're writing.
- Write about your holiday destination and whether you like it or not.
- Write about the weather.
- Write that you hope he/she is enjoying his/her holidays as well.

WANT MORE?

More postcard writing in the
PET Gold Exam Maximiser
on pages 22, 65 and 99

Exercise 2. Guided Writing (véleménykifejtő szöveg megírása megadott szempontok alapján)

In the newspaper you found an advertisement about a volunteering organisation, which helps people from areas affected by floods. You would like to join the organisation.
Write a letter:

- Explain why you are writing your letter.
- Write about yourself.
- Explain that you would like to help others
- Ask politely about when you can expect a response.

TIP:

The style of the text used while writing postcard depends on the addressee. Here the addressee is your teacher therefore you should use a more formal style.

USEFUL PHRASES:

- I am writing in order to ...; advertisement concerning ...
- I am ...; My achievements include ...
- I could contribute by ...; I have great experience in ...
- I would be grateful if you could ...; I look forward to ...

USEFUL PHRASES:

- Dear ..., I would like to ...; I'm writing to ...; send greetings from ...
- I'm now staying ...; I'm enjoying ...
- I do a lot of ...; We often ...; The weather is ...
- I hope you also .../your holiday is ..., too.

Exercise 1: Situational Role-plays (szituációs feladatok)

WANT MORE?
More situations in the
PET Gold Exam Maximiser
on pages
32, 45, 63, 72, 77, 91
and 104

Read the descriptions of the three situations below. You will take part in a role-play.

A. A Situational role-play where you get and give information

You are looking for part-time work in a supermarket and have replied to an advertisement. You are invited for an interview. Talk to the personnel manager about the job offered.

- Ask him/her about the duties of the job.
- Ask him/her about working conditions etc.
- Let him/her know if you are interested in the job and ask what happens next.

TIP:

For more information use Function File and elements of the dialogue on page 89 (SB)

B. A Situational role-play where you give your opinions about something

You are in the USA. Yesterday you had an interview for a job as a waiter/waitress. Tell your American friend about the interview,

- Tell him / her who you had the interview with.
- Quote the questions you were asked.
- Tell him/her your feelings after the interview.

TIP:

For more see your SB, page 88 ex. 2. Pay attention to the grammatical structures and tenses when relating events.

C. A Situational role-play where you negotiate

The parents of an English-speaking friend invited you to their cottage in the country but you can't make it.

- Express your appreciation and explain why you can't come.
- Suggest different dates.
- Listen to their response and finish this conversation politely.

Exercise 2: Long-turn (képek és megadott szempontok alapján önállóan beszél egy témáról)

WANT MORE?
Learn to talk about pictures in the
PET Gold Exam Maximiser
on pages
23, 37, 51, 72, 83 and 105

Look at the picture. Describe what is going on in the picture and answer the following questions:

- 1 How are these people feeling at the moment? What might they be thinking?
- 2 Have you ever been an active member of any subculture? If so, talk about your experiences. If not, imagine what it must be like.



WRITTEN EXAM (Írásbeli vizsga)

Listening Comprehension (Hallott szöveg értése)

Read the statements 1.1. – 1.6. You will listen to a radio programme about the salaries in four European countries. Decide which statements are TRUE and which are FALSE. Tick the right column in the table. You will hear the piece twice.

Use the listening from the lesson 26 on page 89 (ex.10).

		TRUE	FALSE
1.1.	There were no major studies of this kind between 1978 and the present time.		
1.2.	Professionals' salaries are almost as high as those of the managers.		
1.3.	Hotel workers earn as much as factory workers.		
1.4.	Male managers receive salaries one third higher than those of female managers.		
1.5.	Managers in France on average earn as much as managers in Sweden.		
1.6.	Average wages are higher in the UK than in Spain.		

Reading Comprehension (Olvasott szöveg értése)

Exercise I.

(Topic: Lifestyles)

WANT MORE?

More true/false reading exercises in the PET Gold Exam Maximiser on pages 8, 20 and 85

Read carefully the text below. Decide which statements (1.1. – 1.6.) are TRUE and which are FALSE. Tick the right column in the table.

		TRUE	FALSE
1.1.	Since the author came to Japan, she has changed her mind about one aspect of Japanese shopping culture.		
1.2.	Rubbish in Japan is put into different categories as soon as it is taken out.		
1.3.	All types of rubbish must be thrown out on one specific day only.		
1.4.	One of the difficulties is that all the bags containing rubbish must look the same.		
1.5.	There is no escape from the system because rubbish cannot be thrown out anywhere else.		
1.6.	The article shows that the Japanese are very serious about the rubbish collecting system in their country.		

Taking the rubbish out is never funny, but in Japan it is an absolute horror.

When I first arrived in Japan, I 'oohed' and 'aahed' over the beautiful packaging of groceries, with all those delicate ribbons and tiny boxes. That didn't last long. Now, when I buy a charming box of rice crackers, I just worry about how much rubbish I am going to have to get rid of.

Rubbish in Japan needs to be sorted into three categories: 'combustible' (that can be burned), 'non-combustible' (that can't be burned), and 'recyclable'. It must be sorted like this before it is thrown out. The 'throwing out' is another very complicated affair. Rubbish is collected only on a special day, a different one for each different kind: combustibles are taken away twice a week, non-combustibles and recyclable rubbish are collected just once a week. Miss your day and you will have to put up with your rubbish for another week, because you are not allowed to get rid of any rubbish until the day on which it is to be collected.

For a newcomer to Japan, it is very difficult to decide what goes into which category. Then there are three other problems. First, rubbish must be carefully prepared before it is taken out: cardboard boxes must be flattened, glass must be marked 'dangerous', etc. Second, the rubbish collectors refuse to collect it unless every bag contains rubbish prepared like that. Third, in Japan there are practically no rubbish bins in the streets. So, all in all, you have to get used to the system.

How do foreigners like myself cope with this? At first, they will surely make some mistakes. Catherine, a friend of mine, once put newspapers (recyclables) out on the day meant for combustibles. Her next-door Japanese neighbour knocked on her door, handed back the newspapers, and went away without a word. I wouldn't like anything like that to happen to me, and that's why I've put aside a small room in my flat to hold only boxes and plastic bags waiting for their day to be collected. And I try to look on the bright side: my tales of rubbish adventures make great dinner party stories! ■

/adapted from: Kavitha Rao, 'Separating your combustibles from your recyclables', The Weekly Telegraph, Issue No. 597, Jan 1-7, 2003/

Exercise 2. (Topic: Free-time, arts, hobbies)

Read carefully the text below. For questions 2.1. – 2.6. choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

WANT MORE?

More true/false exercises
in the
PET Gold Exam Maximiser on
pages 8, 20, and 85

When Badly Drawn Boy, the award-winning singer and songwriter, decided to become an anonymous busker for his latest video, he probably assumed a few generous souls would take pity on him. But what he didn't expect was the indifference of commuters at Waterloo station.

In the first hour and a half of his performance, appreciative passers-by threw the sum total of £1.60 into his guitar case. Apart from the great number of two-pence pieces, there were also some suspiciously foreign-looking coins.

'It's well below the average wage, isn't it?' the singer said. 'I'd be better off working at a fast-food restaurant.'

Badly Drawn Boy, whose real name is Damon Gough, performed in his famous woolly hat in the cold outside Waterloo station for the video, due to be released in three weeks with the single All Possibilities.

Five hidden cameras recorded the reactions of passers-by, most of whom failed to recognise him. 'A lot of people didn't believe it was me or didn't know who I was,' he said. 'When I first stood there, there was a long line of people waiting for a bus. No one batted an eyelid.'

Gough, who won the 2000 Mercury Music Prize for his debut album The Hour of Bewilderbeast, wrote the soundtrack to the film About a Boy and has a new collection of songs called Have You Fed The Fish?

He said he would not give up the day job in the light of his experience. Asked what he would do with his new-found riches, Gough said he would be adding to the grand total and donating it to charity. He said, 'If anything, this has given me a real respect for buskers. Basically they just get ignored.'

/adapted from: Sally Pook,
'It will be Badly Overdrawn Boy at this rate',
The Daily Telegraph/

WANT MORE?

More of these exercises
in the
PET Gold Exam Maximiser
on pages 28, 55, 68, 92
and 100

- 2.1.** Contrary to his expectations, Badly Drawn Boy's performance was ... by people at the station.
- applauded
 - disregarded
 - ridiculed
 - unaffected
- 2.2.** It took Badly Drawn Boy ninety minutes to earn
- less two-pence pieces than he really wanted.
 - £1.60 in foreign currency.
 - less than he would earn somewhere else.
 - standard British pay.
- 2.3.** In paragraph 3, which fact about Badly Drawn Boy is NOT included?
- the reason why he uses a pseudonym
 - the material his cap is made of
 - the type of weather during his performance
 - the date of release of his new record
- 2.4.** In spite of the fact that ... , most people didn't realise Badly Drawn Boy was a famous person.
- there was a huge camera next to him
 - he stood at the station for more than two hours
 - they were visibly struck by his singing
 - his success had been widely recognised
- 2.5.** As a result of his experience, Badly Drawn Boy
- is planning to take up busking as his main job.
 - would like to set up a new charity.
 - has greatly improved his skills as a musician.
 - has learned what buskers have to cope with.
- 2.6.** Which sentence best summarises the main idea of this text?
- Badly Drawn Boy scores another success with busking at Waterloo.
 - Busking is not all play, as Badly Drawn Boy finds out at Waterloo.
 - Badly Drawn Boy's street performance is appreciated by just one fan.
 - Badly Drawn Boy's future career is in doubt as nobody cares to notice him.

Exercise 3. (Topic: Lifestyles/ World of Work)

Read carefully the adverts below. Match the headings / statements (A-I) with the correct adverts. Write your answers in the boxes. Be careful! There are three extra headings/statements.

3.1.

A young person required to work as snakes and crocodiles attendant at the local zoo. Duties involve cleaning cages and feeding. Working hours: 6:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m. Good salary and truly friendly animals! Phone ...

3.2.

**Have you ever tried climbing?
If so, you can now do it for good money!**

A daredevil needed to clean windows and external walls on a thirty-storey building. Working days: Saturday and Sunday only. Must have your own equipment. Phone ...

3.3.

**Desperate mother of four
is looking for a helping hand.**

Children are 7, 5, 3 and 1. Work would include taking them to/from school and for walks, also some cooking and other kinds of housework.

Can't pay much but nice company and good fun guaranteed!
Phone ...

3.4.

Want to go on an exotic journey?

An elderly person just about to set out on a trip to India seeks company of a young person to help with luggage, air and train tickets, accommodation arrangements, etc.

All expenses covered. Phone ...

3.5.

Moving house - need to get rid of old stuff.
*Interested in two armchairs, a TV set and a bookshelf,
still rather attractive and ready to use?*

Help me move out and they will be yours for free.
Phone ...

3.6.

**Why not have dinner with somebody
you care for at our place?**

We are a cosy, friendly restaurant just off Hyde Park at the very heart of London.

International cuisine.
Good wines from southern California.
Booking in advance essential.

Phone ...

This ad would probably be attractive to somebody who:

- A likes planning their evenings ahead.
- B specialises in organising travelling events for pensioners.
- C adores doing jobs about the house, no matter how much they are paid.
- D doesn't mind doing dirty jobs, even early in the morning.
- E enjoys making friends with people of all ages.
- F despises spicy food eaten in the country of its origin.
- G has had some experience in working in extreme conditions.
- H has just recovered from a driving accident.
- I is willing to use things that belonged to a stranger.

Writing Skills

Exercise 1. Transactional writing (interakciós és tranzakciós szöveg)

WANT MORE?

Write more emails with the **PET Gold Exam Maximiser** on pages 11, 31, 69, and 79

You are looking for summer work in the UK. A British friend mentioned a possible job in an email a few days ago. Write your friend a short email:

- Explain a few reasons why you would like to have this job.
- Ask about the working hours, your duties etc.
- Ask about the salary.
- Give your telephone number, other contact details.

Exercise 2. Guided Writing (véleménykifejtő szöveg megírása megadott szempontok alapján)

You are applying for a place at an international youth seminar in the UK. The aim of the seminar is to train young people for a job in the European Parliament. Write a letter of application for the seminar.

- Explain a few reasons why you would like to attend the seminar
- Describe which qualities you have that make you a suitable applicant
- Remember to mention any relevant experience, skills or qualifications.

USEFUL PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS:

- Here are just a few questions ...; Please tell her ...;
My reasons for ...
- What I'd like to know: timetable/type of duties/what to do
- One more question; ... money
- I can be contacted ...

TIP:

A letter of application is a very formal letter. For more information see your SB, page 94 – 95. A layout for an application can be found on page 123.