

2

Success!

Speaking

Success

1 Read the quotations about success and discuss these questions with your partner. Give reasons for your opinions.

- 1 What is each quotation trying to say?
- 2 Do you agree or disagree with it?
- 3 Which is your favourite?

2 How would you define success?

Success is liking yourself, liking what you do, and liking how you do it.

Maya Angelou

The only place where success comes before work is a dictionary.

Vidal Sassoon

If at first you don't succeed, try, try again.

Proverb

All you need in this life is ignorance and confidence; then success is sure.

Mark Twain

Success usually comes to those who are too busy to be looking for it.

Henry David Thoreau



LISTENING

Listening Part 3

Multiple matching 1.02–1.06

1 You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about success. For questions 1–5, choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

Help

- On the recording you will not hear exactly the same words as those in sentences A–H. Before you listen, consider possible ways the speakers could express the ideas in the sentences. For example:
A *It was a long time before I was successful, I needed to wait many years, I wasn't successful straight away.*
- You will hear all five speakers once, then the whole recording is played again. Listen both times very carefully to what each speaker says before making your decision.
- You will hear distractors – language or information in the script that may cause you to choose an incorrect answer. For example, although Speaker 1 mentions money, B may not be the correct answer.

A I had to be patient for success to come.

B I enjoy the wealth associated with success.

C I listened to the advice of other experts.

D Good qualifications were the key to my success.

E A successful person is someone who accomplishes their goals.

F A combination of factors is required to become successful.

G It is important to anticipate potential problems.

H You need to have confidence in your own ability.

Speaker 1 1

Speaker 2 2

Speaker 3 3

Speaker 4 4

Speaker 5 5

2 Check your answers by reading the listening script on pages 131–132. Underline the parts of each extract which guide you to the correct answers. The first one has been done for you.

Word formation

Adjectives

- 1 Write the appropriate adjective form of the nouns in brackets to complete this extract from Speaker 1 in the Listening.

My career on the pitch lasted twenty years, and during that time I was _____ (luck) enough to play for three of the biggest clubs in the country, so I had plenty of _____ (value) experience. But of course, working with some of the players nowadays requires an _____ (addition) kind of skill.

- 2 Complete each gap with an adjective using the word in capital letters and one of the suffixes from the box. You may need to add the negative prefix *un-*. The words in **bold** will help you decide whether the adjective is positive or negative.

-y	able	-ant	-ed	-ful
-ing	-ive	-less	-ous	

- 0 In many parts of the world, children are **forced to work in dangerous** and unhealthy conditions. HEALTH
- 1 Our staff are here to help you and ensure you **enjoy** a _____ and relaxing stay at our hotel. PLEASE
- 2 We **enjoyed** the film **but** the cinema seats were really _____. COMFORT
- 3 The increase in the number of road accidents is a _____ **problem**. WORRY
- 4 After completing the 3,000-mile walk, Evans said **he felt** _____ and was looking forward to sleeping. EXHAUST
- 5 **Despite claims** that the drug has **no** _____ effects, many patients are **refusing to take it**. HARM
- 6 **I had to write my article again:** the teacher said there were **too many** _____ mistakes. CARE
- 7 In her autobiography, *How I made it*, the _____ and **determined** designer Amy Simon describes how she made it to the top of her profession. AMBITION
- 8 **No one will be sorry when they demolish** the office block – it's a very **dull, grey,** _____ building. ATTRACT



Speaking Part 2

Talking about photos

SPEAKING

- 1 Look at the photographs below. They show people who have succeeded in something.

Student A: Compare the photographs and say how you think the people are feeling.

Student B: When your partner has finished, answer the following question.

How do you normally celebrate success?

How are the people feeling?



- 2 Now change roles. Look at the pictures on page 96 and follow the instructions.

Help

Student A

- Do not give detailed descriptions of each photo. Instead, comment on the similarities (*Both pictures show ...*) and differences (*In the first picture ... whereas in the second one ...*).
- The second part of the task ('and say ...') is always written as a question above the photos. Refer to this if you forget what you have to do.

Student B

- Develop your answer by giving examples of situations or reasons for your opinions.



Reading and Use of English Part 6

Gapped text

- 1 Many British children say they want to work in their own sweet shop when they grow up. What was your dream job when you were a young child?
- 2 The reading text is one of a series of articles entitled *How I made it*. Read the headline, introduction and first paragraph of the article, and predict what general points the article will mention.
I think it will say how Michael Parker got the money to start his business.
- 3 Read the base text (the main text with the gaps) and check the predictions you made in exercise 2. Do not read sentences A–G yet.
- 4 Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–G the one which fits each gap (1–6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Help

- Before reading the missing sentences A–G, predict the type of information that could go in each gap, 1–6. For example:
1 *This will probably mention a job that Parker had between leaving university and starting his marketing company.*
- Read the missing sentences and decide where each one should go. When making your choices, make sure you read the information both *before* and *after* each gap in the text.
- Some parts of the base text have been highlighted to help you. Underline any words in the missing sentences A–G which help you make your choices. Note that in the *Cambridge English: First* exam none of the text is highlighted.
- When you have finished, read through the whole article again with the missing sentences in place to ensure that it makes sense. Check that the extra sentence does not fit into any of the gaps.

THE SWEET TASTE OF SUCCESS

Michael Parker, founder of 'A Quarter of', expects to sell £2.5m of old-fashioned sweets this year, writes Rachel Bridge.

- When Michael Parker started his online old-fashioned sweet shop,
- 5 he had the advantage of one secret ingredient – nostalgia. He got
- 10 the inspiration for his business, 'A Quarter Of', from memories of the sweet shop at the end of the road where he grew up in Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire.
- 15 Parker did well at school and later went on to study marketing and operational research at Lancaster University. 1 He eventually
- 20 left there at the age of 33, to set up a marketing company from his home using savings of £500.



He learnt everything he could about the Internet and soon found himself work helping firms to improve their position on search-engine sites.

25 But it was three years later that Parker came up with his winning idea. His brother had told him about a firm he had heard about on the radio. 2 Parker said: 'I thought if they could get ten orders a day by making people take a fixed selection, maybe I could get ten orders a day letting people
30 choose what they wanted.'

He designed the website using a free demo disk from a magazine and then went to a local wholesale shop and spent £85 on sweets. 3 'I thought if it makes me £200 a month it will be an interesting thing to do and I will have learnt
35 how to do websites for shops, which might come in handy for my marketing business.'

And for the first six months it was just that. 'I would get an order a day if I was lucky. I would have the sweets in the office with me and at about 3pm I would weigh them out and post
40 them off.' 4

Things did not always go according to plan. Shortly before Christmas one year, two newspapers wrote articles about the firm. 5 He said: 'We had 5,000 e-mails and I worked out that if we worked absolutely flat out from 7am
45 in the morning to 11pm at night every day in the run-up to Christmas, we might just be all right. We couldn't answer the phone. We just had a message on it saying, sorry, we are so busy we can't talk to you.' In the end, they managed to send out all the orders.


50 'A Quarter Of' now sells six hundred different varieties of sweets and turnover this year is expected to be about £2.5m. 6 'I will not compromise. If I think a sweet is not good enough for the site, we won't have it. You can get loads of cheaper versions of sherbet lemons, for example.
55 They probably taste nice but the only ones that we sell on the website are the ones that I remember.'

He has this advice for budding entrepreneurs. 'Give it a go. So many people have emailed me to say they had the idea of starting an online sweet shop but didn't do anything about
60 it. And learn as you go along. If you wait until you have got it absolutely perfect, you will never do it.'

- A It put together boxes of traditional sweets to send to British people living abroad.
- B Parker thinks the secret of his success has been having a strong vision of what he was trying to achieve, namely the sweet shop from his childhood.
- C These created so much interest that Parker had to stop taking orders on 9 December.
- D Fortunately, Parker succeeded in persuading them to continue production of their more traditional sweets.
- E To begin with he imagined it would be a small operation.
- F After graduating, he followed no particular career path, working first for a bank, then at Anglian Water and finally for a company that made automatic doors.
- G However, after the first half-year Parker hired a PR company to advertise his website and as orders grew he took on staff to help him.

5 Underline the phrasal verbs 1–6 below in the text, then match them to their meanings a–f.

- 1 grow up (line 13)
 - 2 go on + infinitive with to (line 16)
 - 3 set up (lines 19–20)
 - 4 come up with (line 25)
 - 5 work out (line 44)
 - 6 take on (sentence G)
- a think of an idea or a plan
 - b start to employ someone
 - c change from being a child to being an adult
 - d calculate
 - e start a business or an organisation
 - f do something after you have finished doing something else

6  **Discuss these questions with a partner.**

- 1 Read the last paragraph of the base text again. Do you think you would be a success as an entrepreneur? Why/Why not?
- 2 Do you know any famous entrepreneurs from your country? Why do you think they were successful?
- 3 Do you think you can learn to be an entrepreneur or does it depend on your personality?



**Listening Part 4****Multiple choice** 1.07

- 1** Work in pairs. Imagine that you want to take part in a sporting activity to raise money for a local charity. Here are some of the activities you are thinking about.

Cycle 100 kilometres
Run a half-marathon
Swim 40 lengths (2 kilometres) of an Olympic-size swimming pool
Play table tennis non-stop for 8 hours
Play basketball in a wheelchair for 4 hours

Talk to each other about what you would find easy or difficult about each activity, then decide which one you would both do together.

- 2** You will hear a radio interview with Mark Grant, who has just cycled round the world. Read question 1 then look at the highlighted part of the listening script on page 132 and choose the best option (A, B or C). Underline the part(s) of the script where you find the answer.

- 1** What motivated Mark to cycle round the world?
A His grandfather encouraged him to do it.
B He was trying to break the world record.
C He wanted to collect money for an organisation.

- 3** Explain why the other options are wrong. Refer to the script on page 132.
4 Read questions 2–7. Then listen to the recording and choose the best answer (A, B or C).

Help

- Underline key words in the questions to help focus your attention on the important information when you listen to the recording. Question 2 has been done for you.
- The first time you listen to the interview, put a mark next to the option you think is correct. Listen carefully the second time before making your final decision.
- As with other parts of the listening paper, you will hear distractors.

- 2** What does Mark say about the people who came to welcome him home?
A Some of them were crying.
B Many were surprised by his appearance.
C There were not as many as he had expected.
- 3** It was important for Mark each morning to
A get up at exactly the same time.
B have a large breakfast.
C phone home.
- 4** While he was cycling, Mark frequently felt
A fed up.
B lonely.
C tired.
- 5** Mark says that high winds caused him to
A progress more slowly than planned.
B lose confidence in his cycling ability.
C fall off his bicycle and injure himself.
- 6** What does Mark say about the technological equipment he took?
A It wasn't very heavy.
B There was too much.
C Some of it was stolen.
- 7** In some countries he visited, Mark was impressed with
A the quality of the food.
B the generosity of the people.
C the size of the houses.

- 5** Look at the listening script on page 132. For questions 2–7 underline the part of the script that gives you the answer and explain why the other options are wrong.
6 What qualities do you think Mark needed to succeed in achieving his goal?



Language focus

Comparisons

1 Complete each gap in these sentences from the listening with one word.

- The record stands at 175 days and it took me quite a lot longer _____ that.
- I wasn't quite _____ handsome as when I started out!
- In fact the wind was by far the _____ difficult thing I had to deal with during the whole trip.
- It seemed as if _____ harder I pedalled, _____ stronger the wind decided to blow.
- I got to Australia a _____ later than I'd intended.

Check your answers in the script on page 132.

2 Work in pairs. What are the comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives and adverbs?

fast	wet	white	early	slowly
gentle	reliable	good	bad	far

fast: faster, the fastest

3a Match the structures and examples 1–5 to their functions a–e.

- a bit/a little/slightly* + comparative + *than*
Alex is **slightly shorter than** Helen.
not quite + *as/so* + adjective/adverb + *as*
Alex is **not quite as tall as** Helen.
 - (quite) *a lot/much/far* + comparative + *than*
The stage show is **far more enjoyable than** the film.
not nearly + *as/so* + adjective/adverb + *as*
The film **isn't nearly as enjoyable as** the stage show.
 - by far/easily* + superlative
This is **easily the most expensive** campsite we've ever stayed in.
 - just/nearly* + *as* + adjective/adverb + *as*
I'm **just as old as** Paul.
just/nearly + *the same* (+ noun) + *as*
I'm **just the same age as** Paul.
 - the* + comparative, *the* + comparative
The faster you work, **the less** time it will take.
- to show that two changes happen together; the second is often the result of the first
 - to talk about people or things that are the same or almost the same in some way
 - to describe big differences between two people or things
 - to describe small differences between two people or things
 - to emphasise the difference between one person or thing and all the others

3b Read sentences 1–5 in exercise 1 again and match them to functions a–e in exercise 3a.

⚙️ Read more about comparisons in the Grammar Reference pages 104–105.

4a One word in each of these sentences is not correct. Change the incorrect word.

- Books are many more interesting than films.
- It's better to try and fail that never try at all.
- The people in my country are among the friendliest of the world.
- The more qualifications you have, the easier you will find a job.
- The *Hunger Games* films are by far the most entertaining films that have never been made.
- Cats are not quiet as sociable as dogs.
- English is probably the more difficult language of all to learn.
- Many of the mistakes in this exercise are the same like the ones that I often make.

4b 🗣️ Do you agree with sentences 1–8? Tell your partner, giving reasons for your opinions.



Vocabulary

Sport

1a Underline the word in each group which is not normally associated with the sport in bold.

Decide which of the sport(s) mentioned it is usually connected with.

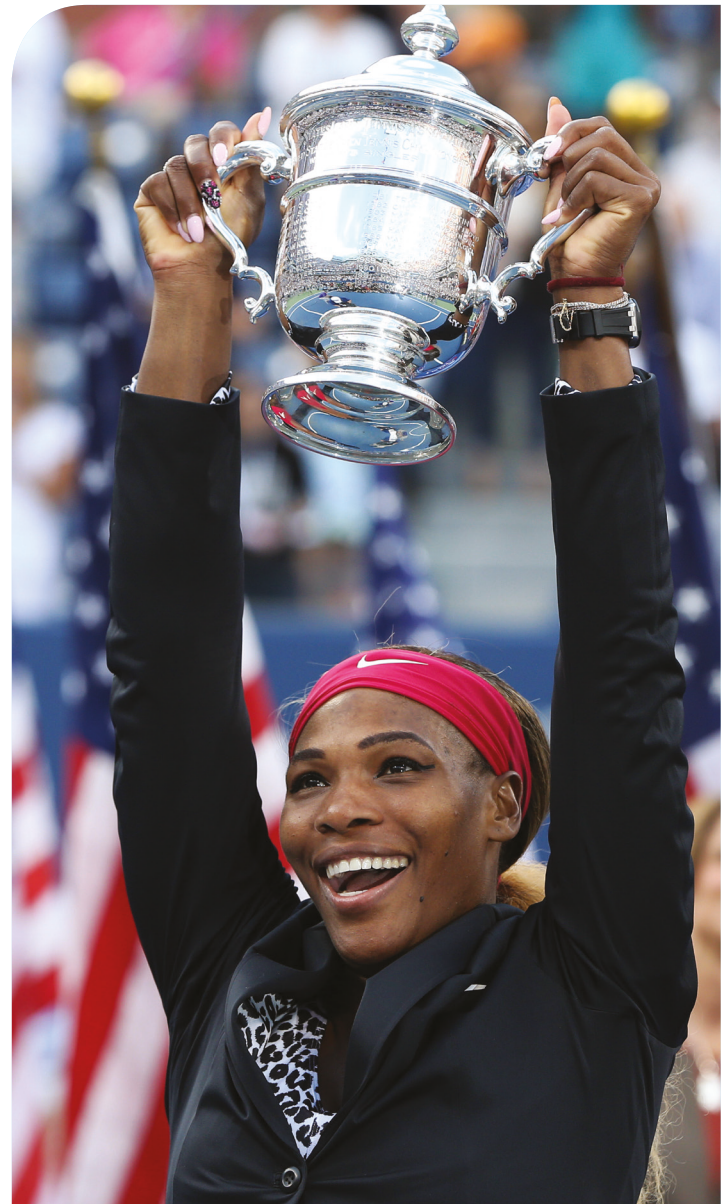
- | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------|---------|-----------------|
| a football | boots | referee | track | match |
| b tennis | racket | net | umpire | pitch |
| c basketball | goggles | time out | referee | court |
| d athletics | court | field event | meeting | starting blocks |
| e golf | course | clubs | vest | tournament |
| f swimming | lane | helmet | costume | pool |
| g skiing | slope | poles | slalom | hole |
| h skating | Rollerblades® | trunks | rink | knee pads |

1b Copy the words from 1a, including those you underlined, in their correct groups in your notebook. Organise the words into these columns.

Sport	Place	Clothes and equipment	Other words
<i>football</i>	<i>pitch</i>	<i>boots</i>	<i>referee, match</i>


2 For a–e, use the words in bold to help you complete each gap with the correct form of one of the words or phrases in blue. One of the words in each group is not needed.

- a *take part take place take over take up*
Sally has _____ **running** in order to keep fit, but also to raise money for charity. She wants to _____ **in** the London **marathon**, which usually _____ **in April**.
- b *next runner-up silver second*
It wasn't Trenkov's first time as an **Olympic** _____ **medallist**: he **came** _____ **in** the same event in Sydney, where he was also the _____ **in** the long jump.
- c *spectators viewers public crowd*
Over twenty-three million **television** _____ watched American star Serena Williams win the Women's US Open Tennis Final, in addition to the 22,500 _____ who filled the Arthur Ashe Stadium. The **home** _____ **was** clearly delighted with the result.
- d *beat win draw score*
In last night's Champions League matches, Real Madrid _____ FC Zürich **5–2**, Barcelona _____ **0–0** with Inter, and FC Sevilla _____ **2–0** against Belarusian opponents BATE Borisov.
- e *practise do play go*
I'm sorry, they're not here. Ellie has _____ **swimming** and Paul is _____ **football**. Well, not a whole game – he said he was going to the park with Steve to _____ taking penalties.



Writing Part 2

Article

- 1  Read the following Part 2 question and tell your partner how you might answer it.

You have seen this announcement in an international magazine.

Articles wanted

The Importance of Sport

What benefits do you get from doing sport?

Write and tell us why taking part in sport is important for you.

The best articles will be published in next month's magazine.

Write your article.

- 2 Read the model answer and compare the benefits the writer mentions with those you discussed in exercise 1.

A way to keep fit ... and much more

Can you think of a better way of keeping in shape than taking part in a team sport? Last year I took up volleyball, and as well as being the fittest I've ever been, I'm also a lot happier.

In the past I'd tried going to the gym and I'd also been running, but I lost interest and gave them both up. Why? Because I was always on my own, and it wasn't nearly as enjoyable as doing something together with other people. Now I have a great time during practice sessions, and I've made lots of new friends.

Playing volleyball has helped me with my exams, too. It gives me a break from my studies, clears my mind and makes me feel good. So after a game I'm much more able to sit at my desk and carry on with my revision.

If you don't do any team sports, then sign up for one now – as well as keeping you physically and mentally fit, it's great fun and wonderful for your social life. What could be better?

- 3 Find examples of the following features of informal language in the model answer.

- 1 **Contractions:** *I've*
- 2 **Phrasal verbs:** *took up*
- 3 **Conjunctions at the beginning of sentences:**
Because

- 4 **Underline the structures which are used to make comparisons.**

Can you think of a better way of keeping in shape than taking part in a team sport?

- 5a Read the following Writing Part 2 question.


You see this announcement in your school English-language magazine.

Sports competition

Your school wants to organise a sports competition for its teachers and students. Football, tennis, basketball and swimming have all been suggested, but only one will be chosen. Write us an article:

- telling us which one of these sports you like best for the competition and why
- explaining why you are less keen on the other sports.

Write your article.

- 5b  Tell your partner which sport you would choose and why. Consider, for example, which one would be:

- the easiest to organise
- the most popular
- the most enjoyable
- the best for teachers and students to do together.

- 6 Write your article in **140–190 words**. Your article is for the school magazine: you can write in a formal or informal style, but it must be consistent.

Help

Read the following advice to help you plan your article.

- **Title:** This should give an idea of the article's general content. Write this when you have finished your article.
- **Introduction:** Interest your readers from the start. You could ask a question or make a surprising statement. For example:
Can you imagine the fun we'd have beating the teachers in a game of football?
- **Central paragraph(s):** Give your reasons. Try to use some of the sport vocabulary and/or structures for comparisons from this unit.
- **Conclusion:** End with a statement or question which summarises your opinions and/or leaves the reader something to think about. For example:
Clearly, then, the swimming competition would be the most popular choice. Who could fail to enjoy it?

More information in the Writing Bank page 118.

Review | Units 1 and 2

Reading and Use of English Part 4

Transformations

For questions 1–6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

0 I haven't watched television for three weeks.
LAST
 It's three weeks SINCE I LAST WATCHED television.

Help

- The word given in capital letters might relate to a particular area of grammar or it could be part of a phrasal verb or an expression.
- When you rewrite the sentence, pay attention to the correct use of tenses, verb patterns, negatives, and prepositions.

1 I started to feel ill this morning and I'm still not very well.
FEELING

I ill all day.

2 I knew the song but was unable to think of the name of the singer.

COME

I knew the song but could the name of the singer.

3 I met Gary when we were at university together.

KNOWN

I we were at university together.

4 I have never seen such a dirty beach before!

EVER

This is the seen!

5 There are fewer students in the class than there were last week.

AS

There in the class as there were last week.

6 Elisa is slightly younger than Lara.

QUITE

Elisa as Lara.

Reading and Use of English Part 3

Word formation

For questions 1–8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

A Success Story

The popular family board game Scrabble™ is a truly (0) **REMARKABLE** success story. Over 100 million sets have been sold in 29 (1) languages and in 121 countries, making it (2) the world's best-selling word game. It began life in 1931 during the Great Depression, when, like so many other Americans, architect Alfred Butts found himself without (3) His passion for words led him to devise a game he called 'Lexico', in which players' scores were determined by the (4) of the words they formed. The board was incorporated in 1938, when Butts changed the name to 'Criss-Crosswords'. Some of the (5) features still appear in today's game, including the values of the letters, which remain (6) However, neither Lexico nor Criss-Crosswords was commercially (7) and Butts went back to being an architect. Then, in 1948, James Brunot bought the manufacturing rights, simplified the rules and came up with the new name of 'Scrabble'. In the first year of (8) , just 2,251 sets were sold. Then, in 1952, Macy's department store began stocking the game – and the rest is history.

REMARK

DIFFER EASY

EMPLOY

LONG

ORIGIN CHANGE

SUCCEED

PRODUCE



Vocabulary

- 1 Complete each gap with a word from the box.

up (x 2)	down	out
on (x 2)	back	

- Steven looks _____ to his older brother, James – he even tries to look like him.
- When I was ill I let _____ a lot of people at work because I just couldn't finish the reports on time.
- He started out as a messenger boy and went _____ to become managing director of the company.
- You should give _____ your part-time job and apply to work at the department store – I hear they're taking _____ new staff.
- When I look _____ I can see that I've done some really silly things over the years.
- I've just worked _____ the total cost of our holiday – it's not cheap!

- 2 Complete each gap with a word from the box. Then match the sentence beginnings 1–6 with the sentence endings a–f.

breeze	heat	rainfall
snow	sun	winds

- Torrential** _____ flooded the main **tennis**
 - Heavy** _____ fell, covering the **football**
 - Gale-force** _____ swept across the **golf**
 - The cool, **light** _____ at today's **athletics**
 - Intense** _____ on the outdoor **basketball**
 - The **blazing** _____ heated the **swimming**
- a **pool** so the water felt more like soup.
 b **court** and the match was abandoned.
 c **meeting** was perfect for the runners.
 d **court** melted the paint on the lines.
 e **pitch** in a very thick, white blanket.
 f **course**, making it impossible to play.

Language focus

- 1 Underline the correct word in *italics*.

I **1** *don't believe*/*'m not believing* in fate, but a couple of hours ago something amazing **2** *has happened*/*happened*. Normally, I **3** *walk*/*'m walking* to school every day, but I **4** *have just had*/*have just been having* an operation on my knee, so at the moment **5** *I'm going*/*I've gone* by bus. Anyway, I **6** *was coming*/*came* home this afternoon, when I **7** *noticed*/*had noticed* a notebook on the floor under the seat in front of me. I **8** *was picking*/*picked* it up and **9** *was realising*/*realised* that it **10** *was belonging*/*belonged* to Olga, a friend of mine from school. She's from Russia, originally, but she **11** *has been living*/*is living* here with her family for many years.

Anyway, Olga **12** *was writing*/*had written* her name on the inside cover, so I **13** *phoned*/*had phoned* her to tell her I **14** *had been finding*/*had found* it. She **15** *was walking*/*walked* her dog in the park so I **16** *went*/*had gone* there to meet her in order to give her the book. She was delighted and very relieved: she **17** *worried*/*had been worrying* about it for hours because it **18** *contains*/*is containing* all her exam notes. Apparently, she **19** *was dropping*/*had dropped* it on the bus on her way to the doctor's just after lunch. It was just so lucky that I **20** *had been choosing*/*had chosen* to sit in that seat on the bus!

- 2 Complete each gap with one word.

- This is probably the _____ comfortable room _____ the building – it's _____ lot colder than any of the other classrooms, and with no natural light it's _____ far the darkest.
- My grandad's _____ nearly as old _____ you might think. He's got grey hair and wrinkles, but he's about the same age _____ Cheryl's dad – perhaps a _____ older, but not much.
- There weren't as _____ cars on the road _____ we expected, so it wasn't _____ a bad journey as last year. In fact, it took us _____ than four hours to get there – three hours fifty minutes to be precise.
- They were lovely little cakes. 'Eat as _____ as you want,' they said to us. So we did, and I didn't feel very well after that. Annie felt much _____ than me, though, which was strange, because she had _____ cakes than anyone else – just two, in fact.
- The _____ I think about it, _____ less I like the idea. Actually, it's probably one of the silliest ideas you've _____ had – maybe not _____ as silly as your plan to hitchhike to Japan, but almost.

