

# Curso Gratuito Preparación FCE



Lesson 1 *V\**

## ¿Qué es el examen First Certificate?

## ¿Cuáles son las partes del examen First Certificate?



El examen First Certificate tiene 4 partes: **Reading & Use of English, Writing, Listening y Speaking**. El examen FCE es el primero en la escala Cambridge que tiene la parte de Use of English, lo cuál pone a prueba tu gramática y vocabulario. La duración total del examen es de aproximadamente **3 horas y 30 minutos**.

El examen First Certificate es un examen de inglés de nivel intermedio-alto, nivel B2 en el marco europeo.

PARTE DEL EXAMEN	DURACIÓN	PUNTUACIÓN	SUBDIVISIONES
Parte 1: <b>Reading &amp; Use of English</b>	1 hora y 15 minutos	40%	7 partes/ 52 preguntas
Parte 2: <b>Writing</b>	1 hora y 20 minutos	20%	2 partes
Parte 3: <b>Listening</b>	40 minutos	20%	4 partes/ 30 preguntas
Parte 4: <b>Speaking</b>	14 minutos	20%	4 partes



# 1. Grammar: present simple vs present continuous

Dominar los tiempos verbales es imprescindible si queremos afrontar con garantías el examen del FCE, de manera que vamos a comenzar repasando los usos de dos tiempos que conoces perfectamente:

## el presente simple y el presente continuo.

La principal diferencia entre el presente simple y presente continuo está en su uso:

- el present continuous indica **acciones que suceden mientras hablamos**,
- mientras que el present simple se utiliza para expresar **acciones habituales o situaciones permanentes**.

Otra diferencia es la formación de ambos tiempos verbales:

- para el present simple utilizamos el verbo en presente,
- mientras que para el present continuous usamos el verbo auxiliar *to be* más el gerundio del verbo correspondiente.

**A continuación algunos ejercicios ¡No pueden haber errores!** 😊



# Exercises: present simple vs present continuous

Complete these sentences, putting the verbs into the correct tense.

- 1 What's that book you *..re..reading..?* (read)
- 2 We usually *..go..* to the beach at the weekend. (go)
- 3 She ..... to me every week. (write)
- 4 'Where's Kevin?'  
'He ..... football with his friends.' (play)
- 5 My boss ..... to New York every month. (fly)
- 6 Can you answer the phone? I ..... . (cook)
- 7 Look! That man ..... to get into our car. (try)
- 8 ..... to school every morning? (you walk)
- 9 The bank ..... on Sundays. (not open)
- 10 Her son ..... her very often. (not visit)
- 11 He ..... his car every weekend. (wash)
- 12 Sorry, you can't talk to him. He ..... a shower. (have)
- 13 'What ..... ?'  
'My homework.' (do)
- 14 Snakes ..... for most of the day. (sleep)
- 15 Many people ..... this kind of food. (not like)
- 16 'Could you be quiet, please - I ..... the radio.' (listen)
- 17 We ..... in a hotel at the moment. (stay)
- 18 She ..... to work by train. (go)
- 19 They never ..... to me. (write)
- 20 I ..... for Mary. She's late. (wait)



# Exercises: present simple vs present continuous

Circle the correct form of the verb in these sentences.

- 1 You're very quiet. What (*do you think* / *are you thinking*) about?
- 2 What (*are you thinking* / *do you think*) about the new sports centre?
- 3 I'm sorry (*I'm not agreeing* / *I don't agree*) with you.
- 4 (*Are you looking* / *Do you look*) for me?
- 5 (*Do you prefer* / *Are you preferring*) walking to cycling?
- 6 (*I don't like* / *I'm not liking*) him at the moment.
- 7 (*I hear* / *I'm hearing*) you're leaving us.
- 8 I'm afraid (*I'm not remembering* / *I don't remember*) where we met.
- 9 (*Do you listen* / *Are you listening*) to the radio at the moment?
- 10 (*I'm hating* / *I hate*) cold evenings.
- 11 (*I'm not looking forward* / *I don't look forward*) to my holiday.
- 12 (*They're looking* / *They look*) at clothes at the moment.
- 13 Why (*aren't you agreeing* / *don't you agree*) with the idea?
- 14 What (*is this meaning?* / *does this mean?*)
- 15 (*I'm not understanding* / *I don't understand*) the lessons.
- 16 (*I never agree* / *I'm never agreeing*) with what he says.
- 17 (*He knows* / *He's knowing*) you're wrong.
- 18 (*They watch* / *They're watching*) us.



# Exercises: present simple vs present continuous

Complete these sentences, putting the verbs into the correct tense.

- 1 I *live* in Washington, though I *'m staying* in London at the moment.
- 2 The car isn't here today because Sheila (use) ..... it.  
She generally (use) ..... the bus, but the drivers are on strike.
- 3 We usually (stay) ..... at home on Fridays, but we came out tonight because we (celebrate) ..... our anniversary.
- 4 I (come) ..... from Scotland, though I (live) ..... in London just now.
- 5 I (stay) ..... with my parents at the moment, though I (have) ..... my own flat.
- 6 They usually (work) ..... at the weekends, though they (not work) ..... at the moment.
- 7 He (teach) ..... in a language school, though he (work) ..... in a factory at the moment because the school's on holiday.
- 8 The business usually (make) ..... money, though it (do) ..... rather badly just now.
- 9 I usually (work) ..... at night, though I (have) ..... a holiday at the moment.
- 10 I (study) ..... French at the moment, but I (not speak) ..... it very well yet.



## 2. Vocabulary: Describing appearance

En esta primera lección vamos a repasar y a aprender nuevo vocabulario relacionado con describir el físico y la personalidad de una persona

### •Describing beauty:

Appearance	Apariencia
Beauty	Belleza
Attractive	Atractivo
Good-looking	Guapo/a
Pretty	Bonita
Gorgeous (for women)	Hermosa (para mujeres)
Handsome (for men)	Guapo (para hombres)
Ugly	Feo
Ordinary	Ordinario
Fat	gordo
Overweight	Con exceso de peso

Liam has become quite **handsome**.  
Olivia was very **pretty** when she was younger.

Bella looks **gorgeous** in that dress.  
They're a very **good-looking** couple.

### •Describing beauty:

Height	Altura
Weight	Peso
Roughly	Aproximadamente
Weigh	Pesar
Medium height	Estatura media
Average	Promedio

A: How tall is Hannah?  
B: **Medium height**, I'd say.

A: Is Marco quite big?  
B: No, about **average**.



## 2. Vocabulary: Describing appearance

### •hair:

<b>Blonde</b>	Rubia
<b>Fair</b>	(Pelo) claro
<b>Brown</b>	marrón
<b>Dark</b>	Oscuro
<b>Black</b>	Negro
<b>Straight</b>	Recto
<b>Wavy</b>	Ondulado
<b>Curly</b>	Rizado

### •Talking about someone's appearance:

<b>What does Anna's boyfriend look like?</b>	¿Cómo es (físicamente) el novio de Anna?
<b>He's tallish</b>	Es alto
<b>Broad shoulders</b>	Hombros anchos
<b>Narrow shoulders</b>	Hombros estrechos
<b>Athletic</b>	Atlético
<b>Smart or stylish</b>	Elegante o con estilo
<b>He dresses well</b>	viste bien



**Hair is always (SINGULAR)**

**She has Blonde hair (NOT: She has blond hairs)**



**We can use the suffix -ish with some adjectives to mean "quite or more or less"**

**Eg. She's got brownish hair**





# Exercises: Vocabulary



## Complete the sentences.

- 1 She's got straight *hair* .....
- 2 Isabella is very good- .....
- 3 Beata's got blonde .....
- 4 Her brother's got very broad .....
- 5 That's a nice suit: Jack's very ..... today.
- 6 I would say he was medium .....
- 7 Charlotte's hair is fair but her brother's is quite .....

Find more pairs of words in the box. Why are they pairs?

Attractive height average good-looking weight narrow roughly

Tall curly approximately medium wavy broad weigh

*Attractive and good-looking are similar in meaning.*

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# Exercises: Vocabulary

Complete the dialogues using words that are similar to the underlined words.

- 1 A: She's good-looking.  
B: Yes, very *attractive* .....
- 2 A: María José looked beautiful last night.  
B: Yes, absolutely .....
- 3 A: Her boyfriend's quite good-looking.  
B: Yes, he is rather .....
- 4 A: Andreas looks very strong and healthy.  
B: Yes, I think he's very .....
- 5 A: That little girl is attractive, isn't she?  
B: Yes, she's very .....
- 6 A: Ethan's getting fat.  
B: Yes, he is a bit .....
- 7 A: Did you think he was a bit ugly?  
B: Yes, he was quite .....
- 8 A: Is she about 25?  
B: Yes, .....
- 9 A: He's just above average height.  
B: Yes, he is ....., isn't he?



# Exercises: Vocabulary

Form character adjectives from these words with the prefixes and suffixes  
Be careful with spelling changes.

-able -al dis- -ful -ic im- -ish  
-itive -ive -ous un- -y

**Eg. Helpful, reliable, artistic...**

adventure aggression anxiety artist  
caution cheek compete emotion  
energy enthusiasm fool greed help  
honest pessimist polite popular rely  
respect sympathy



Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. In each case add a prefix and/or a suffix.

- 1 Amelia thinks she'll win, and her family are quite ..... (optimism), too.
- 2 Question 9 in the quiz was quite ..... (challenge), but I got it right.
- 3 The team has lost every game, so their fans are feeling ..... (depress).
- 4 The staff disliked the boss and they were ..... (sympathy) when he lost his job.
- 5 It was a hot day, but Chloe felt ..... (refresh) after having a cool shower.
- 6 People seem ..... (enthusiasm) about the TV show. Few are watching it.

### 3. Use of English: Word formation

Hoy trataremos la tercera parte del Reading & Use of English el denominado “**Word formation**”.

Se trata de un texto que tiene espacios en blanco que deberás rellenar con la forma correcta de la palabra que te dan en mayúsculas. Ya sea el **verbo, adjetivo, sustantivo, adverbio de la palabra**.

**Aquí tenemos un ejemplo:**

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). Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Example: 0 A D M I R A T I O N

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#### BORN WITH TALENT AND LUCK

We all feel enormous (0) ....., for those who achieve greatness, whether it is in a sporting, **ADMIRE**  
(1) ....., business or artistic area of achievement. We tend to believe that these **SCIENCE**  
(2) ..... people are born with natural talent and that success is easier for them as **FORTUNE**  
a result of a (3) ..... advantage of some kind. But the truth is that often their **GENE**  
(4) ..... are also the result of incredibly hard work in their chosen field. While it **ACHIEVE**

1. **SCIENTIFIC:** we need an adjective as “a” is an article & “area of achievement” is a noun & there is an enumeration of adjectives: Sporting, business, artistic...
2. **FORTUNATE:** we need an adjective as “these” is a demonstrative pronoun & “people” is a noun.
3. **GENETIC:** we need an adjective as “a” is an article & “advantage” is a noun.
4. **ACHIEVEMENTS:** We need a noun in PLURAL form as “their” is a possessive pronoun & “are” is a verb in plural form.



# 3. Use of English: Word formation

## WORD BUILDING

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE (+)	ADJECTIVE (-)	ADVERB
Act	Action	Active	Inactive	Actively
Admire	Admiration	Admirable	---	Admirably
Advise	Advice	Advisable	Inadvisable	
Affect	Effect	Effective	Ineffective	Effectively
Agree	Agreement	Agreeable	Disagreeable	Agreeably
	Ambition	Ambitious		Ambitiously
Amuse	Amusement	Amused-amusing		Amusingly
Excite	Excitement	Excited- exciting		Excitedly
Apologise	Apology	Apologetic		Apologetically
Appear	Appearance	Apparent		Apparently
Arrange	Arrangement			
Arrive	Arrival			
Assist	Assistance/ Assistant			
Associate	Association			
Attend	Attention/ Attendance	Attentive		Attentively
Attract	Attraction	Attractive	Unattractive	Attractively
Avoid	Avoidance	Avoidable	Unavoidable	
	Beauty	Beautiful		Beautifully
Bleed	Blood	Bleeding		
	Bravery	Brave		Bravely
Brighten	Brightness	Bright		Brightly
	Caution	Cautious		Cautiously
	Care	Careful	Careless	Carefully / Carelessly
Change	Change	Changeable	Unchangeable	
	Child/ Childhood	Childish		Childishly
Comfort	Comfort	Comfortable	Uncomfortable	Comfortably
Compare	Comparison	Comparable	Incomparable	Comparably



Recomendamos a los estudiantes que tengan un diario de **Word Building**. NO para memorizar, sino para revisar.

•Common adjective endings from nouns:

-ful -less (beauty ----beautiful)

•Common adjective endings from verbs:

-able -ible

•Common verb endings from adjectives:

-en (dark----darken)

•Common Negative prefixes:

un- dis- mis- in- im- il-

Suffix: -less



# Exercise 1: Use of English – part 3

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).

Example: 0 **Fascinating**

## Same family, different people

The three children grew up in the same home, but for friends of the family the (0) ..... thing is that now, as young adults, they all have very different (1) .....

Grace, 23, always has to be busy. Ever since she was a young girl, she has been highly (2) ..... to succeed, and now that she is working in a business environment she makes no secret of how (3) ..... she is: her aim is to be Managing Director before she is 30.

Whereas Grace can sometimes appear rather (4) ....., even cold, her 21-year-old sister Evie can be quite (5) ..... to what others say, particularly if their comments are unfair. But she is always kind to her friends, and (6) ..... whenever anyone wants to talk about their problems.

Daniel, just 19, is the (7) ..... one. He's mad about sports like rock climbing, snowboarding and motorcycling. He takes too many risks and he gives his family some (8) ..... moments, but somehow he always manages to get home safely.

FASCINATE  
PERSONAL

MOTIVATE

AMBITION

EMOTION

SENSE

SYMPATHY

ADVENTURE

ANXIETY

## Quick steps:

1. Read the text quickly to find out its purpose and points.

2. Look at each word in capitals, then the words next to the gap. Do you need a noun, an adjective, adverb, verb, etc.

3. Does the word in capitals need more than one change? (this is possible! – don't forget the prefixes or plural form)



## Exercise 2: Use of English –part 3



Example: 0 S U C C E S S F U L

### SUCCESSFUL MARRIAGES?

The factors that help couples make their marriages (0) ..... are now the subject of urgent research. Is marriage more (1) ..... for some people than others? Recent work reveals that happily married couples are more willing to compromise than people who have divorced. They have less (2) ..... in accepting that their partner has faults and do not expect their (3) ..... to be perfect. Researchers have also made the (4) ..... that people really do change as they get older. (5) ..... when a person says to their partner, 'You're not the person I married,' it is likely to be the truth. But some people have a greater (6) ..... to accept their partners' changes than others. Again, (7) ..... tell us that people with happy marriages tend to be a lot more (8) ..... than those who have made the difficult (9) ..... to divorce. The evidence does seem to suggest that divorcees are more (10) ..... than those who stay married.

SUCCESS  
SUIT  
  
DIFFICULT  
RELATION  
DISCOVER  
SURPRISE  
ABLE  
PSYCHOLOGY  
TOLERATE  
DECIDE  
DEMAND



## 4. Writing: Describing people

Un tema bastante frecuente en la parte del “writing” del FCE es la descripción de personas o lugares. No hay que solamente enumerar una serie de características, sino de expresar cómo sus rasgos o cualidades guardan relación con su carácter o personalidad.



### Cómo escribir una descripción:

La **estructura**, como en otros tipos de escritos, debe tener una introducción, cuerpo y conclusión.

1. En la introducción se podría, por ejemplo, explicar por qué has elegido la persona o el lugar que vas a describir.
2. Después podrías tratar los diferentes aspectos de la persona o lugar en párrafos diferentes.
3. Finalmente utiliza el párrafo final para expresar los sentimientos que te inspira lo descrito de una manera humorística, memorable para darle un toque original a tu descripción. Aunque algunos temas dan más oportunidad que otros de comentarios personales, en general, incluir reacciones, sentimientos y un toque ocasional de humor harán tu descripción más interesante para el lector.





## 4. Writing: Describing people

### Example:

**You have seen this advertisement in an international English language magazine.**

We are inviting readers to write an article about the person they admire most.  
The most interesting articles will be published in next month's edition of our magazine.

140 - 190 words



### My cousin Sandy

Someone I admire is my cousin Sandy. She's five years older than me, so she's 19 now and she lives in Madrid. She's very friendly and confident and she's got long, wavy, brown hair and greeny-brown eyes. She's medium height, slim and very fit because she's a dancer.

She's been dancing since she was five years old and trains every day at her dance school. She wants to be a professional dancer, but it's a very difficult profession because it's so competitive. She often dances in shows and I've been to watch her several times. Her favourite type of dance is modern, which is sometimes a bit strange, but I love watching her dance.

Sandy is very busy because she also studies photography at university. She's a really good photographer and has taken lots of amazing photos of me and my family. Her photos have won a few prizes and last year one of her photos was in an exhibition at an art gallery in Madrid.

Sandy doesn't have a lot of free time and she's also trying to learn French because she wants to go to France next year to do a photography course. I think Sandy is very hard-working and she deserves to become a professional dancer one day.



## 4. Writing: Describing people (physical)

Aquí te dejamos una lista de adjetivos para describir la apariencia física en inglés

<b>attractive</b>	atractivo
<b>beautiful</b>	hermoso
<b>good-looking</b>	guapo
<b>handsome</b>	guapo (para hombres)
<b>old</b>	viejo
<b>pale</b>	pálido
<b>plain</b>	poco atractivo
<b>pretty</b>	bonito (para mujeres)
<b>tanned</b>	bronceado
<b>ugly</b>	feo
<b>unattractive</b>	poco atractivo
<b>young</b>	joven

<b>baby-faced</b>	con cara de bebé
<b>fresh-faced</b>	con cara fresca, joven
<b>pasty-faced</b>	con cara pálida
<b>round-faced</b>	con cara redonda
<b>stone-faced</b>	con cara de piedra (que no muestra emociones)
<b>thin-faced</b>	con cara delgada
<b>short</b>	bajo
<b>medium height</b>	de estatura media
<b>tall</b>	alto
<b>tiny</b>	pequeño



## 4. Writing: Describing people (physical)

<b>average build</b>	de constitución media
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<b>fat</b>	gordo (despectivo)
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<b>muscular</b>	musculoso
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<b>obese</b>	obeso
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<b>overweight</b>	gordo, excedido de peso
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<b>plump</b>	regordete
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<b>skinny</b>	flaco
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<b>slender</b>	esbelto
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<b>slim</b>	delgado
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<b>stocky</b>	corpulento
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<b>stout</b>	corpulento
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<b>thin</b>	flaco
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<b>well-built</b>	fornido
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<b>elegant</b>	elegante
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<b>scruffy</b>	desaliñado
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<b>smart</b>	elegante
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<b>untidy-looking</b>	desaliñado
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<b>well-dressed</b>	bien vestido
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<b>long hair</b>	cabello largo
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<b>short hair</b>	cabello corto
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<b>straight hair</b>	cabello lacio
----------------------	---------------

<b>curly hair</b>	cabello rizado
-------------------	----------------

<b>dark hair</b>	cabello oscuro
------------------	----------------

<b>light hair</b>	cabello claro
-------------------	---------------

<b>black hair</b>	cabello negro
-------------------	---------------

<b>blond hair</b>	cabello rubio
-------------------	---------------

<b>brown hair</b>	cabello castaño
-------------------	-----------------

<b>fair hair</b>	cabello rubio
------------------	---------------

<b>grey hair</b>	cabello con algunas canas
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<b>white hair</b>	canas
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<b>redhead</b>	pelirrojo
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<b>receding hair</b>	entradas (en el cabello)
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<b>bald</b>	calvo
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<b>ponytail</b>	cola (en el cabello)
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## 4. Writing: Describing people (physical)

<b>beard</b>	barba
<b>birthmark</b>	marca de nacimiento
<b>braces</b>	aparato de ortodoncia
<b>freckle</b>	peca
<b>mole</b>	lunar
<b>moustache</b>	bigote
<b>scar</b>	cicatriz
<b>sideboards (GB), sideburns (US)</b>	patillas
<b>tattoo</b>	tatuaje
<b>wart</b>	verruga
<b>wrinkle</b>	arruga



## 4. Writing: Describing people (personality)

Aquí te dejamos una lista de adjetivos de personalidad en inglés que describen cualidades que podríamos considerar positivas y otras negativas.

1. Amusing – divertido/a
2. Brave – valiente
3. Calm – tranquilo/a, calmado/a
4. Cautious – prudente
5. Charming – encantador/a
6. Clever – listo/a
7. Cheerful – alegre
8. Coherent – coherente
9. Confident – confiado de él/ella mismo/a
10. Enthusiastic – entusiasta
11. Generous – generoso/a
12. Funny – divertido/a
13. Intelligent – inteligente
14. Cunning – astuto/a
15. Hard-working – aplicado/a, trabajador/a
16. Helpful – que aporta ayuda
17. Joyful – alegre
18. Kind – amable
19. Loyal – fiel
20. Modest – modesto/a
21. Open-minded – abierto/a de miras
22. Passionate – apasionado/a

1. *Pleasant* – amable, complaciente
2. *Polite* – educado/a
3. *Cool* – guay, enrollado/a
4. *Reliable* – que puedes confiar en esta persona
5. *Smart* – listo/a
6. *Sympathetic* – comprensivo/a
7. *Witty* – agudo/a en el sentido de ingenioso/a
8. *Nice* – agradable
9. *Gentle* – amable, educado/a
10. *Thoughtful* – considerado/a
11. *Aggressive* – agresivo/a
12. *Annoying* – molesto/a, que molesta
13. *Bad-tempered* – de mal carácter
14. *Boring* – aburrido/a
15. *Bossy* – mandón/a
16. *Cheeky* – atrevido/a
17. *Clumsy* – torpe
18. *Competitive* – competitivo/a



## 4. Writing: Describing people (personality)

1. *Disloyal* – desleal
2. *Disrespectful* – irrespetuoso/a
3. *Dominant* – dominante
4. *Dull* – aburrido/a
5. *Eccentric* – excéntrico/a
6. *Foolish* – estúpido/a
7. *Greedy* – codicioso/a
8. *Hesitant* – inseguro/a, dubitativo/a
9. *Impatient* – impaciente
10. *Impulsive* – impulsivo/a
11. *Introverted* – introvertido/a
12. *Jealous* – celoso/a
13. *Lazy* -perezoso/a
14. *Lonely* – solitario/a
15. *Mean* – mezquino/a
16. *Moody* – con mal humor
17. *Naive* – ingenuo/a
18. *Nosy* – cotilla
19. *Obsessive* – obsesivo/a
20. *Pessimistic* – pesimista

1. *Materialistic* -materialista
2. *Restless* – inquieto/a
3. *Rude* – grosero/a
4. *Selfish* – egoísta
5. *Shy* – tímido/a
6. *Stingy* – tacaño/a
7. *Strict* – estricto/a
8. *Stubborn* – terco/a
9. *Unreliable* – alguien de quien no te puedes fiar
10. *Vain* – presumido/a, vanidoso/a



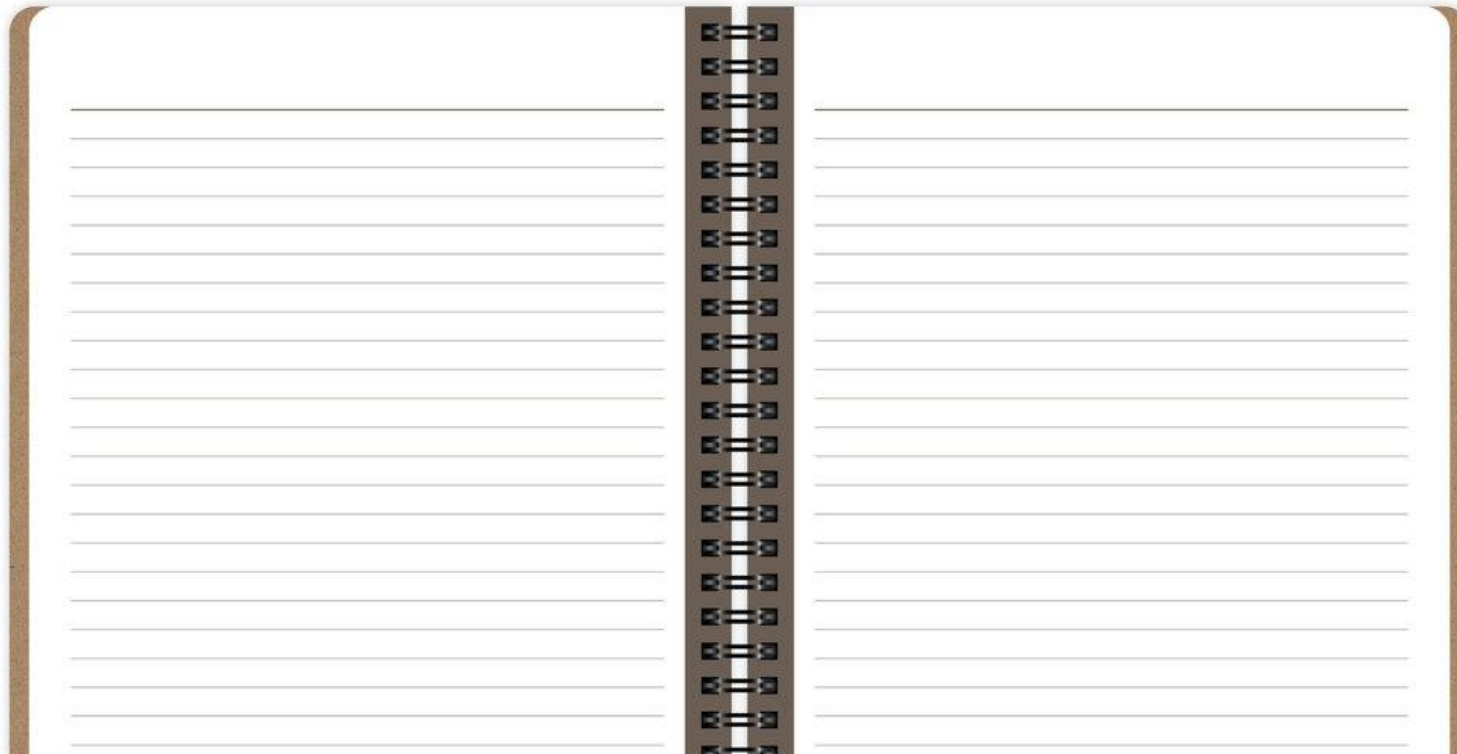
## 4. Writing: Describing people

Now, it's your turn:

**You have seen this advertisement in an international English language magazine.**

We are inviting readers to write an article about the person they admire most.  
The most interesting articles will be published in next month's edition of our magazine.

140 - 190 words



## 5. Reading: Part 7

Una serie de extractos seguidos de un texto dividido en secciones o varios textos cortos. Tienes que relacionar cada extracto con la sección o texto donde puedes encontrar la información.

### Quick steps:

1. Look at the instructions, title and layout, then read quickly through the questions.
2. Remember that the information you need may not be in the same order as the questions.
3. Be careful with words that only seem to say the same as a particular question, but in fact mean something quite different.

### Don't forget!

- Read all the statements first, underlining key words.
- Read section A and match any statements you can. Underline the relevant parts of the text as you do so.
- Do the same for the other three sections.
- Scan the whole text again to find information which relates to any remaining statements you have not yet matched.

### Exercise 1: Vamos a practicar.

You are going to read an article in which four people talk about their friends. For questions 1–10, choose from the people (A–D). The people may be chosen more than once.

#### Which person

- |  |    |                      |
|--|----|----------------------|
| earns less money than their friend?                    | 1  | <input type="text"/> |
| says the two of them did not like each other at first? | 2  | <input type="text"/> |
| denies that their friend is bossy?                     | 3  | <input type="text"/> |
| has had a similar upbringing to their friend's?        | 4  | <input type="text"/> |
| once fell out with their friend?                       | 5  | <input type="text"/> |
| shares a hobby with their friend?                      | 6  | <input type="text"/> |
| says their friend has a good sense of humour?          | 7  | <input type="text"/> |
| describes their friend as rather shy?                  | 8  | <input type="text"/> |
| has a friend who is very optimistic?                   | 9  | <input type="text"/> |
| has a very ambitious friend?                           | 10 | <input type="text"/> |



## 5. Exercise 1: Reading: Part 7

### The best of friends

- A Nadia Hassan** has been friends with Amina since they were fourteen. 'We were born in the same month,' says Nadia, 'and we grew up in the same small town, though the funny thing is we didn't actually know each other until we both took up horse riding, something we still enjoy.' There are, according to Nadia, some differences between them. 'Whereas I tend to be a bit negative about the future, always expecting the worst to happen, Amina is the complete opposite. Maybe between us we just about strike the right balance. Though of course having such different ways of looking at the same thing can lead to tensions, and a couple of years ago we actually stopped speaking for a while, but that didn't last long.'
- B Liam Doherty** first met his friend Marc when they were both doing summer jobs at a seaside hotel. Marc has since moved to another part of the country, but they still keep in touch by email and chatting online. 'He comes round to my house whenever he's in town, which is actually quite often. He's got a good job and can travel wherever he likes every weekend, which is something I wish I could afford to do on my salary. But he's different from me in that he's always had this strong desire for success in life whereas I prefer to take things a bit easier, with plenty of time for hobbies like hill-walking and reading.'

- C Maxim Salenko** has been friendly with Andriy ever since they were at primary school. 'We grew up in much the same kind of family environment and we usually sat together at school and enjoyed the same sports, though in some ways he's not like me. I'm fairly quiet, perhaps a little shy at times, but Andriy is always a fun guy to be with,' says Maxim. 'He can be noisy and some people say he tries to tell everyone what to do, but I don't think that's true. He just likes to make sure everyone else has a good time, too. Once or twice I've felt a bit irritated by things he said but that was probably because I was in a bad mood at the time, and I don't think he even noticed I was annoyed.'
- D Camille Leroy** and her friend Lara have known each other for three years now. 'We're from different backgrounds,' says Camille, 'and to be honest when we were introduced at a party we didn't hit it off at all. She seemed a bit unfriendly and it took quite a while before I realised that she was in fact lacking in self-confidence, particularly when meeting new people. To some extent she still is, but once you get to know Lara you realise what good company she is. She always has interesting things to say, and she tells some great jokes, too. I often see her on the bus home from work because nowadays she lives just round the corner from me. She moved there to be close to the golf course, and I'm thinking of taking it up too.'

## 5. Exercise 2: Reading: Part 7

You are going to read an article about four people's daily lives. For questions 1–10, choose from the people (A–D). The people may be chosen more than once.

### Which person

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| sometimes sleeps in the early afternoon?                   | <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/>  |
| thinks they ought to do more frequent exercise?            | <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/>  |
| says they have their best ideas late in their working day? | <b>3</b> <input type="checkbox"/>  |
| has to hurry to catch the train to work?                   | <b>4</b> <input type="checkbox"/>  |
| does not always get up at the same time every day?         | <b>5</b> <input type="checkbox"/>  |
| dislikes working later than they should do?                | <b>6</b> <input type="checkbox"/>  |
| believes exercise helps them prepare for the day ahead?    | <b>7</b> <input type="checkbox"/>  |
| is now more relaxed at work?                               | <b>8</b> <input type="checkbox"/>  |
| chooses not to follow local tradition?                     | <b>9</b> <input type="checkbox"/>  |
| enjoys answering questions from customers?                 | <b>10</b> <input type="checkbox"/> |

**A.** University student **Jake Harris** is in his first year. 'Assuming I don't oversleep, which can happen, I'm out of bed by 7.45. If there's time, I have some tea and toast, then set off. I used to aim for the 8.25 train, but I kept missing it so nowadays I do the uphill walk into town, which wakes me up and enables me to plan what I'm going to do in the morning and afternoon. From nine till one it's lessons and a group activity, with a quick break at eleven to grab something to keep me going till lunch. The afternoon is similar to the morning, really. After that I sometimes head for the gym, but not as often as I should. Once I get home I work for a few hours and later – if I'm not feeling too exhausted – I go out with friends. I've met some fascinating people here!'

**B.** For Assistant Sales Manager **Julia Anderson**, each day begins at 6.30 a.m. with a quick shower, a few minutes to get ready, and then a dash to the station to catch the 7.15 into Manhattan. By eight o'clock she's at her workstation. 'I need to be there then, before the salespeople start arriving. I spend the rest of the morning in meetings and dealing with client queries, which for me is one of the most interesting, challenging and worthwhile aspects of the job. Then it's out for a quick lunch – my first meal of the day – and back to work at 1 p.m., followed by more of the same up to 5 p.m. That's how things are here: you have to keep to a tight schedule. At first I found working here pretty stressful, but I'm used to it now and it doesn't bother me.'

## 5. Exercise 2: Reading: Part 7

### C.

Website Designer **Oliver McShane** works at home and, unsurprisingly, is a late riser: 'rolling out of bed,' as he puts it, 'at 9 a.m.' Switching on his laptop, his first task is to answer any early-morning emails, and then he carries on from where he left off the previous evening. 'If I have a creative peak,' he says, 'that's when it is, and it takes me a while to get going again the next day. Whenever I've stayed up working very late, I make up for it by having a 20-minute lie-down after lunch. Then, when I wake up, I feel refreshed and ready for another long working session. Occasionally I pack my laptop and sit in a café for a while, although I can get distracted from work if I run into someone I know.'

### D.

**Anita Ramos** is a Tourist Guide who works mornings and evenings. 'It's just too hot to walk around the city in the afternoon,' she says, 'so I spend it at home. It's the custom here to have a sleep after lunch, but I haven't got time for that. In any case, I'm not tired then because I don't get up particularly early. When I do, I usually skip breakfast, though sometimes I have cereal or something. Then it's off to the office before heading downtown to wherever I'm meeting the first group. I take four or five groups out before lunch and I'm supposed to finish around 2 p.m., though there always seems to be someone in the last group who asks lots of questions, which can be a bit irritating if I end up doing unpaid overtime. It also means I risk missing the 2.15 train home.'



## 6. Listening:

En próximas lecciones veremos con más detenimiento la estructura de esta parte del examen del FCE. De momento, vamos a practicar con dos ejercicios de *listening*.

·Reproduce dos veces cada grabación. La primera vez trata sacar la idea general y, en la segunda, intenta centrarte en la información específica que se pide en las preguntas.

### “Meeting an old friend” Are the sentences true or false?

1. Patrick and Selina have never met each other before.

True  
False

2. Selina still lives in London.

True  
False

3. Selina didn't like her job in London.

True  
False

4. Selina is living with her parents.

True  
False



5. Patrick also went to London.

True  
False

6. Selina is surprised that Patrick is married.

True  
False

7. Patrick has a daughter named Marigold.

True  
False

8. Patrick invites Selina to his house.

True  
False

## 6. Listening:

-Reproduce dos veces cada grabación. La primera vez trata sacar la idea general y, en la segunda, intenta centrarte en la información específica que se pide en las preguntas.

Check your understanding: multiple choice

-Circle which speaker (A, B, C or D) talks about ...



1. someone who was dedicated to world peace. **A / B / C / D**
2. someone who has been the victim of violence as a result of their campaigning. **A / B / C / D**
3. someone who left a more conventional job to help young people in their country. **A / B / C / D**
4. someone who was excluded from the professional community of the time. **A / B / C / D**
5. someone who she wishes she could meet. **A / B / C / D**
6. someone who wrote a book about the effect humans could have on nature. **A / B / C / D**
7. someone who made an important scientific discovery while still a child. **A / B / C / D**
8. someone who faced strong criticism from big business. **A / B / C / D**

## 6. Speaking:

Para que puedas ir practicando, aquí tienes una forma de organizar y estructurar la descripción de una persona.

Here is a description of the picture.

Follow these steps :

1. Start on the outside. Describe the person in general terms.

"This looks like a small, elderly, Asian man. He looks as if he may be rather poor."

2. Start at the top of the person's head and work your way down for a description.

"He is wearing an old cap, and his eyes look cheerful. He has a big smile on his face, so he must be in good spirits."

3. Tell a little bit about the person's clothing.

"He is wearing an old-looking, dark jacket."

4. Finish off with a general statement.

"He looks like a happy, warm-hearted kind of man."



# 6. Speaking:

OTHER WAYS TO SAY...				
nice	good	bad	sad	happy
enjoyable pleasurable thoughtful courteous lovely likeable pleasing gracious congenial cordial admirable considerate	excellent amazing wonderful pleasant marvelous exceptional fantastic super outstanding terrific splendid stupendous	awful rotten naughty mean dreadful nasty wicked lousy terrible unpleasant disagreeable wretched	depressed gloomy miserable cheerless unhappy gloomy forlorn sorrowful upset downcast tearful somber	cheerful delighted pleased glad joyful ecstatic content jovial amused merry thrilled elated
laughed	like	said	big	little
giggled chuckled roared howled whooped snickered guffawed shrieked grinned cackled bellowed chortled	admire approve adore treasure fancy marvel appreciate respect cherish fond desire enjoy	commented replied remarked declared stated exclaimed shouted whispered announced responded boasted explained	huge giant gigantic enormous large massive colossal immense bulky hefty tremendous jumbo	small tiny petite miniature teeny itsy-bitsy miniscule mini minute microscopic skippy wee
ran	walked	pretty	looked	scared
boiled sped hurried sprinted jogged rushed galloped hustled skipped raced dashed fled	strolled sauntered tiploped trotted marched glided strutted shuffled crept treaded hiked paraded	beautiful gorgeous appealing cute lovely exquisite attractive elegant handsome stunning fair dazzling	gazed examined glanced viewed observed peeked stared watched inspected spied studied noticed	afraid frightened spooked horrified startled fearful petrified anxious aghast alarmed terrified shaken

Aquí tienes una lista de otras maneras de decir los adjetivos más comunes: nice, good, etc.



## 6. Speaking:

Ahora te toca a ti!

Sigue el orden del ejemplo y describe a estas personas:

A.



C.



B.





# Answers:

## Exercise: present simple vs present continuous Page 3

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 3. writes       | 11. Washes        |
| 4. is playing   | 12. is having     |
| 5. flies        | 13. are you doing |
| 6. am cooking   | 14. sleep         |
| 7. is trying    | 15. don't like    |
| 8. Do you walk  | 16. am listening  |
| 9. doesn't open | 17. are staying   |
| 10. doesn't     | 18. goes          |
|                 | 19. write         |
|                 | 20. am waiting    |

## Exercise: present simple vs present continuous Page 4

Circle the correct form of the verb in these sentences.

- 1 You're very quiet. What (*do you think* / *are you thinking*) about?
- 2 What (*are you thinking* / *do you think*) about the new sports centre?
- 3 I'm sorry (*I'm not agreeing* / *I don't agree*) with you.
- 4 (*Are you looking* / *Do you look*) for me?
- 5 (*Do you prefer* / *Are you preferring*) walking to cycling?
- 6 (*I don't like* / *I'm not liking*) him at the moment.
- 7 (*I hear* / *I'm hearing*) you're leaving us.
- 8 I'm afraid (*I'm not remembering* / *I don't remember*) where we met.
- 9 (*Do you listen* / *Are you listening*) to the radio at the moment?
- 10 (*I'm hating* / *I hate*) cold evenings.
- 11 (*I'm not looking forward* / *I don't look forward*) to my holiday.
- 12 (*They're looking* / *They look*) at clothes at the moment.
- 13 Why (*aren't you agreeing* / *don't you agree*) with the idea?
- 14 What (*is this meaning?* / *does this mean?*)
- 15 (*I'm not understanding* / *I don't understand*) the lessons.
- 16 (*I never agree* / *I'm never agreeing*) with what he says.
- 17 (*He knows* / *He's knowing*) you're wrong.
- 18 (*They watch* / *They're watching*) us.



# Answers:

## Exercise: present simple vs present continuous

### Page 5

Complete these sentences, putting the verbs into the correct tense.

- 1 I *live* in Washington, though I *'m staying* in London at the moment.
- 2 The car isn't here today because Sheila (use) ..... *is using* ..... it. She generally (use) ..... *uses* ..... the bus, but the drivers are on strike.
- 3 We usually (stay) ..... *stay* ..... at home on Fridays, but we came out tonight because we (celebrate) ..... *are celebrating* ..... our anniversary.
- 4 I (come) ..... *come* ..... from Scotland, though I (live) ..... *am living* ..... in London just now.
- 5 I (stay) ..... *am staying* ..... with my parents at the moment, though I (have) ..... *have* ..... my own flat.
- 6 They usually (work) ..... *work* ..... at the weekends, though they (not work) ..... *aren't working* ..... at the moment.
- 7 He (teach) ..... *teaches* ..... in a language school, though he (work) ..... *is working* ..... in a factory at the moment because the school's on holiday.
- 8 The business usually (make) ..... *makes* ..... money, though it (do) ..... *is doing* ..... rather badly just now.
- 9 I usually (work) ..... *work* ..... at night, though I (have) ..... *am having* ..... a holiday at the moment.
- 10 I (study) ..... *am studying* ..... French at the moment, but I (not speak) ..... *don't speak* ..... it very well yet.





### Complete the sentences.

- 1 She's got straight *hair* .....
- 2 Isabella is very good- *looking* .....
- 3 Beata's got blonde *hair* .....
- 4 Her brother's got very broad *shoulders* .....
- 5 That's a nice suit: Jack's very *Smart/ stylish* today.
- 6 I would say he was medium *height* .....
- 7 Charlotte's hair is fair but her brother's is quite *dark* .....

Find more pairs of words in the box. Why are they pairs?

Attractive height average good-looking weight narrow roughly

Tall curly approximately medium wavy broad weigh

*Attractive and good-looking are similar in meaning.*

*Approximately and roughly are similar in meaning*

*Narrow and broad have opposite meaning*

*Curly and wavy are similar in meaning, etc*

Complete the dialogues using words that are similar to the underlined words.

- A: She's good-looking.  
B: Yes, very attractive.
- A: María José looked beautiful last night.  
B: Yes, absolutely gorgeous.
- A: Her boyfriend's quite good-looking.  
B: Yes, he is rather handsome.
- A: Andreas looks very strong and healthy.  
B: Yes, I think he's very athletic.
- A: That little girl is attractive, isn't she?  
B: Yes, she's very pretty.
- A: Ethan's getting fat.  
B: Yes, he is a bit overweight.
- A: Did you think he was a bit ugly?  
B: Yes, he was quite ordinary.
- A: Is she about 25?  
B: Yes, roughly.
- A: He's just above average height.  
B: Yes, he is Medium height, isn't he?

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. In each case add a prefix and/or a suffix.

- Amelia thinks she'll win, and her family are quite optimistic (optimism), too.
- Question 9 in the quiz was quite challenging (challenge), but I got it right.
- The team has lost every game, so their fans are feeling depressed (depress).
- The staff disliked the boss and they were sympathetic (sympathy) when he lost his job.
- It was a hot day, but Chloe felt refreshed (refresh) after having a cool shower.
- People seem enthusiastic (enthusiasm) about the TV show. Few are watching it.



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).

Example: (0) Fascinating

### Same family, different people

The three children grew up in the same home, but for friends of the family the (0) ..... thing is that now, as young adults, they all have very different (1) .... **personalities** .

Grace, 23, always has to be busy. Ever since she was a young girl, she has been highly (2) .... **motivated** ..... to succeed, and now that she is working in a business environment she makes no secret of how (3) .... **ambitious** ..... she is: her aim is to be Managing Director before she is 30.

Whereas Grace can sometimes appear rather (4) .... **emotionless** ., even cold, her 21-year-old sister Evie can be quite (5) .... **sensitive** ..... to what others say, particularly if their comments are unfair. But she is always kind to her friends, and (6) .... **sympathetic** ..... whenever anyone wants to talk about their problems.

Daniel, just 19, is the (7) .... **adventurous** .. one. He's mad about sports like rock climbing, snowboarding and motorcycling. He takes too many risks and he gives his family some (8) .... **anxious** ..... moments, but somehow he always manages to get home safely.

FASCINATE  
PERSONAL

MOTIVATE

AMBITION

EMOTION

SENSE

SYMPATHY

ADVENTURE

ANXIETY





Example: 0 S U C C E S S F U L

## SUCCESSFUL MARRIAGES?

The factors that help couples make their marriages (0) ..... are now the subject of urgent research. Is marriage more (1) *suitable*..... for some people than others? Recent work reveals that happily married couples are more willing to compromise than people who have divorced. They have less (2) *difficulties*..... in accepting that their partner has faults and do not expect their (3) *relationship* to be perfect. Researchers have also made the (4) *discovery*.. that people really do change as they get older. (5) *Surprisingly*.. when a person says to their partner, 'You're not the person I married,' it is likely to be the truth. But some people have a greater (6) *ability*..... to accept their partners' changes than others. Again, (7) *psychologists*..... tell us that people with happy marriages tend to be a lot more (8) *tolerant*..... than those who have made the difficult (9) *decision*..... to divorce. The evidence does seem to suggest that divorcees are more (10) *demanding*.. than those who stay married.

SUCCESS  
SUIT

DIFFICULT  
RELATION  
DISCOVER  
SURPRISE  
ABLE  
PSYCHOLOGY  
TOLERATE  
DECIDE  
DEMAND

# Answers: Reading: Part 7, page 23 & 25

You are going to read an article in which four people talk about their friends. For questions 1–10, choose from the people (A–D). The people may be chosen more than once.

## Which person

- |  |    |   |
|--|----|---|
| earns less money than their friend?                    | 1  | B |
| says the two of them did not like each other at first? | 2  | D |
| denies that their friend is bossy?                     | 3  | C |
| has had a similar upbringing to their friend's?        | 4  | C |
| once fell out with their friend?                       | 5  | A |
| shares a hobby with their friend?                      | 6  | A |
| says their friend has a good sense of humour?          | 7  | D |
| describes their friend as rather shy?                  | 8  | D |
| has a friend who is very optimistic?                   | 9  | A |
| has a very ambitious friend?                           | 10 | B |

You are going to read an article about four people's daily lives. For questions 1–10, choose from the people (A–D). The people may be chosen more than once.

## Which person

- |  |    |   |
|--|----|---|
| sometimes sleeps in the early afternoon?                   | 1  | C |
| thinks they ought to do more frequent exercise?            | 2  | A |
| says they have their best ideas late in their working day? | 3  | C |
| has to hurry to catch the train to work?                   | 4  | B |
| does not always get up at the same time every day?         | 5  | A |
| dislikes working later than they should do?                | 6  | D |
| believes exercise helps them prepare for the day ahead?    | 7  | A |
| is now more relaxed at work?                               | 8  | B |
| chooses not to follow local tradition?                     | 9  | D |
| enjoys answering questions from customers?                 | 10 | B |



# Answers: Listening: page 27 & 28

## page 27:

1. Patrick and Selina have never met each other before.

True

**False**

2. Selina still lives in London.

True

**False**

3. Selina didn't like her job in London.

**True**

False

4. Selina is living with her parents.

**True**

False

5. Patrick also went to London.

True

**False**

6. Selina is surprised that Patrick is married.

**True**

False

7. Patrick has a daughter named Marigold.

True

**False**

8. Patrick invites Selina to his house.

**True**

False

## page 28:

1. **D** 2. **B** 3. **B** 4. **A**

5. **D** 6. **C** 7. **A** 8. **C**





# Answers: Listening:

## Transcript 1:

**Selina:** Patrick? Is that you?

**Patrick:** Selina! Hello!

**Selina:** Well, well. Patrick Eastwood. How have you been?

**Patrick:** Good. Great, actually. How are you? I haven't seen you for ... how long?

**Selina:** It's been ages. At least fifteen years. Wow.

**Patrick:** Yeah. Wow.

**Patrick and Selina:** So, what are you doing here?

**Selina:** Sorry, you go first.

**Patrick:** OK. What are you doing here? I thought you'd moved to London.

**Selina:** I was in London for a couple of years. But it didn't work out.

**Patrick:** Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. Are you ... OK?

**Selina:** I'm fine! The dream job wasn't really a dream, you know? Um ... and London is great but it's so expensive. I mean, just the rent on a flat is ... uh ... crazy expensive.

**Patrick:** I see.

**Selina:** So, I came back. I've been back now for almost five months. Living back home with Mum and Dad. Which is err ... interesting. Um ... but anyway, what about you?

**Patrick:** Me? Oh, nothing new. You know me – 'Patrick the predictable'. I never left here.

**Selina:** Oh. And is that ...?

**Patrick:** Oh, I'm very happy. I'm married now. We've just celebrated our tenth anniversary.

**Selina:** No way! You? Married? To ...?

**Patrick:** I don't think you know her. Her name's Marigold. And we've got two kids. They're five and eight years old.

**Selina:** Married and with two kids? Wow!

**Patrick:** Don't look so surprised!

**Selina:** No, no ... I'm just amazed how time flies! I'm happy for you. I really am.

**Patrick:** Thanks. You should really come round to the house one day.

**Selina:** That would be great. Let's swap numbers and ...



# Answers: Listening:

## Transcript 2:

### A (Girl 1):

My hero isn't very famous, but she ought to be. She's Mary Anning, who was only 12 years old and from a poor family when she made an amazing discovery. She found the first dinosaur skeleton, that of an ichthyosaur, on the cliffs of Lyme Regis in the south of England. That was in 1811, and until then people had thought that it was impossible for an animal to become extinct. Because she was a woman and didn't have enough money for a proper education, she wasn't able to take part properly in the scientific community of the time. But she read as much scientific literature as she could and continued to search for fossils, often risking her own life to get them by climbing dangerous cliffs. She once nearly died in a landslide which killed her dog. Although she didn't write famous books about fossils, her contribution to paleontology, the study of fossils, is said to be enormous. I admire her because she kept on trying to make new discoveries at a time when usually only men, and men with money, were allowed to be scientists. After her death the writer Charles Dickens said that 'the carpenter's daughter has won a name for herself, and has deserved to win it'.

### B (Boy 1):

My hero is Kailash Satyarthi, who has been campaigning against child slavery for years. He is from India and first became aware of the problem of children working when he was 6 and noticed that a boy younger than himself had to spend all day polishing shoes and was unable to go to school. When he was 11, he began to collect money to help buy textbooks for other children, and when he was 26 he gave up his job as an electrical engineer to fight child slavery in India, by doing things like raiding factories where children were forced to work, making rugs or glass bottles. He introduced a programme first called RugMark, now known as Goodweave, which puts tags on child-labour-free rugs made in factories. He has saved many thousands of children, over 80,000, from a terrible life of enforced labour in South Asia and helped them to get an education. He has often been physically attacked for helping children, for example for trying to free Nepalese children forced to work in a circus. He regularly risks his life to fight injustice; two of his colleagues have been murdered. I believe that the best thing he has done is to change how people think about child slavery and to make it an international issue



# Answers: Listening:

## Transcript 2:

### C (Boy 2):

I'm really interested in ecology and my hero, or heroine, is Rachel Carson because she first got people thinking about the way we humans are causing permanent damage to the Earth's ecosystems. She began as a biologist, specialising in writing about the sea, but she gradually became aware of the danger of using pesticides like DDT and the way they can harm the whole of the food chain, from the worm to humans! She wrote her classic book *Silent Spring* in 1962 to explain this to the general public, to explain how humans and nature are interdependent. The title of *Silent Spring* refers to the fact that one day all the birds might be dead so they won't be able to sing in the springtime. The agricultural and chemical industries reacted very badly to the book and said she was unprofessional. But further research by other scientists proved that she was right about the dangers of chemicals used to kill insects. Nowadays there is a growing movement for organic food production, but unfortunately things in general are still getting worse, rather than better. We still need to read Rachel Carson's book and think about its message.

### D (Girl 2):

My choice of hero isn't very original, I'm afraid, but he's the person I would most like to have met: John Lennon. He died a long time before I was born, and his most famous songs were written long before that, but when I listen to his music I really feel as if he's speaking to me personally. I love the whole range of the Beatles' music, from the early pop songs to the very experimental music at the end of their time as a group. John Lennon was the most innovative writer in the Beatles and he continued to create exciting music when he left and went solo. But although I love his music, what I admire about him is his dedication to universal peace. It's amazing that the song *Imagine*, written in 1971, is still incredibly popular after all this time. It's about a world where everyone can be equal, a world with no wars, no divisions between countries, no greed, no hunger, no material possessions ... I'd like to meet him because he was a lifelong rebel, and although he could be a difficult person, he was original, clever and funny. It was awful that he was killed in 1980 when he was only 40. I wonder what he would be doing if he was alive now.



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ONLINE ENGLISH CLASSES