

SAMPLE
(extract from Skills Booklet)

CEF level: B2

Skills Booklet

upper intermediate



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UPPER INTERMEDIATE
INDEX 2009 2010

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Self-Assessment

Welcome to the Hot English Method, consisting of the Skills Booklets and Hot English magazine. Before starting the course, take some time to reflect on your own personal language needs.

▣ General objectives

What are your personal objectives for this year?

- a. To improve my speaking skills.
- b. To improve my listening skills.
- c. To improve my reading skills.
- d. To improve my pronunciation.
- e. To improve my writing skills.

Other?

▣ Language experiences

Complete the sentences / choose the correct options.

- a. I've been studying for _____ years.
- b. I'm good at _____ but I need to improve _____.
- c. I've studied **abroad / in a language academy / at school / at work / other**.
- d. I've lived in an English-speaking country (name of country: _____) for _____ years.
- e. I find **listening / speaking / writing / English pronunciation / reading** difficult.

▣ Language objectives

Complete the sentences.

- a. I would like to learn how to _____.
- b. I need to know how to _____.
- c. It is important in my job to know how to _____.
- d. I have difficulty with _____.
- e. I need to improve _____.

Other?

▣ What do you do to improve your English outside the class?

- a. I listen to songs in English.
- b. I travel to English-speaking countries and practise English there.
- c. I read books / magazines / newspapers / online news sites, etc. in English.
- d. I watch films in English.
- e. I listen to MP3s / CDs in English.
- f. I speak to work colleagues in English.

Other?

▣ English in use.

Put ticks.

- a. I use English in my job.
 - b. I sometimes have meetings / make telephone calls / write e-mails in English.
 - c. I sometimes travel to English-speaking countries for work.
 - d. I often deal with English-speakers as part of my job.
 - e. I sometimes find myself in social situations with English-speakers.
 - f. I mostly deal with native English-speakers.
 - g. I mostly deal with non-native English-speakers.
- Other?

▣ Class activities

What do you find most effective in class?

- a. Developing speaking fluency.
- b. Working on listening skills.
- c. Interacting with other students in English.
- d. Discussing things with the teacher.
- e. Working on new vocabulary.
- f. Doing writing activities.
- g. Playing language games.

Other?

Unit 0

Welcome to the Hot English Upper Intermediate (B2) Skills Booklet. Please complete these exercises before starting the course. Good luck!

1 Verb tenses

Complete the sentences. Use the tense indicated in brackets.

1. I _____ (see) a really good film. (Past Simple)
2. They _____ (play) football in the park. (Past Continuous)
3. He _____ (cook) the food by the time we arrived. (Past Perfect)
4. She _____ (bring) some DVDs for us to watch. (Present Perfect)
5. The handle _____ (turn) to the left. (Present Simple Passive)
6. The cars _____ (produce) in Japan. (Past Simple Passive)
7. We _____ (talk) for over an hour. (Present Perfect Continuous)
8. I think I _____ (watch) the film on channel one. (Future with *will*)
9. We _____ (leave) in about half an hour. (Future with *going to*)
10. If you come to the party, you _____ (have) a really good time. (First Conditional)
11. If we _____ (have) enough money, we would buy it. (Second Conditional)
12. The documentary _____ (show) on TV tonight. (Future Passive)

2 Question time

Answer the questions. Invent where necessary.

1. Have you ever been to Italy?
2. What would you do if you found €3,000 in a bag in the street?
3. What are you doing next Friday evening?
4. What did you do last night?
5. What were you doing yesterday at 6 pm?
6. What have you been doing this afternoon?
7. You live in the city centre, don't you?
8. What did your boss say to you today?

4 Vocabulary

Write 4 more words for each word group.

1. Actor, director, film, scene...
2. Abseiling, snowboarding, bungee jumping...
3. Voter, election, politician, MP...
4. Loose, tight, baggy, flared...
5. Charity, homeless, shelter, refugee...
6. Job application, interviewer, covering letter...

5 Website / E-mail dictation

Listen and write the website or e-mail addresses.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

6 Number dictation

Listen and write the numbers / telephone numbers / dates, etc.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

7 Sentence dictation

Listen and write the sentences.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

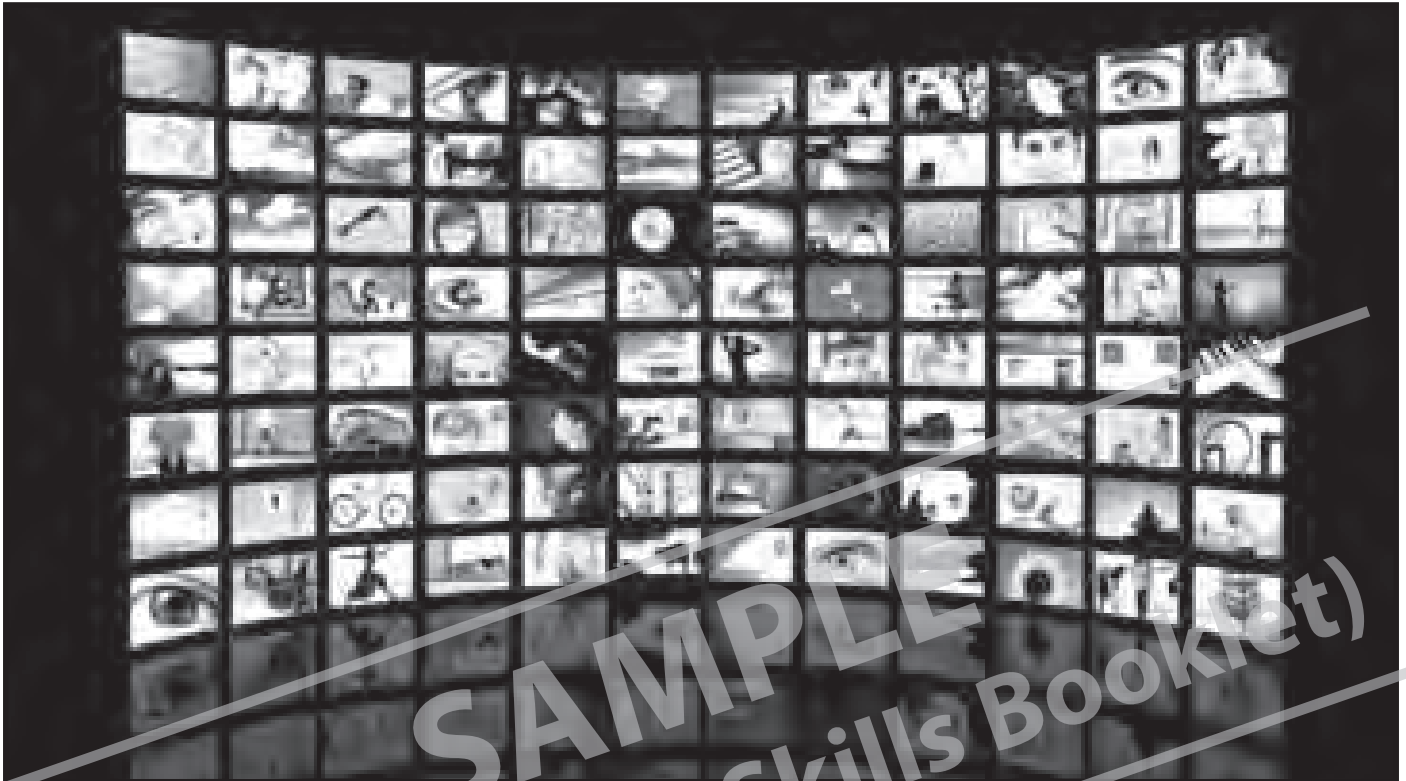
Objectives

Vocabulary: TV expressions / words

Structures: Present Tenses

Language: Justifying a choice;
Arguing against someone

UNIT 1 TV Times



1 TV programmes

Match the TV programmes (1 to 10) to the types of TV show (a-j).
In some cases, more than one answer may be possible.

1. The Discovery of the Titanic
2. The News at 10
3. Friends
4. Big Brother
5. Oliver (a television adaptation of the book by Charles Dickens)
6. Desperate Housewives
7. The Price is Right
8. Britain's Got Talent
9. Celebrity Talk
10. The Simpsons



3



2



4



1 d



5



6



7



8



9



10

- a. Sitcom (a comedy series)
- b. Drama
- c. Game show
- d. Documentary
- e. The news
- f. Cartoon
- g. Reality show
- h. Talent show
- i. Chat show
- j. Television series

2 Discussion

1. Which TV programmes from above do you like? Why?
2. Which ones don't you like? Why?
3. What's your favourite television series from your country? Why do you like it?

Language Structures: Present Tenses

We can use Present Simple tenses for habits, facts and opinions.

We can use Present Continuous tenses for actions in progress at the moment of speaking.

<p>Present Simple always, often, sometimes, hardly ever, never, on Friday, every day, etc.</p>	<p><i>He jogs in the park at the weekend.</i> <i>He doesn't do much during the summer.</i></p>
<p>Present Simple Passive to be + past participle</p>	<p><i>It is produced here.</i> <i>They aren't taken out during the day.</i></p>
<p>Present Continuous now, right now, at the moment</p>	<p><i>He isn't running in the park at the moment.</i> <i>They aren't working very hard right now.</i></p>
<p>Present Continuous Passive is/are being + past participle</p>	<p><i>It is being fixed at the moment.</i> <i>They aren't being given any support.</i></p>

1 Sentence completion

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use Present Tenses.

- They often _____ (play) tennis at the weekend.
- Ben _____ (chat) with his friends at the moment.
- She usually _____ (go) to the cinema with her friends.
- He _____ (not like) horror films.
- We _____ (show) him how to do it right now.
- We _____ (not watch) much TV.
- Max and Shelley _____ (dance) at the moment.
- Declan _____ (watch) television in the living room now.

2 Blog completion

Complete the blog text with the correct form of the verbs below.

discuss, be, talk, feel, head, amaze, be, hate, leave, look



Wayne's World

Photos Videos **Opinions** News Contact

Opinions » » TV

Why I hate TV

TV is bad news. In fact, it's the biggest waste of time in the world. And watching too much television (1) _____ little time to do anything useful with your life. Instead of (2) _____ absorbed in the pathetic behaviour of a few mindless egomaniacs, you could be spending your time reading a book, learning something or playing a game with friends and family. Personally, I (3) _____ watching game shows, chat shows and reality shows more than anything else in the world. What (4) _____ me is the fact that so many people (5) _____ forward to watching these

programmes. Next time you (6) _____ the urge to watch TV, just (7) _____ to your local bookstore and buy a decent book to read. Right now, I've got the TV on. There's this ridiculous show on famous people. A panel of "journalists" (8) _____ a celebrity wedding. They (9) _____ about the clothes the guests are wearing, and judging them on their choice of attire. It's completely inane and it (10) _____ an utter waste of time. I think I'll go to bed.

3 Joke completion

Complete the joke with the correct form of any verbs of your choice. Use the Present Simple.

The TV remote control

It's late one afternoon and I (1) _____ at the supermarket. I'm tired and ready to go home. My next customer (2) _____ a middle-aged man. "Will you be paying by cash or card?" I (3) _____ "Card, please", he says as he (4) _____ for his wallet. As he (5) _____ this, I notice a TV remote control in his bag. "So, do you always (6) _____ your TV remote?" I ask. "No," he replies, "but my wife (7) _____ to come shopping with me, so I figure this (8) _____ the most evil thing I can do to her!"

4 Fluency practice

Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions.

- What do you usually do at the weekend?
- What are you doing right now?
- What kind of music do you normally listen to?
- What are you listening to at the moment?
- Are you given much annual holiday?
- Are you being shown how to do anything new this week?
- Are you given much work to do during the week?
- Do you think you're being paid enough for the amount of work you do?

UNIT 2 Crime & Punishment

Objectives

Vocabulary: Crime words

Structures: Past Tenses

Language: Giving an alibi;
Questioning an alibi

Exercise type: discussion,
matching, ranking,
quotes, pictures, quiz, trivia



1 Criminal matching

Match the famous criminal (1 to 5) to the photos (a-e). What do you know about them? What did they do?

1. Jack the Ripper
2. Professor Moriarty
3. Al Capone
4. Bonnie and Clyde
5. Ned Kelly



2 Criminal quotes

Read the "crime" quotes. Which ones do you agree with? Which ones do you disagree with? Discuss your ideas with a partner.

"A jury consists of twelve persons chosen to decide

who has the better lawyer." **Robert Frost**

"This is a court of law, young man, not a court of justice." **Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.**

"It's strange that men should take up crime when there are so many legal ways to be dishonest."
Anonymous

"Hunger makes a thief of any man." **Pearl S. Buck**

"The more laws the more offenders." **Thomas Fuller, Gnomologia**

"Capital punishment turns the state into a murderer."
Jesse Jackson

"The vices of the rich and great are mistaken for error; and those of the poor and lowly, for crimes."
Lady Marguerite Blessington

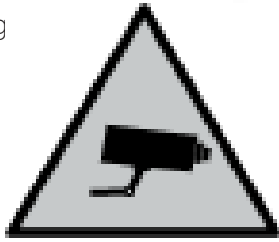
"A criminal is a person with predatory instincts who has not sufficient capital to form a corporation."
Howard Scott

"Every crime is born of necessity. If you want less crime, you must change the conditions. Poverty makes crime." **Robert Ingersoll**

Matching

Match the words (1 to 14) to their corresponding definitions (a-n).

1. Suspect
2. CCTV
3. Sniffer dog
4. Alibi
5. Court
6. Trial
7. Guilty
8. Solicitor
9. Barrister
10. Perjury
11. Libel
12. Homicide
13. Handling stolen goods
14. Jury



- a. Giving false evidence in a court of law.
- b. The act of killing someone.
- c. The 12 people who decide if someone is innocent or guilty during a trial.
- d. Receiving goods that you know have been stolen.
- e. A lawyer who often deals with all the legal paperwork.
- f. A lawyer who represents someone in court during a trial.
- g. A legal process to decide if someone is innocent or guilty.
- h. An animal that is trained to find drugs/explosives, etc.
- i. The building where legal processes take place.
- j. (Closed circuit television) – street video cameras for surveillance.
- k. Someone accused of a crime.
- l. Not innocent.
- m. Publishing something bad or untrue about someone.
- n. An explanation of where you were at the time of a crime.

Sentence completion

Read the definitions below.

- **Break into a place** = to enter a place illegally with the intention of stealing.
- **Break out of prison** = to escape from prison.
- **Let off** = not to punish someone.
- **Walk/Drive away with something** = to steal something and escape by walking/driving.
- **Get away with a crime** = to commit a crime and not to be punished for it.
- **Beat up** = to hit many times, often causing serious injury.
- **Hold up a bank (with a weapon), etc.** = to steal money from a building, person or vehicle by using violence or by threatening to use it.
- **Tip off** = to give police information about a crime that may happen.

Now, complete the sentences (1 to 8) with the correct verbs without looking at the definitions again.

1. Two thieves _____ into the jewellery shop and stole diamonds worth more than 40,000 euros.
2. She was caught stealing money from the company

but they _____ her off.

3. Two armed robbers _____ up a bank.
4. They stole 4 million euros and _____ away with it.
5. Two prisoners _____ out of the high-security prison last night.
6. The robbers _____ up the security guard before robbing the bank.
7. The robbers _____ away with paintings worth more than 6 million euros.
8. They _____ the police off about the robbery that was going to take place in the bank.

Parts of speech

Complete the table with the correct parts of speech. Then, make six sentences with any of the words.

Noun	Verb	Person
Crime	To commit a crime	(1) A _____
(2) _____	To steal	A thief
Robbery	(3) _____	A robber
Mugging	To mug	(4) A _____
(5) A _____	To burgle	A burglar
Fraud	To commit an act of fraud	(6) A _____
(7) _____	To murder	A murderer
Arson	To commit an act of arson	(8) A _____
(9) _____	To smuggle	A smuggler
Blackmail	(10) _____	A blackmailer
(11) _____	To kidnap	A kidnapper
Drug trafficking	To traffic in drugs	(12) A _____
Shoplifting	(13) _____	A shoplifter
Embezzlement	(14) _____	An embezzler

Speaking questions – Crime

Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions.

1. Is the criminal justice system fair? Why? Why not?
2. Are there any important trials going on at the moment? Give details.
3. What's your favourite crime detective series on TV? Why?
4. What's your favourite crime detective film?
5. Who's your favourite crime detective writer?
6. Is crime a big problem in your country? What is being done about it?
7. What can be done to reduce crime?
8. Are there any famous criminals from your country? Who? Why are they famous?

Language Structures: A Past Tense Review

We use Past Simple tenses for actions from the past that we consider remote, complete and with no relation to the present.

We use Past Continuous tense for actions that were in progress at some point in the past.

We use Past Perfect tenses for actions that happened before another past action/situation.

We use the Passive Voice when we want to focus on the action – we aren't interested in the person who has completed the action. If we want to mention the agent (the person), we can add "by" and the relevant person. For example:

a. The window was broken (by Jack).

b. The books were stolen (by thieves).

To form the Passive Voice, we use the verb *to be* and a past participle. We can use a variety of tenses. Please see below.

Past Simple	<i>He walked to work. / He didn't walk to work. They saw it. / They didn't see it.</i>
Past Simple Passive	<i>She was given the prize. They weren't taken to the ceremony.</i>
Past Continuous	<i>We were working until late last night. He wasn't talking to her.</i>
Past Continuous Passive	<i>The rooms were being cleaned. She wasn't being shown what to do.</i>
Past Perfect	<i>He had seen the film before. They hadn't eaten.</i>
Past Perfect Passive	<i>She had been paid a lot of money. They hadn't been told what to do.</i>
Past tense time expressions	<i>last night, yesterday, a week ago, three months ago, on Friday, in June</i>

☑ Sentence completion

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs from below. Use past tenses. In some cases, more than one answer is possible.

run build see wear look send see watch

- The castle _____ in the 15th century.
- The e-mails _____ last week.
- I _____ a great film last night.
- I _____ TV last night at about 9 pm. What were you doing?
- When I got to the cinema, I realised that I _____ the film before.
- We _____ for you in the club but we couldn't find you.
- She _____ a bright blue T-shirt at the party.
- The cat _____ away from the dog.

☑ Article completion

Complete the article with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Bank Robbery

It was one of the most audacious thefts in history. In December 2008, a group of masked and armed gang members (1) _____ (arrive) at the home of bank executive, Chris Simmonds. At the time, he (2) _____ (have) dinner at home with his family when they knocked on the door. The armed members (3) _____ (pose) as police officers, so Simmonds opened the door for them. Then, it was too late. Simmonds (4) _____ (tell) to go to work and behave as if nothing was wrong. When the bank closed that evening, Simmonds (5) _____ (force) to lead the gang members to the underground vaults in order to open them. At 7pm, a white van was loaded with crates filled with cash. It (6) _____ (return) an hour later for a

second collection. The haul included £10m of uncirculated banknotes. The robbers left Simmonds tied to a tree in a forest nearby. A few hours later, Simmonds (7) _____ (manage) to escape, but while he (8) _____ (run) down the street, he was knocked down by a car and taken to hospital. While he (9) _____ (treat) there, he told police officers what had happened, but by this time, the gang (10) _____ (escape). In total, 10 people have been arrested and three have been charged in connection with the robbery. However, to the frustration of detectives, no one has been charged with actually carrying out the robbery, and no one knows where the money is.

☑ Idea completion

Complete the sentences with your own words. Use past tenses.

- As I was writing the report...
- As we were driving along...
- While I was thinking about him...
- While I was making the call...
- Just as I was turning on the television...
- While we were having lunch...
- As I started reading the book, I realised that I had...
- As I was walking in the park, I saw...

☑ Fluency practice

Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions.

- What did you have for dinner yesterday?
- Who did you speak to yesterday?
- What sport did you do last month?
- What were you doing last night at 9 pm?
- When was the last time you were awarded a prize?
- Who did you call on your mobile phone yesterday?
- What did you watch on television last night?
- What were you doing at 11 am last Sunday?



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