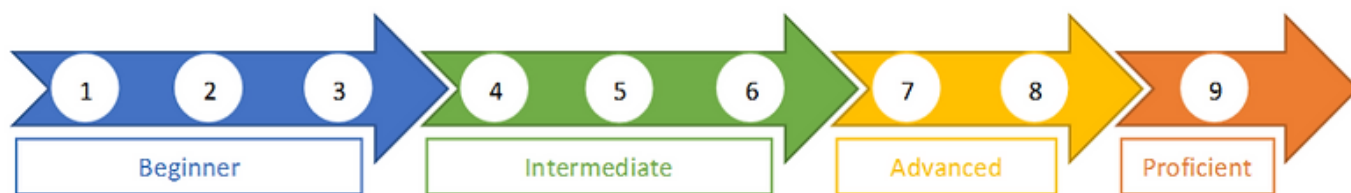


CK English - Pre-Advanced English Course



Like all of our courses this course focuses on conversation, but we believe that you should be at a good enough level to have the confidence to have a conversation with anybody in English. So the difference between this level and previous levels is that now we want you to be confident enough in your English that you can live in an English speaking country, make friends with English speaking people, socialize at an “English speaking dinner table” and work in an “English environment” with English speaking colleagues. In order to do this, the focus needs to be on listening and vocabulary - therefore, this course includes more listening activities and videos. The course is divided into themes and each theme includes a variety of activities.

Remember, that if there is an activity that you don’t believe is suitable for you, or that you find really boring, you can skip it.

If you have any feedback about anything, please let us know.

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1. The Future & Space



1.1 Conversation.

Close your class. Your teacher will ask you some questions. Answer the question in as much detail as you can and then ask your teacher the same question without reading.

For example,

T: How often do you think about the future?

S: I think about the future at least once a day. How often do you think about the future?

T: I think about the future all the time.

What do you hope for your own future?

What fears do you have for the future?

Where do you see yourself in ten, twenty and fifty years from now?

What futuristic things from science fiction movies do you want to happen in real life?

Barack Obama said "The best is yet to come". Do you agree?

What will the world's biggest problem be in the future?

How would you like to influence the future?

Does the expression "the good old days" mean that the future will probably be worse?

Are you optimistic or pessimistic about the future? Why?

What would you plan for your children's future?

What technology will we be using in the future?

What are some major changes the world will see in the future?

Use www.ckenglish.com/preadvanced to listen and watch. The password is **PA**

1.2 Prepositions

Listen to the audio about the future called **What life will be like in 2016**, but DON'T complete the paragraph below. Just listen. Visit the website - www.ckenglish.com/preadvanced to listen..

What was he/she talking about?

Now, WITHOUT listening again complete the text below with the correct prepositions

What life will be like in 2116

A new report shows what life might be like ___ 100 years ___ now. It describes skyscrapers that are much taller than today's buildings, underwater 'bubble' cities, and holidays ___ space. The report is ___ Samsung's SmartThings. It asked experts ___ space, architecture, and city planners to give their ideas ___ life ___ 2116. They said the way we live, work and play will be totally different to how we do these things today. The experts said that 25 years ago, people could not imagine how the Internet and smartphones would change our lives. The Internet has revolutionized the way we communicate, learn and do daily things. The experts said the changes ___ the next century would be even more unbelievable.



Researchers questioned 2,000 adults ___ the predictions they thought were most likely to happen ___ the future. They predicted that ___ the future, few people will go to an office but will work ___ home and have virtual work meetings. People will have advanced 3D printers that will let you download a design ___ furniture or a food recipe and then 'print' the sofa, table or pizza ___ home. There will also be less need ___ visits to the doctor. We will all have a home health capsule that will tell us what the problem is and give us treatment. We will also be going into space ___ holidays and to get resources that we have used ___ on Earth. A prediction that was missing was whether people would still need to study English.

Listen again to check your answers. Remember that different prepositions can be used sometimes. Visit the website - www.ckenglish.com/preadvanced to listen..

1.3 Grammar

Complete these grammar exercises **while your teacher makes conversation**.

1 Present Perfect: Read the situations and write sentences. Use the following verbs:

arrive, break, fall, go up, grow, improve, lose,	
1 Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it.	He <u>has lost his key</u> .
2 Margaret can't walk and her leg is in plaster.	She has <u> </u> .
3 Last week the bus fare was 80 cents. Now it is 90.	The bus fare <u> </u> .
4 Maria's English wasn't very good. Now it is better.	Her English <u> </u> .
5 Dan didn't have a beard before. Now he has a beard.	He <u> </u> .
6 This morning I was expecting a package. Now I have it.	The letter <u> </u> .
7 The temperature was 20 degrees. Now it is only 12.	The <u> </u> .



Complete Sandra's sentences. Use the verb in brackets + **just/already/yet**.

Just - Used to express something done recently.

Already - Used to express something that has been done.

Yet - Used to express something that has not been done.

Used in negative sentences and questions.

Would you like something to eat?	No, thanks, <u> </u> (I / just / have / lunch)
Do you know where Julia is?	Yes. <u> </u> (I / just / see / her)
What time is David leaving?	<u> </u> (he / already / leave)
What's in the newspaper today?	I don't know. <u> </u> (I / not / read / it yet)
Is Sue coming to the cinema with us?	No, <u> </u> (she / already / see / the film)
Are your friends here yet?	Yes, <u> </u> (they / just / arrive)
What does Tim think about your plan?	<u> </u> (we / not / tell / him yet)

Ok, your teacher is going to offer you some things. You must answer with **No, thanks** and use **just** or **already**.

For example,

T: Do you want something to eat? **S:** No, thanks. I have **just** eaten dinner.

Do you want something to eat?

Do you want something to drink?

Do you want to go to the gym with me?

Do you want to watch Avatar 2 with me tonight?

Do you want to go shopping with me this weekend?

Do you want to go to New York with me next vacation? I'll pay.

1.4 Reading - Jobs for the future

- 1 Do you think people will still be doing the same kinds of jobs as today in ten or twenty years' time?
- 2 What kinds of new jobs might become more common, and what jobs do you think will disappear?
- 3 Do you think your job (or a job you'd like to do) will change in the future?

Read the article about types of jobs which will grow in the next ten years in the USA.

CAREERS & WORK

JOBS for the FUTURE

If you're looking for **job** security over the next ten years, then you should **consider** a career in health care, social care or transportation. That's the conclusion you can draw from a recent study into future working patterns that the US Bureau of Labor Statistics has just published. The report focuses on the areas which are increasing in **employment** opportunities as well as the **occupational areas** that will begin to decline.

We took a look at eight job sectors that top the list of jobs for the future.

1 NURSING Along with other healthcare workers and related technical jobs, the demand for nurses is **expected** to rise by 26 per cent over the next ten years. The minimum qualification **required** to be a nurse is a two-year degree from a college or university.

2 RETAIL SALES Shopping will never go out of fashion, it seems, even when the economy is suffering. There will be an estimated 16 per cent **increase** in the number of sales assistants in the next ten years. This is good news for anyone who didn't do very well at high school, as these jobs typically don't ask for academic qualifications.

3 PERSONAL CARE AIDES With our aging population, more elderly people than ever need part-time or full-time carers. Many of these jobs will be in residential centers and the report predicts that they will need 70 per cent more workers than at the present. Again, these are good employment **opportunities** for people with fewer academic skills.

4 HOME HEALTH AIDES A similar field to Personal care, with a similar predicted increase, you could be responsible for visiting several people in their own homes to help with basic personal care. A sometimes challenging but often rewarding job which needs no academic qualifications.

5 CUSTOMER SERVICE Businesses are increasing their customer service representatives following the negative reactions that many customers have had to increased automation in things like phone systems. It's still a good area to get into, with a projected 15 per cent rise for the next ten years. You'll need a high school diploma or the equivalent qualification to get a starting position.

6 FOOD PREPARATION AND SERVING As our appetite for fast food gets bigger, people will always find jobs in this sector (projected increase: 14 per cent). While you might not earn a great salary, the food industry gives opportunities to get workplace experience or to combine work and study.

7 TRANSPORTATION: TRUCK DRIVERS Heavy vehicles include tractors and trailers for moving goods around the country. The job can involve spending time on the road away from home. It's fairly easy to find driving courses if you need to upgrade your driving license. Most companies require a high school diploma too. The study reckons the transportation sector will have grown by 20 per cent by 2020.

Discuss these questions.

- 1 Does the article reflect what is happening in your country?
- 2 How is your local employment situation similar or different from that described in the article?
- 3 What kinds of changes, if any, would you like to see regarding the jobs available locally?
- 4 Would you like to stay in the same job all your life? Why? / Why not?

Use www.ckenglish.com/preadvanced to listen and watch. The password is **PA**

1.5 Visual Story

Many people believe that the future of mankind is in space. What do you think?

On the website www.ckenglish.com/preadvanced you will find a visual story called "Space Dogs". Click on the image to make it bigger and to see the question below the image. Read and discuss with your teacher.

1.6 Translate

Translate these sentences. Usually translating is not a good strategy, but in some cases it is... for example, a lot of communication these days is done on whatsapp or in writing. Communication is slower when we write... when things are slowed down we often have time to think... when we think slower we naturally translate... so let's learn to do it properly.

a) De repente, lembrei que tinha esquecido minhas chaves.

b) Enquanto a Diana assistia ao seu programa de televisão favorito, houve um corte de energia.

c) O Tom costumava trabalhar no escritório no final do corredor.

d) Quem estava dirigindo o carro no momento do acidente?

e) No momento que Sheila voltou, Chris tinha ido embora.

f) O David já comeu comida japonesa antes, então ele sabia o que pedir.

g) Eu estava fazendo algumas compras ontem, quando vi aquele seu amigo holandês.

h) Eu gostava de doces mais do que gosto agora.

i) O que você estava fazendo exatamente quando eu entrei no seu escritório ontem?

j) A Laura perdeu a festa porque ninguém tinha lhe falado sobre isso.

k) A Tanya costumava ser médica.

1.7 TedTALKS

You are going to watch a TED Talk by Derek Sivers called **Keep your goals to yourself**. Read the text about the speaker. Then discuss the questions.

DEREK SIVERS was originally a professional musician and circus clown. He is best known as the founder of CD Baby, a company he started in 1998. It became the largest seller of independent music online. In 2008, Derek sold CD Baby for \$22 million, giving the proceeds to a charitable trust for music education. In this talk, he explores what happens when we discuss our goals. Derek Sivers' idea worth spreading is that telling someone what you want to achieve can actually make it less likely to happen.

1 Do you like to plan ahead for things you want to do in your life? If so, what kinds of things?

2 Do you tend to tell other people about your plans and goals for the future?

3 Do you think Derek Sivers originally had specific plans for his career? Why? / Why not?

Read the **sentences**. The **red** words are used in the TED Talk. First guess the meaning of the words. Then match the words with their **definitions**. Copy and paste to the correct place on the table.

I have to acknowledge that I had help from colleagues with this project.	
He's really motivated to pass his exam because he's had a great job offer.	
Conventional wisdom says that hard work is more important than luck in achieving our goals, but is it?	
She's a very creative person. Her mind is always full of ideas.	
My employees show great commitment by working late at busy times.	
People who can delay gratification are often more successful at losing weight.	

to wait for some time before expecting satisfaction

to show you recognize something

a promise or dedication to something

ideas that most people agree are correct

the brain or imagination

enthusiastic and determined to succeed

Complete the summary of the TED Talk with these words. Then watch the talk and check your answers. **Watch the talk at** www.ckenglish.com/preadvanced

plans; proves; secret; suggestions; tests;
Derek Sivers says it's better to keep our goals _____. He claims that telling people our _____ tricks our minds so that we think we have already achieved our goal. He describes an experiment that _____ this claim, which compared two groups of people doing some _____. He concludes by making a few _____ to help us to achieve our goals.

Do you agree with Derek? Is this something that you do? Discuss.

1.8 Conjunctions

We connect ideas of a sentence with conjunctions. They can be difficult sometimes. Let's practice. Complete these sentences while your teacher makes conversation.

Complete the sentences. Use **'although'** + a sentence below.

I didn't speak the language

I had never seen her before

it was quite cold

I'd met her twice before

he has a very important job

we don't like them very much

the heating was on

we've known each other a long time

1 __, he isn't particularly well-paid.

2 __, I recognized her from a photograph.

3 She wasn't wearing a coat, __

4 We thought we'd better invite them to the party, __

5 __, I managed to make myself understood.

6 __, the room wasn't warm.

7 I didn't recognize her __

8 We're not very good friends __

Complete the sentences with **although / in spite of / because / because of**.

1 __ it rained a lot, we enjoyed our holiday.

2 a) __ all our careful plans, a lot of things went wrong.

b) __ we'd planned everything carefully, a lot of things went wrong.

3 a I went home early __ I was feeling unwell.

b I went to work the next day, __ I was still feeling unwell.

4 a She only accepted the job __ the salary, which was very high.

b She accepted the job __ the salary, which was rather low.

5 a I managed to get to sleep __ there was a lot of noise.

b I couldn't get to sleep __ the noise.

Use your own ideas to complete the following sentences:

6 a He passed the exam although, __

b He passed the exam because __

7 a) I didn't eat anything although __

b) I didn't eat anything in spite of __

1.9 Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs can be very difficult but they are very important because native speakers use them all the time. They are made up of a verb and a preposition. Often the preposition changes the meaning of the word.

We often use verbs with the following words:

in, on, up, away, around, about, over, by, out, off, down, back, through, along, forward

So you can say **look out** / **get on** / **take off** / **run away** etc.

These are phrasal verbs.

We often use **on/off/out** etc. with verbs of movement.

For example:

get on	The bus was full. We couldn't get on .
drive off	A woman got into the car and drove off .
come back	Sally has left, but coming back on Sunday
turn around	When I touched him, he turned around .

But often the second word (on/off/out/etc.) gives a special meaning to the verb. For example:

break down	Sorry I'm late. The car broke down . The engine stopped working
look out	Look out! There's a car coming! ___
take off	I was nervous as the plane took off . ___
get on	How was the exam? How did you get on ? ___
get by	My French isn't very good, but it's enough to get by . ___

Sometimes a phrasal verb is followed by a preposition.

For example:

phrasal verb	preposition	Example
run away	from	Why did you run away from me? ___
keep up	with	You're walking too fast. I can't keep up with you. ___
look up	at	We looked up at the plane as it flew above us. ___
look forward	to	Are you looking forward to your holiday? ___

Complete each sentence using a verb from A (in the correct form) + a word from B.

You can use a word more than once.

A = fly, go, look, sit, speak, get,

B = away, by, down, on, out, around, up,

- The bus was full. We couldn't **___**
- I've been standing for the last two hours. I'm going to **___** for a bit.
- A cat tried to catch the bird, but it **___** just in time.
- We were trapped in the building. We couldn't **___**
- I can't hear you very well. Can you **___** a little?
- 'Do you speak German?' 'Not very well, but I can **___**'
- House prices are very high. They've **___** a lot in the last few years.
- I thought there was somebody behind me, but when I **___** there was nobody there.

Complete the sentences using a word from A and a word from B. You can use a word more than once.

A = away, back, forward, in, up,

B = at, through, to, with,

- You're walking too fast. I can't keep **___** you.
- My holidays are nearly over. Next week I'll be **___** work.
- We went **___** the top floor of the building to admire the view.
- Are you looking **___** the party next week?
- There was a bank robbery last week. The robbers got **___** £50,000.
- I love to look **___** the stars in the sky at night.

Use www.ckenglish.com/preadvanced to listen and watch. The password is **PA**

7 I was sitting in the kitchen when suddenly a bird flew ___ the open window.

Complete the sentences using the following verbs + **it/them/me**:

fill in, get out, give back, switch on, take off, wake up

- 1 They gave me a form and told me to ___
- 2 I'm going to bed now. Can you ___ at 6.30?
- 3 I've got something in my eye and I can't ___
- 4 I don't like it when people borrow things and don't ___
- 5 I want to use the kettle. How do I ___?
- 6 My shoes are dirty. I'd better ___ before going into the house.

Use your own ideas to complete the sentences. Use a **noun** (this computer etc.) or a **pronoun** (it/them etc.) + an **appropriate word**.

- 1 Don't throw ___ I want to keep it.
- 2 Do you want this postcard? No, you can throw ___.
- 3 I borrowed these books from a friend. I have to take ___ tomorrow.
- 4 We can turn ___. Nobody is watching it.
- 5 A: How did the vase get broken? B: I'm afraid I knocked ___ while I was cleaning,
- 6 Shh! My mother is asleep. I don't want to wake ___.
- 7 It's quite cold. You should put ___ if you're going out.
- 8 It was only a small fire. I was able to put ___ quite easily.
- 9 A: Is this hotel more expensive than when we stayed here last year? B: Yes, they've put ___.
- 10 It's a bit dark in this room. Shall I turn ___?

1.10. TedEd - Could we survive prolonged Space Travel?

Watch the Ted Ed video about surviving space travel on the website - www.ckenglish.com/preadvanced.

This is quite a difficult activity. The vocabulary is quite advanced and trying to understand everything the first time will be hard. I think you should follow these steps below.

1. Play the video in normal time without subtitles.
2. Discuss the main points of the video with your teacher.
3. Play the video again in normal time with subtitles.
4. Discuss anything that you think you missed.
5. If you feel you need to play the video again slower and with subtitles, you can. If not, move to number 6.
6. Discuss the questions below the video with your teacher.