



Pearson

Putting the 'X' Factor into Exam Preparation

Rob Dean

March 2019



What is the 'X' Factor?

A set of exceptional qualities that make someone or something **special**.



Exams are sometimes ‘special’:

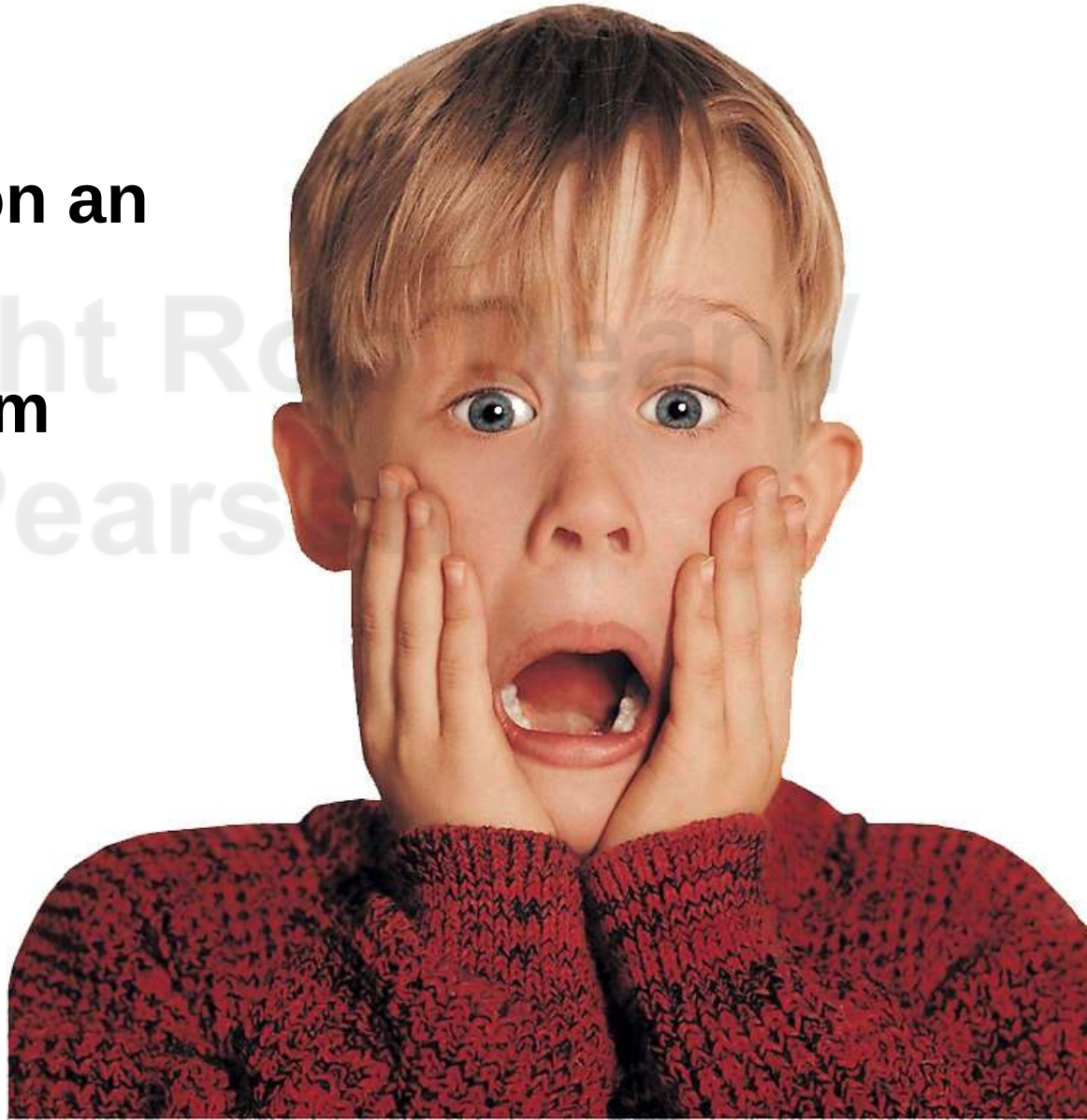
The unknown...

A lot can depend on an exam

Pressure to perform

FEAR

**EXTRINSIC
MOTIVATION**



Agenda

Motivation

‘X-Factor’:

Topics

Reading

Language

Listening

Speaking

Practice makes perfect...



Intrinsic Motivation

”Intrinsic motivation is the willingness and desire of a person to exert high levels of effort to satisfy some individual need.”

(Robbins & Coulter, 1996).

Fostering Intrinsic Motivation



Fostering Intrinsic Motivation

T H E

Interesting topics

Enjoyable activities

Achievement and satisfaction

Personalisation, autonomy and inclusion

Meaning and relevance

F A C T O R

The Right Topics

A Quiz

What is 'hygge'?

- a) A Danish philosophy of living**
- b) A Thai fruit**
- c) An IKEA chair**
- d) A rare breed of beetle**



A Quiz

True or False?

Temperatures in Death Valley California can reach 55 degrees Celcius.

48 degrees



A Quiz

Explorer Ed Stafford walked the entire length of the Amazon. How long did it take?

- a) 503 days
- b) 675 days
- c) 859 days**
- d) 1021 days



A Quiz

True or false?

The average budget for writing, recording and marketing a pop song is about 40 million US dollars

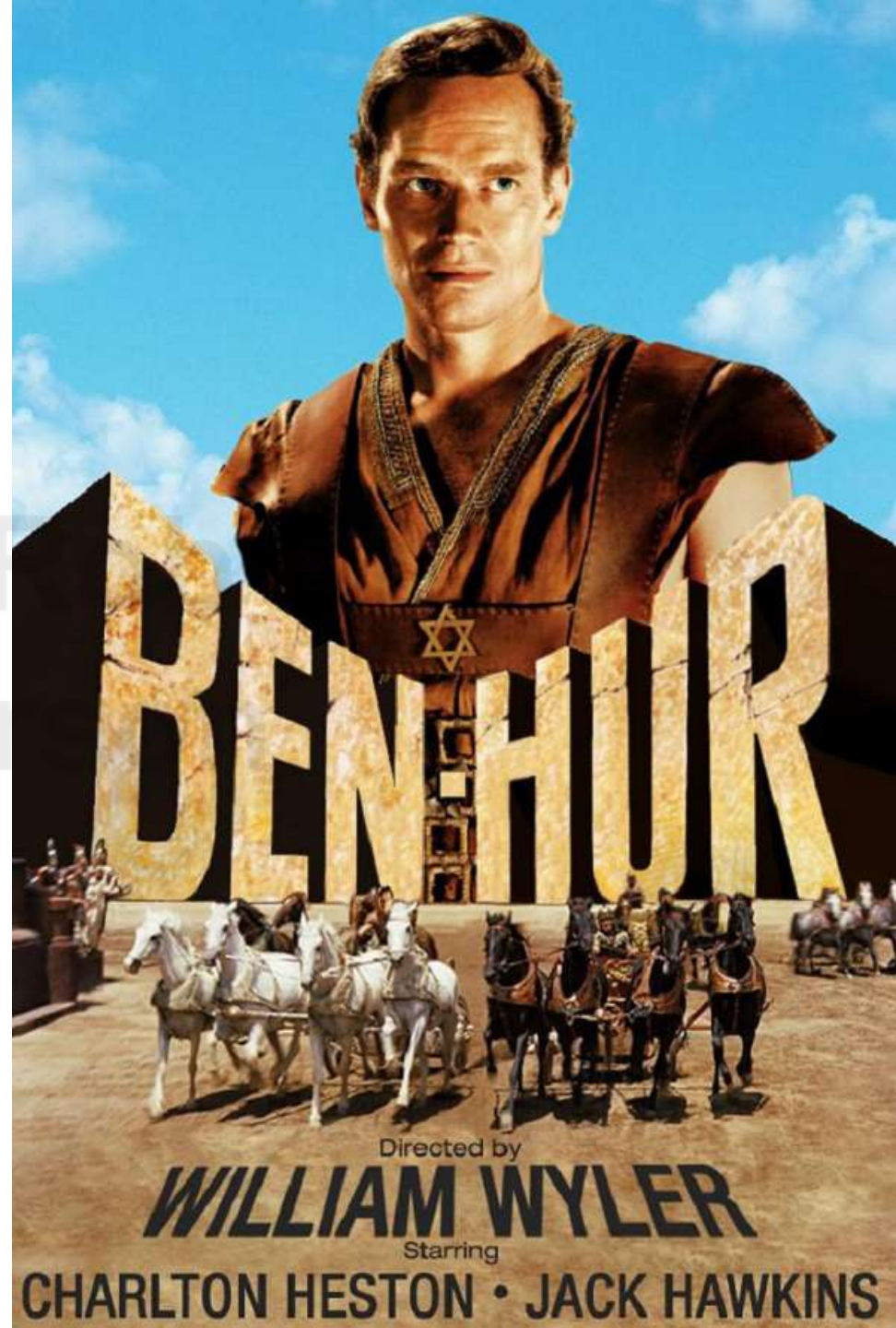
100 million



A Quiz

What problem occurred in the production of the 1959 Roman epic Ben Hur?

- a) The chariots had the incorrect number of wheels
- b) One of the cast can be seen wearing a wristwatch**
- c) The set collapsed
- d) One of the lead actors fell ill during the filming



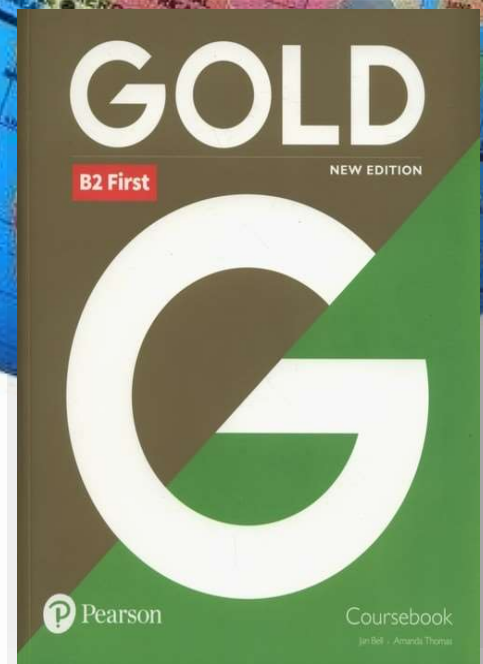
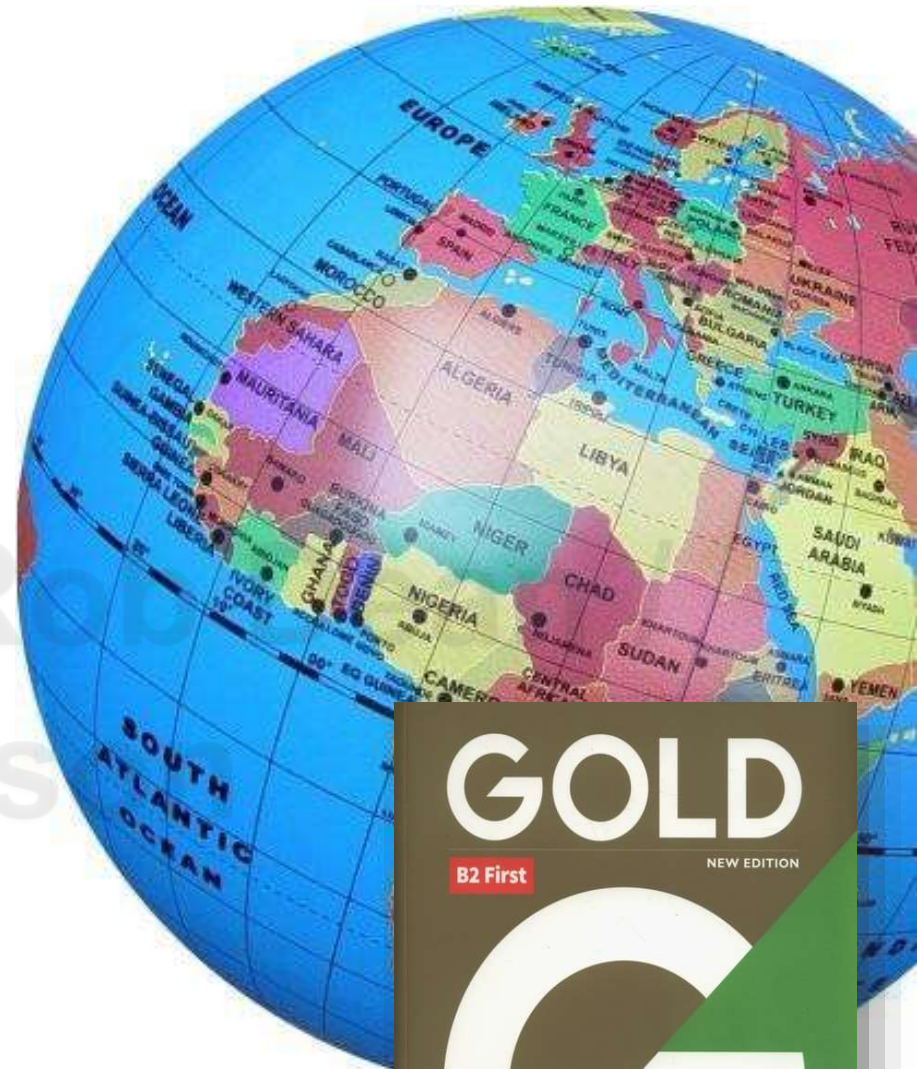
‘CLIL’

(Content and Language
Integrated Learning)

Developing world
knowledge and sparking
curiosity

Developing language
skills

Providing context for
exam skills practice



Open class

▶ EXAM FOCUS

1 Work in pairs

- 1 What do you think you're depressed about?
- 2 What makes you feel better?

2 Read the text

- 1 What is 'hygge'?
- 2 How can it be achieved?

3 Look at the text. What is it? Now do you need a noun/verb?

4 Complete

EXAM TIP

Read the whole text and after each paragraph, write a missing (e.g. a noun/verb).

5 Work in pairs. Why do you think it's important?

Word for

▶ EXAM FOCUS

1 Look at the text below. What is the word for?

1 Look at the text below. What is the word for?

2 Look at each speech. What is the word for?

2 Look at each speech. What is the word for?

3 Use the word to complete the gap in the sentence.

3 Use the word to complete the gap in the sentence.

EXAM TIP

You may need to use the word to complete the gap in the sentence. (e.g. a noun/verb).

Death Valley

Death Valley got its name because of a group of (1) *unlucky* miners who made the mistake of passing through to California. Temperatures can reach 120 degrees Fahrenheit, and (2) *no* one has ever lived there. Despite its name, more (3) *than* 200 people still go there every year, however, that many of them (4) *don't* know how (5) *to* survive. In 1913, a (6) *man* named George W. Mearns nearly died of heatstroke. He (7) *was* unable to control his temperature. Signs of this are high blood pressure, dry skin, very bad headache, dizziness. All this is also often (8) *caused* by dehydration. If a (9) *person* has these symptoms, they should get out of the sun and receive urgent medical attention, otherwise they have a (10) *chance* of surviving.

Heatstroke often occurs when a (11) *person* is unable to control their temperature. Signs of this are high blood pressure, dry skin, very bad headache, dizziness. All this is also often (12) *caused* by dehydration. If a (13) *person* has these symptoms, they should get out of the sun and receive urgent medical attention, otherwise they have a (14) *chance* of surviving.

Heatstroke often occurs when a (15) *person* is unable to control their temperature. Signs of this are high blood pressure, dry skin, very bad headache, dizziness. All this is also often (16) *caused* by dehydration. If a (17) *person* has these symptoms, they should get out of the sun and receive urgent medical attention, otherwise they have a (18) *chance* of surviving.

Record

WA

After (1) *the* first man to walk across the Atlantic in a half year after he (2) *had* been in (3) *the* jungles of the Amazon, the final leg proved challenging, with (4) *a* few hours to reach his destination.

Mr Stafford fell out with his (5) *partner* Luke Collyer, who (6) *was* an instructor at the (7) *UK*. Mr Collyer (8) *advised* Mr Stafford to (9) *stop* walking partner and (10) *live* off (11) *the* money he (12) *was* making in Brazil. Mr Stafford (13) *is* now (14) *in* a (15) *poor* state of health. (16) *A* nice cold (17) *is* (18) *the* (19) *best* way to (20) *keep* him (21) *alive*.

Mr Stafford fell out with his (22) *partner* Luke Collyer, who (23) *was* an instructor at the (24) *UK*. Mr Collyer (25) *advised* Mr Stafford to (26) *stop* walking partner and (27) *live* off (28) *the* money he (29) *was* making in Brazil. Mr Stafford (30) *is* now (31) *in* a (32) *poor* state of health. (33) *A* nice cold (34) *is* (35) *the* (36) *best* way to (37) *keep* him (38) *alive*.

Mr Stafford fell out with his (39) *partner* Luke Collyer, who (40) *was* an instructor at the (41) *UK*. Mr Collyer (42) *advised* Mr Stafford to (43) *stop* walking partner and (44) *live* off (45) *the* money he (46) *was* making in Brazil. Mr Stafford (47) *is* now (48) *in* a (49) *poor* state of health. (50) *A* nice cold (51) *is* (52) *the* (53) *best* way to (54) *keep* him (55) *alive*.

Reading

Gapped text

▶ CB page 8

About the extra

In the Reading and Gapped text, you read a text with sentences are after. You decide where to put the words. Always one extra is

Strategy:

- Read the whole text and understand it.
- Look at the words in the box. (adjectives (her, it) have been removed when they refer to them.)
- When you have read the sentences, read the words with the sentence. It all makes sense.

1 You are going to read an article about the article and 1 or 2 summaries.

- 1 The science of it
- 2 How writing is

2 Six sentences from the article. Choose the one which is one extra sentence.

- A Even he can't act but it certainly has to be a man committee.
- B One way record do this is by using song-writing techniques.
- C But somewhere in the world, there is a man who has been involved in it for a long time.
- D You will see that he is involved in it for a long time.
- E Instead of getting together to collaborate, they rarely involved write lyrics, the man who has been involved in it for a long time.
- F It then took the man who has been involved in it for a long time.

LIFE AS A FILM EXTRA:

HOLLYWOOD'S LEAST POWERFUL PEOPLE

The chariot race in the 1959 Roman epic *Ben Hur* will go down in history for two reasons. First, because 263 feet of film was shot for every one foot that made it into the final movie, making it the least economically shot section of any film. The second reason is that it features a trumpet-playing extra who forgot to take his watch off. The film won 11 Oscars, but 50 years later we still can't get past that one mistake. (1) *Nobody* notices you unless you do something wrong.

Little has changed since *Ben Hur*, apart from the fact that extras are now called 'supporting artists' but their 'artistry' begins and ends with walking, standing and sitting. It's rare for an extra to get to say anything so there are no lines to memorise and they seldom even see the script. (2) *A* week earlier, the assistant director of the film told me to turn up in a car park at 7 a.m., looking 'smart casual' and that in the scene in which I was supposed to act I should look 'happy'.

When I got there I saw production trailers, handling everything from wardrobe to catering and make-up. I was directed to a bus where extras wait until a member of the crew comes on board to choose people for particular scenes. The bus wasn't full of would-be actors as I had imagined. (3) *They* liked the idea of sitting on the bus and relaxing on their day off while earning a bit of extra cash.

The cost of extras is one of the reasons why epics such as *Ben Hur* are a thing of the past. Nowadays, where possible, crowds are digitised in. In *Gladiator*, they used 2,000 live

actors to create a digital crowd of about 35,000 people. But for some of the crowd scenes, in addition to the real-life extras and the digital ones, they also used cut-outs made of cardboard. (4) *Inflatable* extras are more rounded and have the added advantage of being easy to deflate, store and reuse.

Even so, for the best human extras, there is still a wide variety of work. 'A casting director could be looking for five Spanish-speaking fire eaters in a circus scene, or 500 people to play zombies taking over a city,' says Jamie Howell, of extras agency Star Now. (5) *The* advent of the internet has made the whole casting process a lot easier.

It doesn't matter how old you are and it doesn't matter what you look like. In fact, the more ordinary you look, the better. Having George Clooney or Angelina Jolie in the background is too distracting. Though there may be nothing distinctive about them, today's extras are real professionals and know their worth. (6) *The* extras I spoke to said this was the best way to get book bookings.

Finally, we were called on to the set for a fight scene. Our emotion as extras was 'surprise'. I was convinced that I was about to play my role brilliantly. Unfortunately, the scene didn't involve any extras in the end. We just had to watch them shooting it. But then tea trolley arrived. Suddenly, I got it. All this, and biscuits too. The extra's life was starting to make sense.



‘X’ Factor Reading

Before Reading
Raise Interest:
Make learners
WANT to read!

**What's the text
about?**



Before Reading

Raise Interest:

Make learners WANT to read!

Copyright Rob Dean /
Pearson

?gnikoocfohtaedeht

The death of cooking?

What's the text about?

THE DEATH OF COOKING?

Rob Rhinehart's idea for Soylent (the name is a hybrid of *soybeans* and *lentils*) dates back to when he was living on his own in San Francisco and struggling to build a wireless networking business. Desperate to preserve his rapidly declining funds, he identified food as one of his biggest costs and hit upon a novel way to economise. After researching the essential nutrients required for maintaining human health, he ordered the ingredients from the internet and blended them together to make a liquid concoction that would do away with the bother of cooking.

In a blog post entitled *How I Stopped Eating Food*, he wrote about how the idea of food was outdated. The posting went viral, and when his original wi-fi business finally reached the end of the line, Rhinehart decided to put all his energies into making Soylent a success. He raised money by getting small sums from hundreds of online investors. This enabled him to start producing Soylent on a large scale. Last year the company was said to be valued at \$100m. Now, the ready-to-drink version – Soylent 2.0 – is packaged in attractive white bottles and shipped across the USA and Canada and to other markets. More than 25m servings have been shipped since May 2014.

The public reaction which greeted Soylent was a little surprising, given that the idea of liquid food is nothing new. In hospitals it has been used for decades to feed patients that are too weak to digest solid food. Liquid meal replacements are also a regular feature of the diet industry and have been sold to people hoping to lose weight as a miraculous way of both satisfying hunger and minimising calorie intake. The concept of liquid food first caught the public imagination following the early expeditions into space when



astronauts survived on packets of powdered dried food, which had to be dissolved in hot water. These days, liquid meal replacements are no longer considered rocket science but what is new is the suggestion that these products should become a normal part of our everyday diet.

Rhinehart is convinced that we will start to abandon three meals a day and instead rely on meal replacement drinks which meet our dietary requirements. 'We don't work on farms, we don't work on assembly lines and I don't think we should eat like we do. I think people will switch to eating when hungry rather than eating on a schedule.' He stresses this does not mean the end of cooking or eating for pleasure; people will only cook when they have time or are in the mood, and will continue to enjoy socialising with friends in restaurants.

One of the ingredients for Soylent is oil from seaweed, which Rhinehart considers a wonder plant because it is both extremely nutritious and fast-growing. He believes that one day we will all cultivate seaweed or other forms of algae in our gardens. The main ingredients for Soylent are extracts from soya, lentils and

beetroot, plants which are known to be beneficial for health. Despite this, Rhinehart's product has drawn plenty of criticism from nutritionists, who say something is lost when giving up eating food in its natural state. Soylent's creator is having none of it. He argues that humans have always interfered with nature and that all of the crops that we produce have gradually been modified and adapted for human consumption over time.

Another objection to Rhinehart's theory about the future of food is that its appeal may be confined to single young people. The idea of families sitting around drinking from their individual Soylent bottles seems quite chilling as it reduces the traditional shared meal to a cold functional experience. But there are others who argue that meal replacement drinks like Soylent could be used in the battle against childhood obesity. According to Rhinehart, children love Soylent and he is considering bringing out flavoured versions which would appeal to them. Perhaps an unintended benefit of products like Soylent is that they could, with any luck, be a way to control our ever-increasing addiction to salt and sugar.

Copyright Pearson

Initial Reading Tasks

- Predict from headline
- Predict from picture
- Predict from key words
- Identify the genre of the text
- Identify the purpose of the text
- Identify the attitudes of the writer...

- 1 Discuss the questions and give reasons for your answers.
 - 1 If you lived on your own, would you bother cooking?
 - 2 Would you ever replace a meal with an energy drink or smoothie?
- 2 Read the article quickly to find out three pieces of information about a food product called Soylent. Then compare with a partner.

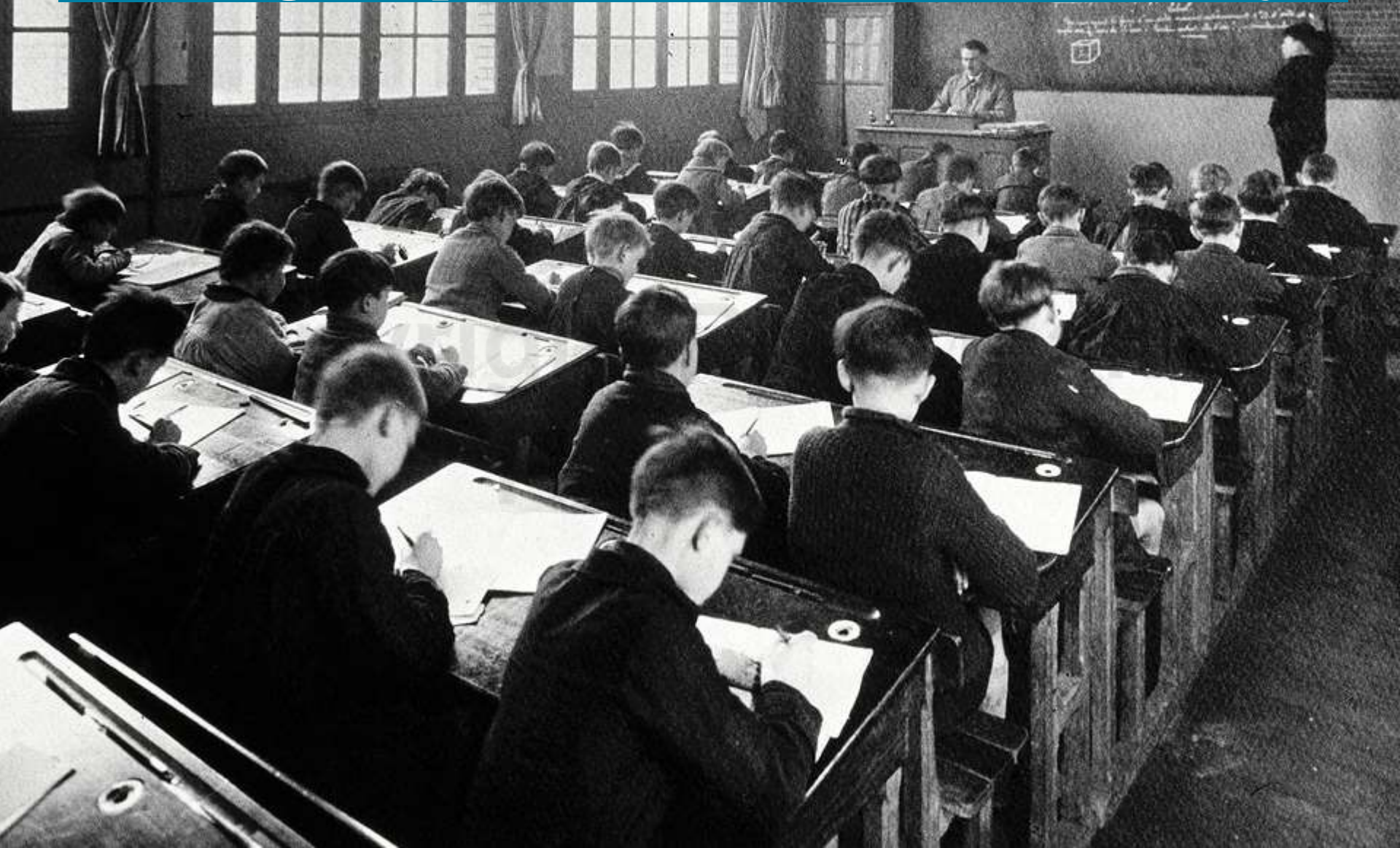
Detailed Reading Tasks

- True / false
- Multiple choice
- Gapfill
- Ordering
- Matching headings to paragraphs / sections
- Non-verbal stimuli
- Comprehension questions...

3 For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

- 1 Why did Rob Rhinehart initially create Soylent?
 - A He saw it as a way of earning money to support his new company.
 - B He felt that cooking was taking up too much of his time.
 - C He wanted to live on a diet of nutritious food.
 - D He thought that he would be able to live more cheaply.
- 2 Following the interest in his blog, Rhinehart
 - A couldn't keep up with the demand for Soylent.
 - B had to choose which of his businesses to close.
 - C improved the recipe for Soylent.
 - D started producing big quantities of Soylent.
- 3 The writer was surprised by the public reaction to Soylent because
 - A liquid food has always been associated with ill health.
 - B people were already familiar with the idea of liquid meal replacements.
 - C there are lots of similar products available.
 - D astronauts stopped using liquid food a long time ago.
- 4 What does Rhinehart say about people's eating habits in the future?
 - A They will feel less hungry at meal times.

Reading comprehension – the traditional way?



THE DEATH OF COOKING?

Rob Rhinehart's idea for Soylent (the name is a hybrid of soybeans and lentils) dates back to when he was living on his own in San Francisco and struggling to build a wireless networking business. Desperate to preserve his rapidly declining funds, he identified food as one of his biggest costs and hit upon a novel way to economise. After researching the essential nutrients required for maintaining human health, he ordered the ingredients from the internet and blended them together to make a liquid concoction that would do away with the bother of cooking.

In a blog post entitled *How I Stopped Eating Food*, he wrote about how the idea of food was outdated. The posting went viral and, when his original wi-fi business finally reached the end of the line, Rhinehart decided to put all his energies into making Soylent a success. He raised money by getting small sums from hundreds of online investors. This enabled him to start producing Soylent on a large scale. Last year the company was said to be valued at \$100m. Now, the ready-to-drink version – Soylent 2.0 – is packaged in attractive white bottles and shipped across the USA and Canada and to other markets. More than 25m servings have been shipped since May 2014.

The public reaction which created Soylent was that the new product was a weak replacement of the food sold to astronauts as a means of hunger.

The concept of liquid food first caught the public imagination following the early expeditions into space when



astronauts survived on packets of powdered dried food, which had to be dissolved in hot water. These days, liquid meal replacements are no longer considered rocket science but what is new is the suggestion that these products should become a normal part of our everyday diet.

Rhinehart is convinced that we will start to abandon three meals a day and instead rely on meal replacement drinks which meet our dietary requirements. 'We don't work on farms, we don't work on assembly lines and I don't think we should eat like we do. I think people will switch to eating when hungry rather than eating on a schedule.' He stresses this does not mean the end of cooking or eating for

beetroot, plants which are known to be beneficial for health. Despite this, Rhinehart's product has drawn plenty of criticism from nutritionists, who say something is lost when giving up eating food in its natural state. Soylent's creator is having none of it. He argues that humans have always interfered with nature and that all of the crops that we produce have gradually been modified and adapted for human consumption over time.

Another objection to Rhinehart's theory about the future of food is that its appeal may be confined to single young people. The idea of families sitting around drinking from their individual Soylent bottles seems quite

3 For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

- 1 Why did Rob Rhinehart initially create Soylent?
 - A He saw it as a way of earning money to support his new company.
 - B He felt that cooking was taking up too much of his time.
 - C He wanted to live on a diet of nutritious food.
 - D He thought that he would be able to live more cheaply.
- 2 Following the interest in his blog, Rhinehart
 - A couldn't keep up with the demand for Soylent.
 - B had to choose which of his businesses to close.
 - C improved the recipe for Soylent.
 - D started producing big quantities of Soylent.
- 3 The writer was surprised by the public reaction to Soylent because
 - A liquid food has always been associated with ill health.
 - B people were already familiar with the idea of liquid meal replacements.
 - C there are lots of similar products available.
 - D astronauts stopped using liquid food a long time ago.
- 4 What does Rhinehart say about people's eating

Developing the reading skill through collaboration and interactivity

other forms of algae in our gardens. The main ingredients for Soylent are extracts from soya, lentils and

they could, with any luck, be a way to control our ever-increasing addiction to salt and sugar.

THE DEATH OF COOKING?

Read the text and choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.



A

B

C

D

1. What do the authors think about the death of cooking?
- A. The authors think that the death of cooking is a good thing.
- B. The authors think that the death of cooking is a bad thing.

- B. The authors think that the death of cooking is a bad thing.
- C. The authors think that the death of cooking is a good thing.
- D. The authors think that the death of cooking is a bad thing.
4. What do the authors think about the death of cooking?

**Developing the reading skill through
collaboration and interactivity**

Skills Follow Up

What could you do next?

Speaking:

- Debate pros and cons of living on soylent
- Talk about different eating experiences

- Talk about what food items you couldn't live without

**You are going on a diet of soylent...
...but for a weekend treat you can have
THREE of the following:**

steak burgers pizza salad
wine dumplings cabbage soup
curry chocolate bananas
cake fried cheese chicken
oranges apples beer

Skills Follow Up

What could you do next?

Speaking:

- Debate pros and cons of living on soylent
- Talk about different eating experiences
- Talk about what food items you couldn't live without

5 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- 1 Would you consider trying Soylent? What do you think are its advantages and disadvantages?
- 2 What would you give up if you wanted to save money?

A buying snacks	D your phone
B going out	E your car
C buying presents	F something else?

Copyright Rob Darr
Pearson

‘X’ Factor Language

Death Valley

Death Valley got its name in 1849 when a group of (0) **unlucky** miners made the mistake of passing through it on their way to California. Temperatures can rise above 120 degrees Fahrenheit in Death Valley, but having no (1) of conditions there, the miners nearly died of heatstroke.

Despite its name, more than 1.3 million (2) still go there every year. It is likely, however, that many of them have absolutely no idea how (3) such a hot, dry climate can be. (4) walkers often do not drink nearly enough water or wear the (5) clothes that are required in this extreme heat.

Heatstroke often occurs when the body is unable to control its temperature. (6) signs of this are high body temperature, red dry skin, very bad headaches and feeling dizzy. All this is also often accompanied by (7) If heatstroke is suspected, the person should get out of the sun at once and receive urgent medical (8) otherwise they have only a 20 percent chance of surviving.

LUCK

KNOW

VISIT

DANGER
EXPERIENCE

SENSE

WARN

SICK

ASSIST

Word Building

unhappy, impatient,
unregular, unlogical,
unsensitive...

teacher,
mathematicer,
violinist, accountant,
actor...



Death Valley

Death Valley got its name in 1849 when a group of (0) unlucky miners made the mistake of passing through it on their way to California. Temperatures can rise above 120 degrees Fahrenheit in Death Valley, but having no (1) of conditions there, the miners nearly died of heatstroke.

Despite its name, more than 1.3 million (2) still go there every year. It is likely, however, that many of them have absolutely no idea how (3) such a hot, dry climate can be. (4) walkers often do not drink nearly enough water or wear the (5) clothes that are required in this extreme heat.

Heatstroke often occurs when the body is unable to control its temperature. (6) signs of this are high body temperature, red dry skin, very bad headaches and feeling dizzy. All this is also often accompanied by (7) If heatstroke is suspected, the person should get out of the sun at once and receive urgent medical (8) otherwise they have only a 20 percent chance of surviving.



EXAM TIP

LANGUAGE TIP

6 Add a negative prefix to the underlined adjectives.

- 1 One advantage of winter is how much we spend on heating our homes.
- 2 I think it is legal to speak on a hands-free mobile while driving.
- 3 It's likely that we'll be able to have a barbecue unless it gets much warmer.
- 4 I've noticed that people get patient when they're driving during hot weather.
- 5 It was a great job despite the regular working hours.
- 6 I'd be capable of surviving in low temperatures even if I had the right equipment.

7 Work in pairs. Discuss something

- 1 which is unusual about you.
- 2 which has made you indecisive.
- 3 which makes you impatient.

LUCK

KNOW

VISIT

DANGER
EXPERIENCE

SENSE

WARN

SICK

ASSIST

-(r)ess

-er

-ian

-ist

-or

-ant

50	150	200	100
100	75	250	150
200	150	50	100
250	150	100	75

-(r)ess

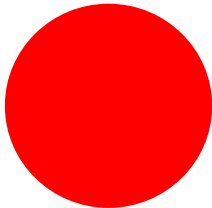
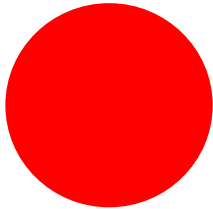
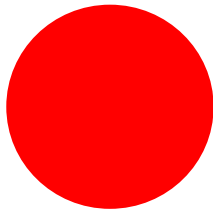
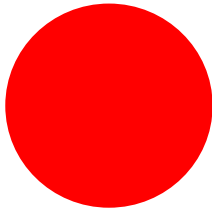
-er

-ian

-ist

-or

-ant

mathematic-	compos-		cartoon-
account-		bank-	philosoph-
illustrat-	novel-	violin-	
	astronom-	navigat-	explor-

Games in the classroom?

Provide natural opportunities for repetition of language

Develop strategy / critical thinking skills

Are motivating



‘X’ Factor Listening

Pearson

**In the
classroom...**

**...how is the
listening skill
different from the
reading skill?**



More stressful!..... Why?

The Trouble with Listening

Perceived as 'testing'
Pace dictated by recording
Speed of delivery
Lack of interactivity
Background noise
Regional accents
Lack of visual cues (paralinguistics)

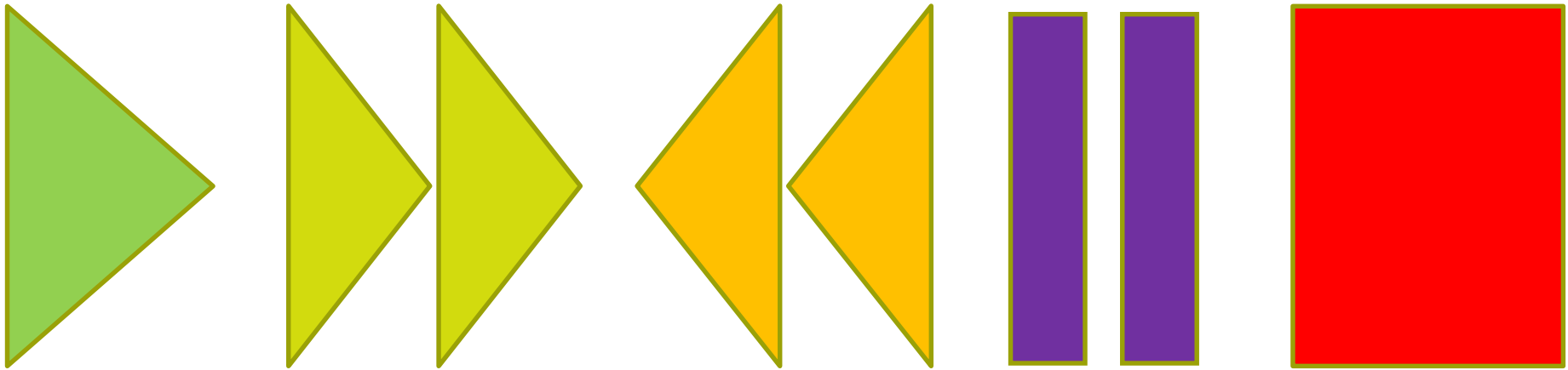


Ways of helping learners with listening

1. **Use an effective receptive skills procedure (gist task first then detailed)**
2. **Gear the TASK to the level of the students.**
3. **Pause the recording during the activity**
4. **Allow students to control the recording**

Pearson

Ways of helping learners with listening



Ways of helping learners with listening

1. Use an effective receptive skills procedure (gist task first then detailed)
2. Gear the TASK to the level of the students.
3. Pause the recording during the activity
4. Allow students to control the recording
5. Allow students to confer – encourage peer support
6. Keep task responses simple – avoid turning a listening activity into one focussing on writing.
7. Get the students to think like an examiner

1



18 You will hear people talking in eight different situations. First, underline the key words in question 1. Then listen and choose the best answer, A, B or C.

- 1 You hear a woman talking about a play. What did she dislike about it?

A the lighting

B the music

C the costumes

It's one of my favourite plays so I was really excited about seeing it again. But I have to warn you – it's probably quite different from any other production you may have seen by this company. On the whole, I think it works. The futuristic set is stunning, very cleverly contrasted with the present-day jeans and hoodies the cast have on. The specially composed music is a welcome addition and really helps to create a threatening atmosphere. But for some reason most of the action takes place in semi-darkness, so I just wish I'd been able to see everything a bit more clearly.

18 You will hear people talking in eight different situations. First, underline the key words in question 1. Then listen and choose the best answer, A, B or C.

1 You hear a woman talking about a play she dislikes.
A the lighting

2 Work in pairs and answer the questions to check. Then listen to question 1 again.

- 1 Was the information in the recording in the same order as options A, B and C?
- 2 Did you hear any of the key words in options A, B or C?
- 3 Does the woman make negative comments about all the options, A, B or C?
- 4 Which words did you hear that refer to lighting, music and costumes?
- 5 Which words signal what the woman disliked about the play?

helps to create a threatening atmosphere. But for some reason most of the action takes place in semi-darkness, so I just wish I'd been able to see everything a bit more clearly.

Next up, information about another popular actor – for all you Josh Willard fans, we have some exciting news. **Josh's new film**, set in nineteenth-century Scotland, has its premiere next week and Josh will be here in London to attend. This is the first time he's appeared on the silver screen for quite a while, and the action-packed movie might well be a contender for all the awards going, if the critics are to be believed. Josh, who famously doesn't do **many interviews**, will appear on Channel 3's *Live Tonight*, so make sure you don't miss him talking to Ned Bryan. Then it's back to New York where he'll be starring alongside Natasha Reynolds in *The Holly Tree* at the District Theatre from the end of April ...

You hear part of a radio programme. What kind of programme is it?

A

B

C a news show

Copyright Rob Dea
‘X’ Factor Speaking
Pearson

Language teaching, language learning: Why?

To fulfil the needs of the curriculum

For students to learn the grammar rules of a second language

To pass exams

Because we have no choice

To help students to COMMUNICATE!

- A your personal relationships
- B your home town
- C your job or studies
- D your free-time activities
- E your travel plans
- F your future plans

Choose one question from each topic
and ask your partner.

Language

Ideas

Time

**A model /
demo of the
task**

**What preparation will students need to
successfully complete the task?**

8 In Part 1 of the Speaking test, you have two minutes to answer some questions in which you give personal information and opinions. Match questions 1–6 to typical topics A–F.

- 1 How important is music to you?
- 2 Tell us about your closest friend.
- 3 What do you like about the place where you were brought up?
- 4 What subject did you enjoy most at school?
- 5 What do you think you'll be doing in five years' time?

6 When **10**  **03 Listen to Julia and Stefan and answer the questions.**

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| A your | 1 Which of the questions in Activity 8 were they each asked? |
| B your | 2 What did Stefan say when he didn't understand the question? |
| C your | 3 What could Julia have said when she didn't know the word for <i>marks</i> ? |

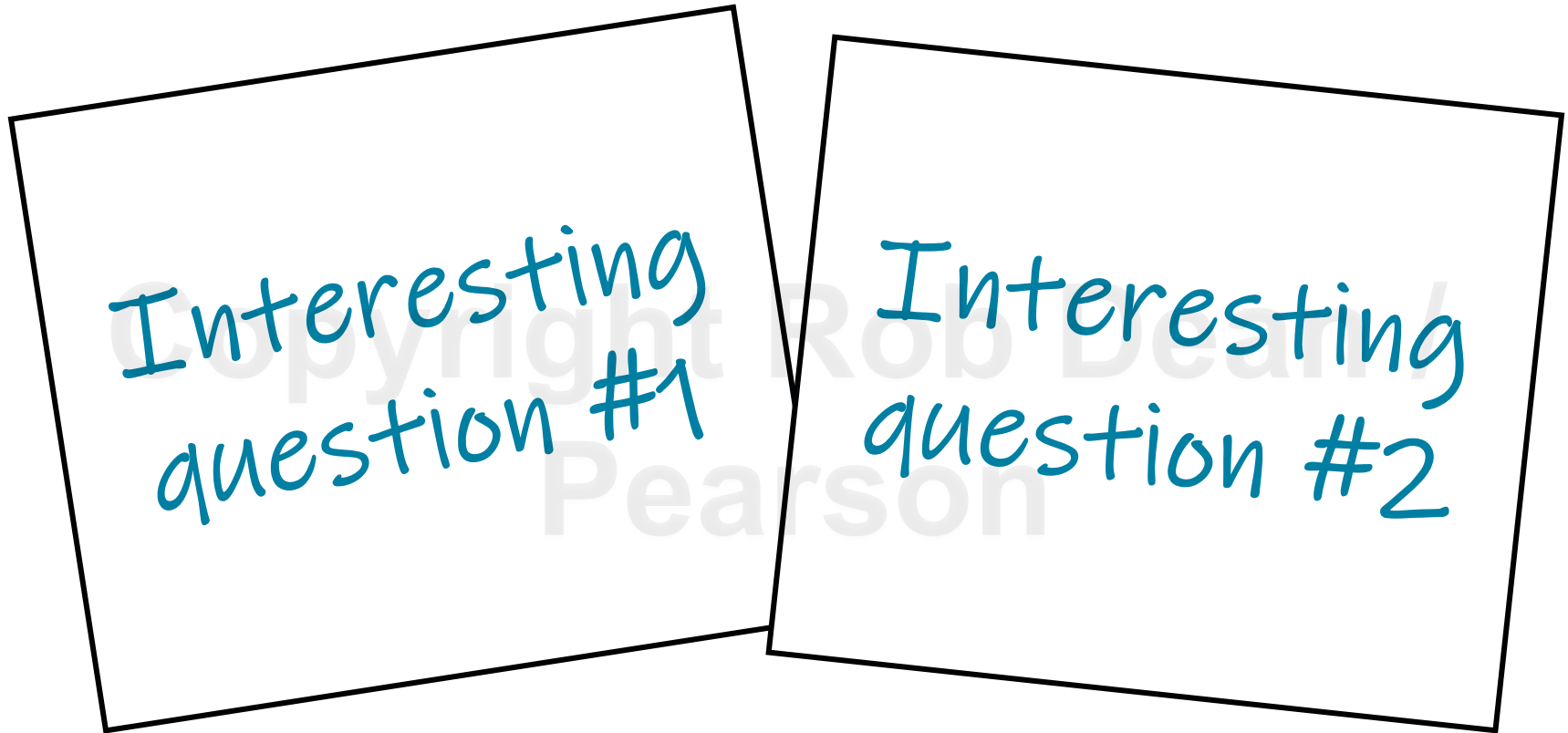
D your
E your
F your

11 How well did they both answer the questions? Use a number between 1 (lowest) and 5 (highest) to give your opinion on the areas assessed in the Speaking test.

- range of grammar and vocabulary
- developing an answer without too much hesitation
- pronunciation

Step-by-Step preparation

2 scraps of paper – 1 question* on each



*** A question you could ask to anybody in the room**

LANGUAGE TIP

Adverbs of frequency (*usually, never, hardly ever, etc.*) come before a main verb and after auxiliary verbs such as *be*.

*I **hardly ever** go shopping.
I'm **always** busy.*

Longer adverbials (*from time to time, every day, now and again, etc.*) can come at the beginning or end of a sentence.

*I go running **every evening**.
Now and again I play squash.*

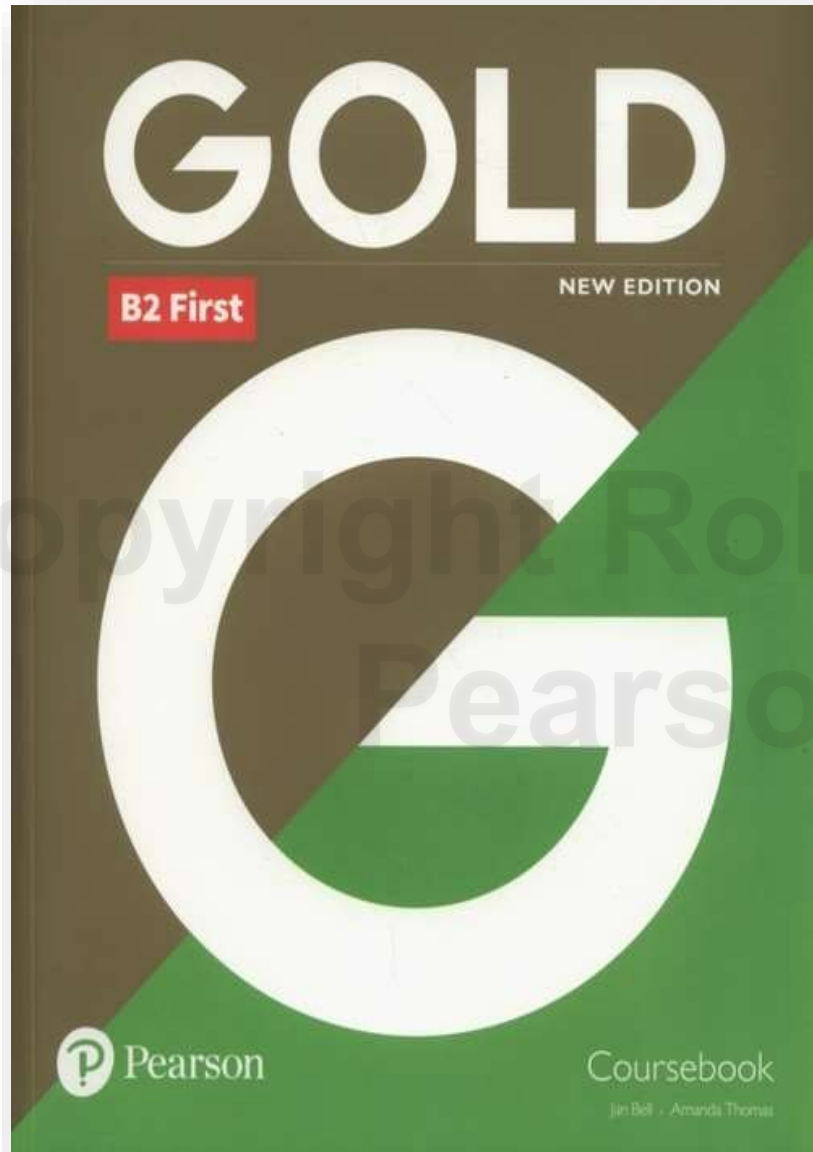
Support where it's needed

EXAM TIP

Answer in full, giving reasons. Avoid one-word answers and don't move away from the question to talk about something else.

The Materials
Pearson

The Materials



**New reading and
listening texts**

Student e-Text

**MyEnglishLab
online workbook**

**Digital Teach
resources**

**Active Teach
including Interactive
whiteboard
software.**

Fostering Intrinsic Motivation



Interesting topics
Enjoyable activities
Achievement and satisfaction
Personalisation, autonomy and inclusion
Meaning and relevance



**Practice Makes
Perfect...**





Pearson

Thank you

www.pearsonelt.com
robdeantraining@gmail.com

