Reading

1. Look at the photo, the title of the text and the words in the box. What do they tell you about Nelson Mandela and what he did?

- South Africa
- apartheid
- terrorism
- segregation
- prison
- Nobel prize

Now read the text and check your answers.

**Free at Last!**

On 11th February 1990, a 72-year-old man walked free from prison in South Africa. Thousands of South Africans cheered, and millions of people around the world watched on live TV. The man was Nelson Mandela. He had been in prison for 27 years.

Mandela’s story began in 1948, when he was 30 years old and working for a law firm in Johannesburg. The National Party came to power in 1948 and began to introduce apartheid, a system of racial segregation. Under new laws, whites and non-whites were separated in schools, hospitals, workplaces, residential areas, even in parks. Non-whites couldn’t vote and marrying someone from a different race was illegal. Mandela refused to keep quiet about apartheid and became a member of the African National Congress (ANC), a political party that campaigned against it.

At first the ANC was non-violent. But in 1960, during a peaceful protest, 69 black protesters were killed by the South African police. The government then made the ANC illegal which led to violent acts of protest that resulted in some deaths. The government said that ANC supporters were terrorists and in 1962 Mandela was put on trial for sabotage, because he tried to destroy apartheid. He was found guilty and sent to prison. He gained support from other countries who asked the government to release him and end this barbaric system.

In 1989, F. W. de Klerk became the new President of South Africa. He released Mandela, who then became the leader of the ANC and peacefully negotiated with the government. De Klerk and Mandela received the Nobel Peace prize in 1993 for their work together.

Finally, in 1994, South Africa held its first multi-racial elections, and on 10th May Mandela became the country’s first black president. He promised that his country would never again experience oppression of one race by another. Apartheid was officially over.

2. Read the text again and decide if the statements are correct or incorrect. Tick (✓) A or B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>A Correct</th>
<th>B Incorrect</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nelson Mandela’s release from prison was not on TV.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The National Party did not support apartheid.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Whites and non-whites were not allowed to be together in many public places.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mandela opposed apartheid.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mandela became a member of the National Party.</td>
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<tr>
<td>After 1960 it was against the law to be a member of the ANC.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mandela did not receive any support from other countries while in prison.</td>
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<tr>
<td>De Klerk agreed with the views of Mandela on apartheid.</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Africa held its first post-apartheid election in 1997.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mandela became South Africa’s first non-white president in May 1994.</td>
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Harry Potter – the world’s best-selling books

The Harry Potter series is one of the world’s best-selling book series. To date it has sold well over 400 million books.

Harry Potter is a series of seven 1. ________ novels written by the British author J.K. Rowling. The books are about the adventures of the teenage wizard Harry Potter, who is the 2. ________ of the stories, and his best friends, Ron Weasley and Hermione Granger. All three are students at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry, which is where the story is primarily 3. ________ . The main 4. ________ concerns Harry’s battle with the evil wizard Lord Voldemort, who is the 5. ________ of the series and who killed Harry’s parents.

The first 6. ________, Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone, was released on June 30th 1997. It quickly became a 7. ________ and since then, the books have gained enormous popularity, critical acclaim and commercial success worldwide.

The series has been translated into 67 languages and the last four books became the fastest-selling books in history.

Even though the series is considered as children’s literature, according to J.K. Rowling, the main theme is death. There are also many other more ‘adult’ 8. ________ in the series, such as love and prejudice.

All the books were made into films and it is the highest-grossing film series of all time so far. There is also a huge amount of merchandise relating to the book and film series, like clothes, posters and toys. The Harry Potter brand is worth $24 billion.

With an estimated fortune of several million pounds, J.K. Rowling is believed to be the richest female author in the UK, and one of the richest women in the world.

2 Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

1. Who were the Harry Potter books written by?
2. What genre are they?
3. Where is Harry Potter primarily set?
4. When was the first book released?
5. What record do the last four books hold?
6. What, according to J.K. Rowling, is the main theme of the books?
7. How many of the books were made into films?
8. What other two records are mentioned in the text?
Writing

1. Read the survey and the report about Internet use, and complete it with the words from the box.

   nearly all, three quarters, third, over half, very few (x2)

Survey topic: Internet use
Date: last month
Sample: 1,500 young people aged 12–17 from all over the UK

Questions and results

1. Do you go online?  yes 93%
2. Are you a member of a social networking site? yes 73%
3. How often do you use it? once a day 57%
   two or more times a week 18%
   once a week 15%
   less than once a week 10%
4. Why do you use this site? all my friends use it 78%
   it’s fun 57%
5. Do you blog? yes 14%
6. Do you comment on blogs? yes 54%

2. Write a report (200–250 words) about young people’s reading habits. Use the survey below and the report in Ex.1 to help you. Answer these questions:

   • What questions did you ask?
   • What were the answers?
   • What results surprised you?
   • What can you conclude from your survey?

Survey topic: Reading habits
Date: last June
Sample: 2,000 young people aged 13–18 from all over the UK

Questions and results

1. Do you read any of the following: books, magazines or newspapers? yes 66%
2. If you answered ‘Yes’ to question 1, which do you read the most: magazines 33%
   books 47%
   newspapers 20%
3. Why do you read books, magazines or newspapers? I love reading stories 40%
   It’s a way of finding out new information 56%
   I have to read them for school 12%
4. Where do you usually read? in my bedroom 65%
   in the living room 20%
   on the bus or train 10%
   in the school library 5%
5. Do you read books, magazines or newspapers online? yes 10%
6. If not, why don’t you read them online? I prefer to read in bed/on the sofa 60%
   my parents don’t let me 10%

Report: Communicating using the Internet

Last month we asked 1,500 young people aged 12–17 from around the UK about how they used the Internet. First, we asked them if they went online, and ninety three per cent told us that they did. We then asked them about social networking sites. Almost of young people (73%) said that they used them and (57%) of users told us that they visited a site every day. A (33%) reported that they used them one or more times a week, while said they used them less than once a week. The reasons they gave for using these sites were that most of their friends use them and because they are fun to use.

Of the people we asked, only 14% said that they blogged. This might be because blogs are more complicated and they take longer to write than posting comments on social networking sites. And while teenagers said that they blogged themselves, a lot more said that they commented on blogs.

From the survey results we have concluded that while young people go online and use social networking sites, they don’t use all forms of online communication.
Writing

1 Read Jill’s letter of complaint. Tick (✓) the things she complained about.

1 [ ] The hotel staff didn’t speak English.
2 [ ] The hotel wasn’t clean.
3 [ ] It was noisy.
4 [ ] It was a long way from the airport.
5 [ ] It wasn’t a luxury hotel.
6 [✓] The staff were unfriendly.
7 [ ] It was expensive.
8 [ ] It was a long way from the beach.
9 [ ] The holiday company hadn’t told the truth.
10 [ ] The food was bad.

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to complain about my recent holiday, which I booked with your company.

I have just come back from a holiday at the Canary Hotel in Malaga, Spain. When I booked the holiday, one of your travel agents told me that this was a quiet, luxury hotel, near the beach. When I arrived, I discovered that the hotel wasn’t luxurious, it certainly wasn’t quiet and it was 2 km from the beach. It is on the main road near the airport and next to a disco which closed at 5am. It was so noisy that I couldn’t sleep!

On the second day, I asked to speak to the manager, but I was told he was too busy, so I asked the receptionist if I could move to a quieter room. She told me that my problem wasn’t serious enough and that the hotel was so busy that they didn’t have any free rooms. I have never stayed in a hotel with such unfriendly staff before. After five days I felt so tired that I asked to see the manager again. This time he wasn’t busy and he gave me a new, smaller room. However, the bed was too small (I’m 1.85 m) and the bathroom wasn’t clean, so I decided to stay in my original room. I came home feeling exhausted.

I booked the hotel on your company’s recommendation. Therefore I would like you to either refund me or book me a new beach holiday in a quiet, luxury hotel with friendly staff.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

Jill Johnson

23 Derby Road,
Windsor
WD3 4LN

15 June

Dear Sir or Madam,

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I booked the hotel on your company’s recommendation. Therefore I would like you to either refund me or book me a new beach holiday in a quiet, luxury hotel with friendly staff.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

Jill Johnson

2 Now write a letter of complaint (200–250 words) to a travel agent about a terrible day trip you’ve been on recently. Use Jill’s letter to help you and include this information:

Top of letter: your address, and an address for the company you are complaining to

Paragraph 1: why you are writing

Paragraph 2: where the day trip was and how you travelled (coach/train)

Paragraph 3: what was wrong with the day trip and/or transport

Paragraph 4: what you want the company to do, and a closing sentence
Speaking
Student A

1 Imagine you are a journalist for a fashion magazine. Student B works for the company that designed this jacket. Interview him or her about the jacket and make note of the answers.

1 where/make?
2 what/make/of?
3 what colours/be/available in?
4 who/design/by?
5 how much/cost?
6 what/kind of customer/aim/at?
7 when/make/available?
8 where/sell?

2 Now imagine you work for a company which makes cars. Look at the information about one of your company’s cars. Student B is a journalist for a car magazine. Answer his or her questions.

Product Information
Country of origin: Italy
Made of: steel, plastic, leather seats
Colours: silver, white, blue, red
Designer: Carlo Lugi
Price: €30,000
Customer: executive/business person
Available: next summer, across Europe

Useful language
Where was the jacket made? It was made in...

Student B

1 Imagine you work for a fashion company. Look at the information about a jacket which was designed by your company, Student A is a journalist for a fashion magazine. Answer his or her questions.

Product Information
Country of origin: Spain
Made of: leather, cotton, fake fur
Colours: black, brown, green, red
Designer: Antonio Miro
Price: €180 each
Customer: stylish, young professional
Available: next month, in Italy and Spain

2 Now imagine you are a journalist for a car magazine. Student A works for a car company. Interview him or her about this car and make note of the answers.

1 where/make?
2 what/make/of?
3 what colours/be/available in?
4 who/design/by?
5 how much/cost?
6 what/kind of customer/aim/at?
7 when/make/available?
8 where/sell?

Useful language
Where was the car made? It was made in...
Speaking

Student A

1 You have one half of a conversation. Student B has the other half. Student A: ask questions to Student B to complete the conversation. Student B: answer Student A’s questions using reported speech. Take turns.

Useful language

A What did Emma say?
B Emma asked Joe what he thought of her new trainers.
A (writes) What do you think of my new trainers?
B What did Joe say next?
A Joe said that they were cool.
B (writes) They’re cool.

Emma 1* What do you think of my new trainers?*

Joe They’re cool.

Emma 2
Joe If you want the truth, I think they’re boring.

Emma 3
Joe They look like they’re for children.

Emma 4
Joe I didn’t want to hurt your feelings.

Emma 5
Joe Why do you say that?

Emma 6
Joe You’re crazy.

Emma 7
Joe Why did you ask if you only wanted one answer?

Emma Leave me alone! I don’t want to talk to you.

2 Now act out the dialogue with Student B. You’re Emma.

Student B

1 You have one half of a conversation. Student A has the other half. Student A: ask questions to Student B to complete the conversation. Student B: answer Student A’s questions using reported speech. Take turns.

Useful language

A What did Emma say?
B Emma asked Joe what he thought of her new trainers.
A (writes) What do you think of my new trainers?
B What did Joe say next?
A Joe said that they were cool.
B (writes) They’re cool.

Emma What do you think of my new trainers?

Joe 1* They’re cool.*

Emma You don’t sound very sure. Is that the truth?

Joe 2

Emma How are they boring?

Joe 3

Emma Why didn’t you say that before?

Joe 4

Emma I can’t wear the trainers anymore.

Joe 5

Emma I don’t want to walk around in boring shoes.

Joe 6

Emma I’m not crazy and I won’t ask for your opinion again.

Joe 7

Emma Leave me alone! I don’t want to talk to you.

2 Now act out the dialogue with Student A. You’re Joe.