

SOLUTIONS ELEMENTARY 4
UNIT 8: BE ACTIVE!
REVIEW

PEGAH BAHOJB GHASEMI

8H

Writing

An informal letter

I can write an informal letter.

Preparation

1 Complete the key phrases with the words below.

know that ... ?	tell you that ... / about ... ?
thing, ...	we / you could ...
what!	news!
if you / we could ...	reply sooner.
about (+ <i>-ing</i> form)?	could ...
replying sooner.	don't you / we ... ?
wrote to you.	guess what (happened ...)

A Apologising

- 1 Sorry, it's ages since I _____
- 2 Sorry I didn't _____
- 3 Apologies for not _____

B Giving news

- 4 Listen, did I _____
- 5 Guess _____
- 6 You'll never _____
- 7 Good news! / Bad _____
- 8 By the way, did you _____
- 9 Oh, and another _____

C Making suggestions

- 10 How _____
- 11 Maybe you / we _____
- 12 Why _____
- 13 It would be great _____
- 14 If you like, _____

2 Read the letter. Where do we write these things? Write the correct numbers (1–3).

Extra information Date Writer's address

1

2

Dear Bradley,

Thanks for your letter. Apologies for not replying sooner. I'm very busy at the moment with revision for my exams. I have to study every evening for two or three hours!

Listen, did I tell you that I'm going to see Plymouth play next week? Would you like to come along? The match is on Saturday at 3 p.m. at the stadium in Plymouth. The team are playing really well at the moment and I think that they will win. Tickets are only £8. I'll get one for you if you like. Gemma and Ross are going too, so it will be fun. It would be great if you could come.

That's all for now.

Love,

Alice

3

Writing Guide

Writing Strategy

Spend a few minutes planning and making notes before you start writing your letter.

- 3 Read the Writing Strategy. Then read the task below and make notes.

Write a letter to a friend. Include the following points:

- Apologise for not writing sooner.
- Describe a sports event that you are going to watch.
- Invite your friend and tell him / her how much the tickets cost.
- Say who else is going to the event.

- 1 Opening phrases

- 2 What is the sporting event?
(which sport? teams? where? when?)

- 3 Phrases to make a suggestion

- 4 How much are the tickets?

- 5 Who else is going?

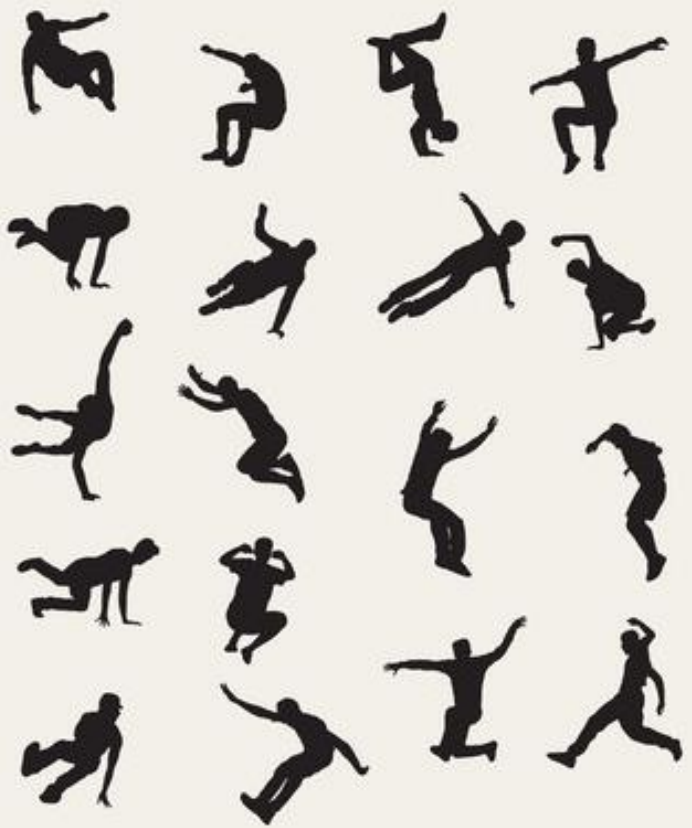
4 Write your letter. Lay out the letter correctly and include phrases from exercise 1.

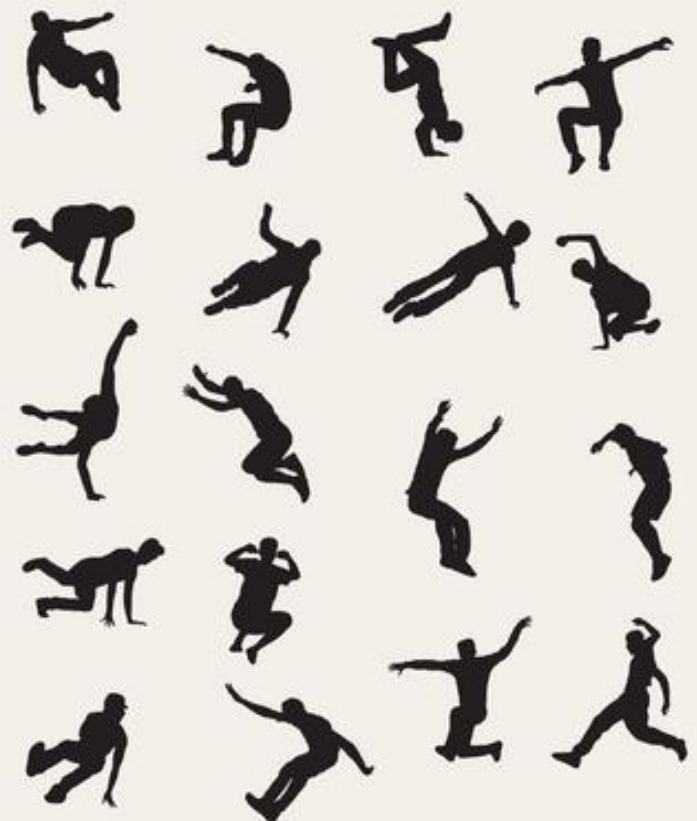
CHECK YOUR WORK



Have you ...

- included phrases from exercise 1?
- checked the spelling and grammar?
- laid out your letter correctly?
- included all the points in the task?





TRICKING

Tricking is a training discipline that combines kicks with flips and twists from martial arts and gymnastics as well as many dance moves and styles from breakdancing.

Reading

Strategy

Before you do a true or false reading task, read all the statements carefully and underline key words in them. You will understand them better and underlining the key words will give you an idea of the information you are looking for.

- 1 Read the **Strategy**. Read the statements in exercise 2 and underline the key words.

2 Read the text. Are the sentences true or false? Write T or F.

- 1 Tricking is a mix of gymnastics and dance. ___
- 2 There is a long list of rules for tricking. ___
- 3 Tricking started in sports like judo. ___
- 4 Trickers post videos of tricks online. ___
- 5 Trickers only learn tricks from social media. ___
- 6 The first tricking meeting was in 2010. ___
- 7 There are trickers all over the world. ___
- 8 The butterfly twist is easy for beginners. ___

For a long time, not many people knew about tricking. Trickers used social media to arrange meetings at gyms or outdoor spaces. At these meetings they learned new tricks from each other. Then, people started to do tricking in films and on TV. A character in the 2010 film *Tron* did a few tricks, for example, and there are trickers in some music videos and TV advertisements. Now tricking is a worldwide sport.

Some sports centres now offer tricking courses, but most people still learn tricking from the internet. They usually begin with easier movements such as the 540 kick before learning moves like the flashkick and the butterfly twist which are much more difficult.

Tricking

A young man jumps, turns his body around in the air and lands on his feet. The movement is beautiful, but the man isn't dancing. Nor is he doing gymnastics, judo or karate. He's tricking.

What exactly is tricking? There's no clear definition. It isn't a sport. It hasn't got any written rules. Trickers are athletes who turn their bodies in new and interesting ways to express themselves.

Tricking started in the USA in the mid-1990s. It developed from the martial arts. Players wanted to challenge themselves to do jumps that were bigger, more powerful and more exciting, so they invented new movements. They called these movements 'tricks'. At that time, the internet was becoming more and more popular. Trickers filmed themselves and shared their new movements on the web, and later on social media.



Listening

Strategy

Before you listen and fill the gaps in a summary, look at the words before and after each gap. Think about what sort of information is needed in each gap. Is it a place, a date, a time, an object, a person, a number or something else?

3 Read the **Strategy**. Match the words below to the gaps in sentences 1–6.


a friend by the sea 2nd May two
two o'clock watch films

- 1 We usually go cycling in the park or _____.
- 2 He was born on _____.
- 3 This tennis match started at _____.
- 4 I use my computer to check my emails and _____.
- 5 You could ask _____ or a teacher for their opinion.
- 6 I waited for _____ hours for the file to download!



CAMP



- 4  3.38 Listen to part of a radio report. Add ONE, TWO or THREE words or numbers in each gap.

SuperTech Summer Camps

Most summer camps offer children activities like swimming, fishing, volleyball and ¹_____.

SuperTech Summer Camp offers technology-related events for nine-²_____ -year-olds.

Courses include web programming, ³_____ and even how to make a robot.

Some of the course leaders are teachers, others are ⁴_____ and scientists.

SuperTech Summer Camps take place at the O'Malley Centre, about ⁵_____ km west of Dublin.

Each camp lasts ⁶_____, but children can come for more than one camp.

Matthew Day organised the first SuperTech Summer Camp ⁷_____.

It costs £⁸_____ per week for a child to go to SuperTech Summer Camp.





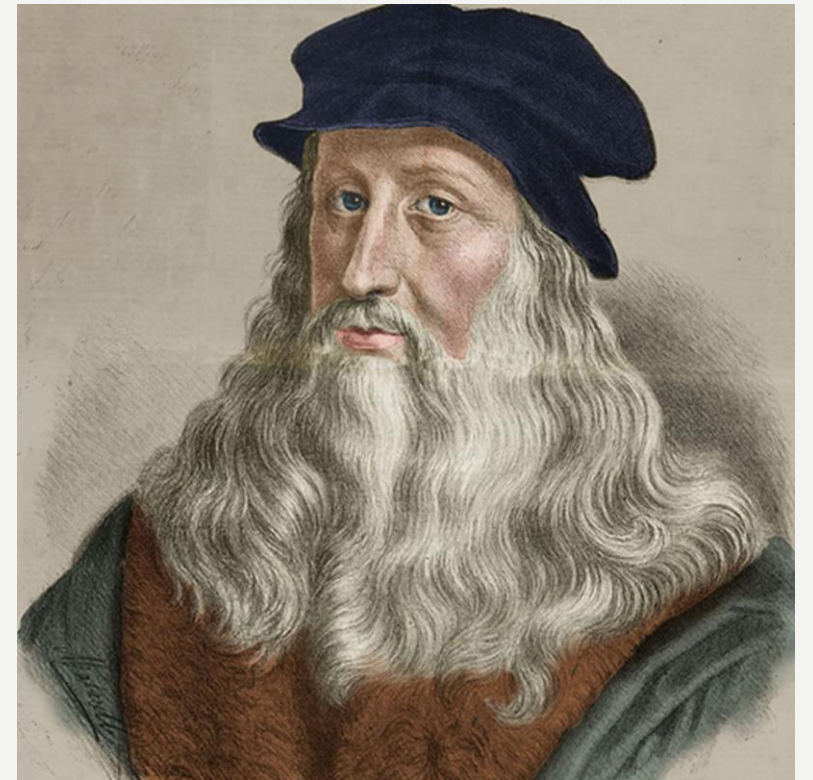
- Painting (n)



- Painting (n)
- Paint (v)



- Painting (n)
- Paint (v)

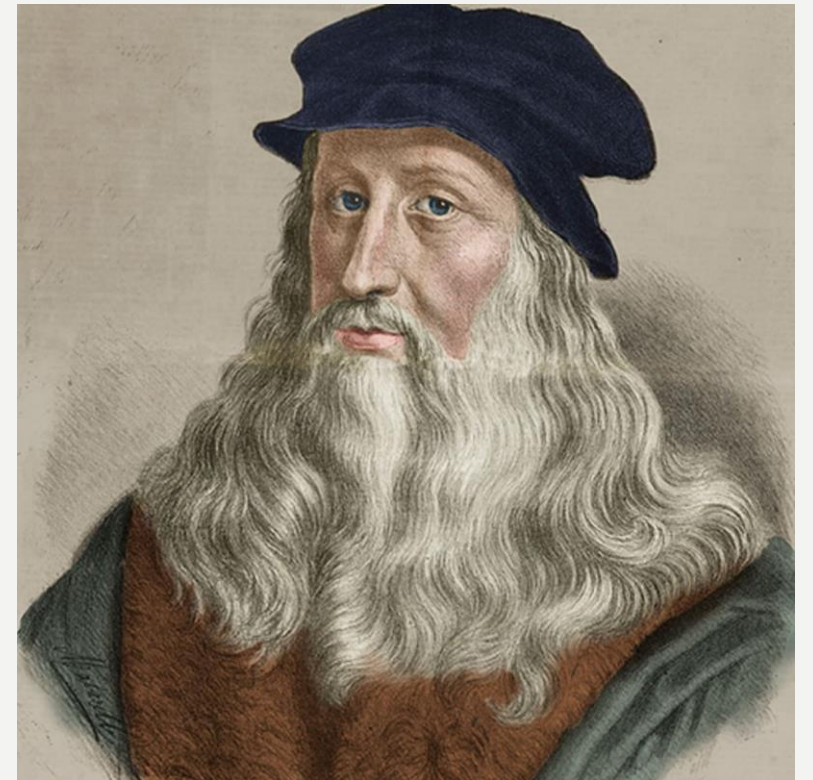




- Painting (n)

- Paint (v)

- Painter



Use of English

Strategy

Learn different noun and adjective endings, such as *-er* and *-ist* for people (*teach* > *teacher*, *art* > *artist*), and *-ment*, *-ion* and *-ation* for things (*move* > *movement*, *direct* > *direction*, *organise* > *organisation*). This will help you to decide on the best ending in a word formation task.

6 Complete the text with words formed from the words in brackets.

Nick D'Aloisio

Nick D'Aloisio is a successful young computer programmer. In 2011, he created a news story app called Summly. Summly allows users to read the news very quickly. It takes all the important ¹ _____ (INFORM) from big news stories and makes them into smaller stories that can fit on one smartphone screen.

People use computer programmes to write the stories, and world-famous ² _____ (ART) and ³ _____ (PHOTOGRAPH) Kevin Abosch creates the pictures.

D'Aloisio, who is half ⁴ _____ (BRITAIN) and half ⁵ _____ (AUSTRALIA), lives in London. He taught himself how to code when he was at school, and developed Summly when he was still a ⁶ _____ (TEENAGE).

In 2013, when D'Aloisio was 17, he sold Summly to Yahoo for about \$30 million. So far, Summly is his biggest ⁷ _____ (ACHIEVE). What will his next ⁸ _____ (INVENT) be?

Speaking

Strategy

When you want someone to accept your opinion, it's helpful to think of the arguments *against* your point of view as well as the arguments *for* it. When the other person challenges your opinion, you will have a good response ready.

7 Read the **Strategy**. Are these arguments *for* (F) an option or *against* (A) it? Write F or A.

- 1 Surfing sounds fun. _____
- 2 I'm terrible at ice skating. _____
- 3 It's too cold. _____
- 4 It would be interesting. _____
- 5 It would be boring. _____
- 6 It would be too dark. _____
- 7 We'd learn something useful. _____
- 8 I think watching a DVD would be more relaxing. _____

- 8 You are on an activity holiday abroad. Work with a partner and discuss your preferences. Agree on ONE morning activity, ONE afternoon activity and ONE evening activity.

PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

MORNING

go swimming • do an aerobics class • go shopping
play golf • learn to design a website

AFTERNOON

go to the cinema • go cycling • play badminton
go climbing • go surfing • learn to design an app

EVENING

watch a DVD • go dancing • play board games
play computer games • learn to design a computer game
• go ice skating

Writing

Strategy

When you write an informal letter, you often need to use more than one tense. Read the exam task carefully and make sure you know when you need to use a present tense, past simple or a future form.

9 Read the **Strategy**. Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences below with the present simple, present continuous, past simple or *be going to* + verb.

- 1 We _____ cycling last weekend. (go)
- 2 I _____ problems with my computer at the moment. (have)
- 3 Thank you for your letter. Sorry I _____ sooner. (not / reply)
- 4 I _____ Adam yesterday. (see)
- 5 Guess what? I _____ team captain next month. (be)
- 6 Erica and I _____ about having a party. (think)
- 7 My dad _____ some old photos of us last week. (find)
- 8 I _____ a printer. (not / have)

10 Write a letter to a friend about a ticket you won in a competition. Include information about the points below and suggest that your friend comes with you.

- What is the ticket for? (e.g. a holiday, a sporting event, a music festival)
- How did you win it?
- When are you going to go?
- How are you preparing for it?