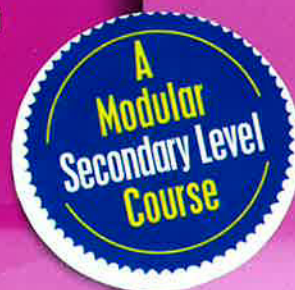


WORKBOOK

Upstream

PRE-INTERMEDIATE B1



Student's Book

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Express Publishing



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For teachers' inspection ONLY

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Heroes & Villains

Vocabulary Practice Appearance

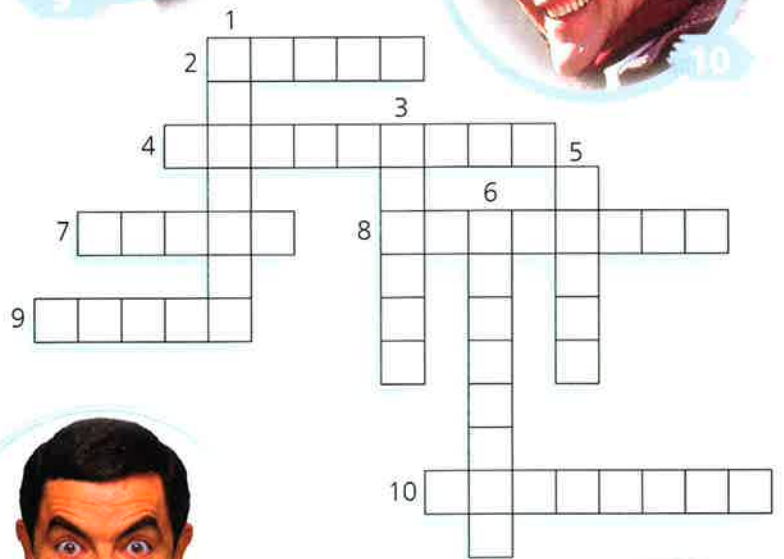
1 Complete the crossword.

Across

- 2 Mary Elizabeth Mastrantonio has got long, ... hair.
- 4 Eddie Murphy has got short black hair and a build.
- 7 What do you think about Brad Pitt's hair?
- 8 Sylvester Stallone is famous for his build.
- 9 Leonardo Di Caprio has got short, ... hair.
- 10 Gerard Depardieu has got -length hair.

Down

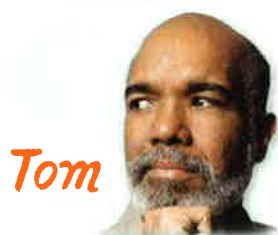
- 1 Rowan Atkinson's nose makes his face look even funnier!
- 3 Catherine Zeta-Jones has got -shaped eyes.
- 5 Dustin Hoffman is of medium build.
- 6 Meg Ryan's short, ... blonde hair really suits her.



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2 Use words from both the crossword in Ex. 1 and the table below to describe the people in the pictures. Then, describe your classmates.

age	young, middle-aged, elderly, early mid/late 30s (40s, etc)
build	of heavy build, of medium build, slim, muscular, of medium height
hair	short, shoulder-length, long, curly, wavy, blond, dark, straight, bald
complexion	dark, pale, fair
special features	a beauty spot, a moustache, a beard, glasses, wrinkles, dimples



Tom

Tom is in his late 40s. He's of medium build, and is bald with a dark complexion. He's got a beard and a moustache.



Sarah



Betty



Ryan

Character adjectives

3 Use the adjectives in the list to complete the exchanges.

- ambitious • lazy • sociable • bossy • selfish
- cheerful • patient

- A: She's always telling people what to do.
B: Yes. She's so
- A: Peter loves going to parties.
B: I know. He's really
- A: Sally never thinks about other people!
B: I agree. She's a very girl.
- A: Is James still in bed?
B: I'll wake him up. He's a bit
- A: She wants to be a lawyer one day.
B: Well, she is a very young lady.
- A: You're in a good mood.
B: Yes. I am feeling rather today.
- A: Aren't you ready yet?
B: I will be in two minutes. Be !

Word formation: Nouns into adjectives

We can form adjectives by adding various suffixes to nouns and verbs.

Adjectives ending in **-ful**, **-ish**, **-ible**, **-ous**, **-ic**, **-(en)ing** describe sb or sth as having the quality expressed by the noun or verb.

success – successful child – childish

4 Fill in the blanks with adjectives derived from the word in bold.

- Be ! Don't spend all **SENSE** your money on a new car!
- He received the news with enthusiasm. **BOY**
- Carrie should be more with her money. **CARE**
- Fortunately, a man **COURAGE** jumped into the water and rescued the child.
- The climbers had a **FRIGHTEN** experience on the mountain.
- Ireland has a rich **POET** tradition.

Adjectives with prepositions

5 Choose the correct preposition.

- Tamara is worried **for/about** her son's behaviour at school.
- My boss is very careless **with/about** his belongings.
- Our English teacher is very popular **to/with** the students.
- Linda is very sensitive **to/about** other people's needs.
- Thomas is very clever **with/at** Maths and Chemistry.
- More and more girls are interested **about/in** computers these days.

Grammar in Use

Exploring Grammar: Present simple/continuous

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- 1 a. Read the riddle and try to answer it. Look at the key. Were your guesses correct?

Jay's RIDDLE

1 **10th FLOOR**
Jay lives on the 10th floor of a building.

2 **GROUND FLOOR**
Every day he takes the lift down to the ground floor.

3
When he comes back, he takes the lift up to the 7th floor and then

4 **7th FLOOR**
... he takes the stairs to his apartment on the 10th floor.

5
It's raining today and Jay ...

6 **10th FLOOR**
... is taking the lift straight to the 10th floor.

Why doesn't Jay always take the lift to the 10th floor?

KEY: Jay is short; he can reach the button for the 7th floor. Today he's carrying his umbrella so he can press the button for the 10th floor with it.

- b. Read the riddle again and answer the questions.

- 1 What tense are the verbs in the *first two captions*? What does this tense describe?
- 2 What tense are the verbs in *captions 5 and 6*? What does this tense describe?
- 3 What time expressions are used with these two tenses?
- 4 Put **he takes** (caption 2) in the present continuous. What spelling changes do you notice?

- 3 A: What time does the film start/is the film starting?
B: At 8.30! We'd better hurry because it **takes/is taking** a long time to get there.
- 4 A: Our English teacher **is marking/marks** our projects right now.
B: Really? I **hope/am hoping** she will give me a good mark.
- 5 A: What time **are you finishing/do you finish** work on weekdays?
B: Usually around 5 o'clock, but today I **work/am working** overtime.

- 2 Underline the correct tense.

- 1 A: This week we **are having/have** extra English classes in the afternoons.
B: Oh no! I can't make it! I usually **have/am having** yoga classes in the afternoons!
- 2 A: What **do you do/are you doing** next weekend?
B: Well, I **visit/am visiting** my family in London.

Non-continuous verbs

- 3 a. Put the verbs in brackets in the *present simple* or *present continuous*.

- 1 a) I (think) about joining a gym.
b) I (think) she's 12 years old.

- 2 a) You (look) tired.
b) Be quiet. The teacher (look) at us.
- 3 a) He (see) the doctor tomorrow morning.
b) I (see) what you mean – the room does look bigger with the desk by the window.
- 4 a) She (smell) the roses.
b) Their house (smell) of garlic.
- 5 a) They (have) a big garden.
b) We (have) a party next week.

b. How does the meaning of these verbs change in each case?

4 Form questions, then answer them.

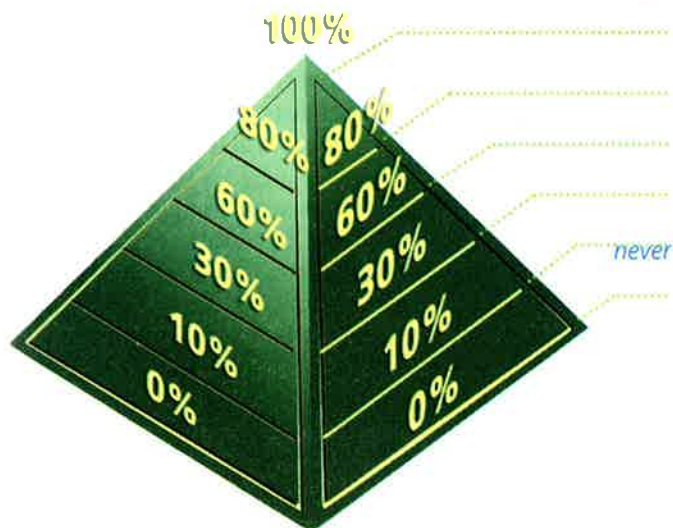
- 1 What / your / is / drink / favourite?
.....
- 2 What / leave / school / time / do / for / you?
.....
- 3 Which / like / most / the / school subject / you / do?
.....
- 4 How / you / free / spend / time / do / your?
.....
- 5 What / you / weekend / are / this / doing?
.....

Adverbs of frequency

5 a. Fill in the correct adverb of frequency.

- often • rarely • sometimes
- always • never • usually

always



b. Use the prompts to write true sentences about yourself and the members of your family. You can use your own ideas.

- play video games (in the afternoon)
- go to the cinema (on Sunday)
- play football (on Saturday)
- help around the house
- watch TV (in the afternoon)
- visit friends (at the weekend)
- do the shopping
- go to bed (early/late)

My father never
My mother rarely
I sometimes
My brother/sister usually
In my family, we often
I always

Phrasal verbs: get

6 Choose the correct particle.

- 1 A: Could you **get on/through** the phone to Jack and ask him to come here?
B: Yes, of course. I'll call him right now.
- 2 A: She always leaves work early. I don't know what she **gets on/up** to.
B: Oh, you don't need to worry about her.
- 3 A: Could I **get off/back** to what I was talking about?
B: Sure! Sorry I interrupted you.
- 4 A: Excuse me. How do I get to the post office?
B: You need to **get off/on** at the next stop and the post office is across the street.

Sentence transformations

7 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.

- 1 Laura has an appointment with the dentist today.
Laura is dentist today.
- 2 Describe Bob to me.
What like?
- 3 Bill still has a cold.
Bill hasn't cold yet.
- 4 Ann is enjoying herself.
Ann a great time.

Reading

- 1 a. Which of these words best describe a giant?

- enormous
- short
- of medium height
- gentle
- weak
- strong
- elegant
- kind
- cruel
- clever



- b. Skim the first paragraph and check your answers.

- 2 Read the whole text and the questions below carefully. Choose the best answer, A, B, C or D.

- 1 In this text the author is describing
- A different civilisations.
 - B real stories.
 - C large creatures.
 - D fairy tales.
- 2 According to the text, some giants
- A are not very strong.
 - B can be quite nice.
 - C are taller than trees.
 - D live for a long time.
- 3 What is the best description, according to the author, of giants in Germanic and Scandinavian tales?
- A They are friendly.
 - B They are nasty.
 - C They are helpful.
 - D They are scary.
- 4 What have scientists found?
- A large skeletons millions of years old
 - B very large bones
 - C proof that giants never existed
 - D large animals living in the Himalayan mountains
- 5 The author believes that
- A giants existed a long time ago.
 - B it's silly to believe such stories.
 - C giants still exist but we haven't seen them.
 - D some of the stories may be true.

- 3 Look up the words in bold and give synonyms for the highlighted words.

A MATTER OF METRES

Almost all civilisations have their own tales of giants. Giants are the oldest creatures to live on the earth. They are of enormous size and strength compared to ordinary humans. In Albanian tales, giants are as tall as trees and have long black beards that hang down to their knees. Some giants are kind and gentle while others can be very cruel. Irish giants are pleasant creatures, English giants can be very evil and Welsh giants are clever.

In Germanic and Scandinavian tales, giants or trolls can be either friendly and helpful or nasty creatures, but they are always frightening. They can take the form of any animal they choose whenever they like and people believe that they cause storms, hurricanes and even earthquakes. We see them living in castles or under bridges where they force travellers to pay money to pass. American **folk tales** describe how Paul Bunyan, a giant lumberjack who makes lakes and rivers whenever he wishes, creates the Black Hills and the Grand Canyon. He is a symbol of strength and energy.

Are giants simply fairy tale characters? Scientists have found gigantic **skulls** and huge **jaws** which they say belong to giants who were on the earth half a million years ago. Moreover, there are many stories of **sightings** of mysterious giant creatures. Many people believe that there is a giant human-like creature, the Yeti or Abominable Snowman, living somewhere in the Himalayas. Others talk of Bigfoot, a large, dark, **hairy** giant with enormous feet, that lives somewhere in the Canadian **wilderness**. They say it is at least 2.2 metres tall.

Giants fascinate people and appear in many stories, old and new, but the mysteries of certain giants such as the Yeti may be more than just a fairy tale.

- 4 Can you think of a similar folk tale in your culture? Write a short paragraph about it.