* Not only………….but also…..
* She was *not only* extremely intelligent *but also* very practical.
* John works *not only* quickly *but also* efficiently.
* Shakespeare was *not only* a writer *but also* an actor.
* He *not only* read the book *but also* remembered what he read.
* *Not only* will that skill help your resume *but also* will make you familiar with on-line job recruiting.
* *Not only* she forgot my birthday, *but*she*also* did not even apologize for forgetting it/ that.

**Part 1**

**1) What kind of property do you live in?**

My home is a **semi-detached bungalow**.

**2) How long have you lived there?**

I **moved in** on my 21st birthday and I'm nearly 25 now so I've been there for almost four years.

**3) Do you plan to live there for a long time?**

Buying and selling a **house** is very stressful and I said that I would never do it again after last time. Besides, I love my **home** so think I will stay there forever.

**4) Is there anything about your house you would like to change?**

Not really. I have thought about doing a **loft conversion** to give me another **bedroom** for when friends come to stay but that’s all.

**5) What's the difference between where you live now and your last home?**

I used to live in an **apartment** by the sea. It had a wonderful **view** but no **garden**. Now I have a large**lawn** surrounded by a high **hedge,** and a **patio** where I like to sit in the sun. I’m very happy to have a **garden** again.

Semi-detached houses.

**Part 2**

**Describe a home you have visited that you really liked.**

**You should say:**

* **where it was**
* **whose house or apartment it was**
* **what it was like**

**and explain why you liked it.**

A few years ago I saw a photo in the window of an **estate agent** of a fabulous **property** in a village quite near to where I live. It was my idea of a **dream home** so I just had to have a look around it. I felt a bit bad about doing this as I knew I couldn’t afford the **house**. I’ve never done anything like it before, or since.

The **house** itself was quite **modern**. It had three **bedrooms**, separate **kitchen** and **dining rooms** and a **spacious lounge**. It was mostly **carpeted** and the large windows let in plenty of **natural light**. There was also a **utility room** and a double **garage**. It was actually a fairly ordinary **house** but would have made a lovely **home** and it certainly felt **cosy**.

All the windows had wonderful **views** over the surrounding countryside which is something I would make a priority if I was **house-hunting** for real. The owners said that they often saw deer out on the hillsides.

All this was very nice, but I haven’t told you about the best part of the **property** yet, the **garden**. That’s what had attracted me in the photo. It was amazing and exactly what I would love to own. For a start, it was huge. There was a large area of**lawn**, several pretty flower beds and a **terrace** sheltered by a **fence**. Even better than that was the stream running through the **garden** into a big pond with ducks on it. I wish I had that in my **garden**. You crossed the stream via a little wooden bridge that led to a small field that was also part of the **property**. It was perfect.

The location of the **house** was also ideal. It was down a small lane on the **outskirts** of the village. I know the village well and it’s a **close-knit community**, something else that would be important to me if I was thinking of moving **house**. While the area is beautiful countryside, the beach is only 15 minutes away so it has the best of both worlds.

I’m glad I visited the **property**. One day I’ll buy a **home** like it but for now, I’ll just keep dreaming.

**Part 3**

**1) What are the advantages of living in a house compared to an apartment?**

I’d say that the biggest advantage is that you don’t have people living above and below you as you do in a **flat**. Noisy neighbours can be a real problem if you live in an **apartment block**.

Secondly, most **apartments**don’t have a **garden**, although some do have a communal outdoor that all the residents share. That was what I missed most when I lived in a **block of flats**. It was the main reason I decided to move to a **house**.

Finally, a **house** feels more like **a home of your own**, even if you **rent** it, as you aren’t sharing any part of the building with other people.

**2) Do you think that everyone would like to live in a larger home?**

Certainly not. In my opinion, it’s mainly people with young families who want a more **spacious home**. As their family grows, they like to have a separate **bedroom** for each child and more than one **bathroom**. Because it’s so expensive to buy and sell a **property**, many people **add an** **extension** rather than buying a larger **house**.

Once the children have left **home**, many parents **downsize**as they no longer need so many rooms. They often use the money they make from buying a smaller **property** to help their children get a **mortgage** and buy **a home of their own**.

Also, many retired people move from a **two-storey house** to a **bungalow** so they don’t have any stairs to climb as they get older. **Modern** **bungalows** are **cosy**and cheap to heat so there’s a saving on **utility** bills as well. This is important when you’re living on a pension.

In conclusion, although many of us would like a nicer **home**, I don’t think size is the most important thing for a lot of people.

**3) What do you think living spaces will be like in the future?**

That’s not something I’ve ever thought about but I would guess that more people will live in **high-rises** because some places in the world are running out of space for building new **houses**.

I saw a programmer on TV recently where someone had designed a small **apartment** where the **furniture** folded away so you could quickly change the same space from a **living room** to a **dining room** and then into a **bedroom**. The **kitchen** **appliances** were hidden in cupboards so were shut away until you needed to use them. It was amazing and I think this sort of **accommodation** could become common in the future.

However, in places with more land available I don’t think there will be much change in the near future. Perhaps in fifty years, people will be living in space but I can’t imagine what their **accommodation** would look like.

 **Accommodation & Home Vocabulary**

**Home Vocabulary Set 1: Key definitions**

**house** – building where people (usually one family) live

- Our **house** is near the park.

**home** – place where someone lives, where they feel they belong

- It’s nice to come **home** in the evening and spend time with my family.

**accommodation** – a building or set of rooms where someone lives or stays

- Oti started looking for **accommodation** as soon as her university place was confirmed.

**a property** – building and the land it is built on

- Our present house is too small now that we have children so we are looking for a new **property**.

**single storey – wit**h only a ground floor level

- My elderly parents are buying a **single storey** house as they find it difficult to climb the stairs.

**two-storey** – with two floors levels

- Sanjay found a lovely **two-storey** property to rent close to his workplace.

**Home Vocabulary Set 2: Types of home**

**detached house** – a house that is not connected to any other houses

- We’d love to buy one of the new **detached houses** being built near the lake but they’re out of our price range.

**semi-detached house** – a house that is joined to another house on one side

- Meena lived in a **semi-detached house** and could sometimes hear her neighbours arguing through the adjoining wall.

**terraced house** (UK) / **row house** (US) – a house in a row of similar houses joined together on both sides

- Having a property either side of us means that our **terraced house** stays warm in winter.

**townhouse** – a house built in a row but larger in size than a terraced house, often having more than two storeys

- **Townhouses** are popular with families as they often have extra bedrooms in the attic.

**bungalow** – a house with only one storey; built all on one level

- Many people move to a **bungalow** when they retire so they don’t have to climb the stair as they get older.

**cottage** – a small house, usually located in the countryside

- For lots of people, a **cottage** in the countryside is their idea of a dream home.

**flat / apartment**– a set of rooms for living in that are part of a larger building and are usually all on one floor

- It was a big day when their son left home and moved into his own **flat**.

**fully-furnished flat / apartment** – one that you rent with furniture already in it

- The young couple didn’t have much money so looked for a **fully-furnished apartment** to rent when they got married.

**studio flat / apartment** – a small flat that has one main room for living, eating and sleeping in

- Hilda had the choice of three **studio flats** in the converted property and chose the one with pink walls.

**bedsit** – a rented room that has a bed, table, chairs, and somewhere to cook in it but a shared bathroom

- The **bedsit** is small but has everything I need to create a little home for myself.

**condominium (condo**) – a building or complex of buildings containing a number of individually owned apartments or houses

- Manuel decided that if he got the big promotion, he would buy a**condo** down by the river.

**apartment block / high-rise –**an apartment building with at least 10 floors

- There is little space for housing in my city and most people live in a **high-rise**.

**block of flats / tower block** – a tall building with flats on many levels

- They are clearing some of the old terraced houses in our town and replacing them with **blocks of flats**.

**penthouse** – an expensive flat at the top of a tall building in a fashionable area of a city

**mansion** – a large, impressive house

- If we were rich, I would buy a **penthouse** in London overlooking the River Thames but my husband would prefer a **mansion** on the coast.

**villa** – a large, often luxurious house in the country or near the sea, especially in southern Europe, and often rented out for holidays

- We stayed in a fabulous **villa** when we visited Greece. It even had its own swimming pool.

**student digs** –  student accommodation, often in a shared house

- I was apprehensive about moving into **student digs** but I’m enjoying it and get on well with my housemates.

**hall of residence** – a college or university building where students live in flats

- Shishka lived in a **hall of residence** for her first year at university then rented a house with some friends.

**Home Vocabulary Set 3: Location**

**residential area** – area in which most of the buildings are houses

- Our town is growing rapidly with several new **residential areas** currently being developed.

**suburb** – a residential area on the edge of towns or cities

- Nearly all my colleagues at work live in the **suburbs** and commute by train each day.

**on the outskirts** – the areas that form the outer edge of a town, city or village, that are furthest away from the centre

- It’s great living **on the outskirts**. It’s easy to get into the city but we are also close to the countryside.

**downtown** – near the centre of a town or city, especially the business or shopping areas

- I’m looking for a flat **downtown** so I don’t have to commute far to work.

**housing estate** – a large group of houses built at the same time and in the same style

- In the UK, most new homes are built on **housing estates**.

**within walking distance** – not very far; close enough to reach by walking

- We chose to live here because it’s **within walking distance** of the school.

**close-knit community** – a neighbourhood where people are helpful and supportive

- This is a **close-knit community** and there’s always someone to turn to if you need help.

**to live on campus** – to live on the university or college grounds

- I like **living on campus** as I don’t have far to go to lectures or the student’s union bar.

**Home Vocabulary Set 4: Rooms**

**bedroom** – room used for sleeping in

- I’ve painted my **bedroom** yellow as it makes me feel cheerful when I wake up.

**living room / lounge / sitting room** – room used for relaxing

- In the evenings I chill out in the **living room** with a book or watch a bit of TV.

**bathroom** – room with a bath and/or shower and often a toilet

- With five people in my family, we have to queue for the **bathroom** in the morning.

**kitchen** – room where food is prepared and cooked, and sometimes eaten

- The **kitchen** is my favourite room in the house because I love cooking.

**dining room** – room in which meals are eaten

- I usually eat my breakfast in the kitchen but we always have family meals in the **dining room**.

**study** – a room for doing paperwork and studying in

- Kamal spent all day in the **study** working on his essay.

**hall / hallway** – open area inside the main entrance which leads to other rooms and usually the stairs

- Having a large **hallway** is so useful if you have a baby as there’s plenty of space to store the buggy.

**landing** – area at the top of the stairs

- I’m always telling the kids off for leaving their toys on the **landing** in case someone trips over them and falls down the stairs.

**utility room** – room used for storage and equipment such as the washing machine, freezer, etc.

- It’s a rule in our house that all muddy boots are left in the **utility room**.

**basement / cellar** – room below ground level used for storage and sometimes for accommodation

- The children are so excited that our new house has a **basement** as we’ve promised to turn it into a playroom for them.

**porch** – a covered shelter protecting the front entrance of a building

- I’m so grateful for the **porch** on a wet day when I have to stop and wipe the dog’s feet before going indoors.

**conservatory** – a room with a glass roof and walls, attached to a house at one side

- It was Klaus and Meena’s dream to build a **conservatory** on the side of their house as somewhere to relax in the sun.

**attic / loft** – space in the roof used for storage and often converted into accommodation

- Margit regretted putting so much junk up in the **attic** now that she had to clear it out ready for the builders to start work on the **loft** conversion.

**pantry / larder** – small, cold room used for storing food

- We had a proper **larder** when I was young but nowadays, most people keep food in the fridge, freezer or a cupboard.

**balcony** – a platform enclosed by a wall or bars on the outside of a building, with access from an upper-floor window or door

- My dream home would have a **balcony** overlooking the sea.

**Home Vocabulary Set 5: Owning and renting**

**to rent** – to pay money to the owner of a property to be allowed to live there

- One day I hope to own my own home but for now, I can only afford to **rent**.

**to rent out / let out** – to allow someone to live in your property for a fee

- I inherited my mum’s bungalow when she died and I’ve decided to **rent** it**out**.

**rented accommodation –**a property for which a person paysa fixed amount to live in it to the person who owns it

- Being a university town, Exeter has lots of **rented accommodation** for the students.

**landlord / landlady** – the owner of a building or room that is rented out to others

- I have an excellent **landlord** who always fixes things quickly when something needs repairing.

**tenant** – someone who rents a flat or house from the person who owns it

- The people renting Adil’s flat gave notice last week so he’s looking for new **tenants**.

**to give notice** – to inform someone that you will be leaving or that they are required to leave

- We **gave** the landlord the required 30-day’s **notice** that we would be moving out of the flat.

**to put down a deposit** – to make an initial payment as part of a rental agreement or to secure a purchase

- The landlord said that once we’d **put down the deposit** of £200, the flat was ours.

**lease** – the contract a tenant signs when renting a property

- We gave him the £200 deposit immediately and agreed that we’d visit the office later to sign the**lease**.

**short-term rental / lease**– a rental agreement that lasts for a short time, usually 3 - 6 months

- The flat was only available on a **short-term lease** as the landlord wanted to sell it.

**evict** – to force tenants to leave a property if they fail to pay the rent or they behave unacceptably

- The tenants in the flat above us used to play loud music all night long but thankfully the landlady **evicted** them.

**fully-furnished –**a rented property with all furniture included

- As a student, I didn’t have any money to buy furniture so always rented **fully-furnished** accommodation.

**estate agent** (UK) / **real estate agent**(US) – someone whose job it is to help people buy and sell property. Some deal with rentals as well.

- Tuyen told the **estate agent** what sort of property she was looking for and he gave her the details of ten houses she might be interested in looking at.

**to get on the property ladder –** to buy a low priced property with the aim of buying another bigger or more expensive one later in life

- They were fed up with paying high rents and longed to**get on the** **property ladder** and invest in a home of their own.

**mortgage** – a large loan given to buys a house or flat

- Julio was delighted when his **mortgage** application was accepted and he could go ahead with his house purchase.

**to take out a mortgage – to** borrow money from the bank in order to buy a house

- **Taking out a mortgage** is a big commitment and most homeowners spend all their working life paying it off.

**first-time buyer –** someone buying a property for the first time

- The developer converted the old house into four apartments that would be affordable to **first-time buyers**.

**repossess** – to take back possession of something, especially a property when mortgage payments have not been made

- Luther lost his job and couldn’t pay his mortgage so the bank **repossessed** it.

**Home Vocabulary Set 6: Inside a home**

**(all the) mod cons** – appliances in the home that make it easy to do jobs like washing, cooking, cleaning, etc.

- The furnished apartment I’m interested in renting has **all the mod cons**, including a dishwasher and tumble drier which many rentals don’t have.

**appliances** – a device, machine or piece of equipment, especially an electrical one, that does a specific job in the home, such as a cooker or washing machine

- It must have been such hard work for my grandmother running a home without all the time-saving **appliances** we have today.

**fitted kitchen** – a kitchen with the cupboards and units designed to fit the space exactly and then fixed in place

- My new **fitted kitchen** has built-in appliances which make so much better use of the space.

**built-in wardrobe** – a wardrobe that is part of a room and fixed to the wall

- I didn’t need to buy much bedroom furniture for my first flat as it had **built-in wardrobes**.

**carpeted –** the floors have carpet on them

- Some people like bare floorboards in their home but I prefer the rooms to be **carpeted**.

**furniture** – items in a home that make it comfortable and functional to live in such as chairs, tables, beds, etc.

- Wolfgang and Angelika went to town to choose some **furniture** for their new extension.

**utilities** – gas, electricity, water

- On top of the rental fee, they had to pay for the **utilities** as well.

**spacious** – having a lot of space inside

- Sally loved her friend’s new home, especially the **spacious** kitchen.

**cozy** – giving a feeling of warmth, comfort and relaxation

- Old cottages have really thick walls which makes them cool in summer but **cosy** in winter.

**natural light –** light from the sun

- I hate houses that are dark inside and like my home to be full of **natural light**.

**elevator** (US) / **lift**(UK) – a ​box-like compartment housed in a shaft for raising and lowering people or things to different levels in a building

-Vadim often walked up the stairs to his tenth-floor flat but took the **lift** if he was carrying shopping.

**Home Vocabulary Set 7: Outside a home**

**garden** – area of grass or other vegetation beside a house and  belonging to the property

- I would hate to live in a house without a **garden** as I love to grow my own vegetables.

**lawn** – an area of grass that is cut short, especially in someone's garden

- Our garden is mostly **lawn** with some flower borders and a vegetable patch.

**backyard** – a ​small ​space ​surrounded by ​walls at the back of a ​house, usually with a hard ​surface (US – an enclosed area covered with grass)

- The kids are out playing in the **backyard**.

**terrace / patio** – paved area close to the house for relaxing, eating, etc

- In the summer we enjoy relaxing on the **patio** and often set up the barbeque there.

**hedge** – a line of bushes or small trees growing close together around a garden or field

The property had a high **hedge** which gave it good privacy from the neighbours.

**fence** – a flat upright structure made of wood or wire that surrounds a garden or other area of land

- We had to put up a new **fence** at the side of the house as the old one blew down in a gale.

**shed** – small wooden building in a garden usually used for storing garden tools

- I don’t like going into the **shed** to get tools out as there are large spiders in there.

**garage** – building intended for storing a car, usually attached to the side of a house

- Most people in the UK use their **garage** for storage and don’t have room for the car.

**Home Vocabulary Set 8: Improving a property**

**to convert** – to change the form of something

- Our plan is to **convert** the garage into a study.

**loft conversion** – to turn the loft/attic into living accommodation

- Doing a **loft conversion** will mean that each of the children will be able to have a bedroom of their own.

**to add an extension** – to build an extra room onto a house

- Many people **add an extension** as their family grows rather than buying a larger house.

**to redecorate** – to paint one or more rooms again or put new wallpaper on the walls

- The colour scheme in their new house was dull and old-fashioned so they **redecorated** before they moved in.

**to do up a property** – to repair and update an old property

- Jai couldn’t afford the smart new houses he looked at so he decided to buy an old property and **do it up**.

**to renovate** – to restore to a good state of repair

- The property has been empty for several years but we're planning to **renovate**it and turn it back into a nice home.

**to paper the walls** – to put up wallpaper

- My friend is a decorator and is going to help me **paper the walls** in my new flat.

**to tile the bathroom** – to cover a wall with tiles to make it water resistant

- We’ve nearly finished the new extension and just need to **tile the bathroom**.

**a lick of paint** – a small amount of paint; one layer of paint

- There was very little that needed doing before we move into the house but we gave the walls a **lick of paint** to brighten them up.

**Home Vocabulary Set 9: Other vocabulary**

**dream home** – a home you regard as perfect

- My **dream home** would be a cottage by the sea.

**modern** – based on up to date styles

- Most **modern** houses are very similar to look at and have small rooms and not much storage space.

**house-hunting** – looking for a property to live in

- We’ve been **house-hunting** for three months but can’t find anything that really suits us.

**house-warming party** – a party to celebrate moving into a new home

- I’m going to a colleague’s **house-warming party** on Saturday and can’t wait to look around her new home.

**to have a place of your own** – to have your own home and not have to share it with anyone else

- I love living at home with my family but I’m 21 now and have a good job so I feel it’s time to find **a place of my own**.

**to move in** – to begin to live in a property

- Niko was impressed with the recently renovated hall of residence and couldn’t wait to **move in**.

**to move out** – to stop living in a particular place

- Veronica broke up with her boyfriend and **moved out** of their flat.

**downsize** – to reduce in size; to buy a smaller house

- Many parents **downsize** when their children have left home as they don’t need such a large house.

**to feel homesick** – to feel unhappy because you are away from home and are missing your family, friends, and home very much

- For the first few months at university, Dalia**felt** very **homesick** but she began to feel better once she started to make new friends.

**there’s no place like home –** an expression that means your home is a special place

- I do enjoy travelling the world and visiting amazing places but **there’s no place like home**.

**next door** – the property next to yours

- A new family has just moved into the house **next door**.

 **a view** – what you can see from a particular place

- The thing I remember most about my grandmother’s house was the lovely **view** of the mountains.

Listening & Reading

1.  CHEAP LABOUR GUARANTEES EFFECTIVE TRADE CONDITIONS.

Keywords: cheap, labour

 “Cheap labour may make Chinese clothing competitive in America, but if delays in shipment tie up working capital and cause winter coats  to arrive in spring, trade may lose  its advantages.”

#### 2. THE ISTP STUDY EXAMINED PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SYSTEMS IN EVERY CITY OF THE WORLD.

Keywords: ISTP study, public and private systems

“A new study conducted for the World Bank by Murdoch University‟s Institute for Science and Technology Policy (ISTP) has demonstrated that public transport is more  efficient  than  cars.  The  study  compared  the  proportion  of  wealth  poured  into  transport  by  thirty- seven cities around the world.”

public system ~ public transport private system ~ cars

#### 3. IN MELBOURNE, PEOPLE PREFER TO LIVE IN THE OUTER SUBURBS.

Keywords: Melbourne, outer suburbs

“The explosion in demand for accommodation in the inner suburbs of Melbourne suggests a recent change in many people‟s preferences as to where they live.”

#### 4.INDIGENOUS TASMANIANS USED ONLY FOUR TERMS TO INDICATE NUMBERS OF OBJECTS.

Keywords: Indigenous Tasmanians

 “The indigenous peoples of Tasmania were only able to count one, two, many”

#### 5.ALL CULTURES HAVE BEEN ABLE TO EXPRESS LARGE NUMBERS CLEARLY.

Keywords: cultures, large numbers

“The lack of ability of some cultures to deal with large numbers is not really surprising.”

+ express large numbers = deal with large numbers

#### 06.IN THE TSIMSHIAN LANGUAGE , THE NUMBER FOR LONG OBJECTS AND CANOES IS EXPRESSED WITH THE SAME WORD.

Keywords: Tsimshian, long objects , canoes

In paragraph 6, it is written that: “The numeration system of the Tsimshian language….contains seven  distinct sets of words..: .for long objects and trees, for canoes…” So the words expressing the number for long objects and canoes are different.

#### 07.STORYLINES WERE IMPORTANT IN VERY EARLY CINEMA

Keywords: storylines, early cinema

In  paragraph  H,  the  writer  mentions  that:  “All  that  mattered  at  first  was  the  wonder  of  movement.”    So movement, not storyline, was important in very early cinema.

+ in very early cinema = at first

+ important ~  mattered

**=>ANSWER: NO**

#### 08.A SHRINKING ORGANIZATION TENDS TO LOSE ITS LESS SKILLED EMPLOYEES RATHER THAN ITS MORE SKILLED EMPLOYEES.

Keywords: shrinking organization, skilled employees

In  the  first  paragraph,  the  writer  says  that:  “When  an  organization  is  shrinking,  the  best  and  most  mobile workers are prone to leave voluntarily. …they are the ones….with the highest skills and experience.” So the given statement is opposite to the writer‟s view.  The more skilled employees are the most likely to leave.

**=>ANSWER:  NO**

#### 09.HIGH ACHIEVERS ARE WELL SUITED TO TEAM WORK.

Keywords: High achievers, team work.

In the paragraph of Key Point One, the writer says: ” …high achievers will do best   … where there is independence …” So, high achievers are well suited to work independently, not to team work.

**=>ANSWER: NO**

#### 10.STUDIES SHOW DRUGS AVAILABLE TODAY CAN DELAY THE PROCESS OF GROWING OLD.

Keywords: drugs available today

In the first sentence of the passage, the writer states: “As researchers on aging noted recently, no treatment on the market today has been proved to slow human aging…”. It is similar to the given statement.

+drugs available ~ treatment on the market

+ delay = slow

+ the process of growing old= human aging