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# GOLD **experience**

2ND EDITION

WORKBOOK

**C1**

Advanced

Unit	Reading	Grammar	Vocabulary
<b>1 Look ahead, look back</b> page 4	<b>topic:</b> false memories <b>task:</b> gapped text	review of past tenses (p6) participle adjectives and prepositions (p9)	memory: verbs and collocations (p7) affixation (p10)
<b>2 Winners and losers</b> page 14	<b>topic:</b> game show writers <b>task:</b> multiple matching	verb patterns: <i>-ing</i> forms and infinitives (p16) determiners and pronouns (p19)	adjective + noun collocations (p17)
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Listening	Use of English	Speaking	Writing	Review
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<b>topic:</b> turning failure into success <b>task:</b> sentence completion	open cloze (p19) multiple-choice cloze (p20)	<b>topic:</b> disappointment <b>task:</b> long turn	<b>topic:</b> reality TV talent shows <b>task:</b> essay	unit check 2
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### READING

1 Complete the text with these words.

advent current cutting-edge facilitate  
flawed modifying pave unnerving

### DOCUMENTING MEMORIES



We know that the latest <sup>1</sup> ..... technology can be studied and used to <sup>2</sup> ..... our understanding of how memory works, which in turn helps to <sup>3</sup> ..... the way for medical developments. At the same time, however, the <sup>4</sup> ..... of mobile technology can actually be damaging the way we make memories. We used to go on trips, enjoy the view and then use our camera to take a photo or two. Our <sup>5</sup> ..... method is the reverse – we shoot first and remember later. It's <sup>6</sup> ..... to think that we have transformed the function of a photograph – from something we use to trigger a memory to something we create a memory from. And then we should consider the implications of the increasingly popular trend of <sup>7</sup> ..... our photos. Perhaps it's time to stop and reflect that this new way of creating memories is <sup>8</sup> .....

2 Read the article and choose the best description.

- 1 a series of essays on memory analysis
- 2 an artistic interpretation of how our memory changes from childhood to adulthood
- 3 a collection of personal accounts of how memory is distorted
- 4 an analysis of the role of memory in distinguishing fact from fiction

3 e Read the article again and choose from the paragraphs (A–G) the one which best fits each gap (1–6). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

A The root cause of this can often be is simply a case of another person saying that the events in question either never happened or else happened very differently from the way they are remembered and we are persuaded that our memory was faulty.

B As a result, psychologists have tried to generate false memories in psychology experiments. They simply get people to imagine events that never actually happened. This also explains the phenomenon of non-believed memories, which often involves people believing things that aren't true because they were led to believe them by a third party such as a newspaper headline or a therapy session.

C You might trust your own memory over theirs, but would you be right? Unfortunately not always. Feeling convinced that something was true or having vividly accurate memories that have no basis in real events is referred to as a 'non-believed' memory and further highlights the much-discussed fallibility of human memory.

D This is just one of several examples in the collection where there is the possibility that a person's memory was accurate and that it was the memories of those around him/her that were at fault, either forgetting an event completely or remembering it incorrectly. Nonetheless, as **cited** above, there is often indisputable external proof that the memory cannot be true.

E Before these studies, we only had access to unsubstantiated accounts of false memories. One of these is the now well-known claim by a celebrated singer that aged two she had encountered a huge black panther in the woods near Exmoor while walking with her nanny. The story even made the national press. Although the nanny later admitted to having invented the sighting in order to get 'into the papers' the singer still has a vivid memory of the enormous black animal, a memory that she now knows to be completely false.

F Alternatively, it could be caused by a difficulty in being able to differentiate between the memory of something that physically happened and something that our minds created such as a dream.

G This is **reinforced** by one contributor's explanation that he truly remembers flying when he was a child. The belief that he had the ability to travel from place to place in the air is so strong that, although he knows it to have been impossible, he cannot forget the amazing feeling of freedom that flying brought to him, even today.

# The False Memory Archive

We know books



Have you ever had a heated discussion with someone because you remember something from the past **vividly** in one way, yet they remember it in a completely different way? If you've ever been convinced that something happened, only to be told by someone else who shared the same experience that it didn't, how would you know which version of events to believe?

1 .....

Although psychological experiments to manipulate and implant false memories have been carried out for some time, it is only recently that investigations into examples of false memories and why we create them have begun.

2 .....

Theories developed through studying accounts like this demonstrate that the brain can be as creative as it is inaccurate when it comes to memory and is able to transform made-up stories and childhood emotions into remembered fact. This is the subject of a recently published collection made up of diverse real-life examples some of which are at times boring, but at others incredibly strange. It depicts how we end up rejecting 'memories' that we once believed to be true.

3 .....

One contributor recalls the following memory: 'I spent my childhood in a small rural town in Peru, before my family moved to London in my early teens. My brother and I often **reminisced** about our early years in Peru, especially about the succulent pear melons that we used to pick off the tree in the front yard of the house directly across from ours, before racing back home before the owner caught us. Ten years later, my brother returned to Peru and found that the pear melon tree was actually at the end of the road, about six houses down from ours. I was sceptical, but when I went back myself I saw that he was telling the truth. The tree wasn't even visible from our house. Not only that, but the man who lived opposite was delighted to see me.'

4 .....

Another reason for determining a false memory is often quite simply its **implausibility**. For example, it is fairly common for someone to have clear recollections of being invisible or breathing underwater for unlimited amounts of time.

5 .....

Moving on to why we have **subjectively** vivid memories that **contradict** real events, the answer is not entirely clear; however, it could be due to a psychological process in which our memories record events but they don't record accurately the source of the information. For example, we might believe we saw something happen, and in fact we did see it happen, but it was in a film or on TV.

6 .....

Considering that our very identity and the way we see ourselves is a result of the innumerable events and experiences we have accumulated throughout our lives, it is **disconcerting**, to say the least, to find that perhaps some of the memories we treasure most never really happened in the first place.

#### 4 Match the words in bold in the article with the phrases in bold (1-8).

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 The artist urged us to look at it <b>using our own interpretation of it</b>. .....</p> <p>2 She can still picture the scene <b>in detail</b>.<br/>.....</p> <p>3 Frank <b>gave</b> three examples to support his argument.<br/>.....</p> <p>4 The response to the presentation <b>supported</b> the organiser's belief that he had made the right decision.<br/>.....</p> | <p>5 The idea was immediately dismissed based on <b>how impossible it was to prove</b>. .....</p> <p>6 The results of the study <b>are the opposite of</b> the theory on memory retention. ....</p> <p>7 Not being able to remember the events leading up to the accident was <b>uncomfortable</b> for him.<br/>.....</p> <p>8 We spent a lovely evening when we <b>remembered and talked about</b> our schooldays together. ....</p> |
|--|---|

review of past tenses

- 1 1.1 Listen to Miranda, Sally and Lucas talking about their childhoods. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.
- Miranda **used to / didn't use to** spend a lot of time watching TV.
  - Miranda's parents **had / hadn't** been writing books for a long time.
  - Sally **felt / didn't feel** very alone after Beth had left home.
  - Sally's parents **warned / didn't warn** her that she would miss her sister at first.
  - Lucas **contrasted / didn't contrast** his parent's culture with the British culture as he was growing up.
- 2 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use *would / used to* if appropriate.



- 3 Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) to complete the sentences.

- When I was younger I ..... in my diary every day.  
**A** used to write    **B** was writing    **C** had written
- Simon ..... before I had time to tell him about the concert.  
**A** hung up    **B** had hung up    **C** was hanging up
- I think that my personality has changed over the years. I ..... so laid back.  
**A** didn't always use to be    **B** wouldn't always be  
**C** hadn't always been
- I remember on my sixth birthday party I was sick afterwards because I ..... most of my birthday cake!  
**A** ate    **B** was eating    **C** had eaten
- When I said that my friends haven't called me recently, I ..... about you.  
**A** didn't talk    **B** hadn't talked    **C** wasn't talking
- When I was a teenager and I got back home after a party, my parents ..... for me.  
**A** used to be waiting    **B** would wait  
**C** had been waiting
- My sister ..... all the information from the hard drive before I had time to tell her not to.  
**A** deleted    **B** was deleting    **C** had deleted
- When I was a child we ..... an apartment on the coast.  
**A** would own    **B** used to own    **C** had owned

- 4 Complete the text with the correct form of these words.

apply    become    cross    give    have    work

**Moving on**

We finished our sixth form studies a couple of months ago and soon after graduation it <sup>1</sup> ..... apparent to me that I <sup>2</sup> ..... enough thought to what I was going to do next.

All my friends <sup>3</sup> ..... for jobs in a frenzy and some <sup>4</sup> ..... interviews already and were waiting for the results. In my defence, I can say that it <sup>5</sup> ..... my mind because I <sup>6</sup> ..... solidly for the final exams.

Looking back

Miranda Add message | Report



Looking back, it seems that most of my childhood consisted of chilling on a sofa, while my parents <sup>1</sup> ..... (work) away writing. From a six-year-old's viewpoint, their work <sup>2</sup> ..... (seem) awesome, and my parents <sup>3</sup> ..... (be) very laid back about stuff. What was there not to like!

Sally Add message | Report



After my sisters <sup>4</sup> ..... (leave) home it dawned on me that the youngest gets a raw deal. I <sup>5</sup> ..... (share) a bedroom with my sister Charlotte for years and then next thing I knew it was just me. Charlotte and I <sup>6</sup> ..... (talk) for hours about our plans for the future.

Lucas Add message | Report



Our parents <sup>7</sup> ..... (move) here when I was eight years old, but I think my parents <sup>8</sup> ..... (consider) the move for ages. Our parents were special. They took the time to talk to us and see how we were getting on and if we <sup>9</sup> ..... (have) a tough time at school they would give us a special treat. They <sup>10</sup> ..... (spoil) us though! Quality time with us mattered to them. That felt good.

memory: verbs and collocations

1 Complete the text with the correct form of these words.

block out jog memories memorise recall remind

The power of early memories

If you are the nostalgic type who likes to 1..... events from the past, then you should carry on! Studies show that people who have vivid 2..... from early childhood are the fortunate ones. Children whose parents encourage reminiscing about daily events show better coping and problem-solving skills later in life. Looking back over old photos 3..... us about important milestones and can 4..... our memories about happy past events. While we don't have to go to the extreme of 5..... dates and names of people, remembering significant events is beneficial. They also say that we shouldn't encourage our children to 6..... sad memories as they help to equip them with a sense of self-continuity or personal identity.

**MEMORY LANE**

2 1.2 Match the first sentence (1–5) with the second sentence (A–E). Listen and check.

- 1 I can't remember anything from before I was six.
  - 2 I agree that there are some things we just choose to forget.
  - 3 I remember very clearly what my first teacher at primary school said to me though.
  - 4 I have a vivid recollection of both images and smells from my childhood.
  - 5 My brother has got a phenomenal memory though, much better than mine.
- A Often I'll come across a scent that triggers a memory from way, way back.
  - B Loads of times he has to jog my memory because for me it's all a blur.
  - C I think I blocked out some memories from early childhood, perhaps because my mum was quite ill.
  - D I guess that's what we call having a selective memory.
  - E Word for word. I can hear her as if it were yesterday.

3 Choose the correct words to complete the text.

MY GRANDFATHER

My grandfather was a photographer during the Second World War. He says he doesn't remember much about it. I guess he has a **1selective / committed** memory because some of the things he saw must have been upsetting. I think it is only natural that the mind sometimes **2triggers / blocks out** terrible memories when they are too painful. I love his stories and so sometimes I try to **3jog / trigger** his memory about things that he has seen, but I **4realise / recall** it's difficult for him and so I don't insist.

For anything apart from the war, he has a great memory. He always **5recognises / memorises** people when he meets them in the street and **6reminds / remembers** their names. He **7jogs / commits** phone numbers to memory and can remember long poems word **8by / for** word. He criticises me for keeping all my information on my phone and he says I should **9memorise / recall** the important phone numbers. He's probably right, but I just have a terrible memory. Perhaps I have more of a sensory memory because sometimes smells or images can **10trigger / block** memories of childhood. My grandfather would say I'm making an excuse!

Extend

4 Read the text and match the words / phrases in bold (1–5) with the meanings (A–E).

TOP 5 memory hacks

- 1 **Play brain games:**  
Find brain teasers, do Sudoku or perform a **feat of memory**.
- 2 **Use the power of music:**  
**Ear-worms** are annoying, but music can help us remember.
- 3 **Meditate:**  
Do this **in memory of** Mahatma Gandhi and many others. It's good for focus.
- 4 **Chew gum:**  
If you have a **vague recollection of something**, chewing gum increases blood flow to the brain.
- 5 **Bundle them:**  
Bundle the **vivid memories** together with the vague ones.

- A extremely clear memories
- B in honour of a deceased person
- C tunes you keep thinking about after they have stopped playing
- D a limited or unclear memory of something or someone
- E an extraordinary display of memory