

Published by Express Publishing
Liberty House, New Gresham Park, Basingstoke
Hampshire RG20 8HW
Tel: (0044) 1252 817 263
Fax: (0044) 1252 817 453
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<http://www.expresspublishing.co.uk>

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ENTERPRISE 4

I N T E R M E D I A T E

Acknowledgements

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Published by Express Publishing

Liberty House, New Greenham Park, Newbury,
Berkshire RG19 6HW

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Fax: (0044) 1635 817 463

e-mail: inquiries@expresspublishing.co.uk

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First published 1997

New edition 2001

ISBN 1-84216-823-1

Acknowledgements

The authors and publishers wish to thank the following who have kindly given permission for the use of copyright material.

Jane Ritsie for the article 'Chairman of the Board at 14' (published in *Woman's Own*) page 4; *Best* for the article 'Antigua' page 15; Jane Seymour for the article 'Deadly Driving' © NEW SCIENTIST page 24; *National Geographic* for the article 'The Harm Nature Can Do' page 24; Paola Buonadonna for the article 'Mining Tragedy at Marcinelle' (published in the *European*) pages 24-25; Mick Hamer for the article 'Safe from Careless Drivers' © NEW SCIENTIST page 25; *Focus* for the article 'Lost Civilisations and Global Catastrophes' page 30; Christina Garcia Rodero for the article 'Faith, Fire and Frenzy' (published in the *European Magazine*) page 37; Tessa Thomas for the article 'Eat, Drink ... and Don't Be Sorry' (published in the *European*) pages 38-39; *Focus* for the articles 'The Search for the Truth' page 46 and 'Stealing Goes Up in the Smoke' page 51; Paul Gains for the article 'The Will to Win' (published in the *European*) page 52; *Focus* for the article 'Fat Tyres: Riding off with the off-roaders' page 55; *National Geographic* for the article 'Recycling' pages 58-59; *Focus* for the article 'Stars on Boardway' page 59; *Sunday Times* for the article 'The Wired-up School' pages 64-64; *Best* for the article 'Sharon Stone' page 70; Catherine Chetwynd for the article 'Maladies and Myths of Flying' (published in the *European*) page 76; *Focus* for the article 'The Deep-Sea Divers' page 81.

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Unit 1 People & Jobs

READING COMPREHENSION

GUIDELINES

In exercise 1 you are given a text from which some **sentences** or **short paragraphs** have been taken out. These are given in a jumbled order and your task is to find which sentence or short paragraph fits each one of the numbered blanks. There is one extra sentence or paragraph which you must not include in your answers.

Steps

- Read the text carefully.
- Go through the missing sentences or paragraphs and look for "key" words, e.g. **demonstratives**: this/these, **pronouns**: he/they, **possessive adjectives**: her/his, **linking words**: therefore/however, etc. to help you fit them into the correct spaces in the text.

WARM-UP ACTIVITIES

- Look at the title of the text and guess what it is about.
 - Guess whether the following statements are true or false then read quickly through the text and see if your guesses were correct.
- a) Paul Woodbury works with his father.
 - b) Paul didn't like boats in the past.
 - c) Paul's first customers were his schoolmates.

1 Read the article below and choose from the sentences (A-H) the one which fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra sentence which you don't have to use.

Chairman of the Board at 14

While other boys are playing football or computer games, Paul Woodbury is running his own travel company: Corringham Ferry Travel.

Paul is only fourteen but he has the very grown-up title of Managing Director. He and his staff of six other fourteen-year-olds organise coach trips, ferry crossings and short weekend holidays from his "office" – a **spare** bedroom in his parents' Essex home.

So far Paul has **booked** more than fifty trips for **individuals** and groups, and he is an official **agent** of many big ferry companies. At the moment, he is busy organising Christmas shopping trips to Dunkirk, and a trip to France for sixty pupils from his school.

Paul's **passion** for ferries started when his mum and dad took him to France for the day. "When he was very small he was nervous and didn't like boats," says Paul's mum.

2

Surprisingly, Paul became a ferry **enthusiast** and started writing to different companies, asking for details about their ships.

Paul soon became an expert; he knew everything about each ferry – how big it was, how many passengers it carried and what sort of restaurant it had. "People could ring me up and, **for free**, I'd tell them all about the ship they were travelling on," said Paul. The service was so popular that he developed it by making people's ferry bookings as well.

Paul's first customers were his neighbours and friends of his parents. His **reputation** has grown quickly, because he tries to offer a little bit more than similar services.

4

They are also informed about all port facilities. Every trip is led by two of his staff, and he has just **hired** three new girls to help out. His employees have to work two hours after school, four days a week. Instead, he hopes to join P & O Ferries, and sail the Channel regularly. He has already entered his name on their waiting list for jobs.

6

But when Pat hears her son's business voice speaking to a customer on the telephone, she still can't believe it is the same fourteen-year-old boy who leaves his dirty socks on the floor and who disappears when he is supposed to do the washing-up.

- A "So when he was six we took him on a sea trip to help him get over his fear."
- B His parents, Pat and David, have now had a few months to get used to the idea of their schoolboy son running a business.
- C He started it in January this year, and it's growing rapidly.
- D However, next year he hopes to expand the company and offer even more holidays to destinations including the Isle of Wight, Ireland and Spain.
- E As a result of this interest he set up a service called Ferry Information two years ago.
- F For example, his day-trip customers are given a **fact sheet** telling them all about the ferry they will travel on.
- G Young Paul hopes to get a computer for Christmas so that he can really improve his company, but he doesn't want to be a travel agent when he leaves school.
- H He avoids fashionable hotels and restaurants.

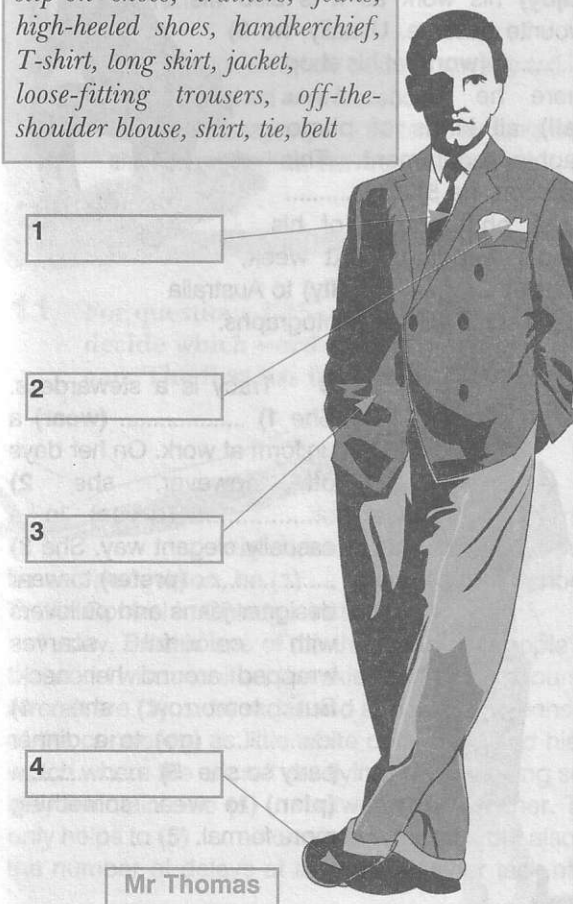
2 Look at the words in bold in the text and try to explain them.

3 Choose the correct item.

- 1 The restaurant are very well qualified.
A members B crew C staff D customers
- 2 My sister is a(n) on computers.
A individual B expert C agent D experienced
- 3 There are excellent sports at this school.
A companies B services C bookings D facilities
- 4 John is a regular at this bookshop.
A customer B diner C guest D passenger
- 5 She has been the shop for years.
A holding B having C running D completing
- 6 The company has since last year.
A extended B expanded C widened D enlarged
- 7 He his own business at the age of twenty.
A set out B set off C set up D set on

4 Label the clothes the people are wearing with the words from the list. Then, describe how each person is dressed.

slip-on shoes, trainers, jeans, high-heeled shoes, handkerchief, T-shirt, long skirt, jacket, loose-fitting trousers, off-the-shoulder blouse, shirt, tie, belt



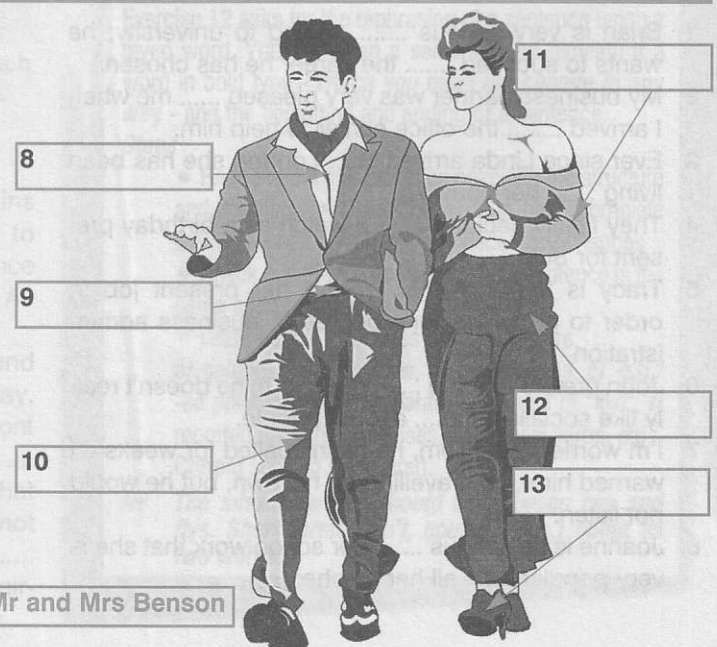
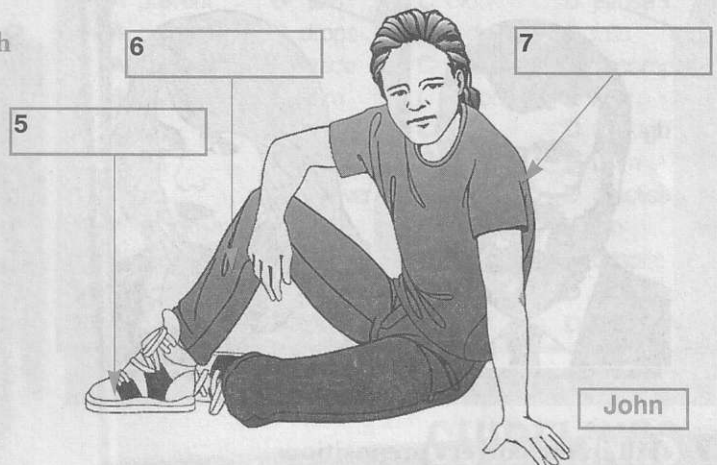
SPEAKERS'

CORNER

- Read the text about Paul Woodbury again and make notes under the following headings. Then use your notes to talk about Paul.

age, occupation, office, staff, customers, career achievements, future plans, parents' reactions

- Now compare and contrast Paul Woodbury and Cristina Sanchez in terms of: **occupation, age, future plans.**



5 Find the odd word out.

- HEIGHT:** small, short, muscular, tall
BUILD: slim, thin, skinny, round
SKIN: tanned, plump, dark, pale
FACE: wavy, freckled, wrinkled, oval
EYES: slanting, bright, almond-shaped, permed
EYEBROWS: thick, bushy, square, thin
NOSE: upturned, well-built, curved, crooked
CHIN: hooked, double, pointed, round
LIPS: thin, full, long, thick
HAIR: curly, wavy, blond, overweight
CLOTHES: smart, tattooed, shabby, elegant

6 Describe the people in the pictures.



7 Fill in the correct prepositions.

- Brian is very serious going to university; he wants to succeed the career he has chosen.
- My business partner was very pleased me when I arrived the office earlier to help him.
- Ever since Linda arrived London she has been living her cousin's.
- They finally decided a watch as a birthday present for Sue.
- Tracy is thinking leaving her present job in order to get a Master's degree in business administration.
- John prefers reading going out; he doesn't really like socialising a lot of people.
- I'm worried Tom, he hasn't called for weeks – I warned him travelling on his own, but he would not listen.
- Joanne is so serious her schoolwork that she is very popular all her teachers.

8 Guess the meaning of the following idioms and fill in the gaps.

as strong as an ox, has her hands full, as busy as a bee, has what it takes, as pretty as a picture, as cunning as a fox, as cool as a cucumber

- She to be an actress. She is talented and hard-working.
- Janet works full-time and takes care of two children as well; she really
- I couldn't pick up the heavy box but Fred lifted it easily – he is
- She's; she fooled her opponent and won the game.
- Vicky is she never panics about anything.
- He always has a lot of work to do: he's
- She was a lovely bride; she looked

9 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

- a Stuart 1) (**run**) his own photography business. He really 2) (**enjoy**) his work as it is also his favourite pastime. Usually, he 3) (**work**) at his shop, where he 4) (**sell**) all kinds of photographic equipment. This afternoon, he 5) (**take**) photographs of his friend's wedding. Next week, Stuart 6) (**fly**) to Australia to take some wildlife photographs.



- b Tracy is a stewardess. She 1) (**wear**) a uniform at work. On her days off, however, she 2) (**dress**) in a casually elegant way. She 3) (**prefer**) to wear designer jeans and pullovers with colourful scarves wrapped around her neck. But tomorrow she 4) (**go**) to a dinner party so she 5) (**plan**) to wear something more formal.

10 Fill in with Present Simple or Continuous, then explain the meaning of each verb.

- 1 This food (taste) delicious.
- 2 Mother (taste) the sauce to see if it needs more salt.
- 3 I (think) I'll buy the black dress, not the red one.
- 4 She (think) of going to study abroad.
- 5 The Smiths (have) a cottage in the mountains.
- 6 Susan (have) dinner with her cousin Helen tonight.
- 7 After a short walk through the park, he always (feel) relaxed and cheerful.
- 8 I (feel) in my pocket for my keys.
- 9 Tom (see) the company director in a few minutes.
- 10 When I open my bedroom window every morning, I (see) the tall cypress tree in the garden.

MULTIPLE-CHOICE CLOZE TEXT

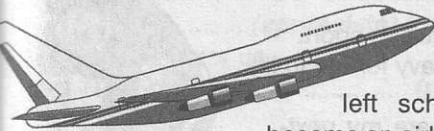
GUIDELINES

In exercise 11 you are given a text with 15 gaps. Your task is to fill in the gaps by choosing the correct item from a list of distractors.

Steps

- Read through the whole passage carefully and try to understand what it is about.
- Read the passage again - sentence by sentence - and choose the item that best fits each gap.

11 For questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which word A, B, C, or D best fits each gap. The first has been done as an example.



When Brad Rollins left school, he wanted to become an airline (0) ..A.., but since he had poor vision, he (1) to enrol at the School of Air Traffic Control in Chicago instead.

Today, Brad is one of the thousands of people around the world who monitors the skies twenty four hours a day. Aircraft are (2) by radar and appear on screens in front of the controllers as little white dots. Brad and his (3) watch where the aircraft are flying, while making sure that they maintain safe (4) between one another. This not only helps to (5) air crashes in the sky, but also (6) the number of delays at airports. Another task of an air-

traffic controller is to (7) pilots if their own navigational systems fail.

Brad finds his job exciting but tough because of the huge (8) of stress involved. This is understandable as things can go wrong very quickly (9) the air.

A very important requirement made of air traffic controllers is the ability to stay perfectly (10) in emergencies when they have to (11) quickly so that they can prevent disasters.

Brad enjoys talking about the excitement of his (12) and the thrill he gets from it, (13) admits that the odd hours he works do affect his (14) life. When he finds time to relax, though, he goes to his local pub for a (15) of darts.

0	A pilot	B driver	C rider	D steward
1	A announced	B decided	C considered	D suggested
2	A observed	B noticed	C looked	D searched
3	A friends	B classmates	C partners	D colleagues
4	A places	B distances	C gaps	D blanks
5	A prevent	B hold	C block	D pause
6	A narrows	B drops	C reduces	D falls
7	A suggest	B guide	C show	D accompany
8	A number	B sum	C amount	D size
9	A on	B in	C at	D through
10	A still	B silent	C quiet	D calm
11	A go	B answer	C act	D practise
12	A employment	B shift	C activity	D job
13	A because	B also	C but	D despite
14	A social	B public	C local	D human
15	A play	B game	C part	D set

'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATION

GUIDELINES

Exercise 12 asks for the rephrasing of a sentence using a given word. You are given a sentence and beneath it a word in bold type - **which you must not change in any way** - and the beginning and ending of a sentence.

Steps

- Read the original sentence checking the structure and meaning.
- Using the word in bold, complete the new sentence making any necessary changes.
- Check that the meaning of the new sentence is the same as the original.
- Grammatical structures often tested are: **a)** gerunds and infinitives, **b)** modal verbs, **c)** -ing / -ed participles, **d)** comparatives, **e)** use of "like", **f)** reported speech, **g)** clauses, **h)** phrasal verbs, etc. Correct spelling is required.

NB The missing words should be between two and five. Short forms (isn't, couldn't, etc.) count as two words.

12 Study the following examples, then do the exercise.

- a) It is such a polluted area that no one can live there.
too The area *is too polluted for anyone* to live there.
- b) She is too young to drive a car.
not She is *not old enough* to drive a car.
- c) The doctor advised him to stop smoking.
give The doctor advised him *to give up* smoking.
- d) There was such a lot of noise in the street that I couldn't concentrate.
too There was *too much noise* in the street for me to concentrate
- e) She is so fast that she could be a professional sprinter.
enough She is *fast enough to be* a professional sprinter.

- 1 The whole class likes Lucy.
popular Lucy is whole class.
- 2 Liz revealed your secret.
gave Liz your secret.
- 3 The room was too dark for us to see anything.
such It was we couldn't see anything.
- 4 He is too short; he can't become a basketball player.
not He is become a basketball player.
- 5 It is such an expensive ring that I cannot buy it.
too The ring is buy.
- 6 Mary can afford to buy a car; she's been saving up for months.
money Mary has a car; she's been saving up for months.
- 7 The case wasn't light enough for me to lift.
too The case was to lift.
- 8 The doctor advised her to stop eating fatty foods.
give The doctor advised fatty foods.
- 9 There was so much smoke in the room that I could hardly see anything.
such There was in the room that I could hardly see anything.
- 10 I have an appointment with my lawyer tomorrow.
seeing I tomorrow.

ERROR CORRECTION

Some verbs are not followed by a preposition, such as: enter, lack, resemble, etc.

Study these examples:

- a) *He entered into the room and turned on the lights.*
- b) *She lacks of the talent to be a pianist.*

13 Cross out the unnecessary words in the sentences below. If a sentence is correct, put a tick (✓).

- 1 She told to me that she had left for Madrid.
- 2 She lacks in the patience needed to be a teacher.
- 3 He couldn't answer my questions.
- 4 John resembles with his brother.
- 5 When she entered into the room, everyone looked at her.
- 6 The students discussed about the problem and came up with a solution.
- 7 Sheila regrets not buying that dress for the reception.
- 8 His well-trained dog obeyed in every command.

ERROR CORRECTION

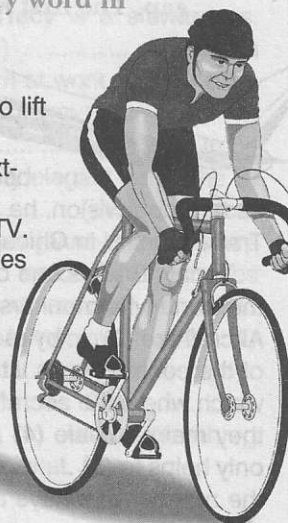
Repetition of subject or object is not necessary and should be avoided.

Study these examples:

- a) *My father ~~he~~ is an experienced teacher.*
- b) *I liked the ring he gave ~~it~~ to me.*

14 Cross out the unnecessary word in the sentences below.

- 1 Cycling it is an exciting sport.
- 2 The box is too heavy for me to lift it.
- 3 The Smiths they are my next-door neighbours.
- 4 I enjoyed the film I saw it on TV.
- 5 My room-mate John he loves going fishing.
- 6 The teacher she is very patient with the pupils.
- 7 I like the gift which my brother gave it to me.
- 8 My friends and I we are playing football this afternoon.



WORD FORMATION

Some verbs form their nouns with the endings **-ion/-ation** and their adjectives with **-ive/-ative**.

e.g. *possess* *possession* *possessive*
imagine *imagination* *imaginative*

NB Nouns go before verbs as subjects or after verbs as objects. Adjectives normally go before nouns.

Common endings for adjectives formed from nouns and verbs: **-able** (*sociable*), **-al** (*magical*), **-ant** (*reliant*), **-ar** (*spectacular*), **-ate** (*considerate*), **-ial** (*beneficial*), **-ent** (*confident*), **-esque** (*picturesque*), **-ful** (*sorrowful*), **-ible** (*horrible*), **-ic** (*melodic*), **-ical** (*logical*), **-ious** (*rebellious*), **-ish** (*stylish*), **-ist** (*facist*), **-ive** (*respective*), **-less** (*endless*), **-ous** (*nervous*), **-y** (*pebbly*)

Common prefixes used with adjectives: **anti** (*anti-social*), **dis-** (*disorientated*), **il-** (*illogical*), **im-** (*impossible*), **in-** (*inaccurate*), **ir-** (*irrelevant*), **non-** (*non-smoking*), **over-** (*overweight*), **un-** (*unable*)

15 (i) Fill in the table below.

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE
persuade	.....	.....
.....	explanation	.....
.....	.....	informative
.....	.....	investigative
describe	.....	.....
.....	communication	.....
prevent	.....	.....
.....	collection	.....

(ii) Fill in with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- Matthew is not a (**decide**) person; he can't make up his mind about anything.
- Mr Smith's presentation was so (**impress**) that the company bought his product.
- We gave Howard a special gift to show our (**appreciate**) for all the hard work he had done for us.
- His most prized (**possess**) is a painting by Picasso.
- She wore an (**attract**) outfit; everyone said she looked very smart.
- They organised a (**demonstrate**) to protest against cruelty to animals.
- An artist needs to be very (**create**) in order to be successful.
- The film had a very (**imagine**) plot.
- The (**construct**) of the new shopping centre is expected to be completed in two years.
- Teachers should be (**object**) when it comes to marking their students' work.

GUIDELINES

Exercise 16 is a text where you have to fill in the correct word derived from the words in bold.

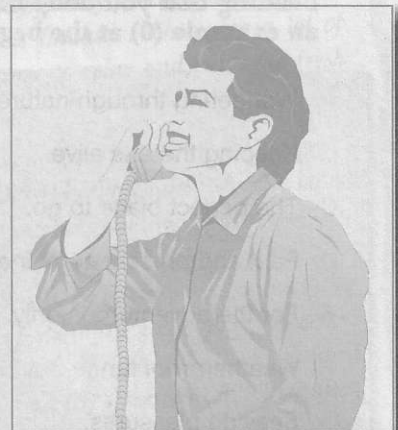
Steps

- Read through the text carefully and decide what kind of a word is needed; **an adjective** (e.g. *sociable*), **a noun** (e.g. *society*), **an adverb** (e.g. *sociably*) or **a verb** (e.g. *socialise*).
- Fill in the blanks making the necessary changes to the words in bold. Correct spelling is required.

NB Check whether the meaning of the missing word is positive or negative from its context.

16 Complete the following text with the correct derivative of the words in bold. The first one has been done as an example.

Bruce is definitely a (0) *sociable*. (**social**) man. He has a lot of friends because he is always (1) (**cheer**), (2) (**rely**) and ready to help anyone in need. When it comes to (3) (**danger**) situations, Bruce always acts quite (4) (**brave**). For example, a few weeks ago he saved a little boy's (5) (**live**) by pulling him out of the path of a speeding truck. When it comes to giving advice, he is always very (6) (**help**) and (7) (**support**). However, he can be rather (8) (**aggression**), especially when he is driving — sometimes he drives so (9) (**careless**) that his friends are too (10) (**fright**) to get in the car with him.



Unit 2 *Places to Visit*

READING COMPREHENSION

GUIDELINES

In this exercise you have to read a text which has numbered paragraphs. Your task is to **match** each paragraph with the correct **heading** from the list given. There is one extra heading you don't need to use.

Steps

- First, read the headings and then the text to get a general idea of the content.
- In each paragraph, try to spot the sentence or key word which gives the main idea.
- Finally, find the heading which matches the main idea of each paragraph.

WARM-UP ACTIVITIES

- Guess whether the following statements are true or false, then read quickly through the text and check if your guesses were correct.
- a) Swansea is a holiday resort.
 - b) There is not much variety of entertainment in Swansea.
 - c) Weather can ruin one's holiday in Swansea.
 - d) Swansea appeals to all age groups as a holiday resort.
- Suggest a suitable title for the text.

- 1 Read the article below and choose the most suitable heading from the list (A-H) for each part (1-6) of the article. There is one extra heading that you don't need to use. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

- A Wandering through nature and history.
- B Keeping the arts alive.
- C The perfect place to go.
- D Past and present combined.
- E For the adventurous only.
- F Weatherproof fun.
- G Seaside pleasures.
- H A jangle in the heart of Swansea.

0

C

The summer holidays are approaching and you and your family just can't decide where to go. The kids want lots

of sport and activity, while you would prefer a chance to relax in natural surroundings and experience a bit of culture as well. Why not try Swansea, the holiday **destination** with something for everyone?

1

To start with, the beaches around Swansea are a playtime paradise, with clean sand and **sparkling** water. There is no end to the things you can do. The little ones can build sandcastles and **paddle** on the shore, while older children can take part in activities such as wind-surfing and sailing. Grown-ups will enjoy lazing on the beach while admiring the beautiful scenery.

2

For those who don't fancy sunbathing or watersports, the surrounding countryside has lots to offer. Picturesque coastal paths and nature trails are ideal for long walks. Moreover, **medieval** castles, ancient **burial sites** and spectacular parks and gardens can all be easily reached.

3

If you want to have a fabulous time in town, try the Maritime Quarter. Once the industrial and shipping area of the city, it now has **quaint** 19th century streets alongside newer areas of homes, businesses, pubs, restaurants and museums. Don't miss the Maritime and Industrial Museum, which is full of fascinating **relics** from the Quarter's working past.

4

We can guarantee that your holiday in Swansea won't be spoilt by rainy weather. The Swansea **Leisure Centre**, a huge indoor complex, truly has something for everyone with its swimming pool, fitness classes, high-tech gym and of course a cafeteria for snacks and drinks. There's an **assortment** of special activities for the kids, including wild and **wacky** exercises in Fitkid, and the Fun Club, with team games, arts and crafts and swimming sessions especially for children.

5

The culturally-minded will find plenty to suit their tastes in Swansea. The Swansea Grand theatre has offerings **ranging** from comedy to opera. There is also an outdoor theatre at Oystermouth Castle, where opera and the plays of Shakespeare are performed. For those interested in the visual arts, Swansea's municipal art gallery houses a variety of works by famous artists such as Doré, Gwen and Augustus John and Graham Sutherland.

6

Finally, for a taste of the exotic, don't miss Plantasia. This is an indoor tropical paradise, packed with beautiful plant-life from the warmest regions of the world. It's not just

greenery either. Frogs, snakes, spiders and birds can be seen in their natural surroundings, and the butterfly house, with its colourful creatures from the world's rainforests, is not to be missed. So if your holiday plans are still **up in the air**, don't hesitate – come to Swansea and have the holiday of a lifetime!

2 Look at the words in bold in the text and try to explain them.

3 Choose the correct item.

- 1 Cannes is a famous European holiday
A camp B resort C hotel D accommodation
- 2 One of the most popular sports is squash.
A indoor B inside C interior D internal
- 3 After work, I usually with a cup of tea.
A rest B calm C relax D lie
- 4 The museum is next to the planetarium.
A situated B placed C put D stood
- 5 This restaurant for people of all ages.
A covers B caters C cares D supplies
- 6 There is a wide of events at this year's festival.
A amount B sum C variety D collection

4 Match the adjectives with the nouns.

sandy crowded pebbly deep grassy
bottomless steep bare calm

- 1 beach
- 2 lake
- 3 hillside

5 Match the idioms with their definitions.

Idioms	Definitions
1 It's a small world.	a. One can run into somebody they know almost anywhere.
2 An Englishman's home is his castle.	b. When visiting a place always respect its customs and traditions.
3 There's no place like home.	c. Whatever methods you use will have the same result.
4 All roads lead to Rome.	d. An Englishman feels safest and does as he wishes in his home.
5 When in Rome do as the Romans do.	e. One's home is the best place to be.

SPEAKERS'

CORNER

- Talk about summer holidays in Swansea including the following information:

places to visit, activities, entertainment

- Now, compare and contrast Swansea and London.

6 Match the adjectives with the nouns. Some of the adjectives can be used more than once.

heavy starry grey strong
moonlit light cloudy blue
thick gloomy bright moonless

- 1 rain
- 2 wind
- 3 snow
- 4 sky
- 5 sunshine
- 6 night

7 Underline the correct adjectives.

Dear Rachel,

I'm writing this letter in my hotel room which overlooks a (1) **calm/pebbly** lake. The luxurious hotel I'm staying in is built on a (2) **sandy/grassy** green hillside and the view from my window is fantastic. There are a lot of guests here who have come to relax and enjoy the fresh air.

Until a couple of days ago, the weather was kind to us. (3) **Blue/Grey** skies and (4) **bright/light** sunshine made it ideal for day-trips to the surrounding countryside. On cloudless (5) **moonlit/bright** nights I enjoyed sitting outside looking at the (6) **starry/gloomy** sky. It was like looking at thousands of sparkling diamonds. However, (7) **strong/heavy** rain has been falling in the mountains for the past two days, and (8) **strong/thick** winds even caused some damage to the small boats on the lake! So, unfortunately, we've had to spend a lot of time indoors lately. Well, see you in a couple of weeks.

Love,
Paula

Unit 2 Places to Visit

8 Read these texts describing places, and fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions from the lists below.

A MY NEIGHBOURHOOD

through, outside, from, opposite, on, near, in

My flat is (1) the fifth floor of a high-rise block which is (2) a busy road. During the day we can hear the traffic passing (3), which can be quite disturbing, but fortunately there is a park just (4) our building, so we have a pleasant view of grass and trees (5) our living-room windows. I often walk (6) the park to get to the bus stop on the other side. The centre of town is quite (7) my flat, so it's convenient for both shopping and entertainment.



B MY TOWN

across, in, behind, on, through



My hometown is situated (1) the south coast of England. It is very picturesque, with wooded hills (2) it and a river running (3) it. Most of the buildings (4) the High Street are old and quaint, and there are several beautiful old bridges. (5) the river you'll find the newer part of the town, which is also very attractive. I think my town is one of the prettiest in England.

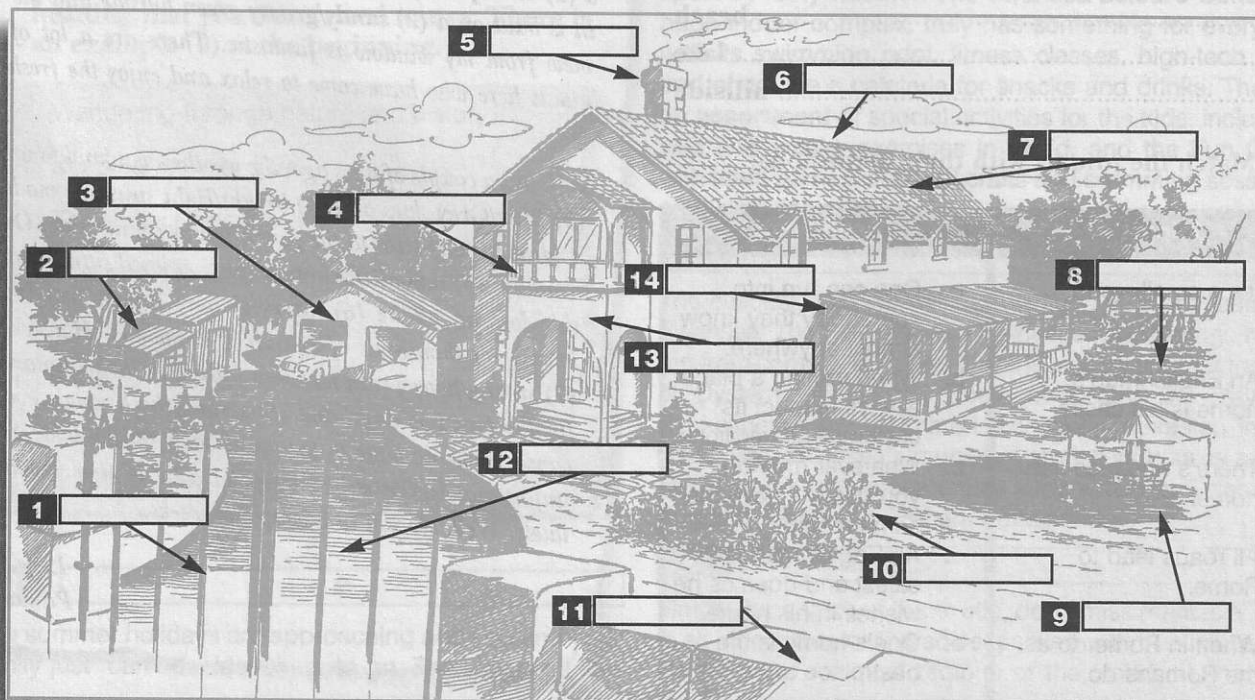
C OUR LOCAL LIBRARY

through, in, on, across, inside, at

Our local library, which is situated at the edge of the park (1) the road from my house, is a surprisingly good one. The outside is quite modern, and (2) the atmosphere is very quiet and relaxed. Books are arranged neatly (3) the shelves, and people sit (4) tables or (5) comfortable armchairs, reading and taking notes. (6) the windows you can see the green trees of the park. I love spending time there, and go whenever I can.

9 Label the different parts of the house and garden using words from the list.

gazebo, roof, chimney, shed, porch, flowerbed, veranda, vegetable plot, tiles, drive, balcony, gate, wall, garage



10 Fill in the correct preposition(s).

- I wanted to go to the park foot, but my sister insisted that we should go taxi because it was so far away. However, once we were the taxi, we realised that it would have been quicker to walk because there was so much traffic.
- This building used to be a warehouse. It has now been transformed a restaurant and is well-known its delicious food.
- My brother went to Spain plane last month. He was a bit scared as he had never flown before, but once he was the plane, he forgot all his fears and enjoyed the flight.
- Old Mr Roberts has a huge variety plants in his garden, and is always boasting the prize he won in a gardening competition.
- We don't need to worry noisy tourists as our cottage is far from the popular bars and beaches.

11 Put the verbs in brackets into the *Past Simple* or *Continuous*.

Many years ago, while I (1) (travel) through Europe by train, I (2) (have) the chance to visit most of the major European capitals and admire the fantastic scenery. One day, as the train (3) (pass) through the French countryside it suddenly (4) (stop) at a small picturesque village because of engine problems. While we (5) (wait) for the train to be repaired, we (6) (get off) to do some sightseeing for a couple of hours. I (7) (go) to a cosy restaurant where I (8) (enjoy) some wonderful local cuisine and (9) (taste) some exquisite French wine. In the end, I (10) (not/mind) the delay at all!



13 Fill in the gaps with: *since, for, ago, just, until, already, yet, before, still*.

- Nobody started eating all the guests had arrived.
- We have known the Barnes family we moved here, ten years
- She had typed two letters when her boss arrived at the office.
- She waited all her guests had left she started washing the dishes.
- I've finished painting the fence so the paint hasn't dried
- After I had been looking for my glasses half an hour, I found them in a drawer.
- Susan is typing the letters; she hasn't had a chance to finish them

14 Put the verbs in brackets into the *Past Simple*, *Past Perfect Simple* or *Past Perfect Continuous*.

The first time I (1) (visit) Silver Beach I was on holiday with my family. A friend of ours (2) (tell) us that it was the best beach in the area. When we (3)



(arrive) we saw hundreds of people lying on the beach, enjoying the sunshine. We (4) (be) a bit disappointed as we (5) (not/realise) that it was going to be so crowded. We (6) (search) for fifteen minutes before we actually (7) (find) a spot to sit down. We put our things down and (8) (relax). We (9) (sit) in the sun for about an hour when we suddenly realised that we were getting sunburnt, so we (10) (decide) to go for a swim. The water was so refreshing that we (11) (swim) for over an hour. After that, we (12) (go) to the bar for a snack. Much to our surprise, when we got back to our spot, all of our things were soaked! While we (13) (be) at the bar the tide (14) (come) in. Our friend (15) (forget) to tell us not to sit too close to the water!

15 Look at the sentences and match them with their meaning.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> James has been to Scotland. James has been in Scotland since 1990. James has gone to Scotland. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> James is not here, he's in Scotland now. James has visited Scotland but he isn't there now. James lives in Scotland now. |
|--|--|

12 Fill in the gaps with *since* or *for*.

- James has been digging the flowerbeds 9.30 this morning.
- Leslie has lived in Amsterdam two years.
- How long is it you last went to the opera?
- That man has been waiting for the bus over twenty-five minutes.
- I've been learning English last March.

Unit 2 Places to Visit

16 Fill in the gaps with either "gone to" "been to" or "been in".

- "Where is Sally?" "She's not in, she's the bank."
- Stan has only the Metropolitan Opera once.
- The Boy Scouts have the mountain camp; they will be back next Thursday.
- She hasn't the cinema for ages.
- Oliver has Vienna for fifteen years.

17 Put the verbs in brackets into the *Present Perfect Simple* or *Present Perfect Continuous*.

- Steve (**feel**) quite depressed recently, so he is thinking of taking a week off to go skiing.
- I (**know**) Professor Johnson since my first year at college.
- Tom (**wait**) for the bus for nearly an hour and it hasn't come yet.
- "I (**always/live**) in this town and I don't intend to leave now," said the old lady.
- Her eyes are red because she (**work**) on the computer all morning.



18 Fill in the correct relative pronoun.

who, which, whose, when, where, why, whom

- The lady is speaking to the airport officials is the one luggage mysteriously disappeared.
- It was 1990 I travelled to Italy, as I had always wanted to visit the place my parents were born.
- Her brothers, both of are university students, enjoy going surfing at weekends.
- In the café I go for my lunch break, I often see a man looks a lot like Paul Newman.
- The old building is now being restored, once belonged to a wealthy merchant ghost is said to haunt the place.
- Kenya is the place they have chosen to spend their summer holidays this year, is the reason they are having vaccinations.
- The TV programme I saw last night was about old people go hiking every weekend.

19 Join the sentences using the correct relative pronouns.

- He has written many books. Three of them have become bestsellers.
- Julie has got two sons. Both of them are doctors.
- There were several people at the meeting. None of them were teachers.
- My brother has got a lot of stamps. Several of them are worth a fortune.
- I met some friends while on holiday. Two of them are from Spain.

20 Study the table below then do the following exercise.

- Ann is talking to John. She looks quite angry.
who Ann, *who looks quite angry*, is talking to John.
- The Browns are on holiday in Palm Beach. Their car was stolen.
whose The Browns, *whose car was stolen*, are on holiday in Palm Beach.
- There are ten boys in my class. All of them play basketball in their free time.
whom There are ten boys in my class, *all of whom* play basketball in their free time.
- It's a long time since I last went to the theatre.
been I *haven't been* to the theatre for a long time.

- You were talking to a girl. She is my daughter.
whom The girl is my daughter.
- Tom started working for our company fifteen years ago.
been Tom for our company for fifteen years.
- It's ages since I last saw Dorothy.
seen I for ages.
- She made a cake and gave half of it to her mother.
which She made a cake, to her mother.
- I found three letters in the morning post; two of them were from my mum.
which I found three letters in the morning post, from my mum.
- I have two brothers. Neither of them is married.
whom I have two brothers, is married.
- The house where they live now is very spacious.
in The house is very spacious.

OPEN CLOZE TEXT

GUIDELINES

In this type of exercise you have to fill each of the numbered blanks of a text with **only one word** which must fit the context.

Steps

- Read the text carefully in order to find out what it is about.
 - Try to find out what kind of word is missing (noun, adjective, verb, adverb, modal, preposition, article, determiner, conjunction, pronoun etc). Look at the words which are before and after each blank or in the same sentence. Sometimes you have to consider other words as well. Study the following examples:
- a She has got most beautiful eyes I've ever seen. (the adjective is a superlative - it needs "the")
 - b Although we had talked to each other before, he seemed quite familiar to me. ("Although" shows an opposition between the two ideas expressed in the sentence, therefore we need "never".)
 - c "..... a nice day!" she exclaimed. (The exclamation mark shows that this sentence is an exclamatory one, so we need **what** or **how** - in this case "what" because there is a noun after the blank.)
 - d Ann, has been working here for two months, is getting married next Sunday. (the subject of the verb of the clause is missing and the clause is in between commas, therefore we need "who".)
 - e She should told the news. (after should (modal) we use bare infinitive in the correct tense; "told" is the past participle of the missing passive infinitive, therefore we need "be".)
 - f If he were here, he give us a hand. (the sentence is conditional type 2 therefore we need "would"/"could".)
 - g The food was bad that we didn't touch it. ("that" indicates this is a clause of result; therefore, we need "so".)
- When you have completed the cloze text, read the passage carefully to see if it makes sense and is grammatically correct.

21 A. Choose the correct item.

- 1 He is richer his brother
A than B of C from
- 2 He just left his office; he'll be back soon.
A had B is C has
- 3 His careless driving resulted a nasty accident.
A into B in C to
- 4 If I had seen him, I'd talked to him.
A would B have C had
- 5 He was tired to work any more.
A too B enough C much
- 6 Some people were sitting on benches; were strolling in the park.
A other B others C another

- 7 You have phoned us to let us know you weren't coming.
A could B can C must
- 8 It was raining hard;, they went on with their journey as planned.
A moreover B however C furthermore
- 9 Jane, is sitting over there, is a photographer.
A which B whose C who
- 10 a fast runner Lynn is!
A What B Such C How

B. Fill in each gap with one suitable word. Then **identify** what kind of word it is.

Golden sunshine, blue skies and leafy green trees: Antigua, (1) ...*where*... the beaches are endless, the sea crystal clear and the watersports among (2) best in the Caribbean. If you are looking (3) a holiday in one of the (4) exotic corners of the Caribbean, where you can (5) the day by the sea, or eat out in beautiful surroundings, then the island of Antigua is ideal for you. (6) are 365 beaches, (7) of the most spectacular being Jolly Beach. Antigua caters (8) all tastes and attracts (9) young and old alike. It's a perfect place for those (10) dream of visiting heaven on earth.

'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATION

22 Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words. The first one has been done as an example.

- 1 Kathy liked the house the moment she saw it.
took Kathy ...*took to the*... house the moment she saw it.
- 2 We managed to walk to the cottage despite the rough trail.
foot We managed to get despite the rough trail.
- 3 Sheila is like her grandmother in looks and personality.
after Sheila her grandmother.
- 4 There is a lake near the farm.
close There is a the farm.
- 5 They removed the painting to repaint the wall.
down They to repaint the wall.
- 6 Mary hasn't seen Dean for two days.
since It's Dean.
- 7 Ben is speaking to a lady; she is the director.
who The lady is the director.

READING COMPREHENSION

GUIDELINES

In this exercise you have to read a text followed by four-option multiple choice questions and decide which option best answers each question.

Steps

- Read through the whole text carefully.
- Look at the questions and try to answer them without looking at the choices.
- Read through the choices for each question and choose the one that is closest to your answer.

WARM-UP ACTIVITIES

- Skim through the text and think of a suitable title for it.
 - Guess whether the following statements are true or false, then read quickly through the text and check if your guesses were correct.
- The Duffys' plane was going to land safely.
 - Clive's parachute was caught in the branches of a tree.
 - The tribesmen were trying to kill the Duffys.

1 Read the text and choose the correct answers to the questions.

The Duffys had been flying their two-seater plane over the Amazon when they started having engine trouble. They soon realised the plane was going to crash and had no choice but to try to **parachute** to safety. They prepared themselves and jumped. The wind was **gusting** and Fay Duffy's parachute quickly **drifted away** from her husband's. Clive hoped they would both land safely and find each other on the ground, but even that was uncertain as they were **heading for** the thick trees of the jungle.

Clive's parachute got caught in a tree. He managed to free himself and jump to the ground, but he couldn't see where Fay had landed. He began calling her name as he walked towards where he thought she might be, but the jungle became so thick that he couldn't go on.

He heard tree branches **snapping** close by and he realised someone was walking towards him. He called Fay's name again, but there was no answer. He stood perfectly still, aware that someone was watching him, but he couldn't see who it was. Then he saw them coming out from behind the trees. A group of **tribesmen** wearing hardly any clothes and carrying long wooden **spears** came towards him. They spoke in a language Clive couldn't understand, but he assumed they were talking about him.

The tribesmen **surrounded** Clive and pushed him forward. He started to run. As they were obviously used to moving through the jungle, they quickly caught up with him and **steered** him towards an area where it was easier to walk.

Clive couldn't understand where they were leading him. He wasn't frightened, but he did feel lost, hot and tired. Just when he thought there was no way out, he saw Fay's parachute hanging from some nearby trees.

"Fay!" he shouted, and he ran towards the parachute.

Fay was sitting on a fallen tree with a tribesman standing next to her. When she stood up to run, the tribesman tried to stop her. She **broke free** and ran to Clive, but just as they got close to each other, they felt the ground below them **give way**. They had fallen into **quicksand**, and they were both sinking.

The tribesmen **held out** their spears to them and pulled them out. They led the Duffys through the jungle until they were close to a **clearing** where they could signal for help. The Duffys realised that from the beginning the **natives** had only been trying to help them, but when they turned around to thank them, they were gone.

- The Duffys' safety was uncertain because
 - they weren't sure they could land the plane.
 - they were flying over the jungle.
 - their parachutes had blown away.
 - they were flying over the Amazon river.
- When Clive landed, he
 - was not able to move.
 - heard Fay calling him.
 - saw Fay's parachute.
 - tried to locate Fay.
- Why did Clive stand still?
 - He saw something strange.
 - He thought Fay was coming.
 - He knew someone was near him.
 - He heard people talking.
- When Clive tried to run away, the tribesmen
 - surrounded him.
 - arrested him.
 - forced him to walk.
 - guided him to a place with fewer trees.
- When Fay saw Clive she
 - broke down.
 - ran towards him.
 - was unable to move.
 - fell into a pool.
- In the end, the Duffys felt
 - frightened.
 - helpless.
 - grateful.
 - angry.

2 Look at the words in bold in the text and try to explain them.

3 Choose the correct item.

- 1 His car had problems so he had it repaired.
A engine B machine C motor D propeller
- 2 He wasn't that Mary had left the party.
A sensible B ignorant C aware D observant
- 3 Susan could speak a word of French.
A hardly B mostly C nearly D mainly
- 4 After hours of driving, they finally their destination.
A arrived B reached C got D went
- 5 She that it was raining when she opened the window.
A realised B faced C decided D understood
- 6 The pub is very to the cinema.
A close B next C beside D nearby
- 7 "Are you me?" she asked the stranger.
A staring B looking C seeing D watching

4 Study the following theory box then fill in "quite" or "rather" in the sentences.

- **Quite** (= fairly, to some degree) is used in favourable comments. *It's quite warm today.* It is used before a/an. *It was quite an enjoyable film.* Quite (= completely) is used with adverbs, some verbs and adjectives such as: alone, brilliant, certain, exhausted, horrible, right, sure, true, etc. *You are quite right.*
- **Rather** is used: a) in unfavourable comments. *It's rather hot today.* (= I don't like it), b) in favourable comments meaning "to an unusual degree". *The test was rather easy.* (it was easier than I expected) and c) with comparative degree or with too. *He's rather thinner than James. It's rather too late to go out.* Rather is used before or after a/an. *It's a rather difficult exercise. It's rather a difficult exercise.*

- 1 I'm afraid Sylvie is too tall to become a ballet dancer.
- 2 He has been living in France for five years, so he speaks French well.
- 3 He was an interesting speaker and held his listeners' attention for a long time.
- 4 It is cold today. We'd better stay in.
- 5 She ran the race fast but still finished second.
- 6 She must have done well in the audition as she was given the part.
- 7 James is shorter than his brother.

SPEAKERS' CORNER

- Read the text on page 16 again, then look at the headings and re-tell the story in the first person as if you were Clive.

Who - Where - What happened - Who they were helped by - How they were helped

- What do you think happened to the Duffys after they reached the clearing?

5 Join the words in brackets to make compound adjectives as in the example:

e.g. After a two-hour walk in the pouring rain, she was soaked to the skin. (two hours)

- 1 Her daughter is the prettiest child I've ever seen. **(seven years old)**
- 2 The Taylors really enjoyed their holiday in Barbados. **(three weeks)**
- 3 Professor Smithers gave a lecture on the harmful effects of sunbathing. **(two hours)**
- 4 The local swimming pool has got a high diving board. **(ten feet)**
- 5 Lillie undertook a project for her art class. **(four months)**

6 Choose the correct word.

- 1 The photographer told everybody to before he took the picture.
A laugh B smile C giggle D chuckle
- 2 Her mother told her to stop nonsense.
A talking B speaking C saying D telling
- 3 "Stop it, John! Don't you know it's rude to at people?"
A look B peer C stare D see
- 4 Mary and George were because they didn't want to wake Grandpa.
A whispering B shouting C screaming D crying
- 5 After dinner the elderly couple went for a leisurely along the beach.
A run B march C stroll D sprint

Unit 3 Stories

- 6 Everybody to the door when they realised there was a fire in the restaurant.
A floated B rushed C wandered D burst

- 7 The following paragraph is an extract from a story. Read it and punctuate it.

as i crept into the house i knew id probably get into trouble suddenly the living-room door flew open where on earth have you been shouted my mother its after midnight sorry mum i said we just got talking and i forgot the time well ive been worried sick she said you could have at least phoned to say youd be late with that she left the room and closed the door with a sigh i slowly made my way upstairs to bed

- 8 Fill in the correct prepositions.

- When I first arrived Rome I was unsure how to get to my hotel, but luckily a policeman gave me directions.
- Daniel fell love Rachel the first time he met her, and now he is married her.
- Helen put the blame her brother for breaking the teapot even though she had done it, which is typical her.
- Jack was not there to meet me when I arrived Victoria Station, and it occurred me that he might have forgotten I was coming.
- After sitting in traffic for two hours yesterday I was so fed up being delayed that I decided to turn around and head home.
- Chris blamed the other football players losing the game.
- They were so bored the film that they decided to leave the cinema.
- Last week I was the train to Birmingham when I realised that I had left my briefcase at home.

- 9 Guess the meaning of the idioms listed, then fill in the gaps below.

to make a long story short, an old wives' tale, the same old story, a different story, tall tales

- It's with David — he's always late for our meetings.
- Miss Black told Joe that she was tired of hearing his about his missing homework.
- It was a most frightening experience but,,, the pilot eventually made an emergency landing in the desert.

- I didn't like any of the films Mark Hodge has directed, but his latest one is — it's terrific!
- Janice says that if you eat cheese before you go to bed, you'll have nightmares, but I don't believe that. It's just

10 PREPOSITION CHECK ON UNITS 1-3

Fill in the correct prepositions.

- I prefer travelling by train taking the bus in the morning because I always get the office much earlier.
- Wendy had looked at several flats and finally decided the two-bedroom one. Her husband is very pleased her decision.
- Ever since I arrived Madrid to study I have been thinking joining the library, but I haven't had time.
- Whenever Jackie is far away her children, she can't help worrying whether they are okay.
- Mr Dakin is an example a good teacher; whenever his pupils ask help, he sits down and explains things to them until they understand.
- He boasts being the best athlete in the team.
- Yesterday as I was going to work foot, a taxi drove past me and Sally was sitting the back.
- We arrived Paris on a cold winter morning, feeling unsure whether we had chosen the right place to spend our honeymoon.
- "Don't put the blame me! It's so typical you never to admit being wrong."
- Bill was so fed up his job that he decided to find a more interesting one.

- Say** is used in Direct speech as well as in Reported speech when it is not followed by the person the words were spoken to. e.g. "I am tired," he said. **(Direct speech)** → He said (that) he was tired. **(Reported speech)**
- Tell** is used in Reported speech when it is followed by the person the words were spoken to. e.g. "I am tired," he said to me. **(Direct speech)** → He told me he was tired. **(Reported speech)**
- Expressions used with say:** good morning, something, one's prayers, a few words, so, no more, etc.
- Expressions used with tell:** the truth, a lie, a story, one from another, the difference, sb one's name, sb a secret, sb the way, etc.

11 Fill in *say* or *tell* in the correct form.

- 1 She decided to the truth.
- 2 He used to his children a story every night.
- 3 He good morning as he came into the office.
- 4 Helen me that she was going to be late.
- 5 The little boy his prayers and went to bed.
- 6 They are twins; it's hard to one from the other.

12 Change the following words into the form they take in **Reported speech**.

Direct speech	Reported speech
this/these	that/those
now
tomorrow
next year/month, etc.
yesterday
a month ago
last year/month, etc.
here
come

Study the way tenses change in Reported speech.

Present Simple → Past Simple "He drives to work," she said. *She said (that) he drove to work.*

Present Continuous → Past Continuous "He is driving to work," she said. *She said (that) he was driving to work.*

Past Simple → Past Perfect "He drove to work," she said. *She said (that) he had driven to work.*

Past Simple does not change in time clauses.

Past Continuous → Past Perfect Continuous "He was driving to work," she said. *She said that he had been driving to work.*

Past Continuous does not change in time clauses.

Future Simple → would + bare infinitive "He will drive to work," she said. *She said (that) he would drive to work.*

Future Continuous → would + continuous present infinitive "He will be driving to work," she said. *She said (that) he would be driving to work.*

Present Perfect → Past Perfect "He has driven to work," she said. *She said (that) he had driven to work.*

Present Perfect Continuous → Past Perfect Continuous "He has been driving to work," she said. *She said (that) he had been driving to work.*

13 Rewrite the sentences in **Reported speech**.

- 1 "I'm in a hurry because my bus is leaving in 10 minutes," Cindy said.
.....
- 2 "I saw Steve a month ago," James said.
.....
- 3 "She will talk to the entire class," he said.
.....
- 4 "Jason is having a birthday party at his house tomorrow," Melinda said.
.....
- 5 "You'll never believe what happened yesterday!" Kathy said.
.....
- 6 "Helen has been revising for her exams all day," Mrs Jacobs said to me.
.....
- 7 "I'll be flying to Rome at this time tomorrow," Paula said to us.
.....
- 8 "Sally was working hard in the lab yesterday," Ann said to me.
.....

- **To report a question** we use: a) **ask + question word** (where, why, who, etc.) when the direct question begins with a question word, b) **ask + if/whether** when the direct question begins with an auxiliary verb (have, do, can, etc.).
- In reported questions we use affirmative order and tenses.
- Pronouns, time words, etc. change as in statements.

Direct Questions	Reported Questions
"Which book did you buy?" he asked her.	He asked her which book she had bought.
"Can you give me a lift?" she asked him.	She asked him if he could give her a lift.

14 Turn the following questions into **Reported speech**.

- 1 "Who was at the party last night?" Cindy asked me.
.....
- 2 "Are you going to the cinema tomorrow?" his mother asked him.
.....
- 3 "When will the package be delivered?" she asked us.
.....
- 4 "Where is the building?" he asked me.
.....
- 5 "How can I get to Pine Street?" she asked me.
.....
- 6 "Are you flying to Paris next week?" he asked Tom.
.....

- To report commands or requests we use *tell, order, ask, beg*, etc. followed by a to-infinitive.

Direct Questions	Reported Questions
"Stop making so much noise," Mum said to us.	Mum asked us to stop making so much noise.
"Please, please don't give him the money," she said to me.	She begged me not to give him the money.

15 Turn the following into Reported speech.

- "Turn off the TV, Tom," his mother said.
.....
- "Please, please help me," the woman said to Peter.
.....
- "Don't talk to strangers," her father said to her.
.....
- "Take off your shoes," Mother said to us.
.....
- "Pick up your books," Sandra said to her son.
.....

The verb tense does not change in Reported speech in the following situations:

- when the introductory verb is in any present or future tense. e.g. "I've always **enjoyed** the peace and quiet of the countryside," she **says**. *She says that she has always enjoyed the peace and quiet of the countryside.*
- when the reported sentence is in unreal past, conditionals type 2/3 or wishes. e.g. "OK children, it's time you **went** to bed!" Father said to us. *Father told us that it was time we went to bed.*
- when the reported sentence describes a natural phenomenon, a law or regulation, or expresses duty or a general truth. e.g. "Factory fumes **cause** air pollution," the teacher said. *The teacher said that factory fumes cause air pollution.*
"Greece **is** a country of ancient history and tradition," the guide said to the tourists. *The guide told the tourists that Greece is a country of ancient history and tradition.*

16 Report the following sentences.

- "I wish I could go skiing this weekend," said Debbie.
.....
- "Tokyo is one of the most overpopulated cities in the world," said John.
.....
- "It's time you found yourself a job, Burt!" said Ann.
.....
- "Jo is considering leaving her job," Mary says.
.....
- "Water freezes at 0°C," the teacher said.
.....

The following modals change as follows in Reported speech:

may	→ might (possibility)/could (permission)
must	→ had to (obligation)
must	→ must (deduction/possibility)
needn't	→ didn't need to/didn't have to (present reference); wouldn't have to (future reference)
can	→ could (present reference); would be able to (future reference)
mustn't	→ mustn't
should	→ should

17 Turn the following sentences into Reported speech without using any special introductory verbs.

- "You mustn't miss the staff meeting," the director said.
.....
- "You should brush your teeth after every meal, Kevin," the dentist said.
.....
- "The letter may arrive tomorrow morning, Gary," Martin said.
.....
- "You needn't water the plants now, Jane," said Susan.
.....
- "They must have known about the meeting," Robert said.
.....

18 Report the following sentences using the introductory verbs below.

threaten, suggest, deny, offer, refuse, agree, advise, apologise

- 1 "No, I won't come to France with you, Jenny!" said Roy.
.....
- 2 "You ought to see a doctor about your eyes," Sid said to his mother.
.....
- 3 "If you miss training again, I'll drop you from the team!" said the coach to Bob.
.....
- 4 "Sorry for not phoning to confirm your flight, Mr Jones," said the secretary.
.....
- 5 "Shall we take a long walk along the riverside?" said Mary.
.....
- 6 "It wasn't me who spilt coffee on the tablecloth," said Greg.
.....
- 7 "I'll carry the bag for you," said Beth.
.....
- 8 "Yes, that painting is lovely," said Erica.
.....

19 Change the following dialogues into Reported speech using suitable introductory verbs and the expressions below.

and, adding that, because, explaining that, he/she went on to say that

a "I'll be going to the post office, Mary," James said. "Do you need anything?"

"Yes, could you please post a letter for me? I've been meaning to do so myself but I never seem to have the time," Mary replied.



b "Are you OK, Grandma?" Denise asked.

"Oh dear, I feel very dizzy. I forgot to take my medication this morning, darling. What am I going to do?" Grandma said.

"It's alright, don't worry. Just lie on the bed and rest for a while, I'll go and get it for you at once," Denise said.

20 Turn this short text into Direct speech.

Mark, Carly, Simon and myself were free-camping on a hillside last summer. It was my first time camping, so I asked Mark nervously whether he had ever slept in a tent before. He answered that he had, but that it had been a long time ago, when he was camping on a beach in Jamaica. Then Carly complained that she couldn't sleep because the ground was too hard. Simon offered to give her his camping mattress, which Carly politely accepted.

21 Read the model below and a) fill in the gaps with only one word, b) say whether the story includes "flashback narration" and c) re-tell the events of the story in chronological order.

She couldn't believe her eyes when she looked 1) the mirror. There was not 2) single scar on her face and she looked exactly the same 3) she had before the terrible fire.



It had been almost two years since she had been woken up in the middle of the night by the thick smoke that 4) her room. Her memories of the rest of the night were confused. She could remember little up to the awful moment when she regained consciousness in the hospital, and 5) sight of her reflection in the window.

In the painful months that followed, Tracy 6) to endure the hurtful stares and whispers of strangers when they saw the horrific scars on her face. She had visited numerous burns specialists, all of 7) shook their heads and told her there was 8) they could do. However, on the day she met Dr Martin and he said he was willing to perform surgery 9) her face, she cried 10) joy.

The six separate operations had taken over twelve months to complete and 11) was three weeks after the final one 12) Dr Martin invited her into his office so that he 13) remove the bandages. A broad smile spread across her face as she silently looked at the results. At last, she was staring 14) the pretty face with the upturned nose and green eyes that she had become convinced she 15) never see again.

N.B.

- A story can begin or end:
- by describing the atmosphere.
 - by using Direct speech.
 - by describing a person.
 - by using Direct speech to express people's comments.
 - by describing people's feelings and emotions.
 - by creating mystery or suspense.

- 22** (i) Read the beginnings and endings of the stories below and match them. Then try to guess the content of each story.
- (ii) Which of the above techniques have been used in the beginnings and endings in this exercise?

BEGINNINGS...

1 It was a beautiful clear day when Brian, Phillippa, Tom and Ruth set off on their camping trip. They were all bursting with excitement as Brian drove his father's jeep off the main road to join the narrow track which led through the forest.

2 Susan had met Mark three years before at college. At first she had found him quite unpleasant and generally avoided him. She thought he was rather arrogant and vain. The fact that he was a famous film star and very attractive as well, left her quite indifferent. First impressions can be deceptive though, and she soon changed her opinion of him.

3 "It's like the Garden of Eden!" said Dave, looking through his binoculars. The island was beautiful, a tropical paradise surrounded by golden beaches and a clear blue sea. Brightly coloured birds flew from one palm tree to another. "Wouldn't it be a great idea to hire a boat and go across to explore it?" Alex suggested.

...ENDINGS

A She gazed at the long white dress, thinking that her life would change tomorrow. She smiled at the thought that the beautiful silk wedding gown had belonged to her grandmother. Her own mother had got married in it, and she felt proud to be wearing it on her wedding day as well. She wiped a tear from her eye, thinking that someday she might even watch her own daughter walk down the aisle in it.

B Once the fire was lit, they all sat around it in silence, each one wondering when they would be rescued. Nobody wanted to say anything, but everybody knew that during their escape from the boat they'd left behind all their food and water. "I hope somebody comes soon," said Maria.

C He told his friends that the vet said the young fox was going to be fine. What's more, he had promised to return the animal to the forest when it recovered. Relieved to hear the good news, they all sat around the campfire to enjoy what they thought would be a peaceful evening. Little did they know that a pair of red shiny eyes was peering at them through the trees.

23 'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATION

A. Complete the sentences using the words in bold.

- "Yes, it was me who ate the last piece of the cake," the boy said.
admitted The boy the last piece of cake.
- "I'll never lie to you again!" he said to his mother.
promised He his mother again.
- "Why not take the train to the town centre?" she said.
suggested She to the town centre.
- "Stay away from that dangerous man!" Mother said to us.
warned Mother from that dangerous man.

- 5 The woman asked me the time.
what "Could you tell ?"
 the woman asked.
- 6 "Have the children already gone to bed?" Father said.
if Father asked
 gone to bed.
- 7 "Would you like another drink?" she said to him.
offered She
 drink.
- 8 "Don't forget to post the letters," Fiona said to Mike.
reminded Fiona
 the letters.

B. Complete the sentences using the words in bold.

- 1 I've never thought of going to Hawaii on holiday.
occurred It never to Hawaii
 on holiday.
- 2 I don't think he ever recovered from that terrible shock.
over I don't think he
 that terrible shock.
- 3 "Yes, it was me who broke the window," the boy said.
admitted The boy
 the window.
- 4 She succeeded in finishing the work on time.
managed She the
 work on time.
- 5 They started hang-gliding last year.
took They last year.
- 6 The first thing she did when she got into her room was to put on her slippers.
soon As
 her room she put on her slippers.
- 7 "Let's go fishing this weekend," she said.
suggested She weekend.
- 8 "I must stay here for at least another hour," he said.
insisted He at
 least another hour.
- 9 They enjoyed the walk even though it rained.
despite They enjoyed the walk
 it rained.
- 10 "I'm sorry that I caused you such inconvenience," she said to us.
apologised She
 such inconvenience.
- 11 I'm sure that it was James who took my sunglasses.
must James
 my sunglasses.
- 12 We'll leave without him if he doesn't arrive on time.
unless We'll leave without him.....
 on time.

ERROR CORRECTION

24 Cross out the unnecessary words in the sentences below. If a sentence is correct put a tick (✓).

- He asked me where ~~did~~ I put the papers.
- She asked to her daughter to cut her hair.
- He complained that the service at the shop was awful.
- Merryl asked from her husband to pick up the children on his way home.
- He suggested that we should go to a different restaurant.
- Anna told to me that she would be late for the meeting.
- He said that he had worked there years before.
- She denied of taking the money from the drawer.

WORD FORMATION

GUIDELINES

- Some common **adjectives** end in **-y**. e.g. grass – grassy, rock – rocky, etc.
- Most **adverbs** are formed by adding **-ly** orally to adjectives.
 e.g. clear – clearly, frantic – frantically, etc.
- Present participles** e.g. boring and **past participles** e.g. bored can be used as **adjectives**. Present participles describe what or how somebody or something is and past participles describe how people feel.

25 Complete the following text with the correct derivative of the word in bold. The first one has been done as an example.

The evening before, Joyce had argued (0) *..terribly.. (terrible)* with her children as she had arrived home to find the house extremely (1) (*tidy*). Now, with a clearer head, she was feeling (2) (*guilt*) about it and was trying to think of ways to make it up to them. She decided to cook a lovely meal as a special treat. When she arrived home, she found it (3) (*mess*) as usual, but didn't say anything and went upstairs to change. When she came back down half an hour later, she stopped in (4) (*belief*). The living room was (5) (*surprise*) tidy and the kitchen (6) (*spotless*) clean. "What do you think?" she heard from behind her, and turned to see her husband and children looking at her with (7) (*beam*) smiles on their faces. "We thought you'd be (8) (*please*) to see that!" they said. "Why don't we all go out to dinner?" her husband suggested (9) (*enthusiastic*). She looked at them (10) (*loving*) and they all set out!

READING COMPREHENSION

GUIDELINES

In exercise 1 you have to read a number of extracts from articles or reports on related topics and answer a number of questions or statements.

Steps

- First read the questions or statements.
- Go through the extracts and look for 'key' words to help you answer the questions.

NB: Whenever two answers are required in one question, they can be given in any order.

WARM-UP ACTIVITIES

- Read the titles of the extracts and guess what kind of accidents or disasters they are about.
- 1** You are going to read some information about accidents and disasters. For questions 1-15, choose from the extracts (A-D). Some of the extracts may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. The first one has been done as an example.

Which article(s):

- refers to several different countries? 0 B
- refers to the 21st century? 1
- are about road safety? 2 3
- is about natural disasters? 4
- says someone's mistake caused the disaster? 5
- says that people in cars are safer than people on foot? 6
- say that road accidents will continue to increase? 7 8
- talks about pollution and illness(es)? 9
- refers to a **memorial service**? 10
- talks about money and property loss? 11

points out a contrast? 12

describes an accident which happened underground? 13

mention poorer countries? 14 15

DEADLY DRIVING

A

Around the world, people ignore dangers on the roads and drive as if they believe that they could never be involved in a traffic accident. Whether riding a motorcycle or driving a car or lorry, many don't seem to care about safety.

The number of road deaths is expected to increase dramatically in the next twenty-five years, especially in **developing countries**. A recent report by the World Health Organisation points out that, in 1990, road accidents were ninth on the list of causes of death worldwide. Sadly, the report predicts that by the year 2020 they will be third on the list, and there is fear that the situation might get even worse.

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THE HARM NATURE CAN DO

B

A few years ago, in the space of less than a year, Australia suffered **drought, dust storms** and fires, while North and South America were subjected to **torrential rain**, rising sea levels and widespread flooding. The Mississippi River rose dangerously high, and Californians **endured** a winter of unusually **high tides** and violent storms. Ten thousand homes were damaged or destroyed in California, and farm losses **totalled** half a billion dollars.

Ecuador and Peru were also hard hit. Thousands of Ecuadorians lost their homes, meaning that they had no choice but to live in **slums** and **shanty towns**. In the slums, bad **sanitary** conditions turned their water a filthy green and disease spread rapidly. Ecuador, already a poor country, lost **crops** and property valued at 400 million dollars. In Peru, floods and **landslides** left 600 people dead.

MINING TRAGEDY AT MARCINELLE

C

In August 1956, after a fire in one of the **pits**, 265 people choked to death in a matter of minutes in the mine of Bois de Cazier at Marcinelle. More than half of the victims were **immigrant workers**. According to the official report, the accident had been caused by human error. The fire started at eight o'clock in the morning and tragedy was **unavoidable** because the great majority of miners were

working without oxygen masks, meaning there was no escape from the thick smoke filling the mine. **Consecutive shifts** of rescue workers worked hard for fifteen days, but tragically only a small number of miners were rescued.

Every year the disaster is marked by a remembrance service at Marcinelle Cemetery in memory of the victims of the accident.

SAFE FROM CARELESS DRIVERS

D

The number of road deaths and serious injuries among car users has fallen by twenty-three per cent in recent years thanks to the increased use of seatbelts. At the same time, the number of **slight injuries** has risen by fifty per cent, which indicates that the number of road accidents in general is in fact going up. The main reason for the fall in road deaths in Britain is that more people are choosing to travel by car rather than risk cycling or walking along busy roads. Because people in cars are more protected from the force of any **impact**, they are less likely to be seriously injured than people on foot. It seems, then, that as long as drivers continue to be careless, self-protection is the key to surviving today's traffic.

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2 Look at the words in bold in the extracts and try to explain them.

3 Choose the correct item.

- 1 The statement reported the survival of fifty people.
A high B official C legal D top
- 2 His yacht and mansion have been at £6 million.
A valued B cost C prized D counted
- 3 She nearly on her sandwich as she was eating very fast.
A suffocated B drowned C fainted D choked
- 4 The secretary corrected all the in the computer printout.
A errors B drawbacks C gaps D prints
- 5 Fortunately, he suffered no in the accident.
A wounds B pains C injuries D damages
- 6 The use of unleaded petrol has in recent years.
A grown up B enlarged C increased D extended
- 7 People who suffer from lung should not smoke.
A sickness B disease C illness D ill health

SPEAKERS'

CORNER

- Choose two of the four texts above and talk about the disasters in terms of: **type, cause, consequences**
- Name as many types of accidents and disasters as you can think of. What are their main causes?
- Does your country often experience any particular type of disaster?
- What should we do to reduce the number of road accidents?

4 First, match the verbs in the list with the four types of disasters, then choose any five of them and make sentences as in the example.

fire, car accident, flood, earthquake

<i>spread</i>	<i>bump</i>	<i>catch</i>	<i>collide</i>
<i>strike</i>	<i>crash into</i>	<i>drown</i>	<i>accelerate</i>
<i>rock</i>	<i>put out</i>	<i>burn</i>	<i>collapse</i>
<i>sweep away</i>	<i>pour</i>	<i>brake</i>	<i>wash away</i>
<i>overflow</i>	<i>rain</i>	<i>sway</i>	<i>shake</i>

e.g. The **fire spread** quickly to the other floors.

5 Now, choose verbs from the list above to fill in the gaps in the following extracts from reports or witness statements. Guess what type of accident or disaster is being described in each.

- A "Many people and animals are known to have d..... as they were w..... a..... down streets which turned into fast-flowing rivers."
- B "The ground began to s..... violently. The tops of buildings seemed to s..... and then they started to c..... around us."
- C "It s..... so quickly that within minutes the building had turned into an inferno. Several floors were completely b..... out. Help soon arrived, though, and the blaze was p..... o..... after a few hours."

Unit 4 Disasters & Accidents

6 Fill in the gaps with the words below.

trauma, wound, injury, harm, damage, breakage

- 1 Motorcyclists without helmets run the risk of serious
- 2 The fire caused so much to the house that the owners had to have it rebuilt.
- 3 I think that it will be hard for Andy to recover from the of witnessing such a terrible accident at such a young age.
- 4 The soldier had a deep bullet in his leg and was desperately calling out for help.
- 5 Miraculously, the collapsed roof did no serious to the little girl who had been hiding under the bed.
- 6 These fragile items are insured against

7 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in the list.

repair, cure, heal, treat

- 1 The cut on my knee well, but I've got a scar now.
 - 2 Grandma's remedy of hot tea and honey managed to my sore throat.
 - 3 The doctor the patient for minor burns and bruises.
 - 4 The cottage roof collapsed during the earthquake, so they had to it.
- 8 Read the following headlines and guess what type of accident or disaster they describe. Then, in your own words say what may have happened in each incident.

1 3 SKIERS FEARED DEAD
BURIED UNDER 30 FT. OF SNOW

2 RIVER BURSTS
ITS BANKS;
100 Villagers Evacuated

3 Boy injured at home by
homemade fireworks

4 150 dead, 350 injured
IN RAIL TRAGEDY

TECHNIQUES FOR NEWSPAPER REPORTS

- **BEGINNING**
 - summary of the event with reference to the time and the place it happened, as well as the people involved
- **ENDING**
 - people's comments on what happened
 - action to be taken in the future

TECHNIQUES FOR STORIES

- **BEGINNING**
 - set the scene describing weather, surroundings, people etc involving your senses
 - use Direct speech
 - start with a dramatic sentence creating mystery
 - start with a rhetorical question
 - refer to your feelings, mood, etc.
- **ENDING**
 - use Direct speech
 - describe people's reactions to the event developed in the main body
 - refer to people's feelings/moods
 - create mystery or suspense

NB Reports require formal, impersonal style and frequent use of the passive, whereas in stories a more personal and informal style can be employed.

9 Match the beginnings with the endings and say whether they are parts of a story or a newspaper report, justifying your answers. Think of suitable headings for the news reports.

BEGINNINGS...

1 A newly-built medical centre collapsed in last night's hurricane. The Mary Rose Centre in Pinner, North London was completed only two months ago but is now only a heap of concrete and twisted steel.

2 We entered the busy restaurant at lunchtime. It was packed but we soon found a table and sat down. It was so noisy and crowded that we didn't notice the peculiar man sitting behind us.

3 On a stormy day in September, Christopher left his home town to go to university in another city. "Don't forget to call us when you get there!", his mum shouted as the train pulled away from the platform.

4 A 14-year-old boy was rescued from a cliff face in Hunstanton yesterday. The boy, Stephen Matthews, had climbed up the cliff to look at a bird, but got trapped. He was saved by a rescue team which managed to reach him by helicopter.

5 Rescuers are continuing their search for six men who have been lost at sea. Yesterday morning at 10:30 the cruiser *Deep Blue* sent out a distress signal to the coastguard and then disappeared from the radar screens thirty miles off the south-west coast of Ireland.

6 "Watch where you're going, lady!", the man shouted and quickly drove away. I held my umbrella tightly, stepped back, and waited for the traffic light to change. Somehow I knew this was going to be a miserable day.

...ENDINGS

a Everyone breathed a sigh of relief as the police officers handcuffed the man and led him away. I couldn't believe what had just happened. We left the restaurant as soon as we could after our jewellery and money had been returned to us.

b Steven was taken to the local hospital where he was found to be suffering from shock. He later said, "I'll never climb anything so high again and I'll definitely stay away from birds' nests in future."

c An investigation is currently being carried out to discover why the structure of the building was so weak. Details of this will be released in due course.

d I looked up at the clock. It was 5 p.m. I gathered my things, put on my coat and walked to the lift. I felt tired and hungry, and I just wanted to get home. The doors of the lift opened and I stepped in. As it was going down, it stopped suddenly and the lights went out. It was stuck. "Why me?" I thought, as I angrily pressed the alarm button.

e Brian Wilkins, who examined the wreck, said the *Deep Blue* had been "an accident waiting to happen" and should not have been at sea. Rescuers are continuing their search for the six missing crew members.

f Finally, after a long trip, he arrived at Middleton Station, tired and exhausted. He was glad that he had made it there alive.

10 Fill in the correct preposition.

- 1 Little Tommy was so afraid the toy lion his grandmother gave him that his parents had to get rid it.
- 2 Claire's bad behaviour at school resulted her being expelled.
- 3 Jane is terrified dogs. When she was young, she would always cling her parents if there were any around.
- 4 The schoolchildren were restricted the playground, but some disobeyed this rule. This led them being severely punished.
- 5 I'll deal it as soon as I finish typing the report.

11 Match the idioms with their definitions.

Idioms	Definitions
1 head for a fall	a. to work or try extremely hard
2 break one's back	b. to do sth which will result in failure
3 have/get one's fingers burnt	c. from a bad situation to one that is worse
4 lightning never strikes in the same place twice	d. the same accident/disaster won't happen to the same person twice
5 out of the frying pan and into the fire	e. to suffer because of doing sth without first considering the (usu negative) results

12 Fill in the correct form of the verbs in brackets and identify the types of conditionals.

- 1 If you (**go**) to the party, you will see Andrea there.
- 2 If I (**be**) you, I'd think twice before asking her.
- 3 If he (**not/arrive**) late, he wouldn't have missed the professor's lecture.
- 4 I won't go to the dance unless you (**buy**) me a new outfit.
- 5 If he (**do**) his homework, he could have played with his friends.
- 6 If he (**have**) a car, he would get to work faster.

Unit 4 Disasters & Accidents

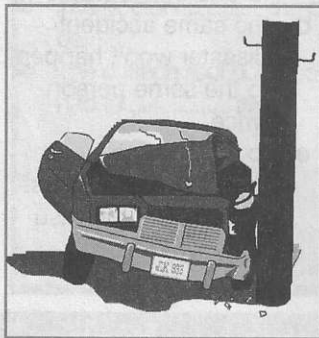
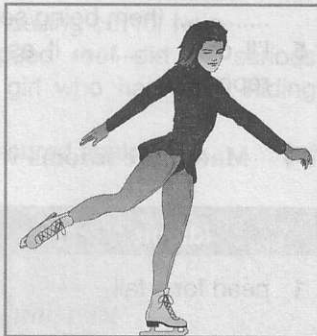
- 13** Look at the picture and say what *may*/ *will happen* to the man if he finds gold.

e.g. A: If he finds gold, he'll **become rich**.
 B: If he **becomes rich**, he'll buy a car.



- 14** Look at the picture and say what *might* (not)/ *would* (not) happen if the ice-skater didn't follow a healthy diet.

e.g. A: If she didn't follow a healthy diet, she **wouldn't be fit**.
 B: If she **weren't fit**, she **wouldn't be able** to practise on the rink.



- 15** Look at the picture, read the text and then say how the problems of Mr Brown's day *could*/ *might have been avoided*.

Mr Brown woke up late yesterday morning, so he left the house in a hurry. As he was speeding down the road, he didn't see the rubbish bin lying in the middle of the street. He didn't have the time to avoid the bin so he crashed into a tree. He suffered shock. The ambulance wasn't called immediately, so he arrived at the hospital two hours later. The doctors were on strike, so he didn't receive immediate treatment. Finally, after a five-hour delay, he arrived at his office. His boss was very angry with him.

e.g. A: If Mr Brown **hadn't woken up** late yesterday morning, he **wouldn't have left** the house in a hurry.
 B: If he **hadn't left** the house in a hurry, he **wouldn't have been speeding** down the road.

- 16** Fill in the correct form of the verbs in brackets and say what type of conditional each sentence contains.

- If you had followed the directions correctly, you (**not/get**) lost.
- If you shout, you (**wake up**) the baby.
- If the gas board workers (**detect**) the leak, there wouldn't have been an explosion.
- If the customer (**follow**) the shop assistant's advice, the dress wouldn't have shrunk.
- If the rescue operation hadn't been carried out quickly, the residents of the building (**not/be saved**)
- Should you smell smoke, (**call**) the fire brigade.
- If there hadn't been the strong winds and heavy rain, the ship (**not/crash**) onto the rocks.
- If they (**not/start**) a massive clean up operation immediately, there will be serious damage to sea-life and birds.
- Supposing he (**not/repair**) the engine, would you have fixed it yourself?
- If I (**be**) a pilot, I would fly around the world.
- If you (**watch**) the 8:30 news, you would have known about the hurricane.
- Even if I (**see**) her, I wouldn't have remembered to give her your message.
- If he (**be paid**) on time, he could have paid his bills.
- If she hadn't eaten so much cake, she (**not/be**) sick last night.
- Supposing your car (**be stolen**), what would you do?
- They won't sign the contract unless the lawyer (**check**) it first.

- 17** Rewrite the following sentences using inversion.

- If you should need any help, ask Mr Benson.

- If you had taken the short cut through the forest, you would have saved time.

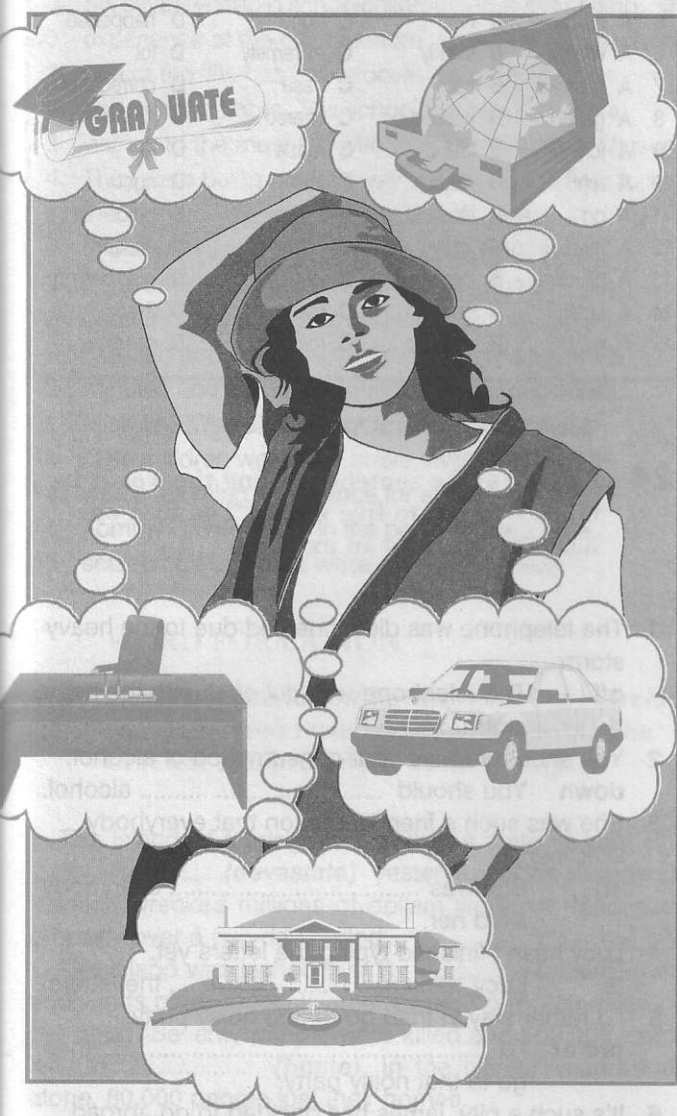
- If Mary had checked her tyres beforehand, she would have noticed that they weren't safe.

- If Mr Johnson were here, I would speak to him.

- If Evan had written me a letter, I would have known that he'd moved house.

18 Susan is a university student. Look at the pictures and say what her wishes for the future are as in the example:

e.g. *I wish I could graduate from university next year.*



19 Look at the picture and use the prompts to talk about the prisoner's regrets.

never meet / John and his gang



e.g. *Frank wishes he had never met John and his gang.*

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a listen / wife's advice | d not rob / bank |
| b not leave / job | e not get / 10-year sentence |
| c not join / gang | |

20 Fill in the correct tense.

- I wish he (**not/interrupt**) me while I'm trying to make a point.
- If only you (**not/react**) so rudely to Mary's comment at the meeting.
- I wish Harriet (**join**) us on the excursion this weekend.
- If only he (**be**) more tactful.
- Luke wishes he (**not/forget**) to turn off the water heater before he left.
- I wish I (**buy**) tickets for last night's rock concert.

21 Fill in the correct tense.

- If only she (**tell**) me she was going away.
- I wish I (**can**) speak Italian.
- I wish he (**not/come**) with us. I didn't enjoy myself at all.
- Had I watched the weather forecast, I (**know**) that it was going to rain.
- I wish we (**not/go**) to that party last night; I'm exhausted!
- I wish you (**pay**) more attention to what I'm saying.
- Had he behaved better, he (**not/be**) expelled.
- If only I (**not/decide**) to take over his business. Now it's too late!
- If only I (**read**) his mind; I would know what he's thinking about!
- I wish she (**not/talk**) about herself all the time. It's so boring!

22 Complete the sentences using the words in bold.

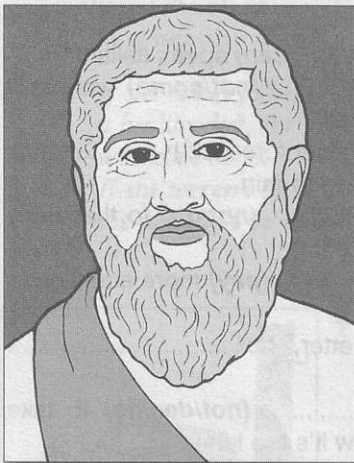
- He didn't do the experiment carefully so he blew up the lab.
blown If he had done the experiment carefully, up the lab.
- She isn't careful; she often makes mistakes.
were If she not make mistakes so often.
- He ate the fruit without washing it; now his stomach hurts.
washed He wishes he before eating it; now his stomach hurts.
- It's a shame that it rained when we went for our picnic.
not If only it when we went for our picnic.

Unit 4 Disasters & Accidents

- 5 She went fishing in stormy weather and her boat sank.
gone If she in stormy weather, her boat wouldn't have sunk.
- 6 It's a pity I don't have a compass with me.
wish I a compass with me.
- 7 Thanks to the brave policemen, our house wasn't burgled.
had If the brave policemen, our house would have been burgled.

MULTIPLE - CHOICE CLOZE TEXT

- 23 For questions 1-15, read the text below and fill in the gaps with one word. The first has been done as an example.



In the fourth century B.C. the Greek philosopher, Plato, wrote about a(n) **(0)** ..A.. civilisation called Atlantis which he claimed existed long before the ancient civilised **(1)** of the Middle East or Egypt. Atlantis was thought to have been a huge island **(2)** to the west of Europe which had an extremely

advanced civilisation whose empire stretched as **(3)** as Greece and Egypt. However, **(4)** to Plato, the island and its people disappeared into the ocean around 11,500 years ago as a result of an enormous earthquake.

Since Plato first wrote about Atlantis, many attempts have been **(5)** to find the island, all of which have been unsuccessful. As a result, it is now **(6)** believed that Plato invented the place and its people. In spite of this, there are still those who think there might have been some **(7)** in what Plato said. They believe that some Atlanteans escaped the destruction of the island and **(8)** on their knowledge to the Egyptians, who later **(9)** their own advanced civilisation. There is a possibility that these believers might be **(10)**, as ancient Egyptian records report that there was a massive volcanic eruption **(11)** the Greek island of Thira in about 1500 B.C. which **(12)** a number of severe earthquakes.

The debate **(13)** the existence of Atlantis seems **(14)** to continue until scientists or archaeologists settle the argument one **(15)** or another. In the meantime, however, we can do nothing but speculate about what a great civilisation it may have been.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 0 | A mysterious | B antique | C elderly | D odd |
| 1 | A unions | B clubs | C groups | D societies |
| 2 | A put | B situated | C founded | D based |
| 3 | A large | B long | C away | D far |
| 4 | A saying | B following | C according | D due |
| 5 | A made | B tried | C done | D happened |
| 6 | A widely | B thickly | C extremely | D lot |
| 7 | A mistake | B truth | C base | D correctness |
| 8 | A gave | B passed | C offered | D promoted |
| 9 | A formed | B found | C made | D did |
| 10 | A real | B exact | C true | D right |
| 11 | A on | B in | C to | D onto |
| 12 | A made | B led | C occurred | D caused |
| 13 | A affecting | B concerning | C influencing | D questioning |
| 14 | A steady | B put | C set | D fixed |
| 15 | A way | B manner | C reason | D solution |

'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATION

- 24 Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words. The first one has been done as an example.

- 1 The telephone was disconnected due to the heavy storm
off The telephone *was cut off* due to the heavy storm.
- 2 You should reduce your consumption of alcohol.
down You should alcohol.
- 3 She was such a friendly person that everybody liked her.
so She was everybody liked her.
- 4 Lucy hasn't finished typing the letters yet.
is Lucy the letters.
- 5 I'd rather stay in than go to that noisy party.
prefer I'd than go to that noisy party.
- 6 It's such a pity James has decided to go abroad.
wish I to go abroad.
- 7 "You hid the photo on purpose!" she said to him.
of She the photo on purpose.
- 8 Why didn't he tell us he would be away?
should He he would be away.
- 9 I won't go to the cinema unless he comes with me.
come I won't go to the cinema with me.
- 10 "Do you remember her name?" he asked me.
if He asked me her name.
- 11 They didn't call an ambulance and now it's too late.
called If only an ambulance.

ERROR CORRECTION

- 25** Cross out the unnecessary words, or put a tick (✓) next to the correct lines as in the example.
- 0 Six seven-year-old schoolchildren had a frightening ✓
 - 00 experience at the city museum yesterday about when
 - 1 one of the lifts has broke down between the first
 - 2 and second floors. The schoolchildren they were
 - 3 visiting to the museum with their teacher, Ann Watson.
 - 4 They were being on their way to the second floor to see
 - 5 the dinosaur exhibition when the lift began
 - 6 to shake before it coming to a complete halt.
 - 7 Their cries for to help were heard by the
 - 8 curator of the museum, Mr Harold Edwardson.
 - 9 Firemen arrived at the scene of the accident within
 - 10 minutes and managed to free the six youngsters.
 - 11 Miss Ann Watson had commented afterwards:
 - 12 "The children were very brave, even although it
 - 13 was a terrifying experience for all them." Little
 - 14 Tommy Brown said: "In the beginning we were
 - 15 scared of, but after a while we were all okay."

WORD FORMATION

- 26** Complete the following text with the correct words derived from the words in bold. The first one has been done as an example.

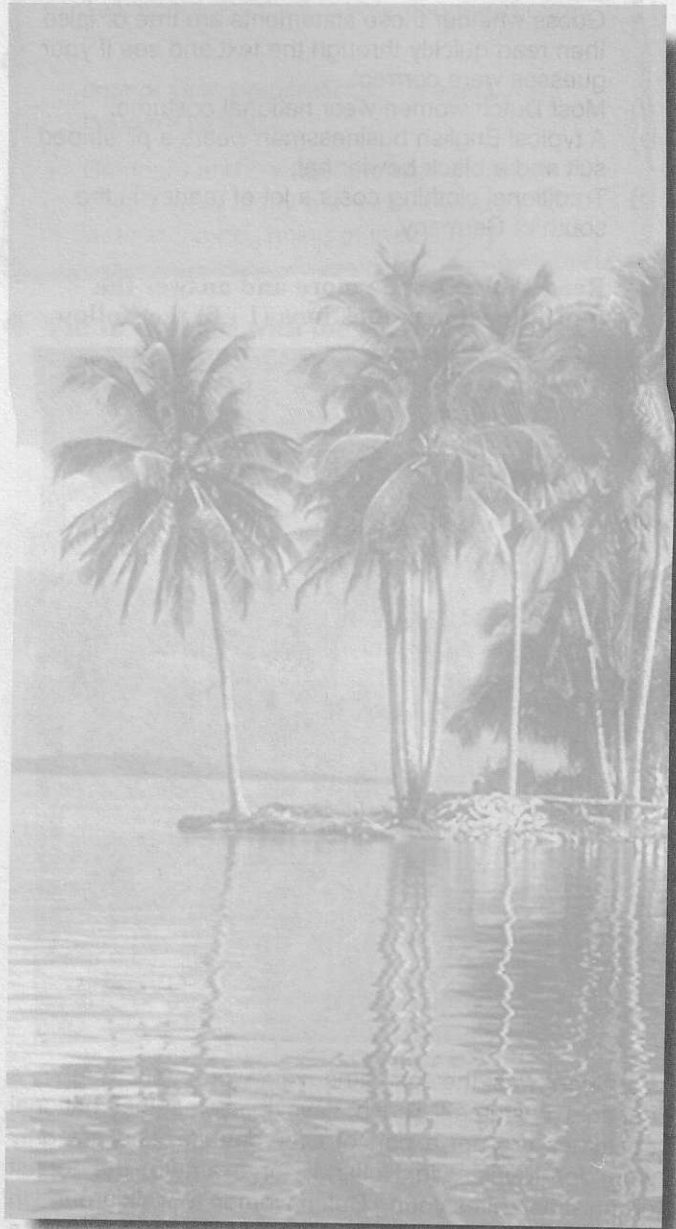
The island of Madagascar was in a state of total (0) ...**devastation**... (**devastate**) yesterday after Hurricane Geralda wrecked millions of dollars worth of land and property over a two-day period.

The island was lashed by (1) (**torrent**) rain and winds of up to 350 kilometres per hour (220 miles per hour). Seventy people were killed and 500,000 were left (2) (**home**). In the city of Toamasina alone, 80,000 people lost their homes.

The main (3) (**commerce**) port of the island was almost destroyed and 70 per cent of the island's farmland was completely (4) (**flood**). There were (5) (**heartbreak**) scenes as people returned to the (6) (**flat-ten**) ruins that were once their homes.

Hurricanes gather speed and strength over water, and Geralda travelled over a large area of water before it hit the island of Madagascar. This is part of the reason why the storm struck so (7) (**severe**).

Experts say that earlier (8) (**warn**) would not have prevented the damage, but steps are now being taken to reinforce many of the (9) (**dam- age**) areas in order to be better prepared should such a (10) (**power**) storm hit again.



READING COMPREHENSION

WARM-UP ACTIVITIES

- Read through the text once and think of a suitable title for it.
 - Guess whether these statements are true or false then read quickly through the text and see if your guesses were correct.
- a) Most Dutch women wear national costume.
 - b) A typical English businessman wears a pinstriped suit and a black bowler hat.
 - c) Traditional clothing costs a lot of money in the south of Germany.
- 1** Read the text once more and answer the multiple choice questions (1 - 6) that follow.



When was the last time you wore your country's national costume? These days it seems that national costumes are not a part of everyday life, and are only worn for tourists. In Holland, for example, the tourist organisation hires young Dutch women to walk around in traditional **peasant clothing** in the tulip fields between Leiden and Haarlem, giving tourists the perfect chance to stop and take photos.

The idea that each country has a national costume comes from the early 1900s. At that time, the various ways the peasants dressed in each **region** began to **go out of fashion**. It is this "old" style of dressing which became the traditional costume that we know today.

But sometimes what we imagine to be a country's national costume is influenced by **stereotypes** which

come from old pictures and films, or are still promoted by the tourist industry. For instance, when one thinks of a typical English businessman, one may picture a man wearing a **pinstriped suit** and a **bowler hat**, and carrying an umbrella. In reality, one rarely sees men dressed like this in London today. That stereotype has survived partly because Europeans are still watching TV series like *The Avengers*, made in the 1960s, in which the main male character dresses like a typical City gentleman.

Such misunderstandings also occur when one region's dress is especially unique or colourful, so that people automatically assume that it is the country's traditional costume. Some people think the typical Spaniard dresses like a flamenco dancer. This image would certainly seem odd to the people in Spain. Another national stereotype that still exists in northern European humour is that of the typical Frenchman's clothes: **black berets**, loose striped shirts and **strings of onions** round their necks. Actually, this was the **outfit** worn by the onion-sellers of the north coast of France until the beginning of the 20th century, but is not seen anywhere today.

The Germans are divided on the **issue** of national costume. In the north, they believe that trying to preserve a national costume is ridiculous. In the south, however, traditional clothing is both expensive and fashionable. The department stores there even have a separate section which sells only *Trachten*, or traditional costume. They offer items such as leather shorts, knee **breeches** decorated with colourful patterns, collarless jackets with bone buttons, and green **felt hats**. *Trachten* is something you either love or hate.

Whether you think that a national costume is important or not, it is true that most of us have different ideas about what the typical traditional clothing of a country is. Nowadays, because of American influence, most young people in Europe prefer wearing jeans and T-shirts. Perhaps future generations will think that jeans and T-shirts are a national costume based on European tradition and not the fashion statement they are meant to be.

- 1** In the tulip fields between Leiden and Haarlem it is common to see
 - A peasants working.
 - B Dutch women wearing traditional clothing.
 - C Dutch peasants wearing traditional clothing.
 - D tourists taking pictures.
- 2** In the early 1900s the peasants in each region
 - A did not want to wear more modern clothing.
 - B had an influence on fashion.
 - C gradually stopped wearing clothing which later became the "national costume".
 - D all dressed in the same way.

- 3 Why does the writer mention a TV programme?
 A to show how fashions are created
 B to show how stereotypes are preserved
 C to point out the popularity of English programmes
 D to give an example of a national costume
- 4 The Germans
 A wear different costumes in the north and the south.
 B think all national costumes are silly.
 C have differing opinions on national costumes.
 D sell their costumes to other countries.
- 5 Department stores in the south of Germany sell
 A inexpensive traditional clothing.
 B costumes that are popular all over Germany.
 C fashionable traditional clothes.
 D all types of clothes in separate departments.
- 6 What point is the writer illustrating by mentioning jeans and T-shirts?
 A There are still national costumes in all countries.
 B Everyday clothes may eventually be considered national costumes.
 C Fashion is influenced by traditional costumes.
 D Jeans and T-shirts have always been popular.

- 2 Look at the words in bold in the text and try to explain them.
- 3 Choose the correct item.
- 1 The old school doesn't any more; it was torn down in 1972.
 A remain B exist C be D stay
- 2 We were by the complicated schedule and ended up taking the wrong bus.
 A confused B mixed C troubled D irritated
- 3 An accident on this road nearly every day.
 A results B takes part C causes D happens
- 4 She donated several of clothing to charity.
 A bits B particles C items D objects
- 5 There is a special in this department store where holiday decorations are sold.
 A separation B part C section D field
- 6 The bride was wearing a(n) wedding dress which she had designed and made herself.
 A unique B single C one D alone

SPEAKERS' CORNER

- Talk about a festival in your country in terms of:
time of year, preparations, the actual day, people's feelings
- Compare and contrast the type of clothes people wear today with what they used to wear at the beginning of the century.

4 Fill in the gaps with the correct adjectives, then think of as many as you can with a similar meaning.

crowded, bright, loud, delicious, festive



THE TOWN FAIR

The annual fair in my town in Ireland is always a 1) occasion and one that I look forward to. The townspeople spend weeks preparing for the big day. Brightly-coloured decorations and streamers liven up all the buildings, and strings of 2) lights are hung over the streets to add a touch of magic to the evening.

When the day arrives, the locals parade around in their traditional costumes. You can hear the 3) music that the villagers love to dance to, drifting out of the pubs. Most taverns serve 4) Irish food especially prepared for the occasion. Things begin to liven up in the evening when groups of all ages perform traditional dances in the squares, and the 5) streets are filled with people dancing, singing and generally having an enjoyable time.

- 5 Fill in the gaps with: custom, habit, belief.
- 1 It is a common that breaking a mirror brings bad luck.
 2 It is the in England to give children chocolate eggs at Easter.
 3 Smoking is a very unhealthy

6 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs from the list.

honour, take part, celebrate, take place, mark (an event), hold (a ceremony)

- 1 Frank and Beth are having an evening out in order to Beth's 35th birthday.
- 2 The Olympics every four years.
- 3 He's training hard because he wants to in this year's marathon.
- 4 Presidents' Day is the day when people in the U.S.A. the memory of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.
- 5 Their wedding reception was in the village hall.
- 6 In order to the occasion of his retirement, Mr James' employers gave him a gold watch.

7 Look at the following extract. Divide it into paragraphs and punctuate it.

INDEPENDENCE DAY



americas greatest holiday independence day takes place on the 4th of july on this day americans celebrate the day in 1776 when the american colonies declared themselves free from british rule preparations begin about a week before the actual day red white and blue flags are hung on public buildings and banners are raised all over the town as everyone waits anxiously for the big parade on the day of the event spectators line the streets the thumping sound of drums can be heard as the marching band comes along first followed by the boy scouts and girl scouts who march waving american flags police officers firefighters and local officials stride past while the crowd cheers enthusiastically

TECHNIQUES FOR DESCRIBING EVENTS

In descriptions of festivals/celebrations you can:

- use narration (present tenses for **annual** events) (past tenses for **past** events);
- include various adjectives and adverbs to make your narration more interesting;
- refer to the senses (sight, hearing, taste, smell, touch) to describe the atmosphere.

8 (i) Say whether the extracts have been taken from: a) a tourist brochure or b) a story.

- 1 Visitors to Rio de Janeiro during the month of February can enjoy the spectacle of its annual carnival, the biggest and certainly the liveliest in the world. The streets are filled with brightly-dressed people, and it is impossible not to get caught up in the excitement.
- 2 It was hard to keep up with the man as he moved quickly through the noisy crowd. People lined both sides of the street as they watched the St Patrick's Day parade. Proud Americans of Irish descent marched by, dressed in green and carrying flags as they celebrated the feast day of their patron saint. "Quick, there he is!" shouted Jessie, pointing ahead.
- 3 In the evening the celebrations continued. The sound of traditional Italian music filled the air as the people crowded into the square, happily singing and dancing. Nobody could resist the smell of grilled sausages coming from the nearby restaurants.

(ii) Read the above extracts again and underline the phrases which describe the atmosphere by making use of the senses (sight, touch, smell, etc).

9 Fill in the correct prepositions.

- 1 November, a ceremony is held to remind us the brave people who died in the wars.
- 2 Julie has been searching her favourite jacket all morning; she's got a job interview noon and wants to look smart.
- 3 My mother makes a delicious fruit punch in the summer which is a combination apple, orange and lemon juice.
- 4 midnight the carnival was still going strong, and people everywhere were dancing the streets.

- 5 My brother is going to enter a tennis tournament September, in which he will be competing some of the best players in the country.
- 6 Mary got so angry during her argument with Simon that she threw a glass him.
- 7 The best speeches combine humour interesting facts.
- 8 "Let's play catch, Sam! Throw the ball me."

10 Guess the meaning of the following idioms, then fill in the gaps in the sentences below.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| a) stand on ceremony | c) music to our ears |
| b) the life and soul of the party | d) their Sunday best |

- 1 The people at the wedding were all dressed up in
- 2 When our boss announced that we could have two days paid leave, it was
- 3 John is always; he tells funny jokes and amuses everyone.
- 4 When the dinner guests sat down she told them not to and to help themselves.

11 Turn the following sentences into the passive. Omit the agent where it is unnecessary.

- 1 Many people attended the music festival.
.....
- 2 The party organisers set off fireworks.
.....
- 3 Several reggae bands will play Caribbean music.
.....
- 4 They have hired a TV star to open the Battle of Flowers.
.....
- 5 The local newspaper is publishing colour photos of the carnival.
.....
- 6 People sang the national anthem at the beginning of the ceremony.
.....
- 7 Spectators had to reserve seats for the parade well in advance.
.....
- 8 They had decorated their house with balloons and streamers.
.....

12 Fill in the gaps using "by" or "with" and say why your choice is appropriate in each case.

- 1 The dining-room was decorated the maids colourful, exotic flowers.
- 2 The wedding cake made the chef was flavoured vanilla.
- 3 The stalls will be filled handicrafts donated the local Girl Scouts.
- 4 The eggs were coloured natural dyes the local women.

13 Turn the following questions into the passive as in the examples.

e.g. *What did they decorate the streets with?*
What were the streets decorated with?
Who has prepared the food for the party?
Who has the food for the party been prepared by?

- 1 Who will make the lanterns?
.....
- 2 What did they fill the cake with?
.....
- 3 Who is teaching the children traditional dances?
.....
- 4 Who is going to open the festival?
.....
- 5 What did they stuff the turkey with?
.....

14 Rewrite the following sentences in the passive using personal and impersonal constructions.

The verbs believe, expect, feel, know, report, say, think, etc are used in the following passive patterns in personal and impersonal constructions.
 e.g. *They say that he stole the money.*
 - *It is said that he stole the money.* (impersonal)
 - *He is said to have stolen the money.* (personal)

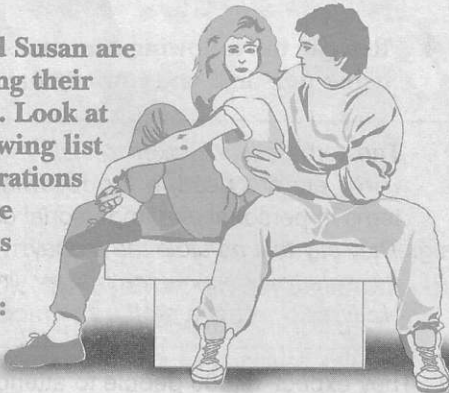
- 1 They expect 10,000 people to attend the festival.
.....
- 2 They have reported that this festival is the largest in the world.
.....
- 3 The town council expects that the fair will raise enough money for the children's hospital.
.....
- 4 They believe the festival was first celebrated in the 12th century.
.....
- 5 People say the parade was the best ever.
.....

Unit 5 Festivals & Celebrations

15 Complete the following sentences using the words in bold.

- 1 People believe that she will win first prize.
believed It win first prize.
- 2 Tom insisted that Sue leave immediately.
made Tom immediately.
- 3 He saw them hanging the streamers.
seen They the streamers.
- 4 Father asked us to wash the car.
had Father the car.
- 5 They made me perform in front of a live audience.
was I in front of a live audience.
- 6 The gardener is planting some rose bushes.
being Some rose bushes by the gardener.
- 7 It is thought that James has left the country.
have James the country.
- 8 I had asked Stephen to repair the pipes.
repaired I by Stephen.
- 9 We asked them to participate in the parade.
asked They in the parade.
- 10 They say that he was an excellent chess player.
been He an excellent chess player.

16 John and Susan are organising their wedding. Look at the following list of preparations and make sentences as in the example:



ALREADY	NOW	WITHIN THE WEEK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • print invitations • book reception hall • deliver John's suit • make Susan's dress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • send out invitations • arrange flowers • make wedding cake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • send flowers to hotel • decorate reception hall • hire limousine

e.g. They have had the invitations printed.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9

'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATION

17 Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use between two and five words. The first sentence has been done as an example.

- 1 Stan hasn't had a holiday for a long time.
since It's a long time *since Stan has had* a holiday.
- 2 They completed the task even though it was difficult.
carried They even though it was difficult.
- 3 He will give us more instructions later.
given We more instructions later.
- 4 When she was a child she spent her holidays abroad.
used When she was a child her holidays abroad.
- 5 We managed to get tickets for the concert.
in We tickets for the concert.
- 6 Sheila continued talking about the weather despite the bored looks on our faces.
on Sheila the weather despite the bored looks on our faces.
- 7 I've never been to such a beautiful wedding before.
time It's the to such a beautiful wedding.
- 8 I like reading more than watching television.
rather I television.
- 9 Her wardrobe is full of clothes.
many There are wardrobe.
- 10 It was so cold that we couldn't go for a walk.
too It was go for a walk.
- 11 We were very excited by the breathtaking scenery.
away We were the breathtaking scenery.

MULTIPLE CHOICE CLOZE TEXT

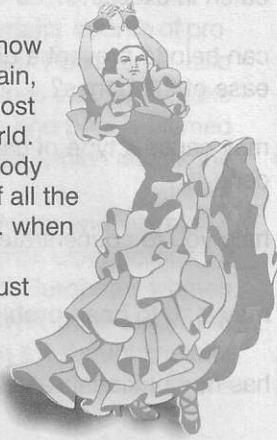
18 For questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. The first has been done as an example.

No one knows for certain how many fiestas take (0) ...**B**... in Spain, but there are more, than in almost any other country in the world. There is a story about somebody who once tried to (1) a list of all the Spanish fiestas, but gave (2) when they got to 3,000.

I was seventeen and had just (3) college when I began photographing fiestas in Puertollano, my hometown, in the (4) 1960's. In those days there were fewer fiestas and people were not as interested (5) them as they are now.

Some people even considered them to be silly and embarrassing. I, on the other (6), loved them and even now, over twenty years later, I am (7) fascinated by fiestas. At different times they have moved me to laughter, tears, and pain. At a true fiesta, there are no (8), only participants. Everyone from babies to (9) people take part, (10) behind everyday life to act out their fantasies. No other event can do that, and I have recorded these special (11) with my camera.

Fiestas also show how time (12) and ideas change. In the 1980's many were revised or updated. Women and children demanded a (13) beside men in the Holy Week procession. The Rocio pilgrimage grew into a 72-hour round-the-clock party (14) by more than a million people. There are also new fiestas. Many of them, invented in our own time, could become the traditions of (15) generations.



ERROR CORRECTION

19 Cross out the unnecessary words, or put a tick (✓) next to the correct lines as in the examples.

THE FURRY DANCE

- 0 Although it is on the same day as ~~like~~ the feast of
- 00 St Michael the Archangel, May 8, the Furry Dance, ✓
- 1 held in the Helston, on England's southwest tip,
- 2 appeared before Christianity was brought to Britain.
- 3 In fact, this dance is one of the world's most oldest
- 4 spring festivals. The name "Furry" may has come from
- 5 Flora, the Roman goddess of flowers, or perhaps
- 6 from the Celtic word for "fair". The festival it preserves
- 7 the important aspects of many spring ceremonies
- 8 from the distant past. The Furry Dance ceremonies
- 9 consist of a series of processions which lasts the all day.
- 10 The first is a parade of young men and women,
- 11 be followed by one of children and finally there is
- 12 a procession of the prominent citizens of whole the area.
- 13 Led by a band, they go in and out of houses and
- 14 gardens and weave on their own way through the streets
- 15 of the town, bringing a good fortune wherever they pass.

WORD FORMATION

20 Fill in the correct word derived from the words in bold. The first one has been done as an example.

ST PATRICK'S DAY

March 17th is the day of the (0) **celebration** (**celebrate**) of St Patrick. St Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland, and the occasion is celebrated (1) (**enthusiastic**) by Irish people all over the world.

In American cities with a large Irish (2) (**populate**), the day begins with a parade through the city centre. The most (3) (**spectacle**) sight is the colour green, as it is the (4) (**nation**) colour of Ireland. Bands play (5) (**tradition**) Irish songs, and people stream into restaurants afterwards where they eat corned beef sandwiches and drink Irish stouts and ales.

The main (6) (**decorate**) of St Patrick's Day is the shamrock, which is also the national symbol of Ireland. It was made (7) (**fame**) by St Patrick when he used its three leaves as a (8) (**represent**) of the Holy Trinity.

St Patrick is known for bringing Christianity to Ireland, and March 17th gives the Irish an (9) (**opportune**) to display their (10) (**proud**) in their country.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 0 A part | B place | C time | D space |
| 1 A do | B make | C fix | D form |
| 2 A off | B through | C up | D out |
| 3 A run | B abandoned | C left | D dropped |
| 4 A half | B central | C medium | D mid- |
| 5 A in | B to | C for | D about |
| 6 A side | B hand | C end | D place |
| 7 A yet | B however | C still | D already |
| 8 A witnesses | B viewers | C spectators | D audiences |
| 9 A ancient | B antique | C elder | D old |
| 10 A leaving | B falling | C letting | D getting |
| 11 A minutes | B instances | C moments | D frames |
| 12 A travels | B passes | C goes | D moves |
| 13 A part | B role | C place | D standard |
| 14 A visited | B attended | C presented | D done |
| 15 A next | B late | C following | D future |

READING COMPREHENSION

GUIDELINES

In exercise 1 you are given a text with some words in colour. These are the key words on which there is specific information in the text. The words also appear above a number of comprehension questions and have been labelled with letters.

Steps

- First, read through the list of words and questions.
- Then skim through the text to get its gist.
- Spot the words in colour in the text and read their context carefully so you get all the relevant information.
- Finally, go through the questions and answer them, using the letters which label the words.

WARM-UP ACTIVITIES

- Look at the title of the text and say what you think it is about.
 - Guess whether the following statements are true or false, then read quickly through the text and see if your guesses were correct.
- Chocolate makes us feel depressed.
 - Sugar causes tooth decay.
 - Cheese and cream are rich in calcium.
 - Tea helps you sleep well.

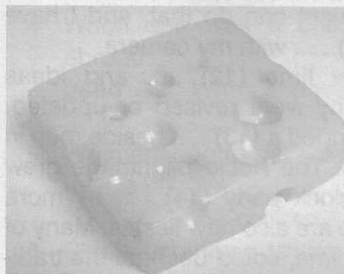
1 You are going to read an article about some different types of food and drink. For questions 1-13, choose from items A-F. Each item may be chosen more than once. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- A Chocolate
- B Sugar
- C Meat
- D Cheese and Cream
- E Butter
- F Coffee and Tea

Which type(s) of food or drink:

- is quickly turned into energy? 0 B
- can keep you awake if consumed late in the day? 1 2
- can improve your mood? 3

- fills you up and keeps you from eating too much? 4
- may lead to weight gain if eaten in excess? 5 6 7
- can help to prevent a disease of the bones? 8
- may cause a type of cancer? 9
- help you to concentrate? 10 11
- may lead to heart problems? 12
- has no nutritional value? 13



EAT, DRINK ... AND DON'T BE SORRY

In ancient Greek times, Epicurus lived by the philosophy, "Eat, drink and be merry, and let tomorrow take care of itself!" Sadly, nowadays our **instinct** to enjoy ourselves has been replaced with feelings of guilt about what we should or shouldn't eat. But just how damaging are all those **'harmful'** foods we find so **tempting**? Let's look more closely at the good and bad sides of some of our favourites.

Chocolate contains mild **stimulants** which help **concentration** and **boost** the brain's level of serotonin, a chemical that makes us feel good. Chocolate is also rich in iron, magnesium and potassium. **On the down side**, it is high in fat and calories and can interrupt sleep if eaten in the evenings.

Sugar is converted into energy more quickly than any

SPEAKERS'

CORNER

other food, so it is hard for the body to store it as fat. Studies have shown that it makes you feel full more quickly, so you are less likely to overeat. Eating sugar at breakfast time has been shown to improve concentration and memory in the morning. The bad news is that sugar causes **tooth decay** and contains no useful nutrients.

Meat is an important food as it is a **major source** of protein, vitamin B and essential minerals. However, it also contributes a quarter of our daily fat intake. A high intake of red **meat** can lead to colon cancer, and beef is blamed for Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease, an illness which affects the brains of humans.

Cheese and cream are rich in calcium and vitamin D, which help protect the system against osteoporosis, a bone disease affecting a third of all European women over 60. Unfortunately, **butter** is almost pure **saturated fat**, and is very high in calories. Eating it is thought to lead to **hardening** of the arteries, which is known to cause heart attacks and **strokes**.

Coffee and tea contain caffeine, which increases **alertness**. Tea contains tannin and flavanoids which help prevent heart disease. On the other hand, since they are stimulants they can interrupt sleep and relaxation and therefore shouldn't be drunk in the evenings.

It seems, then, that we can feel free to enjoy all of these types of food, keeping in mind that moderation is the key to good health. So eat small amounts of these foods and forget about feeling guilty!

2 Look at the words in bold in the text and try to explain them.

3 Choose the correct item.

- 1 The shop the cracked vase with a new one.
A replaced B changed C converted D exchanged
- 2 Eating sweets increases the of sugar in your blood.
A level B phase C stage D rate
- 3 It is that you follow a balanced diet in order to stay healthy.
A primary B basic C essential D obligatory
- 4 He the professor's lecture to ask a question about heart disease.
A broke B finished C interrupted D disconnected
- 5 She the heavy traffic for her late arrival.
A accused B blamed C charged D complained
- 6 The local council is trying to solve the problems our area.
A rising B causing C affecting D contributing
- 7 Milk is in vitamins and proteins.
A plenty B well-off C full D rich

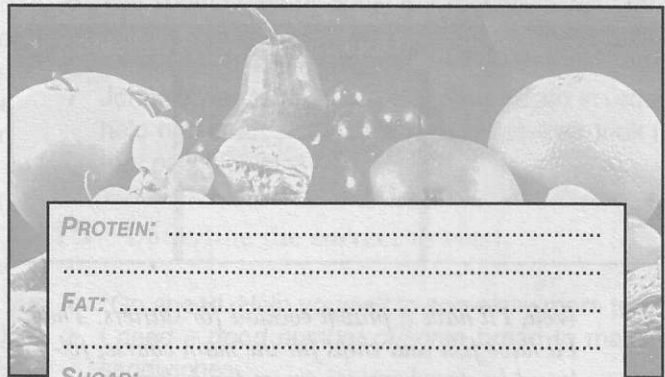
- Read the text again and talk about *chocolate, sugar, cheese, butter and cream, meat and coffee or tea* in terms of:

nutrients, calories and ways they affect the human system.

- Epicurus lived by the philosophy, "Eat, drink and be merry and let tomorrow take care of itself!" Do you agree with this idea?

4 Put the following foods into the three categories, then say which are considered to be healthy and which unhealthy. Some of the foods fit into more than one category.

melon, red meat, olive oil, apples, chocolate, grapes, chicken, butter, milk, ice-cream, cheese, fish, pears, cherries, nuts



PROTEIN:

FAT:

SUGAR:

Now say which of the above foods you would eat and which ones you would avoid if you wanted to lose weight.

5 Use the words from the list to fill in the dialogue among three people who are organising a dinner party.

kilo, carton, bag, box, tub, loaves, bars, slices, packets

Pam: What shall I get from the supermarket, then?
Frank: Well, I need a 1) of carrots for the soup I'm going to make and a couple of 2) of bread.

Unit 6 Eating Habits

Rita: You'd better get about ten **3)** of ham and a **4)** of milk because I'm making spaghetti carbonara for the main course. Oh, and two **5)** of spaghetti. Get a **6)** of margarine as well.

Pam: Do you want me to get anything for dessert?

Frank: Yes - we'll need two **7)** of chocolate and a **8)** of sugar. I'm going to make a chocolate cake. You'd better get a big **9)** of chocolates as well. I'll serve them with coffee afterwards.

Pam: Alright. Is that it? I'll see you later, then.

6 Put each food into its correct category, then make sentences as in the example.



avocado and shrimp salad, fruit salad, steak and chips, vegetable soup, strawberry ice-cream, apple pie and custard, prawn cocktail, cherry cheesecake, green salad, chicken casserole, fish and chips, roast beef with steamed vegetables, Black Forest gâteau, shepherd's pie

STARTERS	MAIN COURSE	DESSERT

e.g. Well, I'll have a prawn cocktail for starters. Then, I'll have fish and chips for the main course, followed by strawberry ice-cream for dessert.

7 Look at the sentences below describing table manners. Tick (✓) the ones describing good manners and put a cross (X) next to the ones describing bad manners.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 smoking at the table <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 putting your elbows on the table <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 using a napkin <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 not starting to eat before everybody is served <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 reaching across the table <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 wiping your plate with bread <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 chewing with your mouth closed <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 blowing your nose <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 putting your knife in your mouth <input type="checkbox"/> | |

8 Look at the list of verbs describing ways of eating and drinking and match them with the different kinds of food and drink. Then, make sentences as in the example.

blow, chew, suck, crunch, swallow, sip, lick, bite

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 on hot tea | 5 your food |
| 2 a pill | 6 on a mint |
| 3 a drink | 7 into an apple |
| 4 an ice-cream cone | 8 a bone |

e.g. I blew on my hot tea before I drank it.

9 Match the idioms with their definitions.

Idioms	Definitions
1 bring home the bacon	a. with lots of energy; lively
2 one man's meat is another man's poison	b. to earn enough money to support one's family
3 to bite off more than one can chew	c. to try to do too much of sth that is too difficult
4 full of beans	d. not to believe that sth is completely true
5 to take sth with a pinch of salt	e. people need spiritual fulfilment as well as food
6 man cannot live by bread alone	f. sth that one person likes may not be liked by another

10 Fill in the gaps with the correct word(s) from the list below.

hangover, starving, full, food poisoning, indigestion

- I was when I got home as I hadn't eaten all day.
- Craig got because the meat he had eaten was under-cooked.
- Gillian got because she ate her food too quickly.
- I'm ; I couldn't eat another bite.
- He had a from all the alcohol he had drunk the previous night.

11 Read the text below and fill in the gaps with the correct word from the list.

leftovers, nightcap, amount, bowl, plate, helping

Every time I go to my grandmother's she puts a (1) in front of me with a huge (2) of food on it and tells me to eat it whether I'm hungry or not. When I've finished eating, she gives me another (3) and sits with me to make sure I eat it all. For dessert, she gives me a (4) of rice pudding which she has made specially for me, and then before I leave she wraps up all the (5) in tin foil so I can take them with me. If it is after nine o'clock she insists that I have a glass of homemade liqueur as a (6) before leaving, by which time my stomach is so full that I can hardly walk!

12 Fill in the correct preposition.

- 1 Cream is high calories and is also associated heart disease when it is eaten in large amounts.
- 2 My father suffers high blood pressure, so he had to miss out going on the rollercoaster when we went to the funfair.
- 3 I wasn't aware the fact that my body was lacking iron until I got the results of my blood test.
- 4 She found it very hard to deal the loss her grandfather after he died.
- 5 Heavy metal music is very popular some of my friends, but I prefer Whitney Houston Metallica.

13 Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

- 1 I find Maths difficult.
Maths
- 2 She used honey to make the biscuits.
Honey
- 3 People use scales to weigh things.
Scales
- 4 I'm afraid I've got some bad news.
The news
- 5 They speak German in some parts of Switzerland.
German

- 6 They grow grapes in France.
Grapes
- 7 The neighbours called the police.
The police
- 8 Someone took my scissors.
My scissors

14 PREPOSITION CHECK ON UNITS 4 - 6

Fill in the correct preposition(s).



- 1 Beans are rich protein.
- 2 My final exam is 6th June 10 am; then my summer holidays begin.
- 3 Don't forget to remind Liz her appointment this afternoon - it's five o'clock.
- 4 Oxygen combines hydrogen to form water.
- 5 I wasn't aware the fact that my class would be visiting the History Museum today, so I had to miss out the trip.
- 6 The south coast of Spain is popular British holidaymakers because Britain is lacking sunshine.
- 7 Johnnie was terrified animals, so in order to help him deal his fear, his mother took him to a psychiatrist.

15 Underline the correct word(s).

- 1 "Go ahead. Help yourself to some/any more tea."
- 2 I need a good number of/some bread to make my sandwiches.
- 3 "Can I borrow a couple of/a good deal of eggs? I've run out, and the shops are shut."
- 4 Put a large number of/plenty of cream on the cake.
- 5 There is a great deal of/a great number of dishes to choose from on the menu.
- 6 I've only been to that restaurant a few/a little times, but I like it a lot.
- 7 There are much/several imported wines on the wine list.
- 8 "Would you like to try a few/a little apple pie? I made it myself."
- 9 Many/Much people were killed in World War II.
- 10 The Smiths didn't have a large number of/much luck at the casino last night.

Unit 6 Eating Habits

16 Underline the correct word.

- 1 This game is suitable for the whole family; *somebody/everybody* will enjoy playing it.
- 2 I haven't got *any/some* pasta, so I can't make lasagne today.
- 3 There's *no/some* point in going to the beach when the weather is so bad.
- 4 There's *anything/nothing* I can do to help Sally.
- 5 I'm so bored. There's *anything/nothing* to do here.
- 6 The policeman asked me what had happened, but I couldn't help as I hadn't seen *anything/something*.
- 7 I've got *some/no* idea what time it is; my watch is broken.
- 8 Tricia's parents don't let her go *anywhere/somewhere* without her older brother.
- 9 "Can I have *some/none* of your drink?"
- 10 "This place is full; shall we go *somewhere/anywhere* else?"

17 Fill in the gaps with *so* or *such* (a/an).

- 1 The jumper was nice that I couldn't resist buying it.
- 2 There were lovely gifts for sale in the shop that I couldn't decide what to buy.
- 3 It's beautiful a ring that I don't want to take it off.
- 4 She gave us clear directions that we had no difficulty locating the office.
- 5 Ann cooks well that she decided to open her own restaurant.
- 6 He was carrying heavy luggage that he could hardly walk.
- 7 few people had bought tickets that the play was cancelled.
- 8 It was rainy day that we stayed indoors.
- 9 There were lot of cars in the car park that I couldn't find a place to park.
- 10 The kids made mess that it took me two hours to clean up.

18 Fill in *a*, *an* or *the* where necessary.

- A breakfast is, according to doctors, most important meal of day. It should consist of balance of protein, carbohydrates and vitamins. healthy breakfast will give you energy and vitality you need to survive hard day at work.

B Paris in spring is said to be unique experience. Seeing Palace of Versailles, Louvre and of course world famous Eiffel Tower, is must for any visitor to capital of France.

C Last year I had worst experience of my life. I broke my leg while I was roller skating in Hyde Park and I had to stay in hospital for two weeks. Although my parents and my friends visited me at hospital every day, I still felt miserable and bored.

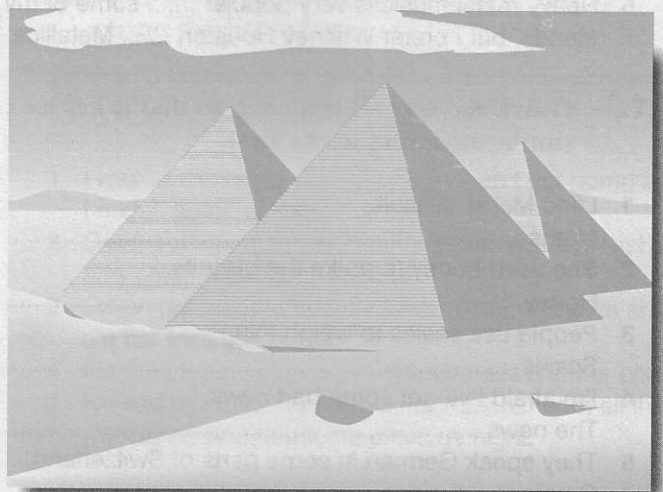
D When my cousin arrived from USA, he wanted to see as much of Europe as possible. So we hired camper van and set off from Dover across English Channel and into France. After crossing Alps, we arrived at Lake Como in north of Italy and continued our journey to south. From there we went to Greece and had wonderful two-week holiday at seaside.

E A: So, what shall we do tonight?
B: Let's go to cinema. I read in Evening Star that new film showing at Roxy is very good.

A: But it's in French, isn't it? I don't like foreign films.

B: Oh. How about going to Half Moon Theatre? There's good play on by Samuel Becket.

F Egypt is colourful country which offers variety of experiences. Going down Nile, which is longest river in world, is thrill you will never forget. Pyramids, huge and magnificent, will fill you with sense of wonder and mystery. And camel ride in Sahara Desert will be highlight of your trip.

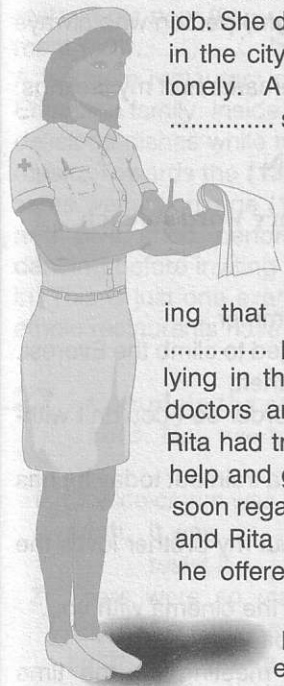


19 Fill in the appropriate question tag.

- 1 "Public transport is so unreliable."
"Yes, the buses are never on time,?"
- 2 "Lily is so much taller now than she was the last time I saw her."
"Yes, she's really grown,?"
- 3 "The dinner Tom cooked last night was delicious."
"Yes, he's a really good cook,?"
- 4 "I like the jacket Sarah's wearing."
"Yes, it's very smart,?"
- 5 "The sky is very grey."
"Yes, it looks like it's going to rain,?"
- 6 "I don't feel like staying in tonight."
"Let's go to Pierro's then,?"
- 7 "Tony is working too hard at the moment."
"Yes, he seems to be tired all the time,?"
- 8 "I really enjoyed the party last night."
"Yes, we all had a great time,?"
- 9 "Do you know how to work the photocopier?"
"No. You couldn't show me,?"
- 10 "I really miss my brother."
"You haven't seen him for a long time,?"

20 Fill in the gaps with *some*, *any* or *no*.

Rita had come to London to find work, but so far she'd had (1) luck finding a job. She didn't have (2) friends in the city and she was beginning to feel lonely. A week had passed with (3) sign of work and Rita was beginning to wonder if there was (4) point in staying in London. She was on her way to the station to find out if there were (5) trains leaving that evening, when she saw (6) people gathered around a man lying in the street. "Are there (7) doctors around?", shouted someone. As Rita had trained as a nurse, she offered to help and gave the man the kiss of life. He soon regained consciousness and after he and Rita had chatted for (8) time, he offered her a job. Now Rita has (9) worries at all – she's the personal nurse to one of the richest men in London and she doesn't have (10) regrets about not leaving the city that day.



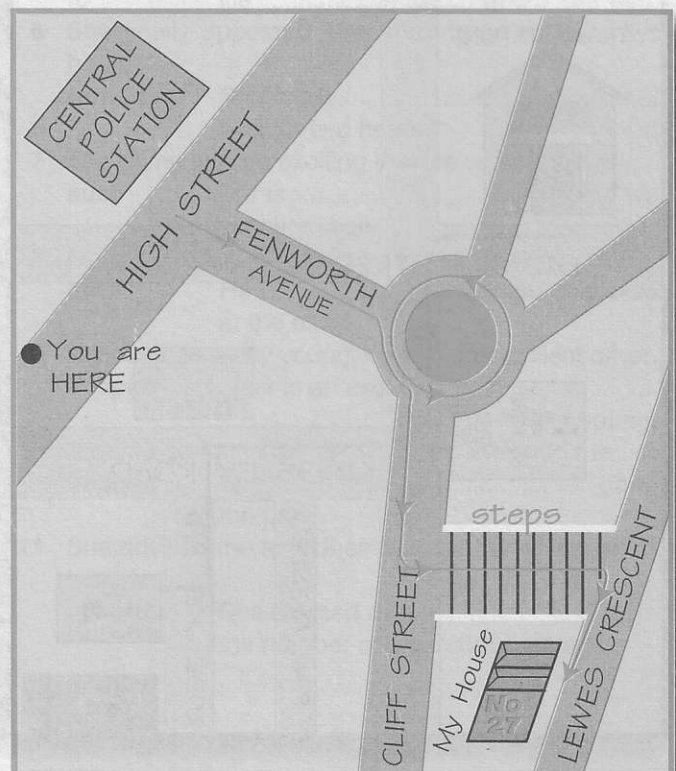
21 Underline the correct word.

- 1 No wonder she's so thin – she hardly eats nothing/anything.
- 2 There is any/no milk left in the fridge.
- 3 There's nowhere/somewhere I'd rather be on a cold day than sitting in front of a log fire.
- 4 Anyone/Someone is knocking at the door; can you see who it is?
- 5 There aren't no/any shops open today; it's Sunday.
- 6 There is nothing/something wrong with the machine; it seems to be working fine.
- 7 It smells like something/anything is burning.
- 8 Nobody/Anybody could have solved that problem; it was far too easy!

22 Complete the text by following the route on the map and using the words given below.

get to, keep going, go along the, turn right, cross, take, climb, go down

- (1) High Street until you come to the Central Police Station. (2) the street and (3) Fenworth Avenue, until you (4) a roundabout. At the roundabout (5) the first road on the right and (6) until you see some steps on the left. (7) the steps and (8) at the top, into Lewes Crescent. My house is the third one along, number 27.



Unit 6 Eating Habits

23 Complete the letter by following the route on the map and using these words:

turn right, turn left, on the right, get off, opposite, next to, walk down

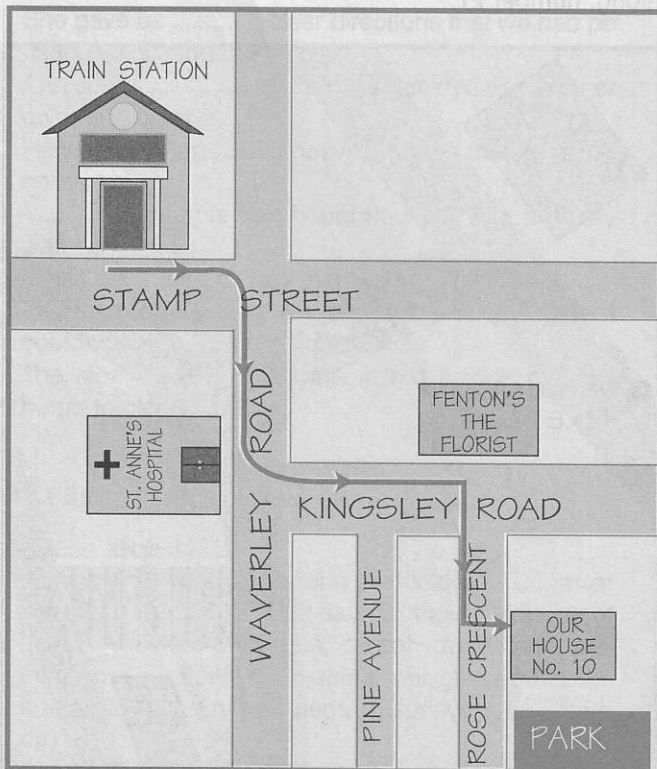
Dear Alison,

I had to write and tell you that Derek and I have finally settled into our new house. To celebrate, we are having a house-warming party on Saturday 25th April at 8 pm and we hope you will be able to come.

You should (1) the train at Stamp Street Station and (2) When you get to the junction with Waverly Road, (3) Then you should take another left (4) St Anne's Hospital and (5) Kingsley Road. The second road (6) is Rose Crescent and our house is number 10, (7) the park.

I hope my directions are clear enough and look forward to seeing you at the party.

Love,
Tina and Derek



WORD FORMATION

➤ ➤ ➤ ➤
Adjectives ending in *-ful* show that the person/thing being described has or displays that quality.

e.g. a *painful injury* (indicates pain)

Adjectives ending in *-less* show that the person/thing being described does not have or display that quality.

e.g. a *tasteless meal* (not tasty)

24 Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets.

- Smoking is (**harm**) to one's health.
- I thought it would hurt when the doctor gave me the injection but it was actually quite (**pain**)
- Ted is a very (**care**) driver; he has caused many accidents.
- Sarah's just returned from a (**rest**) holiday in Florida; she spent her days relaxing at the beach.
- Don't be afraid of our dog — he's (**harm**)
- The woman was very (**help**); when I asked her for directions, she told me exactly how to get there.
- It is (**doubt**) that he'll pass the exam as he hasn't revised at all.
- The (**care**) secretary typed all the letters without making any mistakes.
- Jamie is a (**thought**) person who always remembers my birthday.
- Her (**thought**) remarks hurt my feelings.

ERROR CORRECTION

25 Cross out the unnecessary word in each sentence.

- We visited the Hawaii last summer.
- The team of explorers managed to climb the Everest.
- He was put in the prison for theft.
- The bank machine is out of order so I couldn't withdraw any no money.
- Sam usually goes to work by a train but today he has decided to drive.
- I'm not very fond of sports, but my brother loves the football.
- I don't have no time to go to the cinema with you.
- Do you take a milk in your coffee?
- She didn't make it to the meeting on the time because her train was delayed.
- He likes to have dinner at 7 o'clock because he goes to the bed early.

OPEN CLOZE TEXT

26 For questions 1-15, read the text below and think of **one** word which best fits in each gap. The first one has been done as an example.



Eating out (0) *has* become a popular form of entertainment which (1) of us enjoy. Since (2) to other countries can be quite expensive, dining (3) ethnic restaurants is a cheap alternative that offers you the (4) to sample something different.

Ten years ago, the only (5) of foreign cuisine that was widely available in Britain was Chinese or Indian; today, however, we (6) a wide variety to choose (7), ranging from hot and spicy Mexican food to (8) more delicate flavours of Japanese sushi. Furthermore, some ethnic restaurants now (9) other forms of entertainment (10) live music and traditional dancing. A favourite restaurant of mine is (11) by an Ethiopian family. Inside, friendly waiters (12) delicious dishes while musicians play cheerful Ethiopian music. Towards the (13) of the evening, the same waiters change (14) traditional costume and give short performances of energetic Ethiopian dancing before inviting the customers to (15) in. This is just one example of the kind of entertainment ethnic restaurants have to offer.

27 Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

- 1 The ice-cream was so delicious that I couldn't resist it.
such It was that I couldn't resist it.
- 2 There were so many people in the queue that I decided not to see the film.
such There were in the queue that I decided not to see the film.

- 3 There was such a lot of wind that we couldn't sail.
much There was that we couldn't sail.
- 4 The day was so stormy that we decided to stay in.
such It was that we decided to stay in.
- 5 The car was so expensive that he couldn't afford it.
such It was that he couldn't afford it.
- 6 The food was so delicious that we ate it all.
such It was that we ate it all.

'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATION

28 Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words. The first one has been done as an example.

- 1 She proved to be the best teacher we had ever had.
turned She *turned out to be* the best teacher we had ever had.
- 2 She'd rather have Chinese than Indian food.
prefers She food.
- 3 "I'm very sorry I caused all that trouble," she said.
apologised She all that trouble.
- 4 The man rejected my offer of help.
turned The man of help.
- 5 "I won't tell you where she is," he said.
to He where she was.
- 6 She finally appeared after making us wait for two hours.
turned She finally wait for two hours.
- 7 The game was so exciting that we watched it all.
such It was that we watched it all.
- 8 I'm sure he left his briefcase at the office.
have He his briefcase at the office.
- 9 Although he's very young, Mark is an excellent driver.
despite Mark is an excellent driver is very young.
- 10 "Let me go to the party, please!" she said to me.
begged She go to the party.
- 11 She advised me to reduce the number of cigarettes I smoke.
cut She advised me to the number of cigarettes I smoke.

READING COMPREHENSION

WARM-UP ACTIVITIES

- Look at the title below and guess what the text is about.
 - Guess whether the following questions are true or false, then read quickly through the text and see if your guesses were correct.
- a) King Solomon was well known for his wisdom.
 - b) The polygraph is used to detect hidden documents.
 - c) The problem of distinguishing between lies and truth has been solved.

1 You are going to read an article about ways of finding out the truth. Seven sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

The Search for the Truth

How can the truth be discovered? Is there a **reliable** and safe way to make sure others are telling the truth?

0 **F** According to the story, King Solomon, who was **renowned** for his wisdom, was once faced with two women both claiming to be the mother of the same baby. He threatened to cut the baby in half in order to **settle the disagreement**. The truth was revealed instantly when the real mother offered to give up her baby rather than see it die. Of course, interrogators who lack Solomon's legendary wisdom have to rely on other methods to discover the truth.

1 In the past, the basic techniques used to get prisoners to reveal the truth varied. They included **physical torture**, **depriving** prisoners of sleep, making them stand for hours with their arms **stretched** above their heads, and putting them in **solitary confinement**, a practice which is still employed today.

In modern times the techniques commonly used cause psychological rather than physical suffering. These methods may be **effective** in making prisoners or suspects talk, but when people are forced to confess, do they always tell the truth? **2** Obviously, the problem of **distinguishing** between lies and truth remains.

3 Stress creates physical symptoms which can be **recorded** when trying to decide whether a person

is telling the truth or not. The device used to record these symptoms is called a **lie-detector** or polygraph. It is widely used by police and other **agencies**. It indicates whether the person questioned is being honest as it records changes in the heart rate, **blood pressure** and other physical **factors** during questioning.

Most polygraph experts now admit that the method is not perfect: even an innocent person will feel under stress when faced with a serious accusation. As a result, a more accurate technique has been developed. **4** Since most people would be guilty of this to some extent, the polygraph will show some stress caused by the denial of the truth. For innocent people, this will be the highest stress they show, while a murderer will become even more stressed when denying a question about his or her involvement in the murder.

Recently, it has been shown that people can be trained to trick lie-detecting machines. **5** The fact remains, however, that some people make better liars than others. **6** The basic problem with all methods is that if the person is in control, they can easily **mislead** their questioners, while if the person is not in control due to pain or drugs, what they say may not be true at all.

- A Perhaps the best-known scientific method relies on the fact that lying causes stress.
- B The questions remains: is there really a **fool-proof** way of finding the truth?
- C With this technique, the person being questioned is instructed to deny questions like "Before 1990, did you ever do anything dishonest?"
- D Pain is no longer used to make people talk.
- E Even clues like body language, tone of voice and **eye contact** can be controlled by a good **deceiver**.
- F One of the best-known and cleverest solutions was that used by a king in ancient times.
- G By biting their tongues or counting backwards, **guilty** people can make themselves appear **under stress** when answering innocent questions, and this often makes the results **inaccurate**.
- H If a prisoner, for example, is made to suffer a lot, it seems obvious that false **confessions** may be given just to satisfy the **interrogator**.

2 Look at the words in bold in the text and try to explain them.

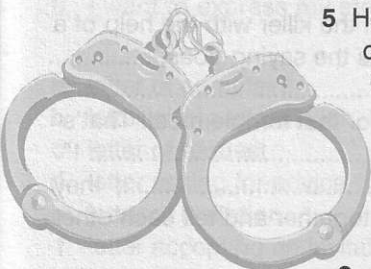
3 Choose the correct item.

- 1 He decided to give his life of crime and become a responsible citizen.
A off B in C out D up
- 2 The results of the experiment will be if it is not carried out very carefully.
A inaccurate B impractical C false D improper
- 3 The boy to having broken the window.
A claimed B confessed C refused D agreed
- 4 I don't think he was being when he said that he had been at home all night.
A true B fair C honest D right
- 5 How many criminals were in the robbery?
A involved B interfered C included D participated
- 6 The policemen were given special for dealing with terrorist activity.
A coaching B practice C exercise D training
- 7 After months of investigation, the truth was finally
A appeared B shown C revealed D found

4 Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions. Some may be used more than once.

under – before – of – in – with – to

- 1 The accused is being kept custody until the trial begins.
- 2 He was sentenced ten years in prison for committing armed robbery.
- 3 The police have placed two men suspected of the kidnapping arrest.
- 4 I was shocked to hear that Mark was accused fraud.
- 5 He's been charged a crime he did not commit.
- 6 The witness appeared court and gave his testimony.
- 7 The accused was kept handcuffs throughout the trial.
- 8 The case was brought the court.
- 9 When the jury reached a verdict not guilty, the accused breathed a sigh of relief.



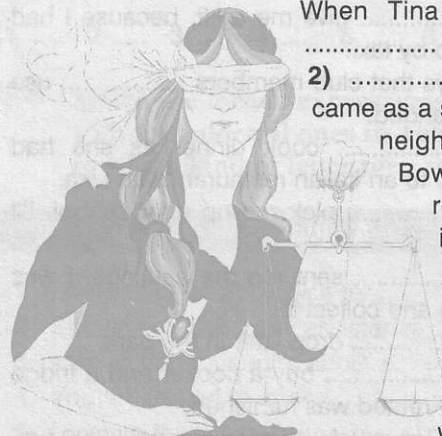
SPEAKERS'

CORNER

- Read the text again and compare and contrast past and modern methods of questioning people in terms of **techniques** and **equipment**.
- Sometimes people tell "white lies" in embarrassing situations. Have you ever told such a lie? Why/Why not?

5 Fill in the gaps with words from the list below.

jury – prosecutor – arrested – prison – convicted – evidence – trial – sentenced – gang – bars – charged with



When Tina Bowles was 1) by the police and 2) burglary it came as a shock to the entire neighbourhood. Tina Bowles was a well-respected woman in her early forties. At the 3) the 4) presented an amazing amount of 5) which convinced everyone of her guilt. It was proved that she was a member of a 6) which had broken into the homes of many wealthy people and stolen their valuables. It did not take long for the 7) to come to a decision and Tina was 8) and 9) to ten years in 10) Tina Bowles is now behind 11) along with the other members of the gang. She hopes to be released soon, as this was her first offence.

6 Look at the pictures and make sentences using *must*, *can't*, *may* or *might*, as in the example.

1  2 


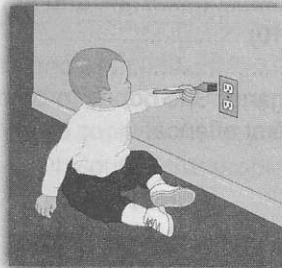
3  4 

e.g. The building **must** be on fire.
She **may** be trying to get to an exit.

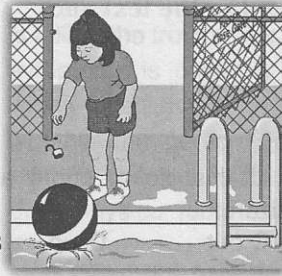
7 Fill in the gaps with *needn't*/*don't have to*, *mustn't*, *didn't need to*/*have to* or *needn't have*.

- You enter this area without permission.
- You wash the clothes. I'll do it tomorrow.
- He give me a lift, because I had arranged to go by taxi.
- The notice says that club members use the pool unattended.
- Elaine cook dinner as she had arranged to go to an Italian restaurant with Lisa.
- You pick me up after school. I'll take the bus.
- You sent me the package. I was going to come and collect it.
- You drop litter in the park.
- They buy a cooker and a fridge as the flat they rented was furnished.
- I leave yet. I'm not flying until 3.00 pm.

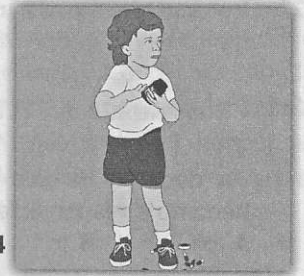
8 Look at the pictures and the prompts and make sentences using *should*, *ought to* or *could*, as in the example.

1  2 

not leave / child unattended cover / socket



play / pool



medicines / safe place

e.g. Children **should not be left** unattended in the kitchen.
The boy's mother **should not have left** him unattended as he **could burn** himself.

9 Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions.

- I don't know why David complains his job. At least he works regular times and isn't on call like his wife.
- I heard Susan yesterday and she told me that she is danger of losing her job because the number of employees in her office is being reduced.
- When I saw the photos Bob's parents had taken him on his graduation day I could see that he was very proud himself.
- While Tom was bars he learned to care animals, and now that he's been released he's studying to become a vet.

10 Guess the meaning of the following idioms, then fill in the gaps in the sentences below.

as thick as thieves - *get away with murder* - *crime doesn't pay* - *daylight robbery* - *set a thief to catch a thief*

- The police tracked down the killer with the help of a convicted murderer – as the saying goes,
- "They charged me £40 for that terrible meal! That's"
- Keith and Jack are; they spend all their free time together and tell each other everything.
- "You shouldn't even think of stealing money from the company; you should know that"
- That boy's parents never punish him – they let him

11 Read the following sentences and write which are formal (F) and which are informal (I). Then say:

a) which sentences can begin and which can end a letter and b) the kind of letter each sentence could be used in.

- 1 I am writing to inform you about a change in the scheduling of courses for the autumn term.
- 2 Hope my advice helps. Let me know how it went.
- 3 I would be honoured to attend the reception on 21 August.
- 4 Thanks so much for the thoughtful gift that you sent me when I was in hospital.
- 5 I regret to inform you that your request for a loan has been refused.
- 6 I look forward to meeting you to discuss employment possibilities.
- 7 I'm writing to tell you all about my first week at university.
- 8 I'm writing to ask you for advice about a problem I'm having at school.
- 9 It's a real shame that you can't make it on Saturday.
- 10 We would be honoured by your presence at the ceremony.

12 Match sentences (1-8) with the types of letters below. Suggest some more opening phrases/ sentences for each type of letter.

- 1 I am writing to ask you for a favour.
- 2 I am facing a problem which I hope you might be able to help me with.
- 3 I wish to thank you for the lovely gift.
- 4 I'm writing to invite you to a party.
- 5 I am pleased to be able to assist you in your enquiries about ...
- 6 I would like to apply for the position of ...
- 7 I'd be glad to come to the celebration ...
- 8 I want to express my strong dissatisfaction with ...

- a letter of complaint
- b letter giving information
- c letter of request
- d letter asking for advice
- e letter of invitation
- f letter accepting an invitation
- g letter expressing thanks
- h letter of application for a job

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

13 Match sentences (1-8) with the types of letters below. Suggest some more opening or closing phrases/sentences for each type of letter.

- 1 I trust you will accept this advice.
- 2 I am writing with regard to your advertisement in yesterday's *Financial Times* for the secretarial position.
- 3 I'm so sorry for what I did.
- 4 So, that's what happened at the party ... write back soon.
- 5 I hope to receive a refund as soon as possible.
- 6 I was so upset when I heard the sad news.
- 7 I hope that we can arrange another meeting at a later date.
- 8 Please send me the details as soon as possible.

- a letter giving advice
- b letter refusing an invitation
- c letter expressing sympathy
- d letter giving news
- e letter of apology
- f letter asking for information
- g letter of application for a job
- h letter of complaint

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

14 Match the formal expressions in Table A with the informal ones in Table B. Then say in which kind of letter they could be used.

Table A

- 1 I am writing to apologise for ...
- 2 Should you need any assistance ...
- 3 I am writing to inquire about ...
- 4 You are invited to attend ...
- 5 I wish to thank you for ...
- 6 I look forward to receiving your advice ...
- 7 I am writing to inform you about ...

Table B

- a I'm writing to invite you ...
- b I'm writing to let you know that ...
- c If you need anything I'd be happy to ...
- d Send me your advice soon.
- e I'm writing to say how sorry I am ...
- f Thanks so much for ...
- g Can you send me some information about ...

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

15 Turn the following phrases from formal to informal or vice versa.

- 1 I regret to inform you that ...
- 2 I would be delighted to attend the wedding.
- 3 This is what I found out about ...
- 4 I hope we can get together some other time.
- 5 I am writing to thank you for your thoughtful gift.

16 Cross out the unnecessary words.

Dear Frederick,

I'm writing to tell ~~to~~ you how I spent the Christmas holidays because I had had such a great time.

My parents they took me on a skiing holiday to Austria. We stayed in Annsbrock, which it is a lovely little town surrounded by snow-covered mountains. I spent every one morning skiing before going back to the hotel in the evenings for to relax. I was even allowed to go to the hotel disco on a couple of times. My parents had arranged for me to have private lessons with a qualified ski instructor, but they needn't have to because I did really well being on my own. By the end of the week, I was skiing as like a professional and was admired for by all the people in the resort!

It was definitely the best holiday I've ever had. If we will go again this Easter, you should come with us. I'm sure we'll have a too great time and you'll have the chance to learn to ski.

Anyway, write back soon and you tell me all your news.

Best wishes,
Jonathan



WORD FORMATION

Negative adjectives in English are often formed with the prefix **un-** (*unreliable*) or with the suffix **-less** (*meaningless*)

Other prefixes commonly used to make negative forms are **in-** (*intolerable*), **dis-** (*displeased*) and **mis-** (*misplaced*).

NB: *mis-* is generally used in negative forms to mean that something has been done wrong or badly.

17 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1 The children the tape recorder, causing it to break. (**used**)
- 2 Her son is very; he is always telling lies. (**honest**)
- 3 Please don't come over until 4 o'clock. It will be for me before then. (**convenient**)
- 4 The answer was, which is why she lost two points. (**correct**)
- 5 The athletes were told that if they broke the rules of the race, they would be (**qualified**)
- 6 Tom's remark upset Jane. (**sensitive**)
- 7 The operator told me that the number I was calling had been (**connected**)
- 8 It is to use animals for testing cosmetics. (**humane**)
- 9 The information I was given was, which is why I wrote to the wrong company. (**leading**)

'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATION

18 Complete the sentences using the words in **bold**. Use two to five words.

- 1 Why didn't you tell me you were coming?
have You you were coming.
- 2 Perhaps they will come round tonight.
may They tonight.
- 3 You are forbidden to take out library books without paying the membership fee.
not You books without paying the membership fee.
- 4 Tim gave me some money even though it wasn't necessary.
have Tim any money.
- 5 I'm sure he didn't know that I was leaving.
have He that I was leaving.
- 6 It was thoughtless of you not to invite her to the party.
should You her to the party.
- 7 Residents are obliged to recycle bottles, cans and newspapers.
have Residents bottles, cans and newspapers.
- 8 It isn't necessary for us to book a table in advance.
need We a table in advance.
- 9 I'm sure Mike didn't realise that he had offended you.
realised Mike that he had offended you.
- 10 Perhaps Paul is trying to contact you from his office.
be Paul you from his office.
- 11 I wish you had explained the situation to me.
should You the situation to me.

- 12 Simon left the waiter a bigger tip than was necessary.
have Simon the waiter such a big tip.
- 13 Visitors are not allowed to feed the animals.
must Visitors the animals.
- 14 You didn't thank your grandmother for the lovely gift.
ought You your grandmother for the lovely gift.
- 15 Exam candidates are obliged to follow the instructions.
have Exam candidates the instructions.

OPEN CLOZE TEXT

19 Fill in each gap with only one word.

STEALING GOES UP IN SMOKE

Stopping car thieves is (0) ...the...

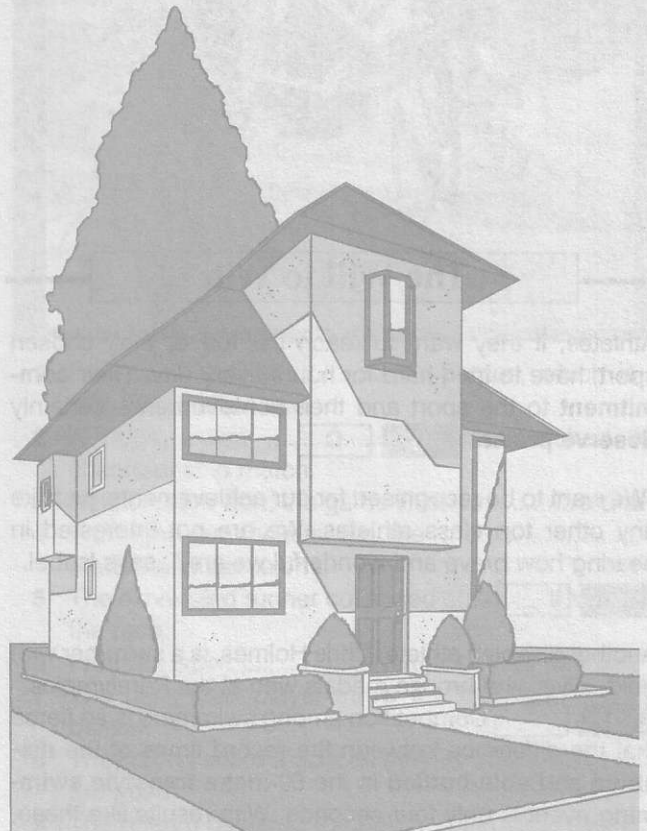


idea behind a new security system called Toad 10. It is designed to make cars (1) impossible to steal. (2) a thief tries to break into a car or start (3) without a key, a thick cloud of non-poisonous smoke is released (4) seconds. The smoke, (5) quickly prevents the thief from (6) clearly, is also likely to attract a great (7) of attention to the car. The inventors of Toad 10 believe that it will be effective, partly (8) to the fact that it was made with the help of former car thieves. The designers (9) an advert in a newspaper, inviting former car thieves to come and put some anti-theft devices to the test. These retired thieves came (10) with enough good ideas to (11) the Toad 10 virtually foolproof. Not (12) does a security camera record the thief's face, but there's also a protective screen for windows, making it difficult to smash (13) Thieves who are (14) to traditional car security systems will have no idea how to deal with this one. This should make them think (15) before attempting a theft.

ERROR CORRECTION

20 Look at the text below. Some of its lines are correct, so put a tick (✓) next to them. The others include an extra word which you must cross out. The first two lines have been done as examples.

- 0 If you are worried about burglary, which in 1996 ✓
 00 cost insurance companies ~~the~~ millions of pounds in
 1 compensation, there is a good news for you.
 2 A traditional security system, with specially built
 3 security doors and detectors at each one door and
 4 window, is very expensive to install. Technology,
 5 though, will soon make the "intelligent home" as possible,
 6 and the whole system it will be included in the price
 7 of the house. New homes will have be built with a
 8 special electronic system which will connect up
 9 lights, heating, security and anything else the owner
 10 chooses. This means lights can to be programmed
 11 to turn on and off automatically at set times, making
 12 it seem as if someone is at the home even when
 13 everyone is out. Curtains can also be opened and
 14 closed by the computer, and all of intruders can be
 15 recorded by video camera, making it possible to protect yourself and your belongings easily.



READING COMPREHENSION

WARM-UP ACTIVITIES

- Look at the title and guess what the text is about.
 - Guess whether the following statements are true or false, then quickly read the text and see if your guesses were correct.
- a) Few spectators are attracted to the Paralympic Games.
 - b) The International Paralympic Committee do not sponsor disabled athletes.
 - c) More and more sports are being added to the Paralympic Games.
- 1 You are going to read an article about the Paralympic Games. Seven sentences have been removed. Choose from sentences A - H the one which fits each gap (1 - 6). There is one extra sentence you do not need to use. The first one has been done for you as an example.



The Will to Win

Athletes, if they want to reach the top of their chosen sport, have to train hard for hours every day. Their **commitment** to the sport and their **achievements** certainly **deserve praise**. 0 C

"We want to be recognised for our achievements, just like any other top class athletes. We are not interested in hearing how brave and wonderful we are," says Isabel. 1

Another disabled athlete, Chris Holmes, is a swimmer with gold, silver and bronze medals won at the Paralympics. 2

Competition among swimmers is so fierce that the difference between the record times of the **disabled** and **able-bodied** in the 50-metre **freestyle swimming** event is only four seconds. With results like these, more and more spectators have been attracted to the Paralympic Games.

The opening ceremonies and most of the wheelchair basketball games were sold out long before the start of the Atlanta Games. 3 This new interest is especially pleasing for Bob Steadward, president of the International Paralympic Committee, whose job it is to **promote** greater **awareness** of and more participation in the disabled **version** of the Games.

4 "As a result of the money we had, and the money we received from the IOC (International Olympic Committee), we were able to **sponsor** more than 100 athletes from 35 countries who would otherwise not have had a chance to come."

More and more sports are being added to the Paralympic Games as the range of the athletes' **skills** and abilities becomes known. Sailing had not been a Paralympic sport before, but Andrew Cassell, the captain of the British sailing team, helped it to be included. He was born with the lower part of both his legs missing, but he never let this get in his way. 5 So far, there are events for the blind, **amputees**, and people with cerebral palsy as well as wheelchair sports. Atlanta is the first Games to include **mentally disabled** athletes competing in swimming, as well as **track and field events**.

Many of the athletes have suffered accidents and illnesses which would be enough to make most of us want to give up. 6 They are the ones who are catching the public eye and imagination, changing people's **perceptions** of what "disability" means and what **extraordinary** abilities the so-called disabled actually **possess**.

- A He started sailing when he was ten years old and since then he has **proven himself** time and time again by winning races and even **breaking world records**.
- B This shows that disabled athletes can only participate in a small number of events, and are unlikely to take on more sports in the near future.
- C This is true for both able-bodied athletes like Carl Lewis or Linford Christie, and for disabled athletes like Isabel Newstead, who carried the United Kingdom flag at the Barcelona Paralympic Games in 1992.
- D He is blind and has to count his **strokes** to judge when he will reach the end of the pool, but this does not lessen his speed.
- E "I wanted to **ensure that developing nations** had the opportunity to send athletes to Atlanta," says Steadward.

- F This is quite interesting if you **bear in mind** that in many past events, tickets had to be given away to attract spectators.
- G "We are **demonstrating** our abilities in an environment where our disabilities don't count."
- H But they are **pushing back the barriers** which, until recently, kept the disabled from taking part in sports.

2 Look at the words in bold and try to explain them.

3 Choose the correct item.

- The dog was so that everyone was afraid of it.
A tame B fierce C violent D wild
- The in the stadium really enjoyed the match.
A spectators B audience C onlookers D viewers
- Some people lack the to excel at sport.
A capability B suitability C quality D ability
- We usually play a of chess after tea.
A game B set C sport D match
- Nothing could keep him taking part in the game.
A off B outside C from D out of
- The match was out so we couldn't get any tickets.
A bought B given C put D sold

4 Fill in the gaps with words from the list.

*field events – relay race – sports centre –
tossed a coin – track events – scoreboard*

- When I looked at the, I realised that my team was winning by one point.
- The basketball game will take place at the town's
- One of the which she participated in was the 100-metre sprint.
- She enjoys all but her favourite one is the high jump.
- The referee to decide which team would get the ball first.
- They lost the because the third runner dropped the baton and caused a delay.

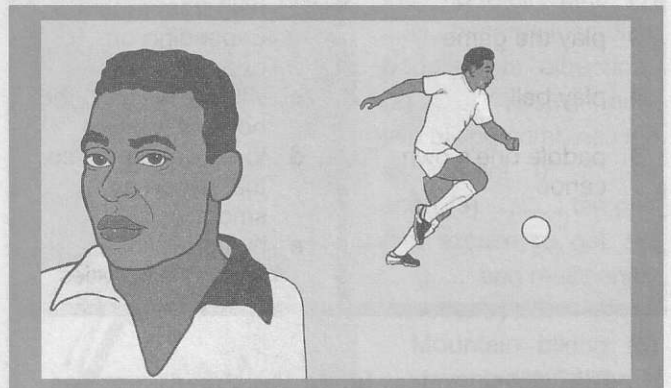
SPEAKERS'

CORNER

- Read through the text again and answer these questions:
 - What are the Paralympic Games and who takes part in them?
 - How many and what kind of Paralympic events are mentioned in the text?
 - How were Paralympic athletes helped to participate in the Games by the IOC?
- How are disabled/handicapped people treated in our society? Talk about this in terms of **education, mobility and employment**.

5 Fill in each gap with one of the prepositions below.

into - of - up - in - round - at - out of - between - for - off



- Pele used to play Santos, which is a famous Brazilian team.
- A huge crowd people watched the championship match.
- Neither team won; the game finished a draw.
- I bought two tickets for the match Madrid and Barcelona.
- The exhausted runner collapsed the end of the race.
- I run ten laps the track every day.
- The basketball player threw the ball the basket.
- They didn't score a goal as the ball bounced the post.
- The referee declared the ball bounds.
- When the player fouled, the referee held a yellow card.

6 Fill in the correct preposition.

- 1 Mary travelled Reading to London to attend some interviews as she was in search a new job.
- 2 In order to be able to protect yourself attackers any difficulty, you should take self-defence lessons.
- 3 Stephanie has always dreamed becoming an international athlete, and now she has been told that she has a chance being chosen for the British team.
- 4 I dreamt Alex last night, which is strange because I haven't heard him for ages.
- 5 We heard my brother Max the right moment; my mother was beginning to get worried about him.

- 6 Exercising keeps you fit and healthy. Exercising helps you look younger.
- 7 Walking long distances can be very tiring. Walking long distances can be beneficial to your health.
- 8 Killing endangered species is illegal. People won't stop hunting them.
- 9 Large houses are expensive to buy. They are difficult to maintain.
- 10 Travelling by plane is very safe. Travelling by plane is expensive.
- 11 My boss is very polite. He is fair.
- 12 He had no experience. They gave him the job.

7 Match the idioms with their definitions.

Idioms	Definitions
1 in (or out of) the race	a to act in a fair, honest way
2 fun and games	b to do sth without help from others, depending on oneself
3 play the game	c with (or without) the hope of winning
4 play ball	d to agree with sb so that things go smoothly
5 paddle one's own canoe	e humorous tricks; enjoyable activities

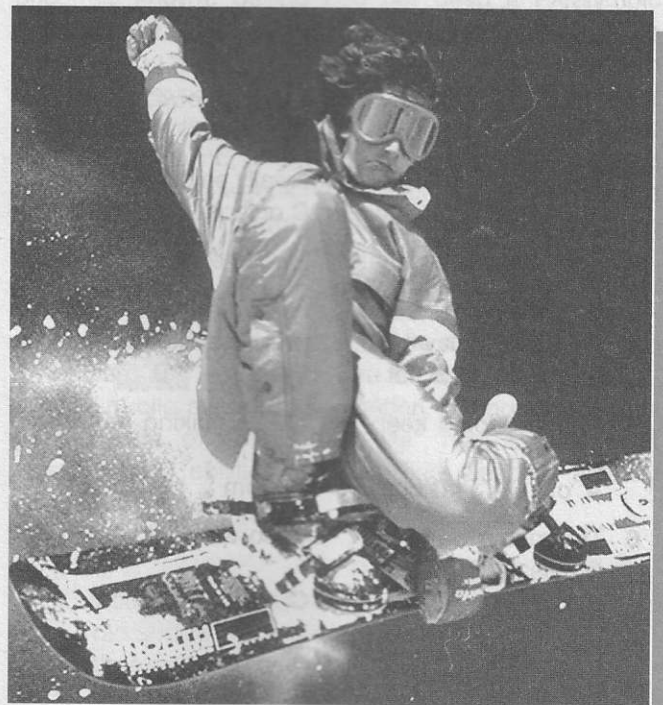
8 Join the sentences below in as many ways as possible using the following linking words:

what is more, in addition, moreover, also, furthermore, however, on the other hand, nevertheless, but, whereas

e.g. He is friendly. He loses his patience quite often.
 He is friendly *but* he loses his patience quite often.
 He is friendly; *however*, he loses his patience quite often.

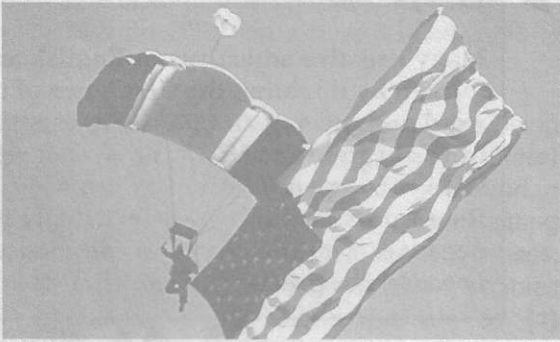
- 1 She is clever. She is hard-working.
- 2 My grandfather is very old. He is very forgetful.
- 3 The restaurant was very expensive. The food was excellent.
- 4 My sister is good at languages. I'm good at sport.
- 5 Parachuting is exciting. Golf is relaxing.

9 Fill in each gap with either the infinitive or -ing form of the verbs in brackets.



I have always enjoyed (1) (go) skiing, so when I saw some people (2) (snowboard), I decided (3) (give) it a try. It was more difficult (4) (do) than I had expected. At first I found that I could not (5) (keep) my balance on a board as easily as on skis, and it was almost impossible for me (6) (go) any distance without (7) (fall). I hate (8) (fail) at any sport, so I continued (9) (try) and I finally managed (10) (go) all the way down a slope without an accident. It was then that I realised what a great sport it is, and now I'd rather (11) (go) snowboarding than skiing any day.

- 10 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the infinitive or -ing form.



- 1 At first I was afraid (**jump**) from the aeroplane but my instructor helped me (**overcome**) my fear.
- 2 I suggested that she should (**start**) exercising but she told me she couldn't afford (**join**) a gym.
- 3 He intends (**leave**) early in the morning, although this means (**wake up**) at 5:30 am.
- 4 I would prefer (**have**) my own business rather than (**work**) for somebody else.
- 5 "Do you regret (**turn down**) his job offer?" "No, because the job involved (**travel**) abroad a lot."
- 6 He was made (**reveal**) the name of his accomplice after he was seen (**leave**) the disused factory with her.
- 7 "Let's (**go**) somewhere else. There's no point (**wait**) for a table in this place."
- 8 He went on (**talk**) for hours about his trip to Africa and how he would always remember (**meet**) a tribe of natives.
- 9 They were advised (**take**) plenty of warm clothing with them to avoid (**feel**) cold once they were on the mountain.
- 10 She loves (**be**) given gifts, and she will never forget (**receive**) a huge bouquet of pink roses on her last birthday.
- 11 Keith isn't used to (**live**) in a tropical climate; he is often heard (**complain**) about the humid weather and the unbearable heat.
- 12 She was advised by her doctor (**go**) on a diet, so she has stopped (**eat**) sweets and chocolates.

- 11 Complete the sentences using the words in bold.

- 1 Sharon likes soft drinks more than coffee or tea.
prefers Sharon coffee or tea.
- 2 "Can you open the door for me, please?"
mind "Would you the door for me, please?"

- 3 John found it difficult to use the Internet.
difficulty John Internet.
- 4 Mark wishes he had got a computer instead of a TV for his birthday.
rather Mark would than a TV for his birthday.
- 5 They don't let people smoke in the auditorium.
allow They don't in the auditorium.
- 6 They forced Jack to pay his debt.
made Jack pay his debt.
- 7 "I want to know why you are so late," Mother said to me.
reason Mother wanted to know so late.
- 8 You don't need to waste any more time on this.
point There's no any more time on this.

OPEN CLOZE TEXT

- 12 Fill in each gap with one word only.



Since (0) *its* invention in the late 1970's, the mountain bike (1) become incredibly popular. Its attractions (2) obvious: mountain biking combines the excitement of a fast sport (3) the perfect excuse to get (4) and really enjoy the countryside.

Mountain biking (5) invented in California in the 1970's by people looking (6) a new thrill. They took traditional bicycles and started trying to find ways of making them strong (7) to take off the roads and into the countryside. At (8), mountain biking was only a downhill sport, but (9) the sport developed, people began making the bikes lighter and fitting them with more gears, allowing them to be ridden uphill as (10)

Some environmentalists claim that careless cyclists (11) destroying the countryside, and want to see the sport banned. This could (12) avoided by creating marked tracks for the cyclists to use, and making (13) that they do not just cycle anywhere. Then perhaps the sport could continue to grow (14) affecting the numerous others (15) enjoy the outdoors as well.

13 Read phrases a-h. Which are formal and which informal? Now, using the phrases, fill in the missing parts of the letters below.

- a you could recommend
- b tell me what you think
- c in case you can give me
- d possibly advise me
- e would like to ask
- f can't make up my mind
- g in advance for your help
- h I'd love to

A

Dear Dr Wilkins,

I am a student in the third year of my BA Honours degree in History, and I (1) your advice.

Due to a serious illness, I have been forced to miss six weeks of my course, and now I am afraid I may have to retake the year if I cannot catch up with the work. Could you (2) on what I should do in order to finish my degree on time? Perhaps (3) a private tutor who could help me cover the material which I missed. Alternatively, could you recommend some extra reading which might help me?

Thank you (4), and I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,
Lydia Cowley

B

Dear Sheila,

I'm just writing (1) some advice on a problem I'm having.

You know I like my job, and that my boss has been very generous. The problem is that a friend wants me to work with him in his business, and (2) go, but I'm afraid the position won't be as secure as the one I've got now. I don't want to offend my boss by quitting, either. What would you do in my position? I really (3) what to do.

Write soon and (4)

Lots of love,
Penny

WORD FORMATION



Many negative adjectives in English are formed by doubling the first letter of the word and placing an *i* before it, especially words beginning with *l*, *r* or *m*, (not responsible = *irresponsible*, not legible = *illegible*). Root words beginning with *p* usually form negatives with the prefix *im* (not polite = *impolite*, not precise = *imprecise*).

14 Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1 The man was told that it was to park his car on double yellow lines. (**legal**)
- 2 Her daughter was too to be allowed to stay at home on her own. (**responsible**)
- 3 His writing is completely Nobody can read it. (**legible**)
- 4 My brother is twenty-five but behaves like a sixteen-year-old. He's very (**mature**)
- 5 Bob is very and hates being kept waiting. (**patient**)
- 6 The burglars stole my grandmother's watch, which, because of its sentimental value, is (**replaceable**)
- 7 In myths and legends, if someone is said to be, it means that they will live forever. (**mortal**)
- 8 The shape of the vase was very and it was difficult to wrap. (**regular**)

ERROR CORRECTION

15 Cross out the unnecessary word in each of the sentences below.

- 1 Neither Peter nor John is not good enough to play cricket for England.
- 2 I detest playing rugby and so does detest my brother.
- 3 Swimming it is the form of exercise I like best.
- 4 We had not neither the time nor the patience to listen to him complaining about the training schedule.
- 5 The vegetables need to washing before you chop them.
- 6 He doesn't mind for coming to the meeting on Friday.
- 7 I have been fishing all day long and so has been my father.
- 8 They saw her to come out of the shop carrying a lot of bags.

WORD FORMATION

16 Fill in the correct word derived from the words in bold. The first one has been done as an example.



Whether you like being (0) *...athletic...* (**athlete**) and running around a track or prefer sitting indoors playing chess, sports and hobbies nowadays are so (1) (**vary**) that there is something to suit everyone. The pace of life today is so fast

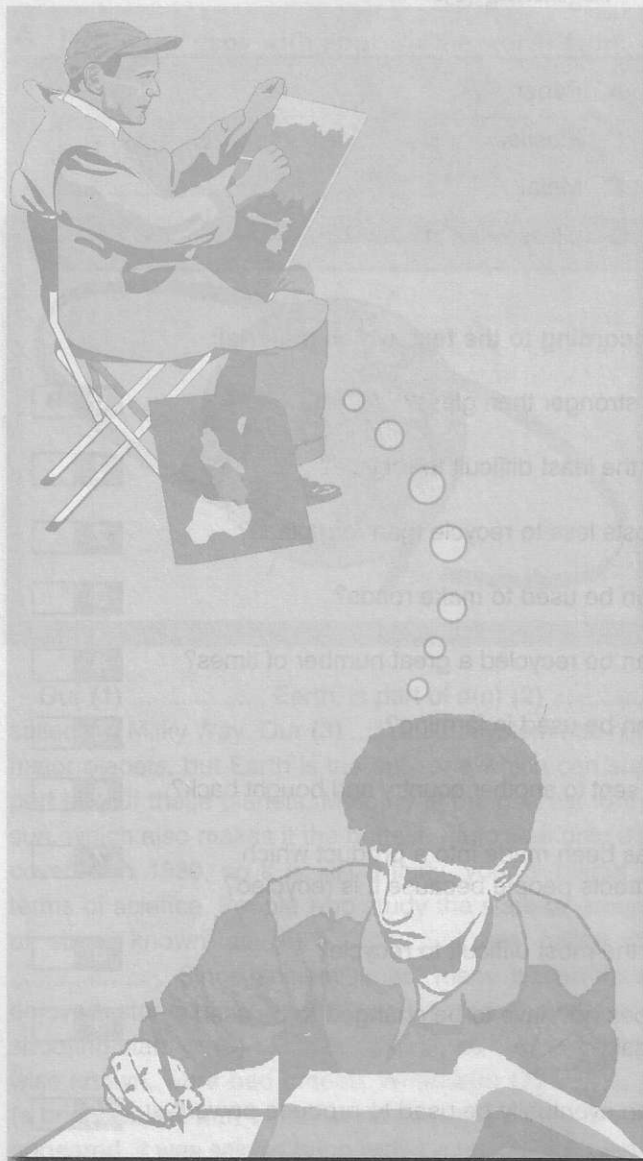
and (2) (**stress**) that being able to do something (3) (**relax**) is becoming more and more important. Greater (4) (**aware**) of the need to exercise has led to the huge (5) (**grow**) of the sports industry. But the (6) (**important**) of less active hobbies, such as chess or even stamp collecting, should not be ignored. For some people, mental (7) (**active**) is just as beneficial as any physical sport. Although people are (8) (**increase**) aware of the need for (9) (**involve**) in some form of recreation outside their normal routine, the influence of television and the growing use of home computers often mean that people lack the (10) (**willing**) to take up other interests.

'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATION

17 Complete the sentences using the words in bold.

- 1 She used to be afraid of heights, but as she became older she got over it.
grown She her fear of heights.
- 2 My sister can always borrow my clothes if she needs them.
mind I don't my clothes if she needs them.
- 3 John's business is still based in Essex, isn't it?
works John still he?
- 4 I wish I hadn't moved into this flat.
regret I this flat.
- 5 There are only a few biscuits left in the jar.
many There are in the jar.

- 6 The engine of this car has to be serviced every three months.
needs The engine of this car every three months.
- 7 She didn't intend to tell us her secret.
intention She had us her secret.
- 8 I'd rather not watch the late film on TV.
like I don't feel the late film on TV.
- 9 It's possible that we will be given a test tomorrow.
might We a test tomorrow.
- 10 Someone stole my car radio while I was at work.
had I while I was at work.
- 11 When he becomes an adult, he will be an artist.
grows When he an artist.



READING COMPREHENSION

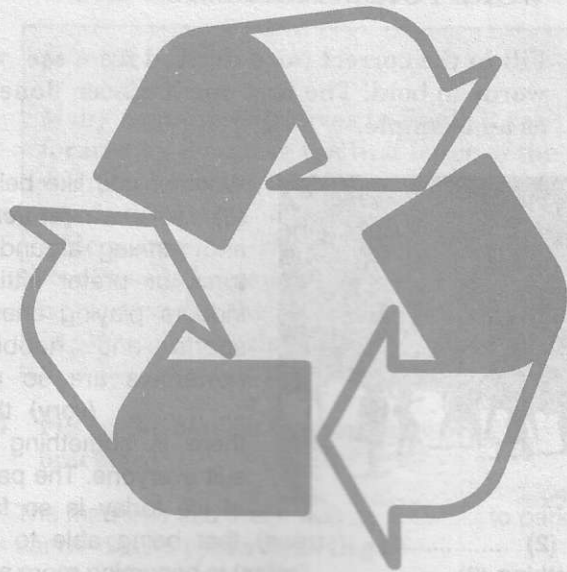
WARM-UP ACTIVITIES

- Guess whether the following statements are true or false, then read through the text quickly to see if your guesses were correct.
 - a) Recycled car headlights can be used to make windows.
 - b) Carpets can be made from recycled plastic.
 - c) There is a lot of waste produced in recycling metal.
 - d) The Japanese use American scrap metal to make cars.
- 1** You are going to read an article about recycling. For questions 1-10 choose from the materials (A-D). There is an example at the beginning (0).

- A Paper
- B Plastic
- C Metal
- D Glass

According to the text, which material:

- is stronger than glass? 0 B
- is the least difficult to recycle? 1
- costs less to recycle than to replace? 2
- can be used to make roads? 3
- can be recycled a great number of times? 4
- can be used in farming? 5
- is sent to another country and bought back? 6
- has been made into a product which attracts people because it is recycled? 7
- is the most difficult to recycle? 8
- does not have to be changed to be used again? 9
- can eventually be used to produce power? 10



RECYCLING

Recycling is a very important subject, and one that is becoming more so all the time. As we all know, it reduces waste and is good for the environment. But what do recycling centres do with the things we throw away? I found out some very interesting information.

Recycling paper has been the biggest success. In 1990, in the USA, more than 20 million tons of paper were recycled and turned into birthday cards, cereal boxes, and hundreds of other things. Paper is the easiest material to recycle and, as David Dougherty of *Clean Washington* said, "You can use it six times over, then burn what's left to create energy."

Wisconsin cow farmer George Plenty had the most interesting use for recycled paper: he uses it instead of straw in his barn. "It's cheaper than straw," he said, "but even if the price were the same, I wouldn't go back."

Plastic is the hardest material to recycle, because there are so many different kinds, all of which need to be treated differently. At the moment, only two per cent of the plastic used in the US is recycled. But it does have its uses: one company uses plastic from recycled car headlights to make windows. In some ways they are better than normal windows, because they are much harder to break. Another company, *Image Carpets*, uses plastic to make carpets and rugs. A comment made by the manager showed us how attitudes towards recycling have changed. "We worried that people might refuse to buy the carpets if they knew they were recycled," said sales Manager, John Richmeier. "Now we advertise the fact as a marketing strategy."

Metal is another important material. It is easier to recycle an aluminium can than to make a new one. It is also 20 per cent cheaper, and uses only 5 per cent of the energy that making a new can would use. So many of the things we use are made of metal, and can all be reused after they stop working. Recycling car parts, for example, is a big business. There is also very little waste involved in recycling metal. Steel is 100 per cent recyclable, and can be recycled hundreds of times. Recycling steel is cheaper than **mining** it. A lot of America's scrap metal is taken by the Japanese, recycled, and eventually sold back to America as new cars.

20 per cent of America's **glass** is recycled, and used for a number of things. For example, it can be mixed with asphalt or cement and used to pave streets. It can also be melted down and used to make new bottles. However, unlike the other materials, glass can also be reused commercially in its original form; many types of bottles are returned to bottling plants, **sterilised** and refilled. Recycling and reusing glass is actually a huge worldwide business, with **bottle banks** appearing everywhere.

So remember, think before you throw things away – they may still be useful. If we all make an effort to recycle, we can make the planet a cleaner place to live.

2 Look at the words in bold in the text and try to explain them.

3 Choose the correct item.

- 1 The driver switched on the as it was getting dark.
A aerial B bumper C headlights D windscreen wipers
- 2 The footpath by the river is with concrete.
A made B paved C produced D done
- 3 Greg to pay for the meal as it was too disgusting to eat.
A refused B denied C claimed D dropped
- 4 Wood and concrete are just two of the used in the construction industry.
A fabrics B matters C ingredients D materials
- 5 The metal dealer went around the houses collecting broken machines that people didn't want any more.
A remnant B leftover C scrap D waste
- 6 Big posters all over the city urging people to drive more carefully.
A appeared B lifted C raised D introduced
- 7 We took all the empty bottles to the recycling after the party.
A shop B centre C industry D market

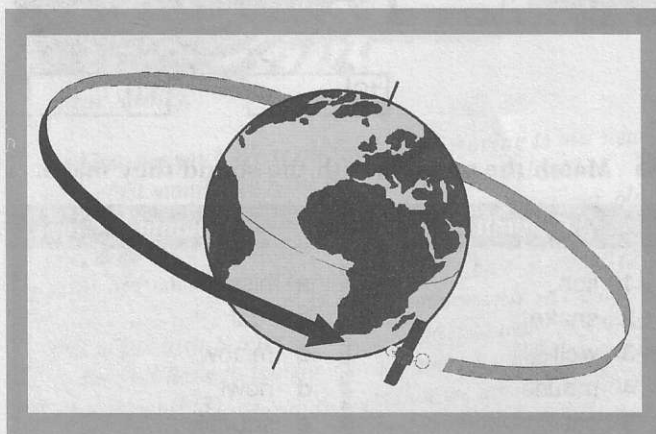
SPEAKERS'

CORNER

- Read through the text again and talk about the ways in which the materials mentioned can be used after the recycling process.
- What else can we as individuals do to protect the environment?

4 Fill in the gaps with appropriate words from the list.

comet - solar - astronomers - planet - meteors - galaxy - constellations

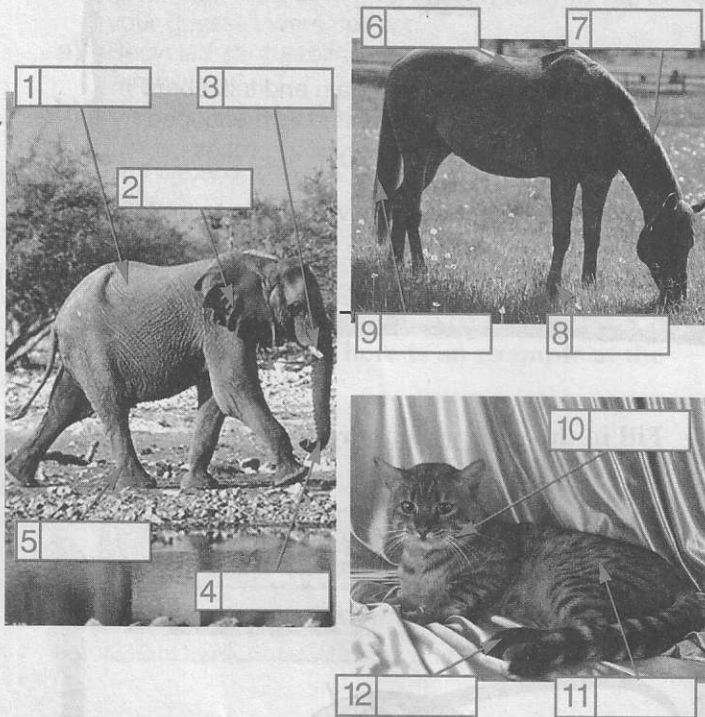


Our (1), Earth, is part of a(n) (2) called the Milky Way. Our (3) system has nine major planets, but Earth is the only one which can support life. Of these planets, Mercury is the nearest to the sun, which also makes it the hottest. Pluto was only discovered in 1930, so it is still a fairly 'young' planet in terms of science. People who study the stars or groups of stars, known as (4), are called (5) Since ancient times, many people have enjoyed star-gazing, and it used to be thought that shooting stars or (6), as they are otherwise known, were bad omens. When a(n) (7) (a bright object with a "tail" which travels round the sun) appeared, it was said to bring with it a period of change.

Unit 9 Earth: SOS

5 Label the different parts of the animals with the words from the list below.

whiskers, coat, hide, trunk, paw, hoof, mane, tusk, ear, foot, tail, fur



6 Match the animals with the sound they make.

Column A	Column B
1 lion	a hiss
2 snake	b roar
3 wolf	c miaow
4 mouse	d howl
5 cat	e squeak
6 cow	f bleat
7 dog	g moo
8 sheep	h bark

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

7 Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions.

- A law has been passed to prevent hunters killing any more tigers because they are threatened extinction.
- My uncle suffers multiple sclerosis and is dependent my aunt to look after him.
- His proposal sounded very attractive me, so I decided to invest his company.

- The RSPCA is fighting the rights of animals in order to protect them cruelty.
- Our dog seems to understand everything we say — a sense, he's almost human!

8 PREPOSITION CHECK ON UNITS 7 – 9

Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions.

- Kathy cares her son very much and is proud him for having found a job so soon after leaving university.
- "Did you hear what happened to Michael when he went on safari last month? He fell out of a tree while he was trying to take a photo an ape.
- I haven't heard James since he was put bars for stealing a car.
- Keith suffers low blood pressure, which prevents him playing football.
- Children are dependent their parents, who are responsible for protecting them any harm.
- Anne is always moving one place to another search of a quiet area to live in.
- My teacher believes that I have a chance passing the exam any difficulty as long as I study hard.
- Brian enjoys walking along the coastline any weather.
- Many wild animals are threatened extinction, because not enough is being done to protect them ruthless hunters.
- Buses in this area run regular times.

9 Guess the meaning of the following idioms, then fill in the gaps.

the salt of the earth *from all corners of the earth*
a drop in the ocean *live off the fat of the land*
wiped off the face of the earth

- Philip has never worked a day in his life; he chooses to and have his rich father give him everything.
- The dodo was by hunters at the end of the seventeenth century.
- People attended the international meeting in London.
- Jim is a very kind and honest person; he's
- His small donation is only ; we still need to raise another £10,000.

10 Choose the appropriate word(s) to join the sentences.

- 1 It is a well-known fact that recycling helps the environment. Some people ignore it. (**moreover/although**)
- 2 Studying abroad can be a very valuable experience. It can be very costly. (**however/also**)
- 3 Working out at a gym is one of the best ways to keep fit. You should also follow a healthy diet. (**firstly/in addition**)
- 4 Traffic in the city centre is awful during rush hour. Most people use private transport. (**as/furthermore**)
- 5 Many young people decide to stay in youth hostels when travelling. It is cheaper than staying in hotels. (**on the other hand/because**)
- 6 Airport workers have been on strike for weeks now. Few flights have been cancelled. (**on balance/nevertheless**)
- 7 Working for a charity can be extremely rewarding. Very few people decide to volunteer. (**yet/furthermore**)
- 8 Animals which are kept in zoos are well cared for and protected. They are forced to live in unnatural surroundings. (**on the other hand/ what is more**)
- 9 People in the neighbourhood are complaining. The traffic in the area is terrible. (**as well as/ due to the fact that**)
- 10 You should make a note of your appointment in your diary. You might forget it. (**in case/provided**)

11 Complete the sentences using the word in bold. Use two to five words.

- 1 The voyage was cancelled due to bad weather.
because The voyage was bad weather.
- 2 He is clever. He is also quite efficient.
both He is efficient.
- 3 In spite of being young, Tom is very knowledgeable.
although Tom is very knowledgeable young.
- 4 She is against animal testing. Her sister isn't.
whereas She is her sister isn't.
- 5 There were no buses running owing to the strike.
account There were no the strike.
- 6 The city is polluted; it's overpopulated, too.
also The city is not overpopulated.
- 7 Wild animals are still killed for their skin although hunting them is illegal.
despite Wild animals are still killed for their skin illegal.

- 8 Besides being honest, he is also very polite.
addition He is honest very polite.
- 9 Paul hates horror films and so does Mike.
nor Neither horror films.
- 10 When they left she started doing the washing-up.
until She waited she started doing the washing-up.
- 11 Pam used to work in that department store.
where That's the department store work.
- 12 I'll lend you my car but you have to be very careful with it.
providing I'll lend you my car very careful with it.

12 Fill in the gaps using phrases/words from the list. Some phrases/words can be used more than once.

firstly, another advantage, however, to begin with, what's more, on the other hand, all things considered, secondly, moreover

Dear Shirley,

How are you? We're all fine! Since moving to our new house last month, we have finally begun to feel settled. This house has quite a few advantages over our old one, actually. (1), it's much bigger, with an extra bedroom that we'll need when the baby is born. (2), it's much nearer the town centre so we don't feel so isolated. It only takes ten minutes to walk into town so I won't have to use the car so often. I might even lose some weight! (3) is that we now have a large garden. The other house only had a small concrete yard. We have already put a swing in the garden for Katie and we're even thinking of getting a dog. (4), living here does have its disadvantages. (5), it takes John much longer to get to and from work than before, which is quite tiring for him. (6), our new neighbours seem to be quite noisy and we've already had to complain to them. Anyway, (7), we are very happy and we hope you and Martin will come and visit us soon. Write soon and take care.

Love,
Jennifer

In the introduction of an argumentative composition (*for and against*) you can state the topic by:

- making reference to an unusual scene or situation.
- addressing the reader directly.
- starting with a rhetorical question.

13 (i) Read the following beginnings and say which are good and which are bad, giving reasons for your answers.

BEGINNINGS...

1 Computers gradually seem to be replacing books. Encyclopedias, instruction manuals and even novels are now available on CD-ROM. But is this new way of reading really to our benefit?

2 Nowadays, public transport is used by a great number of people. These people claim that there are many advantages to using it, but I totally disagree.

3 These days we can receive injections which protect us against life-threatening diseases, have cancerous growths safely removed and even get a new heart should we need one. The advances in medical science this century have certainly helped to save millions of lives. Sadly, however, they are also causing problems.

4 Have you ever thought about leaving your job to go and live a simple life in the country? People sometimes choose this kind of lifestyle but, although it may sound wonderful, there are also some bad points to consider.

5 I believe that there is life on other planets. So yes, I think it is a great idea to come into contact with alien beings.

(ii) Write appropriate beginnings for each one of the following topics.

- The advantages and disadvantages of going to a gym.
- The pros and cons of owning rather than renting a house.
- The advantages and disadvantages of travelling by aeroplane.

MULTIPLE CHOICE CLOZE TEXT

14 For questions 1 - 15 read the text and fill in each of the gaps with one word from the table below. The first has been done as an example.

Certain (0) ...*species*... of animals are in danger for a number of reasons. It (1) that humans are the biggest threat to the survival of a range of animals, from fish to tigers. We are hunting, poaching and polluting the (2) habitats of a great (3) of species.



To begin with, people hunt tigers for their (4) skins and even for their bones. Elephants are killed for their tusks, which can be (5) into things such as piano keys, ornaments and jewellery. Turtles and pandas are (6) hunted: turtles' eggs are (7) to be a delicacy and panda furs can be sold for very high prices.

Animal habitats are also in (8) Humans are (9) the homes of countless species of animals. For instance, tourists and bathers who walk on beaches where turtles (10) their eggs are careless when walking and risk damaging them. Because of pesticides being (11) on crops and gardens to kill snails and insects, small birds are (12) at risk since they feed (13) these creatures. As far as fish are (14), fishermen are "overfishing" certain areas and, as a result, there has been a great (15) in the number of fish left in the sea.

0	A kinds	B species	C types	D sorts
1	A looks	B shows	C seems	D proves
2	A real	B natural	C physical	D normal
3	A number	B amount	C quantity	D sum
4	A valueless	B worthy	C priceless	D valuable
5	A created	B made	C consisted	D done
6	A too	B again	C also	D moreover
7	A considered	B claimed	C viewed	D wanted
8	A risk	B threat	C destruction	D danger
9	A destroying	B damaging	C hurting	D breaking
10	A lie	B raise	C do	D lay
11	A sprinkled	B spread	C sprayed	D scattered
12	A put	B faced	C been	D found
13	A with	B from	C on	D in
14	A known	B concerned	C supposed	D dealt
15	A reduction	B loss	C fall	D increase

'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATION

15 Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words. The first one has been done as an example.

- 1 I am going to meet John tonight.
seeing I ...*am seeing John*... tonight.
- 2 How, in your opinion, can these problems be solved?
think How these problems can be solved?
- 3 It was difficult for the students to understand this.
difficulty The students this.
- 4 Unfortunately, she ignored my warning.
attention Unfortunately, she my warning.
- 5 What are you doing on Saturday night?
plans What Saturday night?
- 6 The meal we had at home was better than the one at that restaurant.
good The meal we had at that restaurant the one we had at home.
- 7 He decided to postpone his visit to the dentist.
put He decided to the dentist.
- 8 Mary was the only one who answered the question.
except Nobody Mary.
- 9 We'll play chess if we have time this evening.
unless We won't time this evening.
- 10 The firefighters managed to extinguish the forest fire.
put The firefighters the forest fire.

WORD FORMATION

➤ ➤ ➤ ➤

Some verbs form nouns which end in *-ance* or *-ence*. e.g. resemble – resemblance, differ – difference

16 Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1 Jenny cares about her and is always very smartly dressed. (*appear*)
- 2 His last employer gave him such a good that he had no trouble finding another job. (*refer*)
- 3 Tickets for the last of the play were completely sold out. (*perform*)
- 4 I don't have much in Paul; he seems to be rather irresponsible. (*confide*)

- 5 Your son's record at school is very good – he's only missed three days this year. (*attend*)
- 6 He showed great during the long race. (*endure*)
- 7 He was put in prison for tax (*avoid*)
- 8 The pilot got from the control tower for take-off. (*clear*)

ERROR CORRECTION

17 Look at the text below. Some of its lines are correct, so put a tick (✓) next to them. Some others include an extra word which you must cross out. The first two lines have been done as an example.



- 0 The Los Angeles is well known for both the high
- 00 level of its air pollution and the efforts made to control ✓
- 1 it. However, the "City of Angels" is not neither
- 2 unique nor the worst one example of a polluted
- 3 city. Tokyo has such a serious air pollution
- 4 problem that oxygen masks are been supplied to
- 5 policemen who they direct traffic on busy roads. Milan,
- 6 Ankara, Mexico City and Buenos Aires face
- 7 their similar problems. The task of cleaning up
- 8 air pollution, though yet difficult, is not
- 9 impossible. Use of fuels that are low in
- 10 pollutants and a change to very less polluting
- 11 forms of power generation are methods
- 12 currently being in used. The example
- 13 of London, as well as to other cities,
- 14 has shown that major improvements in
- 15 air quality can be achieved in ten of years or less.

READING COMPREHENSION

WARM-UP ACTIVITIES

- Look at the title below and say what the text could be about.
 - Guess whether the following statements are true or false, then read the text and see if your guesses were correct.
- a) Computers help you communicate with others.
 - b) Computers can definitely replace teachers.
 - c) Headmasters refuse to equip schools with computers.

1 You are going to read an article about using computers in schools. For questions 1-15, choose from the people (A-F). Some of the people may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- A Philip Eagle
- B Ian Blomfield
- C Cliff Harris
- D Charles Palmer
- E Helen Brown
- F Chris Richmond

Who:

says that students use their PCs to communicate with each other? **0** **C**

used a computer to read old newspapers? **1**

needed to learn to read before he could play a computer game? **2**

thinks pupils can use the Internet without any difficulty? **3**

doesn't always understand explanations in class? **4**

says that computers as teachers would be very boring? **5**

used a computer to fill in an application form? **6**

used a computer to get information about an **oil spillage**? **7**

get both fun and practical help from the computer? **8** **9**

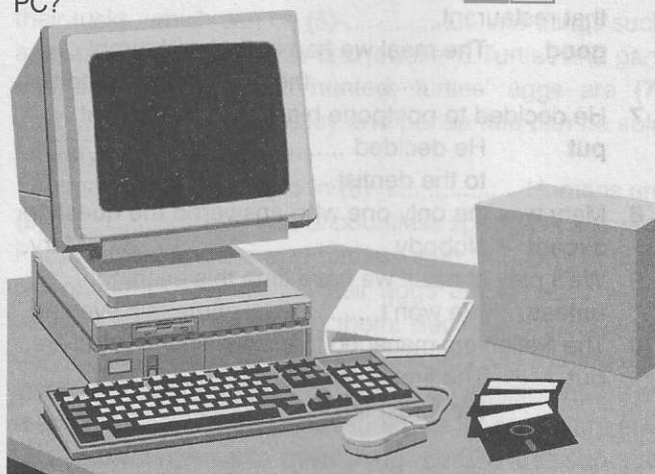
uses a computer for extra help at home? **10**

contacted environmental organisations with the use of a computer? **11**

don't believe computers can **replace** teachers? **12** **13**

prefers computer-printed work to hand-written work? **14**

is writing an **essay** with the help of a PC? **15**



The Wired-up School

Churchill Community School in Somerset is a place where pupils and staff have **mastered** the art of getting what they want out of their computers. Like many schoolboys, **Philip Eagle** and his friends enjoy making paper aeroplanes. The only difference is that these boys are being given tips by a computer. "It's physics, aeronautics and education," insists Philip. He forgets to add that it's also a pleasant way of **passing the time** during the morning break. He is currently working on his **personal statement** for the UCAS university **entrance form**. "I've **word-processed** it so I can get more words into the space on the form. Apart from that, it looks much better type-written."

He is one of the many pupils at Churchill Community School who have chosen to spend their twenty minutes of freedom in the learning resource centre. Here they can borrow books, do last-minute homework, catch up on **gossip** or **take a turn** on one of the computers that are always available for them to use.

Students use the computers for a wide variety of tasks. **Ian Blomfield**, for example, used a CD-ROM of back-issues of *The Times* and *Sunday Times*, along with the electronic encyclopedia *Encarta*, to find out about environmental damage caused by oil-tanker disasters. But he was able to **go a step further**. He used E-mail to **pick the brains** of **campaigners** and Friends of the Earth. "There was no other way we could have got such **up-to-date** information," he says.

Because of a technologically advanced link to the Internet, twenty-eight computers can remain permanently **on line**. **Cliff Harris**, the school's computer technician, explains that pupils can use the Internet as easily as any piece of **software**. "A lot of students are likely to have a PC at home in their room," he adds. "They go home and have conversations with their schoolmates on the Internet."

Most children seem to use their PC in a way that would please any teacher. **Charles Palmer**, who can also be found in the resource centre at break-time, says, "I didn't exactly learn to read using a computer, but it was the adventure game *Monkey Island* that made me really want to learn. If I couldn't read what was on the screen, I couldn't play the game." Charles also uses his PC for designing his family's Christmas cards.

Helen Brown finds that her PC is an **invaluable** home **tutor** that can offer her that little extra bit of help. "Sometimes there are things in algebra or biology that teachers only go over once, and I don't understand them. But I can use a program I've got at home which explains it again and again until I do understand it!" However, she isn't **impressed** by the possibility of computers replacing teachers. "You can't ask a computer questions," she says. "It just asks you."

Her **view** seems widely shared. "It would be totally boring," says **Chris Richmond**. "You'd switch the machine off, or switch off yourself." Nevertheless, he is currently using his PC to write an article on **passive smoking**, and claims that he **is being given the chance** to write the best essay he could possibly write with the use of his computer.

Pupils without **access to** a computer at home are obviously at some disadvantage. The school tries hard to make up for this, however. They want all pupils to have a chance to **take advantage of** this valuable, interesting – and often fun – form of technology.

2 Look at the words in bold and try to explain them.

3 Choose the correct item.

- 1 I can find many useful about gardening in *Gardeners' Weekly*.
A advice B tips C information D news
- 2 She is typing out her maths project on her PC.
A currently B lately C formerly D recently

SPEAKERS'

CORNER

- Read through the text again and say how the pupils in the article use computers in terms of **communication, information, education and leisure**.
- Do you have a PC at home? For what purposes do you use it?
- It is said that computers will replace teachers in the future. Do you believe that this statement is true? Why/Why not?

- 3 After her illness, Susan had to study hard to up with the rest of the class.
A look B go C do D catch
- 4 The teacher assigned a difficult for homework.
A job B task C instruction D work
- 5 She to be the best student in the biology class.
A reports B claims C insists D says
- 6 He is trying to make for all the physics classes he missed.
A up B out C in D off
- 7 There was an interesting article about the Internet in last week's of *Hi-tech* magazine.
A handout B issue C volume D leaflet

4 Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition.

- 1 Only one pupil put her hand to answer the question.
- 2 I wasn't paying attention what the teacher was saying so I couldn't answer her question.
- 3 She studied for three years to get a degree biology.
- 4 Students should not be punished making mistakes.
- 5 You have to be good science and maths if you want to be an astronomer.
- 6 "You have to multiply the number ten to get the answer," the teacher said.
- 7 John wrote an essay the effects of air pollution.

- 8 He bent down to pick the books he had dropped.
- 9 We had to learn the definitions of the words heart for the exam.
- 10 He looked at the information the computer screen to find the answer.

5 Fill in the gaps with do, make or take.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 an exercise | 5 a break |
| 2 an exam | 6 notes |
| 3 an effort | 7 mistakes |
| 4 one's best | 8 an assignment |

6 Fill each gap with the correct preposition.

- 1 All all, I prefer being my own to participating social events that I don't really enjoy.
- 2 The committee looked at the plans for the new sports centre detail, but decided that it wasn't suitable use by the local school.
- 3 Sharon shares all her clothes her best friend, and discusses everything her.
- 4 Looking after children is something that is alien me – I don't like the feeling of having to be responsible them.
- 5 Tom complained that we were distracting him his work talking constantly.
- 6 The key a successful career is to find a job that you really enjoy. It is important everyone to like what they do for a living.

7 Match the idioms with their definitions.

Idioms	Definitions
1 learn by heart	a there's always sth you haven't experienced before
2 learn one's lesson	b learn sth after making a mistake
3 learn the hard way	c memorise sth
4 you are never too old to learn	d learn sth (unpleasant) by experiencing it
5 read sb like a book	e read with great concentration
6 have one's nose in a book	f understand sb's thoughts, ideas clearly

8 Fill in the correct future form.

- 1 She's bought some wool; she (**knit**) a jumper.
- 2 By Christmas we (**live**) in this house for five years.
- 3 Dave (**fly**) to Rome tomorrow – he (**attend**) a meeting there.
- 4 He's sure he (**save**) over a thousand pounds by the end of the year.
- 5 "Hurry up! The bus (**leave**) in ten minutes and you still haven't got your things ready."
- 6 "I haven't decided about the day trip yet – I (**tell**) you on Wednesday."
- 7 "I booked my first driving lesson today. I (**learn**) how to drive at last!"
- 8 This time next year she (**study**) in Spain.
- 9 The Queen (**visit**) the new children's hospital tomorrow.
- 10 Simon (**be**) angry when he finds out you've broken his computer.

• We rarely use future forms after: *as long as, after, before, by the time, if (conditional), once, unless, in case, till/until, when (time conjunction), whenever, while, once, suppose/supposing, on condition that, etc.* e.g. *When he comes home, I'll tell him.*

• The word *if* can be followed by future forms when it means "whether", especially after: *I don't know, I doubt, I wonder, etc.* The question word "when" can also be used with future forms.

e.g. *When will they finish the project?*
I doubt if they will finish it before next week.

9 Fill in the gaps with the correct tense.

- 1 Before you (**leave**) the house, check that the windows are shut and the door is locked.
- 2 Once you (**know**) all the arrangements, phone me and let me know.
- 3 I doubt if I (**be**) ready to go out by six o'clock. Let's meet at 7.30 instead!
- 4 I (**take**) some sandwiches in case we (**get**) hungry on the train.
- 5 She's late! By the time she (**arrive**) we (**eat**) everything.
- 6 You (**lose**) weight as long as you (**stick**) to the diet.
- 7 When we (**go**) shopping we (**buy**) some new shoes for the children.

- 8 Suppose you (**miss**) your train connection in Paris, what (**you/do**)?
- 9 Whenever he (**watch**) sport on TV he (**shout**) at the screen. It's really annoying!
- 10 I wonder if she (**bring**) her dog with her when she (**visit**) us next week?

10 Fill in the correct future tense.

- 1 **A** I (**cook**) lasagne this evening. Do you want to come to dinner?
B Thank you for the invitation, but I (**have**) dinner with a client this evening.
- 2 **A** I'm leaving now. I (**phone**) you at about five o'clock.
B I (**drive**) home at that time – phone me at six instead.
- 3 **A** By this time next week we (**finish**) decorating our house.
B (**you/have**) a house-warming party?
A I don't know. I (**think**) about it.
- 4 **A** Have you heard the news? Tom (**retire**) at the end of the month.
B Yes, I know. By that time he (**work**) here for thirty years.
- 5 **A** We'd better hurry. Tom's plane (**arrive**) at six o'clock.
B Yes. Do you think we (**get**) there on time?
- 6 **A** The film (**start**) at six. We'd better hurry or we'll miss the beginning.
B Don't worry. Dad (**drive**) us to the cinema.

- 11 Read the following extracts and say which have been taken from “for and against” essays and which from “opinion” essays.

BEGINNINGS...

1 Imagine living on a remote island surrounded by a shimmering blue sea, without the noise, stress or pollution of a big city. It sounds idyllic, but there are both advantages and disadvantages to this kind of lifestyle.

2 It is often said that being a housewife and raising children is one of the toughest jobs of all. It seems only fair to me that the government should offer a monthly salary to these women. After all, shouldn't they be rewarded for doing one of society's most important jobs?

3 Are you one of those people who own a car and believe they have an advantage over others who use public transport? This may be true up to a point, but owning a car also has its disadvantages.

4 In many countries, young men must serve in the military for a specific period of time. It is my belief that such laws are beneficial to a country and only strengthen its military forces.

FOR AND AGAINST/OPINION ESSAYS

- In the first paragraph of a “for and against” essay you should state the topic, whereas in an “opinion” essay you should state the topic and your opinion. There are various techniques for introducing the topic. You can: a) address the reader directly, b) refer to an unusual scene or situation, or c) start with a rhetorical question. In order to state your opinion you can use the following expressions: *I think, I believe, It is my belief, In my opinion, It seems to me, etc.*

- In the last paragraph of a “for and against” argumentative essay you can give either a balanced consideration of the topic or your opinion.
- In the last paragraph of an “opinion” essay you should re-state your opinion briefly using different words or expressions.

- 12 Write suitable endings to match each beginning in Exercise 11.

'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATION

13 A. Complete the sentences using the words in bold.

- 1 They arranged a meeting so that they could discuss the contract.
view They arranged a meeting the contract.
- 2 We took our umbrellas in case it rained.
fear We took our umbrellas rain.
- 3 She had the brakes checked because she didn't want to have an accident.
as She had the brakes checked an accident.
- 4 "I didn't lie to her," Jonathan said.
lied Jonathan to her.
- 5 They put a fence around the house to stop burglars from getting in.
prevent They put a fence around the house getting in.
- 6 She spoke in a low voice to avoid being heard.
as She spoke in a low voice heard.
- 7 She has arranged to visit her uncle tomorrow.
is She tomorrow.

B. Complete the sentences using the words in bold. The first one has been done as an example.

- 1 Tom might not bring enough money with him, so I'll take some extra.
case I'll take some extra money with me ..*in case Tom doesn't*.. bring enough.
- 2 I've never seen such a tall tree before.
ever It's the seen.
- 3 I advise you to study harder.
better You study harder.
- 4 John looks like his grandfather.
takes John his grandfather.
- 5 Sheila was late because she forgot to set the alarm clock.
remembered If Sheila the alarm clock, she wouldn't have been late.
- 6 His ill health was caused by too much smoking.
brought Too much his ill health.
- 7 "I'm sorry, I didn't mean to interrupt you," he said to us.
apologised He us.

- 8 Although the exam was difficult, everybody passed.
spite In difficult, everybody passed.
- 9 I'm sure James booked the theatre tickets.
must James the theatre tickets.
- 10 You can only borrow one video tape at a time.
borrowed Only one at a time.

14 Read the model below and use the following topic sentences to fill in the gaps:

- a. *On the other hand, there are those who choose to spend huge amounts of money on unnecessary operations in the attempt to become "perfect".*
- b. *To begin with, some people are extremely unhappy with certain facial or body features which they consider unattractive.*
- c. *Moreover, plastic surgery can prove beneficial to people whose careers depend on their appearance.*

COSMETIC SURGERY – WHO REALLY NEEDS IT?



Nowadays, cosmetic surgery has become very popular not only with celebrities but with ordinary people as well. In my opinion, this type of self-improvement can be beneficial if done for the right reasons.

1 These "imperfections" can have negative effects on a person's psychological well-being, making them feel self-conscious. In such cases, cosmetic surgery not only improves a person's outward appearance but it also makes them feel better about themselves.

2 Actors, models and even politicians resort to it in order to correct any parts of their body they are not happy with. Problems such as wrinkles, prominent ears, scars and moles can be improved by surgery.

3 This can be very dangerous to their health, and may also have psychological side effects, as perfection can never be reached.

In conclusion, I think that cosmetic surgery can be useful in certain cases. It is important, however, that people carefully consider the reason why they want to have such an operation before making the decision to "go under the knife".

15 Fill in the gaps in the model below using linking words or expressions from the list. For each item there may be more than one answer.

To sum up, Firstly, In my opinion, What is more, Contrary to what most/many people believe, In addition, To begin with, In conclusion, Some people argue that, In my view, Finally

Sending one's children to boarding school used to be the most acceptable way of educating them, but over the past few years people's opinions have begun to change.

(1), however, sending one's children away to school can be extremely beneficial for them in later life.

(2), children who go to boarding school learn at a young age to become independent and to live without their parents. This means that they are better prepared to live on their own when the time comes for them to go to university or start work after leaving school.

(3), boarding school teaches young people how to get along better with others, since they live with their classmates twenty four hours a day. This can help them later on in life to cooperate with colleagues at work and with people around them in general.

(4) boarding schools are bad for children because children need to be able to spend time with their parents on a daily basis. It is said that this is especially true for younger children, who may feel that their parents have abandoned them by sending them away.

(5), I feel that boarding schools have a lot to offer. This is shown by the fact that children who have been to boarding school are often far better equipped for life than those who have not.

WORD FORMATION

16 Complete the following text with the correct derivatives of the words in bold. The first one has been done as an example.

MARIA MONTESSORI

Maria Montessori is not (0) ..*primarily*.. (**primary**) remembered for being Italy's first woman to graduate in medicine, although this was the first of her many significant (1) (**accomplish**). Montessori went on to become one of the leading (2) (**educate**) of the twentieth century. She worked with (3) (**mental**) disabled children at the beginning of the century, and in 1907 opened her first school for children of "normal" (4) (**intelligent**). What made her approach unique was her (5) (**believe**) that children learn more if their (6) (**create**) talents are encouraged to develop. Individual, rather than cooperative, learning was stressed. Montessori used (7) (**interest**) objects to capture the (8) (**attend**) of her pupils. They were allowed to work on their own, exploring and

discovering new ideas at their own pace. (9) (**surprise**), Montessori's schoolchildren did not become (10) (**bore**) very easily, and undisciplined children became much better behaved. Today, there are schools all over the world which bear Maria Montessori's name and use her methods.

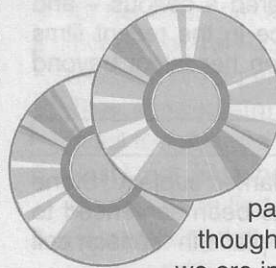
ERROR CORRECTION

17 Cross out the unnecessary words.

- 1 He left early for to avoid getting stuck in a traffic jam.
- 2 They will have been announced the results by tomorrow afternoon.
- 3 Please remember to phone us the moment you will arrive in Paris.
- 4 You'd better cook plenty of food in case they will stay for dinner.
- 5 She left the phone off the hook so as that she would not be disturbed.

OPEN CLOZE TEXT

18 Fill in each gap with a suitable word.



The first information revolution took (0) ..*place*... five hundred years ago (1) Johann Gutenberg's printing press made books big business. The printed page changed the (2) people thought and how they ran their lives. Now we are in the (3) of a second revolution, and the question to be asked (4), "Will the printed word survive?"

Paper books are cheap and efficient, (5) electronic books can store (6) more information – a thousand paperbacks on one disk – and manage that information in ways that paper books simply (7)

This revolutionary new system is called CD-ROM, (8) means "compact disc read only memory" as once the disk is made (9) contents cannot (10) altered.

Imagine the twenty volumes of the Oxford English Dictionary – which in book form weighs sixty-six kilos and has 21,720 pages – (11) on one disc.

For small children, there already exists a superb encyclopaedia on two discs which offers visual experience as (12) as information. If, for (13), a child wants information on a tiger, they are not (14) given the information requested, but in the top right-hand corner of the screen they can see a real-life nature film of the tiger.

(15) thing is sure – learning is set to become more exciting with CD-ROMs.

READING COMPREHENSION

WARM-UP ACTIVITIES

- What do you know about Sharon Stone? Have you seen any of her films? Which one(s)?
 - Guess whether the following statements are true or false, then read the text to see if your guesses were correct.
- a) Sharon Stone made her first appearance in *Casino*.
 - b) The actress keeps her personal life to herself.
 - c) Sharon wore a designer dress to the Oscars when she was nominated.

1 You are going to read an article about a famous actress. Choose from the list A-G the paragraph which fits each gap (1-5). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Sharon Stone

In the space of a few years, Sharon Stone has gone from being regarded as just another pretty face on the Hollywood scene to being considered a serious – and talented – actress. Her performance in the recent films *Casino* and *Last Dance* have proven her talent beyond doubt.

0

C

Last Dance deals with an even darker subject. Stone plays the part of a woman who has been sentenced to death, and most of the action takes place in a prison cell on **death row** in an American prison.

In order to play the role, Stone had her hair dyed about twenty times to get the right shade of dirty brown.

1

Surprisingly, she didn't feel ugly at all. In fact, she found it **liberating** not to have to worry about **messing up** her hair or ruining her make-up.

2

She proved that she no longer had to rely on her looks to play a part effectively.

In another attempt to get rid of her "glamour girl" image, she turned up at the Academy Awards ceremony in Los Angeles wearing an old T-shirt and skirt. Why did Stone decide to **turn her nose up** at the **Establishment** at one of the biggest international displays of designer fashion on earth?

3

She enjoyed **rocking** the fashion world. "It was cool," she said.

Stone's determination to succeed can be seen in the way she deals with the nasty rumours that cheap newspapers print about her.

4

She has learned to keep quiet about her personal relationships, and to separate her public and private lives.

5

Her efforts to keep her private life to herself and preserve her energy for professional pursuits show how much she wants to keep on growing as an actress. She also plans to **try her hand** in other areas. "I'm going to direct some music videos later this year, and if that goes well, I might try directing something bigger." Whatever she does, she's determined to do it right – and she's definitely succeeding.

- A After her performance in *Basic Instinct*, people came to expect Stone to project the same glamorous image in all her roles. She **turned all that around** in *Last Dance*.
- B "I don't even go to events with men I'm dating," she said. "I usually go alone, with friends or with my father. I just don't need the drama."
- C In *Casino*, which is set in the dark world of gambling and violence, she plays the wife of a casino owner. Her fine performance earned her an Oscar **nomination** for Best Actress.
- D She has a notice-board in her office where she pins up the most **ridiculous** stories concerning her private life. "Some of them are hilarious," she said. But in her **view**, as long as people are talking about her, **she's still in the public eye**.
- E She also had her **hairstylist** give her a really bad haircut so that her hair would look untidy and **badly kept**. When she walked on to the movie set, people were shocked at how plain she looked.
- F Stone is also **very close** to her sister, but admits to having **problems** with her brother. He was recently **released** from prison for committing an offence.
- G Her explanation is that trying to find the perfect outfit to wear to such an event can drive you crazy. "I just wanted to wear my favourite, most comfortable clothes," she said. "Why shouldn't I **dress simply** if I want to?"

2 Look at the words in bold and try to explain them.

3 Choose the correct item.

- Sean Connery the part of Agent 007 in several James Bond films.
A played B made C directed D worked
- She her hair blond because she didn't like her natural hair colour.
A changed B painted C dyed D shaded
- Few guests up at the party as there was a terrible storm.
A came B appeared C went D turned
- The award took place in Hollywood, California.
A celebration B ceremony C event D gala
- He showed a lot of and put a lot of effort into becoming a successful musician.
A determination B decision C resolution D deduction
- I heard a that your sister is planning to get married.
A news B word C rumour D gossip
- His outstanding career and hard work him a lifetime achievement award.
A earned B presented C caught D prized

4 Match the nouns in Column A with the nouns in Column B to form new nouns. Then fill in the gaps in the sentences below with the correct word as in the example.

Column A	Column B
1 fore	biography
2 master	ground
3 fun	piece
4 auto	fair
5 paper	back

- The director asked the two main characters to stand in the ...*foreground*... of the set.
- I think he'll take a(n) to read on holiday because it'll be easy to carry.
- The famous actor is thinking of writing his
- My favourite ride at the is the roller-coaster.
- The artist's latest is on display at the Museum of Modern Art.

SPEAKERS'

CORNER

- Read the text again and talk about Sharon Stone in terms of her **career, lifestyle** and **achievements**.
- What is your favourite form of entertainment? Why?
- Compare and contrast watching films on videos at home with going to the cinema in terms of **atmosphere, surroundings, expense**, and **mood created**.

5 Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the list below.

foyer - aisle - trailer - usherette - poster - row

- My sister bought a(n) of Richard Gere for her bedroom wall.
- Tickets for front-..... seats at the theatre are always more expensive than the tickets for other seats.
- They showed a(n) for Sylvester Stallone's latest film during a commercial break on TV last night.
- First I met Jill in the, then we went into the theatre to find our seats.
- After realising that we had been sitting in the wrong row, we asked the to show us to the right seats.
- The pop singer jumped off the stage and began to walk down the central, shaking hands with his excited fans.

6 Fill in each gap with the correct preposition(s).

in - on - at - out of

- When a play ends, all the actors come stage together to take a bow.
- We had an awful evening at the opera; all the singers sang completely tune.
- There is a good film BBC1 tonight.
- My piano teacher sat down the piano so he could show me how to play the piece.
- St John's Choir is giving a performance fancy dress for a well-known charity.
- The film stars Harrison Ford the role of a daring archaeologist.
- I can't wait to see Chagall's paintings which are display at the art gallery.

7 Fill in the correct preposition(s).

- The names of the winners of the competition are display in the main hall.
- I don't think Janet is suitable this post, but she is ideal the other position available.
- This summer I have the choice spending the holidays with my parents or going a trip around Europe with some friends; I don't know what I'm going to do yet.
- Tom plunged the swimming pool and splashed everyone on the side.

8 Guess the meaning of the idioms below. Then, fill in the gaps in the sentences with the idioms in their correct form.

all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, fun and games, laugh one's head off, laughter is the best medicine, for kicks

- I when Greg told me that hilarious joke.
- Being a student at university isn't all – it's actually a lot of hard work!
- When the young boys were caught throwing rocks at a neighbour's window, they said they had been doing it just
- When I visited my friend in hospital, I tried to cheer her up by telling her a few jokes; after all, they do say that
- John works very hard and never has time to see his friends. He should take some time off because

9 Study the following situations and ask for, refuse or give permission as in the example.

- Your brother wants to use your calculator but you need it yourself. What do you say?
e.g. "I'm sorry, but you can't use my calculator."
- You're waiting to see your doctor, who's with a patient. When the patient leaves, what does the doctor's receptionist say to you?
- You're about to leave a friend's house when it starts to rain. You need an umbrella. What do you say?
- Visitors to the museum are not allowed to take photographs. What does the security guard say when he sees your camera?
- You are a parent visiting your child's school. You want to see the head teacher. What do you say to the secretary?
- You need to make an urgent phone call but none of the public phones work, so you go into a nearby shop. What do you say?

10 Study the following situations and make offers or suggestions as in the example.

- There's a new restaurant in town and you'd like to go there with your friend. What do you say to him/her?
e.g. "What/How about going to that new restaurant in town? /Let's go to that new restaurant in town."
- Your grandmother is ill in bed. You think she'd like a cup of tea. What do you say to her?
- Your family can't decide what to do at the weekend. You think it would be fun to go camping. What do you say?
- Your friend is decorating his/her room. You think he/she needs some help. What do you say?
- Your company director wants to hire a new secretary. You think putting an advertisement in the newspaper is a good idea. What do you say?
- Your father is going to work, but his car won't start. You have your own car. What do you say to him?

11 Fill in each gap with either the present or past participle of the verbs in brackets.

- We found the lecture (**fascinate**); and we were all (**amaze**) to hear about the new discoveries in the medical field.
- Grandmother was (**exhaust**) after the trip; in fact, we all agreed that it had been a very (**tire**) day.
- The (**excite**) children applauded loudly at the end of the show. They all found it very (**amuse**).
- The latest reports on an increase in burglaries are (**worry**); the residents of our area are terribly (**fright**).
- It was a (**thrill**) film and the ending was deeply (**move**).
- Paul is quite an (**interest**) man – I'm always (**interest**) in what he has to say.

12 Fill in each gap with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- Tom (**go**) to work every day by car. He (**drive**) to work for six years and (**never/have**) an accident. Yesterday, however, he (**crash**) his car because it (**rain**) and the roads (**be**) wet and dangerous, so today he (**travel**) to work by bus.
- By the time he is thirty, David (**finish**) his studies at university, and (**probably/live**) somewhere abroad. With a bit of luck he (**become**) a doctor by then, so I'm sure he (**be**) very successful.

- 3 Sara doesn't know if she (**accept**) the job yet – she (**still/think**) about it. I (**meet**) her this evening so I hope she (**tell**) me what she (**decide**) to do.
- 4 This time next week Sue and Ron (**sail**) around the world. They (**look**) forward to this trip for years. Ever since they first (**meet**), they (**dream**) of travelling together and now it (**look**) as though their dream (**come**) true.

- 3 The party was quite (**enjoy**) and I met a lot of interesting people.
- 4 Marsha bought a (**reverse**) coat which is red on one side and black on the other.
- 5 Ralph is an (**adapt**) person, so he quickly got used to living in a foreign country.
- 6 The sofa is (**convert**); it opens up into a bed.
- 7 The teacher said that the naughty student's behaviour was not (**accept**).

13 Complete the sentences using the words in bold.

- 1 They found the offer exciting.
excited They the offer.
- 2 She suggested going for a drive.
go "Why for a drive?", she said.
- 3 "Would you like another croissant?" she asked me.
offered She croissant.
- 4 The film bored them so they left halfway through it.
boring They so they left halfway through it.
- 5 They found the journey exhausting.
were They after the journey.
- 6 He didn't allow us to take any photographs.
must "You photographs," he said.
- 7 The wedding ceremony was quite moving.
were We the wedding ceremony.
- 8 "May I go out for a minute, sir?" Tim asked his teacher.
permission Tim asked his teacher's for a minute.

WORD FORMATION

Some verbs/nouns form their adjectives with the ending **-able** or **-ible**.
e.g. present – presentable, divide – divisible

14 Fill in the gaps with the correct adjective from the word in brackets.

- 1 The shopping centre is easily (**access**) by motorway.
- 2 I didn't like the film because the end was so (**predict**); I knew the girl would be rescued!

'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATION

15 Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words. The first one has been done as an example.

- 1 The last time I saw Patrick was seven years ago.
seen I ...haven't seen Patrick for... seven years.
- 2 She hadn't got any coffee left.
run She coffee.
- 3 We hired someone to paint the kitchen for us last month.
had We last month.
- 4 The people at the party were so boring that he left early.
such There at the party that he left early.
- 5 "Why didn't you sign the contract?" she asked me.
signed She asked me the contract.
- 6 He insisted that I wear a hat to the wedding.
made He to the wedding.
- 7 Someone saw him taking the lady's purse.
seen He the lady's purse.
- 8 James started learning Spanish last month.
been James a month.
- 9 The thief tried to escape from the police.
ran The thief police.
- 10 When did you last see Tom?
since How long is Tom?
- 11 She has two sons. They are both actors.
whom She has two actors.

Unit 11 Entertainment

descriptions of places / buildings	Paragraph 1 set the scene (name & location of the place, reasons for choosing the place)	→	Paragraphs 2-3 overall look & particular details	→	Final Paragraph feelings & final thoughts about the place/ building, recommendation		
stories	Paragraph 1 set the scene	→	Paragraphs 2-4 describe incidents leading up to the main event & the main event itself in detail	→	Final Paragraph end the story by referring to moods, consequences, people's reactions, feelings, comments		
news reports	Paragraph 1 summary of the event: time, place, people involved	→	Paragraphs 2-4 development of the event in detail, cause, consequences	→	Final Paragraph people's comments/ action to be taken		
descriptions of annual events	Paragraph 1 set the scene (name, place, time, reason)	→	Paragraph 2 preparations	→	Paragraph 3 description of the actual event/activities	→	Final Paragraph feelings, comments, final thoughts
giving arguments for and against a topic	Paragraph 1 state topic	→	Paragraph 2 arguments for and justification	→	Paragraph 3 arguments against and justification	→	Final Paragraph restate the topic giving balanced consideration/opinion
expressing opinions	Paragraph 1 state topic & your opinion clearly	→	Paragraph 2 viewpoint 1 and reason	→	Paragraph 3 viewpoint 2 and reason	→	Final Paragraph restate your opinion using different words

- 16 (i) Read the following beginnings and decide which of the plans above have been used to write them. Then write an appropriate title or headline for each one.

BEGINNINGS...

1 St Stephen's is a small town in the south west of England. It is situated near the English Channel and is surrounded by grassy green fields and miles of thick woodland.

2 A schoolboy was seriously injured this morning when he was knocked over by a car on his way to school. Gareth Wild, 14, was crossing the road outside Northwood School when a speeding car hit him, breaking both his legs.

3 Every year in June, the Newhaven Festival takes place in Newhaven, Kent. It is one of the largest cultural festivals in the south of England, during which hundreds of different events take place to celebrate the beginning of the summer.

4 School uniforms are worn by students all over the world. However, their use has been discontinued in a number of places, and I strongly feel that this is a shame: the school uniform does have its advantages.

5 It was a dark, rainy evening. With a heavy heart, I made my way to the empty flat that awaited me. The streetlights gave off a dim glow, and the passing cars sprayed me with dirty water as I walked along the pavement.

6 Microwave ovens have long been seen as time-saving devices that the modern family can't do without. However, many people feel that they are dangerous. There definitely seem to be both advantages and disadvantages to owning a microwave.

(ii) Now, write suitable endings for all six beginnings above.

ERROR CORRECTION

17 Look at the text below. Some of its lines are correct, so put a tick (✓) next to them. The others include an extra word which you must cross out. The first two lines have been done as examples.



- 0 There can be few people in the western world ✓
- 00 who haven't been heard of Andrew Lloyd Webber.
- 1 His musical career began at the age of twenty when
- 2 he and Tim Rice they wrote and produced the
- 3 first of their many international hits, *Joseph and the*
- 4 *Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat*. This was followed
- 5 by the one rock opera *Jesus Christ Superstar*, an
- 6 extremely popular musical which received a lots
- 7 of criticism. It ran for more longer than any other
- 8 theatrical production in British musical history. The
- 9 last work Webber did with the Rice was *Evita*,
- 10 which tells the story of Eva Perón. It was so much
- 11 successful that it was recently made into a
- 12 major film starring Madonna. Webber's musicals
- 13 are generally being spectacular productions
- 14 and far many people look on him as the most
- 15 talented songwriter of his generation.

MULTIPLE - CHOICE CLOZE TEXT

18 For questions 1-15, read the text below and fill in the gaps with one word. The first has been done as an example.

Modern ballet has a long and colourful (0) ..C.. As its aristocratic look (1) .., this dance form has its roots in the (2) courts of western Europe. At first, the graceful (3) accompanied not only music, but speech and poetry as (4) The Royal Academy of Dance was (5) in the mid-17th century by the French King, Louis XIV, in (6) to perfect the art form which so many people love today. It was not until the 18th century that ballet began to be used to (7) stories, or in other words, to become a dramatic and theatrical spectacle in itself. Both serious and comic ballets were (8) at that time. It was (9) the 19th century, however, that classical ballet (10) its final form. Ballerinas began to dance on the (11) of their toes, and the (12) musicians and choreographers began to develop ballet away from its "social dance" roots and into a(n) (13) art form. The Danes and the Russians (14) to refine ballet over the following decades. Today, new types of steps and music are used, but its aristocratic (15) are still very much in evidence.



- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| 0 | A tale | B myth | C history | D fairytale |
| 1 | A suggests | B proposes | C says | D tells |
| 2 | A local | B royal | C public | D common |
| 3 | A motives | B movies | C mobiles | D movements |
| 4 | A well | B long | C much | D far |
| 5 | A discovered | B set out | C found | D established |
| 6 | A way | B order | C place | D attempt |
| 7 | A say | B tell | C speak | D talk |
| 8 | A performed | B checked | C exercised | D experimented |
| 9 | A while | B at | C during | D meanwhile |
| 10 | A contacted | B touched | C did | D reached |
| 11 | A tops | B sides | C backs | D tips |
| 12 | A capable | B able | C best | D proper |
| 13 | A amateur | B talented | C gifted | D professional |
| 14 | A continued | B carried | C kept | D insisted |
| 15 | A starts | B roots | C clues | D steps |

Unit 12 *Transport*

READING COMPREHENSION

WARM-UP ACTIVITIES

- Read through the article quickly, find a suitable title for it and briefly state what it is about.
 - Try to answer the following questions, then read the text and see if your answers were correct.
- a) What can make passengers breathless during a flight?
 - b) Why should a footrest be used?
 - c) What is the effect of crossing different time zones called?
- 1** You are going to read an article about air travel. Choose the most suitable heading from the list (A-H) for each part (1-6) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- A The problem with sitting still.
- B Giving your ears a break.
- C Mind those stitches.
- D In-flight eating.
- E Exercise on board.
- F Myths about moisture.
- G Time zone trouble.
- H A case of nerves.



0

B

Most business travellers would turn up their noses at the idea of not travelling because of a simple cold. But colds, sinusitis and **inner ear infections** all block the **tubes** which connect each ear with the **throat**, and reduced **cabin pressure** in aeroplanes could cause considerable pain or even a **burst eardrum**. To find out if the tubes are clear, a simple test can be done on the ground. Try to make your ears pop by holding your nose shut and blowing gently. If your ears do not pop, you may be in for a miserable flight.

1

Apart from problems with the ears, cabin pressure is unfairly blamed for a lot of in-flight problems. If you feel breathless **on board**, the cause is more likely to be nervousness than lack of oxygen. Dr Peter Barrett of Medical Advisory Services to Travellers Abroad (MASTA) says that even when air pressure is reduced by half there is still enough oxygen to breathe comfortably.

2

Operations, however, are a different matter. There is a great risk that **stitches** may come undone if you travel too soon after surgery. This is a result of the swelling of the stomach which is caused by reduced air pressure. This may only cause pain, but if you have just been **operated on**, you should think twice about travelling by air.

3

While travelling with new stitches can be risky, the problems caused by the dry atmosphere in an aircraft have been exaggerated. Kidneys react to the dryness and store enough water to make up for it, so it is really only the skin and eyes which suffer. Consuming a lot of fluids while flying is unnecessary — just drink enough to stay comfortable, and use a good moisturiser on your skin.

4

The **drawback** of flying that most busy executives refuse to face is sitting still. If you spend your day rushing from meeting to meeting, having a seven-hour flight to spend relaxing may seem like heaven. Not moving enough can cause problems, though, **blood clots** in the legs being the worst of them. Although these clots are normally harmless, if a clot ends up in the lung it quickly becomes a serious matter.

5

To **be on the safe side**, take some exercise while flying. Wander around the cabin now and then, and stretch your muscles as often as possible to avoid cramp. It's also a good idea to raise your legs in order to increase **circulation** and prevent the problem of **swollen** feet and ankles. Use the footrest or, if there isn't one, rest your feet on a piece of hand-luggage.

6

Jetlag is another problem that affects many regular travellers. This can be blamed on crossing different time zones rather than the actual journey. Jetlag can cause travellers to feel tired and confused for days after a long flight; sleeping during the flight is the best prevention. If you have trouble sleeping on board a plane, it is a good idea to take a mild sleeping pill – but try the drug at home first to make sure it doesn't make you feel worse when you wake up. Long journeys by air are never comfortable, but travellers who follow the right advice can at least make travelling a pleasant, rather than an **exhausting**, experience.

2 Look at the words in bold in the text and try to explain them.

3 Choose the correct item.

- 1 The emergency exits on a plane must never be by luggage.
A disturbed B hindered C blocked D closed
- 2 She was tempted to buy the watch from the duty-free shop because it was being sold at a price.
A reduced B removed C lessened D least
- 3 Big cars a great deal of petrol.
A absorb B drink C take up D consume
- 4 She swallowed a ... so that she wouldn't feel seasick.
A medication B drug C pill D formula
- 5 The cause of the plane crash was carelessness, not a faulty engine as was first thought.
A factual B honest C actual D absolute
- 6 your hands if you have any suggestions.
A Rise B Stand C Arise D Raise

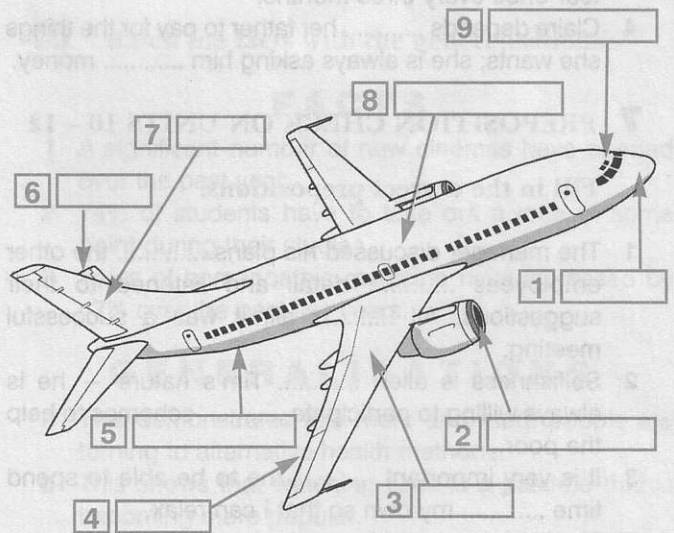
SPEAKERS'

CORNER

- Read the text again and talk about physical complaints caused by flying, in terms of **cabin pressure and atmosphere, nervousness, lack of movement, and time zones.**
- What is your favourite way of travelling? Why?
- Compare and contrast modern ways of travelling with traditional ones, in terms of: **expense, speed and convenience.**

4 Label the parts of the plane.

tail, wing, cockpit, fuselage, nose, undercarriage, flap, fin, jet engine



5 Fill in the correct word from the box.

captain, crew, guard, pedestrians, cyclists, warden, mechanic, steward, conductor, motorists

- 1 A traffic gave me a ticket for parking my car illegally.
- 2 The kicked the boys off the bus for not paying their fares.

Unit 12 Transport

- 3 The ordered the crew to go full speed ahead.
- 4 Being an air involves a great deal of travelling around the world.
- 5 A zebra crossing is a place where can cross the road safely.
- 6 The blew his whistle and the train slowly pulled out of the station.
- 7 The crowd cheered as the sped by during the bicycle race.
- 8 The number of driving in cities has doubled in the last ten years.
- 9 Whenever his car breaks down, he takes it to a for repair.
- 10 The of the *Bounty* rebelled against their captain and took over the ship.

6 Fill in the correct prepositions.

- 1 The hotel caters all kinds of dinner functions and relies local companies for most of its business.
- 2 Unless passengers pay a first-class cabin, they are confined the lower decks of the cruise ship.
- 3 average, trains are tested wear and tear once every three months.
- 4 Claire depends her father to pay for the things she wants; she is always asking him money.

7 PREPOSITION CHECK ON UNITS 10 – 12

Fill in the correct prepositions.

- 1 The manager discussed his plans the other employees detail and listened to their suggestions. All all, it was a successful meeting.
- 2 Selfishness is alien Tim's nature – he is always willing to participate schemes to help the poor.
- 3 It is very important me to be able to spend time my own so that I can relax.
- 4 The key writing well is to concentrate choosing the most suitable language possible.
- 5 Room service is available for hotel guests request – there is a choice snacks and sandwiches on the menu.
- 6 The dish that was display in the shop window was ideal making pies, so I bought it.
- 7 I'm going a journey to South America next month, but I haven't got any clothes that are suitable the hot climate.
- 8 After I had paid my shopping, I asked the assistant a receipt.

- 9 The old lady was confined her flat, so she relied her grandson to do all her shopping for her.
- 10 This resort caters families with young children, so we come here twice a year, average, to get away from it all.

8 Match the idioms with their definitions.

Idioms	Definitions
1 driving force	a. to begin travelling
2 hit the road	b. to do sth that causes problems
3 off the beaten track	c. of an unspoilt place that is far away from other places
4 miss the boat	d. sb who starts sth or proposes a plan, idea, etc.
5 rock the boat	e. to lose the chance to do sth because one didn't act quickly

9 Underline the correct word.

- 1 John is far/more friendly than his sister, but his sister is much/very more patient than he is.
- 2 Watching a film at the cinema is very/more interesting than watching it on television.
- 3 The weather is a bit/few colder than normal for this time of year.
- 4 It is ever/much hotter than it was in July.
- 5 This tea is far/bit sweeter than I usually take it.
- 6 As a child he was any/far more cheerful than he is as an adult.

10 Fill in *the, than, of or in*.

- 1 The Rhine is longer the Thames but it's not longest river the world.
- 2 The Smiths have got most expensive car my neighbourhood; it has more accessories anyone else's.
- 3 John Wayne was one the most popular actors in Hollywood; he made more films almost any other star.
- 4 He would prefer to eat out rather cook.
- 5 Sally's voice is louder mine, but Anne's is loudest all.

6 all the people I know, James is most intelligent.

11 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets as in the example.

e.g. It was cold yesterday. It is warmer today. (not as ... as) It is not as cold today as it was yesterday.

- 1 Lucy is twenty-four years old. Tom is twenty-four years old. (as ... as)
- 2 My house was more expensive than hers. (not as ... as)
- 3 That dress is elegant. This dress is elegant too. (as ... as)
- 4 The underground station is very close to my house. The bus station isn't very close to my house. (not as ... as)

12 Fill in as or like.

- 1 Jane can sing a bird. Her voice is good Mariah Carey's.
- 2 Tom works a slave. He is regarded the hardest-working employee in the company.
- 3 Although he looked hard nails, in fact he was a child.
- 4 Lucy's complexion is soft a baby's. Her skin feels silk.
- 5 She found a job a clerk at a seaside hotel.
- 6 Sharon Stone has had great success a professional actress.
- 7 She's treated a queen wherever she goes.
- 8 The ballet dancer lifted the ballerina into the air a ragdoll.
- 9 I can easily carry this suitcase. It's light a feather.
- 10 Florence Nightingale is seen a heroine because of her pioneering work a nurse.

13 Complete the sentences using the words in bold.

- 1 Mark is a fast runner but Jordan is faster.
than Jordan
- 2 I'd rather go out than stay in.
rather I'd prefer
- 3 Stuart played better as the match went on.
longer The, the better Stuart played.
- 4 That is the funniest joke I've ever heard.
as I have never heard a joke

- 5 Judy prefers dancing to aerobics.
would Judy do aerobics.
- 6 That film was not as entertaining as the other ones.
least That film all.
- 7 Can't she type any faster than that?
the Is that type?
- 8 We hadn't expected that the lecture would be so boring.
much The lecture we had expected.

ERROR CORRECTION

14 Cross out the unnecessary words where necessary.

- 1 She is a more better driver than I am.
- 2 He can walk much faster than me.
- 3 The old lady walked the more slowly than her daughter.
- 4 Pele is among the best football players in the world.
- 5 The longer he exercises, the far more tired he gets.
- 6 Jim is a very more efficient worker than Stan.
- 7 He spends the half as much money as his wife does.
- 8 She used to wear the same clothes as with her sister.

15 Match the facts with the generalisations.

FACTS

- 1 A significant number of new cinemas have opened over the past year.
- 2 74% of students have to take out a loan at some point during their studies.
- 3 Sales of homeopathic medicine have increased by 47% over the past five years.

GENERALISATIONS

- a This demonstrates that more and more people are turning to alternative health methods.
- b This shows that watching films is a pastime that is becoming more popular.
- c This indicates that students are not provided with enough money to live on by the government.

16 Read the generalisations and write the facts.

- 1 This indicates that smoking is still on the increase among the younger generation.
- 2 This illustrates that people are taking more interest in their health.
- 3 This shows that working mothers do not have time to prepare homemade meals.

- 17** (i) Read the two models and say which is a survey report and which assesses good and bad points. Then decide how they differ and how they are similar.
 (ii) Read model B again and underline the linking words which join contrasting points.

MODEL A

To: Mr Bill Fortham, Marketing Manager
 From: Barbara Cook, Assistant Marketing Manager
 Subject: Use of perfumes and colognes

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to show the results of a recent survey into people's use of perfumes and colognes.

Types of fragrances bought

It was found that a large number of the women who buy expensive French perfumes are over 25, showing that many younger women cannot afford costly perfumes. The survey also showed that few men buy fragrances for themselves; 85% of the men surveyed said they were given colognes and aftershaves as gifts.

When used

As a rule, 90% of women wear a fragrance of some kind every day, whereas the remaining 10% only wear scents on special occasions. This indicates that most women enjoy wearing perfume on a day-to-day basis. Only a small proportion of men said they wear cologne every day. This implies that most men prefer not to wear cologne on a regular basis.

Conclusion

Taking everything into account, this survey indicates that women buy fragrances far more than men do. Women also tend to wear scents more often than men.



MODEL B

To: Mrs Janet Price, Manager
 From: Susan Gillman, Personal Assistant
 Subject: Entertainers for company Christmas party

Introduction

This report was written to assess the possibility of our company using Entertainment Unlimited to entertain the staff's children at our annual Christmas party this year.

Background

All the entertainers are trained and many of them can also perform magic tricks. One drawback to using Entertainment Unlimited is that, because they are so popular, bookings have to be made at least a month in advance.

Features

A variety of costumes can be selected for the entertainers to wear such as Quasimodo, Pochahontas, Aladdin and Snow White. However, they do not have superhero costumes (such as Batman or Power Rangers) which are popular with children these days.

Costs

There is a charge of £30 per hour for each entertainer. For this price they will organise games and fully entertain the children, although any prizes for games have to be provided by us.

Recommendation

To sum up, it is recommended that two or three entertainers be hired from Entertainment Unlimited for our Christmas party, since prices are reasonable and there is a fairly wide range of costumes for customers to choose from.

'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATION

- 18** Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words. The first one has been done as an example.

1 "Why don't you cook some spaghetti?" she asked me.

suggested She ...*suggested (my) cooking*... some spaghetti.

2 When John left, he didn't say goodbye to me.

without John left me.

3 The bomb exploded, breaking the windows of the nearby buildings.

went The bomb the windows of the nearby buildings.

4 They'll give us the information tomorrow.

given We tomorrow.

5 When I was a child, we had dinner with my grandparents every Sunday.

have When I was a child, we my grandparents every Sunday.

6 The rate of unemployment rises each year.

goes The rate each year.

7 It's a pity the dog ran away.

not I wish away.

19 Read the model below and provide suitable subheadings.

MODEL

To: Mr Mark Forbes
 From: Gillian Stuart
 Subject: Retirement Plans

The aim of this report is to analyse the results of a recent national survey into how people plan to spend their retirement. The results of the survey are set out below.



All those surveyed were married couples in their fifties. Some were earning high salaries, while others were earning salaries below the national average. 75% of those surveyed have pension plans.

Cruises are very popular with retired couples who have pension plans. A small proportion of people said that they were planning to move to the country, indicating that few people have the money to move house after retirement. Carrying out home improvements is a popular pastime for many retired people without a high income. This is illustrated by the fact that 63% of those surveyed stated that they were going to carry out work on their house once they retired.

To sum up, this survey shows that cruises are more popular with retired people who have a high income than with those who do not. In contrast, making home improvements is something that many of those who do not have a pension plan intend to do. It seems, therefore, that there is a significant difference between what people of different incomes are planning to do when they retire.

20 Read the following topics and identify the type of report.

- 1 A local magazine needs a report about young people's spending habits. Write a report for the magazine.
- 2 Your company has asked you to visit an expensive restaurant where they are considering entertaining some important clients. Write your report.
- 3 Your school newspaper needs an article about young people's attitudes to recycling. Write a report for the newspaper.

OPEN CLOZE TEXT

21 Fill in each gap with one word only.

THE DEEP-SEA DRIVERS

The NI Attack submarine, built (0) *..by..* the Dutch company Neyk Submarine Projects, would look (1) much at home in a James Bond movie. (2) it was designed for underwater rescue, (3) can also be operated on land (4) ease, and can be driven from up to 300 metres under water directly (5) a beach.

(6) of Neyk's models is the L3, (7) is classified as a luxury submarine (8) costs a cool \$7 million. Deep-sea enthusiasts (9) remain under water in the L3 for up to twelve days (10) enjoying the high life. Planning (11) under way for a further model which (12) have a gymnasium, sauna, disco and swimming pool as well as being (13) to sleep ten crew members.

The two years (14) advanced testing which Neyk has done has resulted in submarines which are faster, stronger and easier to navigate and will make future sea travel something for us all to (15) forward to.

WORD FORMATION

22 Complete the following text with the correct derivatives of the words in bold. The first one has been done as an example.

Britain's railway network has (0) *...recently...* (**recent**) been experiencing a new kind of problem. It is neither technical nor (1) (**mechanic**) but could, nevertheless, lead to (2) (**injure**) unless it receives immediate (3) (**attend**). It appears that rabbits have been digging their holes underneath railway tracks, which (4) (**fortunate**) means that the tracks are at risk of collapsing. The (5) (**soft**) of the earth under the tracks makes it a (6) (**suit**) place for rabbits to dig their holes. However, the railbed becomes (7) (**stable**) when it is undermined by holes, (8) (**special**) in heavy rain. Numerous areas have already experienced problems, causing delays to rail services. The number of rabbits in Britain has increased over the past forty years because of their (9) (**resist**) to myxomatosis, the disease responsible for thousands of deaths in the 1950's. Rabbits are now considered to be (10) (**destroy**) nuisances, instead of the cuddly, friendly animals everyone would like to think they are.

MULTIPLE-CHOICE CLOZE TEXT

23 For questions 1–15, read the text below and fill in the gaps with one word. The first has been done as an example.



The twentieth century has (0) ..B.. many spectacular technological developments, but nowhere more so than in transport. Up until the 1820's

when the steam engine was invented, transport on land (1) on human or animal (2), and its efficiency depended on the development of a decent road (3) Similarly, sea travel depended upon muscle (4) and unpredictable winds. The nineteenth century relied (5) on steam to power trains and boats, and these were used for the (6) of both goods and passengers, but it wasn't until the invention of the motor car that road transportation (7) important once again. But of course the most important (8) has been in air transport. The speed at which people can travel across vast (9) of the planet has not only greatly (10) the number of kilometres the average person travels in a lifetime, but has also changed the (11) in which people view the world. It is now a much (12) place than it must have appeared in the (13) of sail and steam. Indeed, when we consider that while once it (14) almost six months to sail from London to Sydney, you now need twenty-four hours by air, we can marvel at the advances (15) in modern forms of transport.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 0 A viewed | B witnessed | C felt | D watched |
| 1 A relied | B based | C fixed | D supported |
| 2 A muscle | B ability | C strength | D force |
| 3 A structure | B diagram | C plan | D system |
| 4 A energy | B drive | C vigour | D power |
| 5 A hardly | B strongly | C heavily | D seriously |
| 6 A movement | B passage | C motion | D bringing |
| 7 A became | B seemed | C came | D started |
| 8 A gain | B breakthrough | C discovery | D break |
| 9 A places | B portions | C bits | D areas |
| 10 A enlarged | B advanced | C increased | D expanded |
| 11 A way | B manner | C aspect | D point |
| 12 A lesser | B smaller | C tinier | D shorter |
| 13 A course | B term | C era | D season |
| 14 A wanted | B spent | C took | D was |
| 15 A done | B managed | C happened | D made |

ERROR CORRECTION

24 Cross out the unnecessary words, or put a tick (✓) next to the correct lines as in the examples.

- 0 It was another ~~of~~ cold and dark winter morning as I
 00 slammed the door and rushed to the underground ✓
 1 station. A light rain had begun to fall, and I congratulated
 2 myself on having remembered to bring up my umbrella.
 3 Hearing of the train approaching, I hurried down
 4 the steps and just made it through the automatic doors.
 5 Hanging from the strap as the train it started, I thought
 6 that there must be a many more civilised way to travel.
 7 Then, for some reason, the sight of a woman in a
 8 bright red coat was reminded me of an advertisement
 9 I had seen the night before: a sleek red sports car
 10 be racing along a country road. As the
 11 train pulled into the next station and more of passengers
 12 started pushing all their way in, I could not get the image
 13 of that car out of my mind. I imagined to being at the
 14 wheel, alone and comfortable. Selfish though I might be,
 15 I decided to buy the car of my own dreams.

'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATION

25 Complete the sentences using the words in bold.

- 1 I wrote half as many letters as Julie.
twice Julie wrote I did.
 2 Is this the fastest you can swim?
any Can't this?
 3 Brian finds English easier than maths.
as Maths English for Brian.
 4 They had never had such a terrible fight before.
most It they had ever had.
 5 Erik isn't as patient as Fay.
than Fay Erik.
 6 She gets the same amount of pocket money as her sister.
much She gets her sister.
 7 No other runner in the team is as fast as Tim.
the Tim the team.
 8 He likes fish more than red meat.
to He red meat.
 9 The dress cost less than she had expected.
as The dress she had expected.
 10 His trousers and mine are the same colour.
as His trousers mine.

26 Join the sentences in as many ways as possible using words from the list:

while, futhermore, besides, on the other hand, however, moreover, what is more, in addition to, despite, although

- 1 Mountain climbing is an exciting sport. It can be very dangerous.
- 2 Fresh orange juice is absolutely delicious. Oranges contain vitamin C, which is good for your health.
- 3 Flying is the fastest form of transport. It is the most expensive form of transport.
- 4 The restaurant has an excellent reputation. The meal we had was extremely disappointing.
- 5 Dogs make lovely pets. They help to deter burglars.
- 6 It is good to have your own opinions. You must be prepared to listen to what other people say.
- 7 I love living abroad. Sometimes I really miss my own country.
- 8 Recycling products is often cheaper than making new ones. Recycling is good for the environment.
- 9 Cycling to work costs nothing. Cycling is good for your health.
- 10 The weather was bad. The pilot managed to land the plane.

27 Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct comparative or superlative degree.

The gorilla is (1) **(large)** of the anthropoid apes, and is one of (2) **(close)** relatives to humans. The gorilla is a powerful ape with black skin and hair, and is (3) **(large)** than its closest relative, the chimpanzee. The male is much (4) **(heavy)** than the female, and may weigh up to 275 kg.



Many people believe gorillas to be one of (5) **(fierce)** animals. However, gorillas are shy and rarely attack. Gorillas are (6) **(calm)** and (7) **(patient)** than chimpanzees.

Unfortunately, gorillas are becoming (8) and **(rare)** because they are hunted and their heads or hands are sold as souvenirs. Gorillas can't move as fast as other animals, so they can be easily caught. We must do something to save this amazing creature before it is too late.

When there are more than two 'fact' adjectives, they go in the following order:

opinion, size, age, shape, colour, origin, material, noun

e.g. *It is a nice, small, old, oval, brown, Chinese, wooden table.*

28 Put the adjectives in the correct order.

- 1 Yesterday we went to a (*modern, new, huge*) cinema complex.
- 2 Wendy's grandmother was a kind woman with (*blue, almond-shaped*) eyes.
- 3 Jim was given that (*English, fabulous*) racing bike for his birthday.
- 4 Paul bought a(n) (*blue, Italian, fast*) sports car.
- 5 They have a(n) (*old, large, brass, French*) bed.
- 6 Darren lives in that (*old-fashioned, small, brick*) cottage by the river.

'KEY' WORD TRANSFORMATION

29 Complete the sentences using the words in bold.

- 1 It would be better if Tim came with us.
rather I with us.
- 2 It was raining so heavily that all the streets flooded.
such It was that all the streets flooded.
- 3 Henry keeps a spare key in case he loses the original.
fear Henry keeps a spare key the original.
- 4 "You ruined my brand new tablecloth, Sue!" said mother.
ruining Mother her brand new tablecloth.
- 5 John regrets not accepting Jenny's invitation.
wishes John Jenny's invitation.
- 6 This shirt is so small that I can't wear it.
too This shirt is wear.
- 7 If you study more, you'll get better marks.
the The marks you'll get.
- 8 Somebody repaired our video recorder yesterday.
had We yesterday.
- 9 Could you turn on the lights, please?
mind Would the lights, please?
- 10 She made us wait for her for at least half an hour.
were We for her for at least half an hour.