

	Instituto Español Nuestra Señora del Pilar	07/06/2019
	ORIENTACIONES Y TAREAS	JEF20160601
	EVALUACIÓN EXTRAORDINARIA DE SEPTIEMBRE	Página 1 de 3

Curso y grupo	1º Bachillerato	Curso escolar	2018/2019
MATERIA NO SUPERADA	INGLÉS		

En este documento encontrarás las tareas recomendadas y las recomendaciones para la prueba extraordinaria. Se especifican también de forma clara la estructura y criterios de calificación de la prueba extraordinaria.

1. TAREAS RECOMENDADAS: Es muy recomendable que el alumno realice los ejercicios de repaso adjuntos ya que le permitirá repasar de forma sistemática los contenidos tratados durante el curso. Es esencial aprender los verbos irregulares. Asimismo, se recomienda realizar los ejercicios online de las siguientes páginas:

<http://mbonillo.xavierre.com/grammar/1bch.html>

TENSES

http://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/past_perfect_simple_past.htm

<http://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/futurecontinuous.html>

<http://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/futureperfect.html>

http://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/future_perfect_statements.htm

MODAL VERBS

<http://www.englishpage.com/modals/modalintro.html>

<http://www.autoenglish.org/modalverbs.htm>

<http://www.englishpage.com/modals/interactivemodal7.htm>

<http://www.learnamericanenglishonline.com/Yellow%20Level/Yellow%20Level%20Quiz%207-%20%20perfect%20modal%20verbs.html>

CONDITIONALS

2nd conditional

<http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/elc/StudyZone/410/grammar/2cond.htm>

<http://perso.wanadoo.es/autoenglish/gr.con2.p.htm>

<http://www.better-english.com/grammar/condit23.htm>

3rd conditional

<http://www.englishgrammarsecrets.com/thirdconditional/menu.php>

<http://www.englishgrammarsecrets.com/thirdconditional/menu.php>

<http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=3233>

TIME CLAUSES

<http://www.saberingles.com.ar/curso/lesson22/07.html>

<http://www.english-test.net/esl/learn/english/grammar/ii142/esl-test.php>

<http://wwwedu.ge.ch/cptic/prospective/projets/anglais/exercises/time1.htm>

PASSIVE VOICE

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/passive/exercises?06>

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/passive/exercises?past-perfect>

RELATIVE CLAUSES

Defining relative clauses

<http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=2238>

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/relative-clauses>

<http://www.vivquarry.com/wkshs/relative1q.html>

<http://perso.wanadoo.es/autoEnglish/gr.relative.i.htm>

<http://perso.wanadoo.es/autoEnglish/gr.relative.p.htm>

Non- defining relative clauses

<http://perso.wanadoo.es/autoenglish/gr.nonrelat.i.htm>

<http://www.better-english.com/grammar/nondef.htm>

Defining and non-defining

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/relative-clauses/exercises?07>

REPORTED SPEECH

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/reported-speech>

http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises_list/reported.htm

- Los contenidos gramaticales corresponden a las unidades 1 a 8 del libro de texto:
- El vocabulario corresponde al estudiado durante el curso (unidades 1 a 8)
- El ejercicio de redacción será del mismo tipo que los realizados durante el curso. Se recomienda que el alumno practique la redacción con los modelos proporcionados.

3. ESTRUCTURA DE LA PRUEBA:

La prueba constará de 3 partes: una parte de gramática (*rephrase*, verbos en el tiempo y voz – activa o pasiva- correctos, *phrasal verbs*) y vocabulario (léxico y formación de palabras, otra de comprensión lectora y por último una redacción.

El vocabulario de la prueba será vocabulario procedente del libro de texto y que se ha trabajado a lo largo del curso.

4. CRITERIOS DE CALIFICACIÓN: La calificación se repartirá de la siguiente forma:

- 40% *Use of English* (gramática y vocabulario)
- 30% *Reading*
- 30% *Writing*

A Narrative

1 Choose the correct answer.

1. I woke up feeling ill, but **eventually** / **next** I began to feel better.
2. Sam and Teresa got engaged only a month **before** / **after** they had met.
3. The baby was happy **while** / **then** we were in the park.
4. **At last,** / **As soon as,** she found her sister who had disappeared years ago.
5. Parents should think twice **before** / **first** they give their child a strange name.

2 Complete the expressions with the words below.

relief • turned • believe • later • disappointed

1. There they were. I couldn't my eyes!
2. I passed the test. What a !
3. It out that she had known me as a child.
4. We all felt when the trip was cancelled.
5. on, we all went out for dinner.

3 Complete the chart with the phrases below to show the correct plan for a narrative.

*tells how the characters felt • gives the background • introduces the characters • tells the end of the story
sets the scene • tells the events of the story*

Opening:	
Body:	
Closing:	

4 These sentences are taken from different narratives. Write where they belong: O (in the opening), B (in the body) or C (in the closing).

- 1. We all got home safely. It had been quite an adventure!
- 2. My sister Julia and I lived with our grandparents in their old farmhouse.
- 3. No one seemed worried about the problem except me.
- 4. Things were never the same again in our little town.
- 5. We woke up to a typically grey rainy March day.
- 6. I didn't have my phone with me, so I hoped he would know where I was.

An Informal Letter / E-mail

1 Complete the sentences with the adverbs below. Which of them are adverbs of manner? Which are adverbs of degree?

fortunately • not at all • terribly • carefully • quickly • fairly

1. It's been cold this winter. The temperatures are the lowest on record.
2. We parked the car and ran to the cinema.
3., it was cool enough to go to the park in the evening.
4. There's a good chance of rain today. I see a few clouds.
5. We were happy to see that there was no new snow. How could we ski?
6. You should drive in foggy weather.

2 Think of three more adverbs of manner and three more adverbs of degree. Write them in sentences.

3 Look at the expressions below and answer the questions that follow.

Dear ... , • Write back soon! • All the best, • What's new? • It's been a long time! • Hi ... ! • Yours,

1. Which four expressions are used at the beginning of an informal letter or e-mail?
.....
2. Which three expressions are used at the end of an informal letter or e-mail?
.....

4 Number the following parts of an informal letter or e-mail in the correct order.

- a. Body: information, news or details
- b. Opening remarks
- c. Signing off
- d. Greeting
- e. Closing remarks

5 These sentences and expressions are taken from different informal letters or e-mails. Write where they belong: G (greeting), O (opening remarks), B (body), C (closing remarks) or S (signing off).

- 1. Sorry I haven't written in so long.
- 2. Keep in touch!
- 3. Summers in England can be cold, so take a coat.
- 4. How is everything?
- 5. Dear Keith,
- 6. I've started an interesting new hobby.
- 7. Love,
- 8. Can't wait to hear from you.

An Opinion Essay

1 Put the words in the correct order to form sentences.

1. always / I / on Mondays / my violin lesson / have

.....

2. back to the house / walked / slowly / we

.....

3. on the Internet / will find / the lyrics / we

.....

4. yesterday / heard / I / at John's house / that song

.....

5. learn / quickly / children / usually / new songs

.....

2 Complete the expressions with the words below.

good • opinion • see • that • for • short

1. I believe

2. this reason, ...

3. This is not a idea.

4. As I it, ...

5. In my, ...

6. In, ...

3 Complete the chart with the phrases below to show the correct plan for an opinion essay.

supports the writer's opinion with reasons, facts and examples • summarises and restates the writer's opinion states the topic and the writer's opinion

Opening:	
Body:	
Closing:	

4 These sentences are taken from an opinion essay. Write where they belong: O (in the opening), B (in the body) or C (in the closing).

..... 1. Loud music at late-night parties has become a real problem in our neighbourhood.

..... 2. In conclusion, I believe that the authorities should take action to solve this problem immediately.

..... 3. In my opinion, loud music should be not be played after 12 am.

..... 4. The teenagers simply turned the volume back up as soon as the police left.

..... 5. In short, the laws exist. The problem is that no one complies.

..... 6. Research has shown that loud noise reduces the quality of your sleep, even if it doesn't wake you up

A For and Against Essay

1 Look at the connectors below. Circle the ones which are used to connect two similar ideas. Underline the ones which are used to show contrast.

*also • despite • nevertheless • furthermore • in addition • however
moreover • although • as well as • on the other hand*

2 Choose the correct answer.

1. Crime is a problem in our neighbourhood. **Despite this** / **Furthermore**, many people don't want more security cameras.
2. Many secret agents have done great things for our country. **Moreover**, / **However**, they can't tell anyone about it.
3. A lot of information about people is collected by Facebook **also** / **as well as** Google.
4. **Even though** / **In spite of** I don't usually like spy films, I enjoy James Bond.
5. I think secret agents lead exciting lives. **In addition**, / **On the other hand**, they make a lot of money.

3 Form sentences by matching A and B.

A

1. The question is,
2. Is this a good idea?
3. Most people believe that
4. It's not worth risking your life
5. It's a legitimate way to

B

- a. in order to make money.
- b. solve the problem.
- c. I don't think so.
- d. can the problem be solved this way?
- e. nothing can be done.

4 Complete the chart with the phrases below to show the correct plan for a for and against essay.

*gives arguments for both sides of the issue • summarises the issue • introduces the issue
gives supporting details and examples • states the writer's opinion*

Opening:	
Body:	
Closing:	

4 These sentences are taken from a for and against essay. Write where they belong: O (in the opening), B (in the body) or C (in the closing).

- 1. Many people are worried because Google collects information about them as they use the Internet.
- 2. I believe that this is the price we pay for living in an online world.
- 3. On the one hand, Google is invading our privacy by doing this.
- 4. On the other hand, they don't use the information to hurt people.
- 5. To sum up, it's not worth giving up the Internet in order to have more privacy.

An Informative Essay

1 Look at the connectors below. Circle the ones which show cause. Underline the ones which show result.

since • consequently • due to • for this reason • so • as a result of • therefore • because (of) • as • as a result

2 Choose the correct answer.

1. I love water. **For this reason** / **Because**, I swim almost every day.
2. We want to stay in shape, **because** / **so** we never use the lift.
3. Many people enjoy Zumba **because of** / **because** the music.
4. I do Pilates three times a week. **Consequently** / **Since**, I'm quite fit.
5. I went to the doctor **as** / **so** I wasn't feeling well.
6. I couldn't play football **as a result** / **due to** my injured knee.

3 Form sentences by matching A and B.

A

1. This type of exercise was invented by
2. It is popular because
3. It develops
4. It is suitable
5. It is not recommended for

B

- a. it's very enjoyable.
- b. for both children and adults.
- c. a dancer.
- d. people with heart problems.
- e. your muscles and endurance.

4 Complete the chart with the expressions below to show the correct plan for an informative essay.

develops the topic with facts • summarises the topic and gives an opinion • presents the topic

Opening:	
Body:	
Closing:	

5 These sentences were taken from different informative essays. Write where they belong: O (in the opening), B (in the body) or C (in the closing.)

- 1. Cycling strengthens your legs, but does little for your arm muscles.
- 2. In short, aerobics lessons are highly recommended for anyone who wants a fun way to get fit.
- 3. Using strength machines is one of today's most popular forms of exercise.
- 4. Spinning lessons often include very loud music and low lights.
- 5. Kickboxing is a martial art that has become a way of working out.

A Biography

1 Complete the sentences with a suitable pronoun or possessive determiner.

1. Schoolbooks are so expensive that many students can't buy
2. He got teaching degree in 2005.
3. Our country should make education one of main goals.
4. Many children don't have access to schools. Our organisation wants to change
5. Mrs Huberts was my favourite teacher. She had a great influence on

2 Form sentences by matching A and B.

- | A | B |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Albert Einstein was born in | a. 1895, he failed his university entrance exam. |
| 2. As a young boy, he | b. 26, he published three papers that revolutionised science. |
| 3. In the year | c. for people who believe in independent thinking. |
| 4. At the age of | d. Germany in 1879. |
| 5. He is a role model | e. was considered a lazy student who would never succeed. |

3 Complete the chart with the phrases below to show the correct plan for a biography.

gives details about the person's life • summarises the person's achievements • tells who the person is
talks about the person's future plans • tells why the person is famous

Opening:	
Body:	
Closing:	

4 These sentences are taken from a biography. Write where they belong: O (in the opening), B (in the body) or C (in the closing).

- 1. Annie Sullivan was the first teacher to successfully educate a child who was both blind and deaf.
- 2. With a lot of hard work, Annie taught Helen how to speak, read and write.
- 3. When Annie first began to work with her pupil, Helen Keller, the child's situation seemed hopeless.
- 4. Their determination and success changed the image of blind and deaf people forever.
- 5. Helen Keller eventually graduated from university and became a famous lecturer.

A Formal Letter

1 Complete the sentences with the expressions below. Use each expression only once. There may be more than one correct answer.

in order to • to • so as not to • so that • in order not to

1. I wrote a letter complain about the product.
2. Save your material you won't lose it.
3. You should shut down your computer at night waste electricity.
4. Send me an e-mail update me on the news.
5. Delete all unknown e-mails get a virus.

2 Number the following parts of a formal letter of complaint in the correct order.

- a. Greeting
- b. Closing: requests action and asks for a reply
- c. Date
- d. Signing off
- e. Address of writer
- f. Body: gives information and details
- g. Opening: tells the purpose of the letter and gives basic information
- h. Address of company being written to

3 Look at the expressions below and answer the questions that follow.

Dear Sir or Madam, • Yours faithfully, • Yours sincerely, • To Whom It May Concern

1. Which expressions are used in the greeting of a formal letter?
.....
2. Which are used in signing off?
.....

4 These sentences and expressions are taken from different formal letters of complaint. Write where they belong: O (opening), B (body) or C (closing).

- 1. I demand that you compensate me.
- 2. I am writing in order to enquire about your advert.
- 3. The sales assistant was quite impolite.
- 4. I would appreciate a prompt reply.
- 5. I would like to make a complaint about the service at your shop.
- 6. The console stopped working after five minutes.

A Description of a Place

1 Match each adjective in bold in A to a synonym in B.

- | | | |
|---|-------|-------------|
| A | | B |
| 1. We took a walk in Budapest's bustling city centre. | ..... | a. bizarre |
| 2. There was a huge cruise ship in the port. | ..... | b. dreadful |
| 3. A peculiar -looking man was sitting on the park bench. | ..... | c. far-off |
| 4. The stadium was chock-a-block . Every ticket had been sold. | ..... | d. gigantic |
| 5. I find long flights absolutely horrific. | ..... | e. lively |
| 6. There is no Internet connection in some of the remote villages. | ..... | f. packed |

2 Complete the expressions with the words below.

located • enjoy • unforgettable • plenty • miss • one

- It's..... of the most beautiful places in the world.
- There's to do at the NASA visitors' centre.
- A visit to Paris is an..... experience.
- It is in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- You shouldn't the GrandPalace when you're in Bangkok.
- Visitors can the many interesting exhibits.

3 Complete the chart with the phrases below to show the correct plan for a description of a place.

gives the name and location of the place • contains a concluding sentence

tells why the place is special • describes the place in detail

gives examples of things you can see or do • contains an opinion or recommendation

Opening:	
Body:	
Closing:	

4 These sentences are taken from a description of a place. Write where they belong: O (in the opening), B (in the body) or C (in the closing).

- 1. Bergen is the second largest city in Norway.
- 2. You can have a delicious meal at the fish market.
- 3. Many of the houses are painted bright red, orange and yellow.
- 4. It is famous as the best way to enter Norway for a trip to the fjords.
- 5. A visit to Bergen is highly recommended.
- 6. The cable car takes you up the mountain for a spectacular view.

UNIT 1

Vocabulary

1 Circle the word or phrase that doesn't belong.

1. siblings • nephew • niece • peer
2. helpful • painful • irritating • useless
3. dependable • furious • creative • optimistic
4. reject • stay away • look up to • grow apart
5. bring up • take after • name after • get an award

2 Complete the sentences by adding a suffix to the words in brackets.

1. Sophie looked when we shouted, "Happy birthday!" (surprise)
2. It was of you to bring a gift. (thought)
3. That was the most moment of my life! (embarrass)
4. Joe was when he got a part in the school play. (thrill)
5. Ellen always tells the most stories. (amuse)
6. The loud noise was very (irritate)
7. Her make-up looks so natural because it's almost (colour)
8. I didn't think that getting my ears pierced would be but it really hurt. (pain)

3 Complete the sentences by adding a suffix to the words below.

nerve • create • depend • adventure • nature • optimist • fury

1. My dad was when he saw that his car had been damaged.
2. Don't be about the maths test. It won't be hard.
3. Kate is such a friend – she's always there for me.
4. This purse is made out of old gum wrappers. What a idea!
5. It's to feel homesick when you are far from home.
6. Try to be – everything will be fine.
7. She's not very She likes staying close to home.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of get and one of the words in the list.

home • to school • a job • good marks • tired • permission • lost • dark

1. I hope to after I finish university.
2. We had to stop playing football because it outside.
3. Sheila wanted to finish the race, but she and had to stop.
4. Pete never on time. He's always late for the first lesson.
5. Studying hard will help me this year.
6. I didn't bring a map on this trip. I hope we don't !
7. We finished school late today, so I late this evening.

8. Trish to leave school early, so she could go to the doctor.

5 Choose the correct answer.

- 1. The youth hostel **provides / rejects / involves** sheets and towels, but no soap.
- 2. Did you **look up to / apply for / side with** the job yesterday?
- 3. Kate's going to speak at the ceremony, so she's very **painful / natural / nervous**.
- 4. It's hard to **take after / stand out from / live up to** my parents' expectations.
- 5. Steve is very **alike / easy-going / irritating** and can make friends with almost anyone.
- 6. It's **official / powerful / useful** – we're getting married!

6 Complete each sentence in a logical way with one or two words.

- 1. You're so **materialistic** – always thinking about
- 2. When the other girls **teased** Shelley, she felt
- 3. My brothers and I don't **get along**. We always
- 4. Jane's a very **creative** person. She likes to
- 5. The letter is marked "**Personal**", so you shouldn't
- 6. Amanda **stands out** in a crowd because she's very

Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple, or Past Continuous. There are more verbs than you need.

have • find • do • go • take • get • think • watch • ride • play

- 1. Every Tuesday afternoon, I to a dance class.
- 2. you TV right now?
- 3. I my bicycle when I hit a rock.
- 4. My friends and I always football at the weekend.
- 5. Angie sunburnt at the beach yesterday.
- 6. Shelley often her homework in the afternoons.
- 7. Last night, I a strange dream.
- 8. He's not at home. He the dog for a walk.

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Future Simple or *be going to*.

- 1. Ian (go) ice skating tomorrow after school.
- 2. The meeting (end) at 8.00.
- 3. What you (do) this summer?
- 4. After a year in Australia, you (speak) English very well.

5. Tara..... (take) the exam again.
6. Do you think the bus (come) soon?

3 Complete the sentences using the Present Perfect or the Past Perfect form of the verb in brackets.

1. Vera always (live) in Brighton. She was born there and never moved away.
2. Before Jeff worked here, he (work) in a florist's shop.
3. I never (see) such a beautiful rainbow before. It was amazing!
4. you ever (stay up) all night? I did once.
5. She (study) at this school for the past two years.
6. I thought the film was brand new, but Jenny (see) it several years earlier.

UNIT 2

Vocabulary

1 Choose the correct answer.

1. Our air conditioner was on all the time during the **flood** / **snowstorm** / **heatwave**.
2. The Sahara Desert only gets an average of 13 cm of **rainfall** / **raindrops** / **blizzards** per year.
3. What a beautiful **rainbow** / **sunstroke** / **breeze**! The colours are so bright.
4. Those **raindrops** / **snowflakes** / **hailstones** are as big as golf balls.
5. The skiers got **frostbite** / **sunshine** / **cold spell** because they stayed out in the cold for too long.

2 Circle the word or phrase that doesn't belong.

1. freezing cold • frostbite • blizzard • breeze
2. boiling hot • mild • muggy • heatwave
3. thunder • lightning • rainfall • drought
4. turn into • develop • spread • remain

3 Match A to B to form sentences.

A

B

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| 1. I checked the forecast | ..... | a. our party. |
| 2. The rain ruined | ..... | b. many animals died. |
| 3. You can turn on your phone | ..... | c. before cancelling the picnic. |
| 4. The film is controversial | ..... | d. because of the violence. |
| 5. Diseases spread | ..... | e. quickly in summer. |
| 6. During the drought | ..... | f. when the plane lands. |

4 The following sentences do not make sense. Rewrite the sentences without changing the words in bold.

1. It's been **boiling hot** for days. I hope we have a heatwave soon.
.....
2. It's **pouring** outside. It's a great day to go for a walk.
.....

3. There's a lot of **shade** in our garden because we've got many chairs.
.....
4. He looks wonderful because he's got **sunstroke**.
.....
5. I can't **reach** the glasses because they're too heavy for me.
.....
6. It's **mild** outside. You don't need a torch.
.....

5 Replace the words in bold with the words below. Make any necessary changes.

overcast • turn into • prevent • severe • reach • major

1. Hunger is a **big** problem throughout the world.
.....
2. Her quick action **stopped** the disaster from happening.
.....
3. Overnight, the snow on the roads **became** ice.
.....
4. Please call me when you **arrive in** London.
.....
5. Penny must stay home. She has a **serious** case of pneumonia.
.....
6. It's **very cloudy**. I think it will rain.
.....

6 Complete the sentences with the words and phrases below. There are more words than you need.

blizzard • develop • sandstorm • thunder • breeze • clear up • chilly • lightning • muggy • flood

1. One day, scientists will a way to control hurricanes.
2. We were rescued from the by a man in a boat.
3. My clothes are wet because it's so
4. During the, the cars were covered with snow.
5. Mike doesn't like loud noises, so he's afraid of
6. Are you ? I'll turn up the heat.
7. It's nice to feel a after such a hot day.
8. I hope the weather will later in the day. I want to go cycling.

Grammar

1 Choose the correct answer.

1. Finally, when you see the red house, you your destination.
a. will be reaching b. will have reached
2. Good luck with your operation! I about you.
a. will be thinking b. will have thought
3. In June, I in this town for three years.
a. will be living b. will have lived
4. I wonder if it when I wake up tomorrow morning.
a. will be snowing b. will have snowed
5. Jamie's coming at 7.00. Do you think he dinner earlier?
a. will be eating b. will have eaten

2 Complete each sentence with the Future Perfect Simple or Future Continuous form of the verb in brackets.

How ¹..... our lives (change) a hundred years from now? Here are some scientists' predictions:

- In the year 2030, we ²..... (plug) our mobile phones directly into our heads to increase brain power.
- Robots ³..... (help) us with household chores every day.
- Scientists ⁴..... (discover) life on Mars.
- In the year 2060, doctors ⁵..... (conduct) checkups by phone regularly.
- Fewer nurses ⁶..... (work) in hospitals because computers ⁷..... (replace) them.
- Within 75 years, we ⁸..... (fly) in planes without pilots.
- In 100 years from now, someone ⁹..... (live) to be 150.

3 What do *you* think will happen by the year 2060? What will life be like? What will we be doing? What will have happened by then? Write two sentences using the Future Perfect Simple and two sentences using the Future Continuous.

Future Perfect:

1.
.....
2.
.....

Future Continuous:

1.
.....
2.
.....

4 Write sentences with the words following each sentence. Use a suitable future tense. There may be more than one possible answer.

1. We're supposed to meet my father outside the theatre.
in / wait / he / his car / for us
.....
2. Don't look for me after school today.
spend / I / afternoon / Emma / with / the
.....
3. You dropped your pencil!
I / you / for / get / it
.....
4. There won't be any cakes left when we get home.
all / my little brother / eat / them
.....
5. I'm going to celebrate this evening.
finish / I / science project / my / by then
.....
6. Madeleine is behind with her schoolwork.
all her work / not complete / by the time school ends / she
.....

5 Write sentences that logically follow the original sentences. Use the Future Perfect Simple or the Future Continuous.

1. It takes me about 20 minutes to walk home. (by 3.00)
.....
2. Paul and Sheila have dinner between 6 and 7 every night. (at 6.30 tonight)
.....
3. My maths exam is in six days. (next week at this time)
.....
4. We're moving house today. (the next time I see you)
.....
5. I'm leaving the party at 9.00, and you'll only get there by 10.00. (by the time you get to the party)
.....

6 Complete the sentences with any future tense of the verb in brackets. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. Can you stop by our office this afternoon? We (have) a meeting about the new design at 2.00, and we'd like your help.
2. I (plant) flowers in my garden in September. I hope that the drought (end) by then.

3. Did you say that the flat (not become) available until June? Where you (live) until then?
4. I've applied to three universities. I hope I (receive) an acceptance letter by the end of April.

UNIT 3

Vocabulary

1 Choose the correct answer.

1. Maya has trouble paying attention in class. It's difficult for her to **hold** / **focus** / **point out**.
2. Holly had to **struggle** / **face** / **give up** to keep up with the other runners.
3. The show is over. Last night was the final **audience** / **rehearsal** / **performance**.
4. Could we **hold** / **manage** / **share** the meeting somewhere else?
5. These front-row tickets were expensive, but it was **dull** / **worth it** / **alive** to be so close.
6. You seemed to enjoy the show, but I was **bored to death** / **outstanding** / **dreadful**.

2 Complete the sentences with a suitable word. Pay attention to the words in bold.

1. Please **share** the books – we don't have enough to give one to
2. We were so happy to hear that Joe **survived** the
3. You can't **give up** now! You have to
4. After the final **rehearsal**, we'll be ready for the
5. The **audience** watched the
6. I can't **face** Erin. The things I said to her were
7. It's difficult but **keep going**. Try not to

3 Read each comment about a performance or film. Then match it to a word or expression that says the same thing.

A

1. Critics said that the play was amazing, but I didn't think it was so great.
2. I enjoyed every minute of the concert.
3. The film wasn't very interesting.
4. The comedian said some things that insulted me and made me angry.
5. I learned a lot from watching the film.
6. It wasn't the best play I've ever seen, but it had a lot of funny moments.
7. I thought it was a silly film.

B

- a. smashing
- b. eye-opener
- c. offensive
- d. dull
- e. daft
- f. good for a laugh
- g. overrated

4 Complete the sentences with the gerund or infinitive of the verbs in brackets.

1. Perry stopped (go) to club meetings because he didn't have enough time.
2. The guests offered (do) the dishes after dinner.
3. I'm not interested in (hear) any more excuses.
4. Do you remember (see) my glasses anywhere in the house?
5. Don't forget (turn off) the lights!
6. I enjoy (take) a walk with a friend.
7. (swim) is a good way to get exercise.

5 Complete the passage with words below. Two words need to be made into gerunds.

live show • worth it • make • audience • performance • have

Can you imagine ¹..... a crazy dream and then actually
²..... it come true? That's what happened to Karlheinz
Stockhausen, a German composer. He dreamed of a string quartet with all four
musicians in separate helicopters. His dream became reality in 1991 when he
created a musical ³..... for a ⁴..... at the
Holland Festival in Amsterdam. Microphones were attached to the musicians and
to the outside of each helicopter. The sounds of the instruments and the
helicopters were transmitted to the ⁵..... in an auditorium by
video and speakers.

One wonders whether it was ⁶..... to go to all that trouble just to
make a dream come true.

6 Give an example of something

1. you do **daily**:
2. you feel is a **waste of time**:
3. that teenagers do in order to **have a good time**:
4. you think is **first rate**:
5. that was an **awesome** experience:

Grammar

1 Choose the correct answer.

1. I'm so tired that I **can't** / **must not** / **should not** think clearly.
2. Jean's ahead of all the other runners – it looks like she **should** / **must** / **might** win the race!
3. Alex **has to** / **can** / **might** be at the meeting tonight. He's giving a speech.
4. Charlotte **doesn't have to** / **shouldn't** / **can't** tease her sister. It hurts her feelings.
5. Mike **should** / **may** / **must** be happy. He can't stop smiling!

2 Complete the sentences with a suitable modal. There may be more than one possible answer.

1. Brenda's crazy – she pay £300 for a ticket for that concert! I hope she doesn't.
2. I hear the music because so many fans were screaming.
3. Even though we're sitting at the back, we see the stage well.
4. Take these earplugs – you need them!
5. You arrive early to get a good seat.
6. Everyone show a ticket to get in.
7. You take anything valuable to the concert.
8. Mum, I have some money to buy a T-shirt?

3 Rewrite the sentences. Replace the words in bold with a suitable modal. Make any necessary changes.

1. You **aren't allowed to** smoke in this building.
.....
2. **It's necessary to** have a passport in order to leave the country.
.....
3. **It's a good idea for** people to eat a balanced diet.
.....
4. Jeff **is obligated to** take care of his little brother tonight.
.....
5. Helen **isn't able to** come to the concert with us tonight.
.....

4 Complete the sentences with modal perfects, affirmative or negative, using the correct form of the verb.

1. There's no use thinking about what you (should / do). You tried your best.
2. Kelly was upset after the phone call. She (must / receive) bad news.
3. Speak to the neighbours. They (might / hear) something last night.
4. I didn't know you were in town. I (would / meet) you for a cup of coffee.
5. Julie didn't write back. She (may / receive) my e-mail.
6. I didn't use the car last night. You (could / take) it.
7. I feel so ill. I (should / eat) all those biscuits.

5 Complete the mini-dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Add a modal or a modal perfect.

1. A: I'm getting worried. Tim ¹..... (come) home by now.
B: Don't worry. He ²..... (get) stuck in traffic.
2. A: I'm tired of long hair.
B: You ³..... (cut) it. You'll look good with short hair!
A: But my boyfriend ⁴..... (not like) it.
3. A: Look – all the trees are burnt!
B: There ⁵..... (be) a forest fire here.

A: People ⁶..... (be) more careful when they go camping.

4. A: The queue is so long! We ⁷..... (come) earlier.

B: We ⁸..... (get) here earlier. I had to work until 4.00.

6 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets. Do not change the original meaning of the sentences.

1. I'm having difficulty breathing. (can't)

.....

2. It wasn't necessary for you to bring a gift. (needn't)

.....

3. There's a chance of snow tomorrow. (might)

.....

4. It's too bad that Jean didn't study for the test. (should)

.....

5. Special clothes are not required to be worn for the dance class. (don't have to)

UNIT 4

Vocabulary

1 Give two possible answers to the questions below. Pay attention to the words in bold.

1. What are **risky** jobs?

.....

.....

2. What are your **rights** as a citizen?

.....

.....

3. How can you **get in touch with** a friend?

.....

.....

4. What are things some people try hard NOT to **reveal**?

.....

.....

5. What places in town have got **employees**?

.....

.....

2 Complete each sentence with a word below. There are more words than you need.

*dishonest • deadline • threat • concealed • warned • pastime
cautious • an invasion of privacy • hazardous • illegal*

1. Don't read my e-mail – it's

2. It's to cheat in an exam.

3. They worked hard to finish the project before the

4. The suspect a weapon in his shoe.
5. Smoking is to your health.
6. It's to drive without a licence.
7. The police us to stay away from the park after dark.
8. You need to be when buying products online.

3 Complete the sentences with a suitable word to show you have understood the meaning of the words in bold.

1. She's very **sneaky**. She's not someone I would
2. Don't **blame** me. I didn't do anything
3. I'm not **required** to come to the lesson. It's my
4. Driving too fast can **lead to**
5. He looks **suspicious**. He's behaving
6. The flights were cancelled because of the **threat** of a
7. I don't **trust** her. She's very
8. He **disrupted** the lesson because he was very

4 Complete each sentence with a preposition.

1. Did you succeed reaching Ben?
2. Jeff applied the job, but he didn't get it.
3. The novel was based the author's own experiences.
4. Don't bother arguing her. She won't change her mind.
5. It's hard to concentrate my work when it's sunny out.
6. I want to help you. I really care you.
7. I'm supposed to talk the teacher after class.
8. Five thousand runners participated the marathon.
9. I'm sorry. I apologise my rude behaviour.
10. You can search the information online.
11. This game is not suited very young children because it involves reading.

5 Replace the words and phrases in bold with a similar word or phrase.

1. It's **against the law** to park your car across a driveway.
2. The spy **hid** the microphone in a flower pot.
3. The video of the crime **resulted in** the man's conviction.
4. Ms Hogan refuses to **tell** her age.
5. That politician is corrupt and **not truthful**.
6. Drive safely – the roads are **dangerous** because of the ice.
7. The police must be **careful** when making an arrest.
8. Her **hobby** is collecting stamps.

Grammar

1 Match A to B to form sentences.

A

1. If governments didn't use spies,
2. Most people would not become spies unless
3. Some spies must learn foreign languages before
4. The American spy would not have been caught if
5. If they understood the code,
6. If a spy acts as a double agent,

B

- a. the plane had not been shot down.
- b. he works for two countries at the same time.
- c. they couldn't gather information about their enemies.
- d. they begin work in another country.
- e. they disagreed with their government's policies.
- f. they would be able to read the message.

2 Write sentences with the words below according to the form in brackets.

1. I / ski / every day / if / I / live / in Switzerland (second conditional)
.....
2. if they / read / the directions / they / prevent / the accident (third conditional)
.....
3. you / find / some envelopes / if you / look / in the bottom drawer (first conditional)
.....
4. Peter / set / the table / before / the guests / arrive (time clause)
.....
5. if you / put / sugar / in / water / it / dissolve (zero conditional)
.....
6. if you / want / to run / a marathon / you / exercise / every day (first conditional)
.....

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Tia will be upset if you (not thank) her for the present.
2. If you (not follow) my advice, you would have made a major error.
3. Craig would be able to keep up with the rest of us if he (be) in better shape.
4. If we had eaten breakfast, we (not need) to stop for a snack now.
5. If you (practise) regularly, you will be ready for the competition.
6. The flowers will stay fresh for a week as long as you (not forget) to change the water.
7. Remember to put on sunscreen before you (go) outside.
8. More people (shop) at this store if the prices weren't so high.

4 Complete the sentences according to the meaning of the original sentences.

1. The guard didn't check the woman's ID, so he didn't realise that it was fake.
If the guard the woman's ID, he that it was fake.
2. I'm not tall enough to play for the basketball team.
If I a little taller, I for the basketball team.

3. I didn't bring my mobile phone, so I couldn't call you.
I you if I my mobile phone.
4. I am overweight because I eat a lot of junk food.
If I a lot of junk food, I overweight.
5. The show is starting in a few minutes and I don't think we're going to arrive on time.
Unless we within the next few minutes, we late for the show.

5 Complete the sentences in a logical way.

1. If the spy had worn a disguise,
2. You can't drive a car unless
3. They wouldn't have cancelled the TV show if
4. If you exercise daily,
5. He won't know about the party unless
6. You might have done better in the test if
7. Trevor will take a break before
8. If I were a few years older, I

6 Correct the following sentences. Pay attention to the words in bold.

1. If I finish on time, I **join** you for dinner.
.....
2. Would you be angry if I **cancel** our plans tonight?
.....
3. You **would have** a good time if you had gone out with him.
.....
4. Unless you really need help, you **won't disturb** him.
.....
5. People often get excited when they **will see** celebrities in public places.
.....

UNIT 5

Vocabulary

1 Decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false statements without changing the words in bold.

- 1. **Nutritious** food is dangerous to eat.
.....
- 2. If you are **out of shape**, you don't do well at maths.
.....
- 3. People who are **exhausted** should get some sleep.

..... 4. People are usually **enthusiastic about** things they are afraid of.

..... 5. If you are **miserable**, you're very happy.

..... 6. A **sane** person is mentally healthy.

2 Choose the correct answer.

1. A: I have to ¹**kick in / get fit / take up** so I can participate in the triathlon.

B: Be careful and don't ²**enable / strengthen / overdo** it!

A: Don't worry – I'll gradually increase my ³**disease / endurance / pressure**.

B: OK – just don't ⁴**get over / avoid / injure** yourself.

2. A: I'm trying to ⁵**cut down on / come down with / get over** sweets.

B: But you don't need to – you're not ⁶**underweight / overweight / out of shape!**

A: I know, but I'd like to eat a more ⁷**strenuous / miserable / nutritious** diet.

B: I'd like to eat less sugar too, but I don't have any ⁸**self-discipline / trainer / mood**.

3 Replace the words in bold with the words below.

sign • sense • improve • avoid • enable • chase • trainer • last

1. Tim could **feel** that something was wrong.

2. The police began to **run after** the robber.

3. To learn the proper exercises, talk to the **teacher at the gym**.

4. What **indication** was there that she was depressed?

5. Jess is trying to **stay away from** Brendon today.

6. How long will this heatwave **go on**?

7. I hope my marks will **get better** this year.

8. The crutches will **make it possible for** Jimmy to walk on his own.

4 Complete the sentences with a suitable word to show that you have understood the words in bold.

1. Mike is planning to **work out** today. He's going to the

2. I'm going to **warm up** before the competition. I'm going to do some

3. I think my dog has **put on** some weight. It's harder to her.

4. I'm **coming down with** something. I feel

5. It's so good to see you. I'm glad you **got over** your

5 Answer the questions with a logical response. Pay attention to the words in bold.

1. Why did Steve **break up** with his girlfriend?

.....

2. Why is Peter **overweight**?

.....

3. Why is she **getting rid of** these clothes?
.....
4. Why are the people in the queue **fed up**?
.....
5. Why have you started **lifting weights**?
.....

6 Complete the sentences so that they are true for you.

1. I usually **avoid** doing
2. I hope to **improve** my
3. I'd like to have more **self-discipline** to
4. I'm usually **miserable** when the weather is
5. I'm usually **exhausted** after I
6. I hope that one day I will **take up**.....
7. I have recently **got rid of**.....
8. When I'm in a bad **mood**, I usually
9. I often **get out of breath** when I
10. I usually **go for a walk** in

Grammar

1 Choose the correct answer.

¹**Do your eyes burn / Are your eyes burned** when you use the computer? If so, you might have Computer Vision Syndrome (CVS). This ²**causes / is caused** when focusing the eyes on a computer screen for long periods of time. People who wear glasses ³**affect / are affected** more by CVS. But whether you wear glasses or not, your eyes ⁴**will lose / will be lost** some of their ability to produce tears as you get older. That ⁵**will create / will be created** additional irritation.

A few simple steps ⁶**can take / can be taken** to prevent CVS. First, the contrast on your computer screen ⁷**should adjust / should be adjusted** so that it is not too bright and not too dull. Flat screens ⁸**cause / are caused** less strain than older models. Moreover, any papers you're reading from ⁹**should keep / should be kept** at the same height as the screen so you don't have to refocus your eyes constantly.

2 Complete the sentence with the correct passive form of the verb in brackets.

1. Penicillin, a common medicine, (discover) accidentally.
2. Prizes (give) to the winners next week.
3. Your name (must / write) at the top of your paper or you will not receive a mark.
4. The baby has a high temperature. He (should / take) to hospital.
5. The food for the party already (purchase), so you don't have to bring anything.
6. While my car (repair), I took the bus to work.
7. Her artwork (display) at the gallery starting tomorrow.

3 Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Omit the agent when possible.

1. The doctor ordered blood tests for the patient.
.....
2. You must lock the door before you leave.
.....
3. They saw her leaving the party with Nicholas.
.....
4. Have you invited Peter to the party?
.....
5. The chef prepares all the food with only the healthiest ingredients.
.....
6. He had no idea that the police were watching him.
.....

4 Complete the mini-dialogues with the verbs in brackets. Use the causative form.

1. A: You look a little different, but I'm not sure why.
B: I my hair (do) last week!
2. A: Doesn't Nelly have a tattoo on her arm?
B: She did, but she it (remove).
3. A: The car is so dirty. I can write my name on it!
B: We it (wash) today.
4. A: It's so annoying that the television broke down.
B: Don't worry – we it (repair) as we speak.
5. A: The computer translation of that file in Greek didn't make sense.
B: I know. We it (translate) professionally after I saw it.

5 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the active or passive form.

1. I'm fed up. I (not understand) why my complaints (not deal with) yet.
2. His disease (last) for years but hopefully, they (find) a cure soon.
3. I (ignore) until I (complain) to the manager about the terrible service.
4. She (work out) three times a week and there (recently / be) an improvement in her health.
5. She (ride) her motorbike when she (hit) by a careless driver.

6 Write the sentences using the word in brackets. Use the passive or causative form. There may be more than one possible answer.

1. I'm going to see the optician today. (tested)
.....
2. You can find the keys on the shelf in the kitchen. (kept)
.....
3. Our team lost in the semifinals. (defeated)

.....
4. Ella paid someone to clean her house. (had)

.....
5. You still haven't given me an answer to my question. (hasn't)

UNIT 6

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the words and phrases below. There are more words than you need.

ridiculous • fur • wiped out • cheated • discovery • courage • brand new • optional • expected • revised

1. It takes a lot of to say what you really feel.
2. During the Ice Age, the dinosaurs were
3. He in the test, so he received a zero.
4. Our dog has thick black
5. What a idea! It will never work.
6. Scientists have made a major which might lead to a cure for cancer.
7. This coat is I bought it yesterday.
8. I Henry to arrive at 8.00, but he isn't here.

2 Choose the correct answer. Then write a second sentence that logically follows the first one.

1. Ellen decided to her last lesson.
a. drop out b. skip
.....
2. Kate Elliot to try out for the school play.
a. encouraged b. motivated
.....
3. Attending school is until age 16.
a. compulsory b. optional
.....
4. Please the names of everyone who attended the meeting.
a. trick b. record
.....
5. We took notes during the professor's
a. curriculum b. lecture
.....

3 Match the verbs in A to a noun or phrase in B.

- | A | B |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. make up | a. the students to excel |
| 2. motivate | b. your notes before the test |
| 3. attend | c. your rights |
| 4. revise | d. in an exam |
| 5. stand up for | e. a musical performance |
| 6. achieve | f. a crazy story |
| 7. cheat | g. your goal |

4 Complete the sentences with a suitable phrase that you formed in Exercise 3. Make any necessary changes.

1. Don't let them tell you what to do. You should
2. He failed because he
3. It's a good idea to You'll increase your chances of doing better.
4. Tell the truth. Don't
5. It's difficult but if you try, you will

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *used to*, *be used to* or *get used to*.

1. Ian has lived in Scotland his whole life, so he the cold, rainy weather.
2. Lila bring her lunch to school every day, but now she buys lunch in the cafeteria.
3. It's hard to the new school uniform. I liked the old one better.
4. I study a lot last year, so my marks weren't very good.
5. The lessons might seem difficult now, but you them.

6 Write a second sentence that logically follows the first one. Pay attention to the words in bold.

1. There's **no trace of** the backpacker.
.....
2. You've got to **stand up for** yourself!
.....
3. Trevor wasn't **paying attention** during the lesson.
.....
4. I **used to** be shy and quiet.
.....
5. Try not to **get into trouble**.
.....

- 6. Many years ago, people in the town **wouldn't** lock their doors.
.....
- 7. Dale is **used to** working on the farm.
.....

Grammar

1 Complete the second sentence in each pair with the correct form of the verb in reported speech.

- 1. "The shop will close at 5.00," the saleswoman said.
The saleswoman said that the shop at 5.00.
- 2. "Let's go out for coffee," Kate suggested.
Kate suggested that we out for coffee.
- 3. "The dog needs a bath," Billy said.
Billy said that the dog a bath.
- 4. "Please take a seat," the secretary said.
The secretary told us a seat.
- 5. "I haven't had a break all day," the worker complained.
The worker complained that he a break all day.
- 6. "The students are taking an exam," the teacher said.
The teacher said that the students an exam.

2 Rewrite the sentences in reported speech. Make any necessary changes.

- 1. "Our team won the football game," Peter said.
Peter said that
- 2. "I am running for the student council," Jamie announced.
Jamie announced that
- 3. "Run around the track three times," the sports teacher said.
The sports teacher told the students
- 4. "I've already seen the film," Sherry said.
Sherry said that
- 5. "Let's have a New Year's Eve party," Elinor suggested.
Elinor suggested that

3 Rewrite the questions in reported speech.

- 1. "Are you coming to the dance?" Courtney asked me.
.....
- 2. "When will we get our papers back?" Claire asked the teacher.
.....
- 3. "Did you do the homework?" Tracy asked us.
.....

4. "What should we bring on the field trip?" David wanted to know.
.....
5. "Have you finished the exam?" the teacher asked the students.
.....

4 Complete the sentences with the correct verbs and reported speech. Make any necessary changes.

1. "Don't forget to wash the dishes," Mum said.
Mum suggested / reminded
2. "I'm the best volleyball player in the team," Tina said.
Tina boasted / complained
3. "Why is the sky so dark?" Kim asked.
Kim admitted / wondered
4. "Don't move!" the policewoman shouted at the criminal.
The policewoman ordered / threatened
5. "You will get a new bicycle for your birthday," Dad said to Jim.
Dad boasted / promised
6. "I was stuck in traffic for two hours!" the driver said.
The driver complained / warned

5 Write the sentences in reported speech using the words given. Make any necessary changes.

1. Nina / advise / me / call / the fire department / immediately
.....
2. The waiter / suggest / I / order / the onion soup
.....
3. The headteacher / wonder / she / change / the curriculum
.....
4. The teacher / warn / the students / not write / on their desks
.....
5. The people behind us / tell / us / sit down
.....

UNIT 7

Vocabulary

1 Match the words and expressions in A with an opposite definition in B.

A	B
1. tough	..... a. preserve
2. restricted	..... b. easy
3. faulty	..... c. perfect
4. delete	..... d. not interested in
5. infatuated with	..... e. open to everyone
6. latest	..... f. not modern

2 Choose the correct answers.

- A: Oh, no! My computer **went viral / crashed** again!
B: Your computer is **out of date / state of the art**. You need to replace it.
- A: I heard that new management is going to **come up with / take over** the company.
B: Really? I hope that we can **carry on / host** working here.
- A: My sister **worships / broadcasts** *Here Come the Mummies*. They're her favourite band.
B: I can't believe she's so crazy about them. I think they're **cutting edge / weird**.

3 Choose the correct continuation to show that you have understood the words in bold.

- He worked **round the clock** because
 - he didn't notice the time
 - he wanted to complete the job
- The news story was **broadcast**
 - in the newspaper
 - on the radio
- The students **cheered** when the teacher announced that
 - they could go home early
 - the exam would be on Tuesday
- A **state-of-the-art** computer
 - is especially useful for artists
 - has got the latest technology
- Give us time and we'll **come up with**
 - a plan
 - an error
- That area is **restricted**. It's for
 - the general public
 - employees only
- This machine is **faulty**, so
 - don't use it
 - don't break it

4 Replace the words and phrases in bold with the words and phrases below.

screen • latest • reliable • user friendly • charge • no wonder • device

1. My new laptop is very **easy to use**.
2. I bought the **most recent** model.
3. It's very **unlikely to break down** and never needs repairs.
4. I can use it by touching the **display** in addition to using the mouse.
5. It's a very impressive **piece of equipment**.
6. The only problem is that it takes a long time to **add power to the battery**.
7. **It's no surprise** that shops are running out of this laptop in record time!

5 Complete the following sentences by adding a suffix to the words in brackets to form nouns.

1. The filmmaker received an award for lifetime (achieve)
2. She needs help to fight her to online gaming. (addict)
3. Children see too much on television. (violent)
4. in the lesson was high. (attend)
5. I didn't agree with the boss', but I didn't complain. (decide)
6. To stop using drugs, Perry went to a centre. (rehabilitate)
7. His hard work paid off and Sam finally won the tennis (champion)
8. There still isn't enough amongst teens that texting while driving can be deadly. (aware)
9. His to crack codes has astonished everyone. (able)
10. The newly elected has decided to do something about the high rate of unemployment. (govern)

6 Complete the sentences with a suitable word to show that you have understood the words in bold.

1. Jeff's new job is very **demanding**. That's why he's so
2. Her behaviour is always **weird**. She makes people feel
3. His blog post **went viral**. It was seen
4. Liam is **infatuated** with Hannah. He thinks she's
5. Pete and Jenny decided to **host** the event. They've got a large
6. We must **carry on**. We're not going to
7. I buy clothes **every once in a while**. It's not something I do.
8. I think someone **deleted** that file. It is

Grammar

1 Choose the correct relative pronoun.

1. Do you know the girl was sitting here?
a. whose b. who c. where
2. I posted the pictures I took at the festival.
a. which b. when c. who
3. They can't find the person car is blocking the entrance.
a. that b. which c. whose
4. Is there an app changes your hair colour in photos?
a. who b. that c. where
5. Do you remember the time we first met?
a. when b. where c. which
6. Let's go back to the place we left our bags.
a. which b. when c. where

2 Add a relative pronoun and match A to B to make sentences. There may be more than one possible answer.

A

1. *The Social Network* is a film
2. It is the story of Mark Zuckerberg
3. Zuckerberg developed a website for the university
4. There were two brothers
5. In the end, Zuckerberg created a site
6. 2010 was the year

B

- a. founded Facebook.
- b. thought Zuckerberg stole their idea.
- c. the film was released.
- d. won several Academy Awards.
- e. is used by millions of people all over the world.
- f. he was a student.

3 Complete each sentence with a suitable relative pronoun. There may be more than one possible answer.

Tick (✓) the sentences in which the relative pronoun can be omitted.

- 1. Tuesday is the day I have my dance class.
- 2. That's the garage we get our car repaired.
- 3. Did you enjoy the play we saw last night?
- 4. Let's find a time is convenient for all of us.
- 5. The man answered the phone is my uncle.
- 6. That's the student backpack was stolen.

4 Combine the sentences using the relative pronoun in brackets. Make any necessary changes.

1. The boy found my mobile phone. He is a student at my school. (who)
.....
2. The pizza place has excellent food. We eat there every week. (where)
.....
3. I downloaded the song. It's number one in the chart. (that)
.....
4. We sat next to a girl. Her parents are famous actors. (whose)
.....
5. I wasn't in class that day. The teacher gave the assignment then. (when)
.....
6. My sister wears beautiful clothes. She usually buys them online. (which)
.....

5 Combine the sentences with non-defining relative clauses. Use the relative pronoun in brackets and add any necessary commas.

1. Jay was the first to receive the e-mail. He forwarded it to Isabelle. (who)
.....
2. Those T-shirts are on a 2-for-1 sale. They come in several different colours. (which)
.....
3. I plan to attend the Wimbledon tennis tournament. It is held every summer. (which)
.....
4. Ewan will be staying with us. His parents are away on a trip. (whose)
.....

6 Combine the sentences using a suitable relative pronoun. Make any necessary changes.

1. I borrowed Stacey's coat. It fitted me very well.
.....
2. Ted is a gaming champion. He has loved playing with computers since he was five years old.
.....
3. That isn't the CD. I asked you to bring that CD.
.....
4. I'll never forget that time. I forgot my keys then and had to climb through the window.
.....
5. The cyclists are racing on the streets. They closed off the streets to traffic.
.....

UNIT 8

Vocabulary

1 Choose TWO possible answers to complete each sentence.

1. You can buy a **waterproof**
phone / towel / watch / meal
2. A **campsite** is a place to
travel / sleep / ski / eat
3. One type of **accommodation** is
a shop / a hotel / a resort / an office
4. When you cross a **border**, you might need to
change money / show a passport / wear warm clothing / vote in an election
5. One type of **luggage** is
a shopping trolley / a basket / a backpack / a suitcase

2 Replace the words and phrases in bold with a similar word or phrase.

1. Jess had to **write her name on** the contract.
2. They decided to **walk up** the mountain.
3. Is there a petrol station **close to here**?
4. You can do the experiment using **regular** bath soap.
5. Economic problems are being felt **everywhere on Earth**.
6. On my next holiday, I'd like to travel **to a country across the ocean**.
7. What are some **places for tourists to visit** in Chicago?

3 Write a suitable continuation for each sentence using the words in brackets.

1. The youth hostel isn't open at night. (check in)
.....
2. I enjoy helping other people. (satisfying)
.....
3. Jeff thinks I got the best hotel room, but I think he did. (trade)
.....
4. I want you to feel at home in my house. (help yourself)
.....
5. The pictures he takes are highly professional. (quality)
.....

4 Match the correct prefix to each of the words below.

- | A | B |
|----------|-------------------|
| 1. un | a. behave |
| 2. co- | b. eat |
| 3. re | c. usual |
| 4. im | d. possible |
| 5. in | e. read |
| 6. over | f. worker |
| 7. mis | g. secure |

5 Complete the sentences using the words you created in Exercise 4.

1. Tell the children not to They must be quiet.
2. Quisenberry is an surname. Few people have ever heard of it.
3. My helped me on the project.
4. You can't fly to the sun. It's
5. Mark seems He thinks that no one likes him.
6. No cake, thanks. I'm trying not to
7. I'd better the information in this chapter before the exam.

6 Complete the dialogue with words below.

get around • no matter • package holiday • sights • waterproof • check in • long weekend • journey

A: I should have brought my ¹..... jacket. It's raining so heavily!

B: Yes, but the ferry is the best part of the ²..... . Just stand back a bit.
Is this your first time visiting the island of Jersey?

A: Yes, I've booked a ³..... that includes hotel and ferry.

B: Will you be staying for the week?

A: No, just for a ⁴..... . Tell me, how do you ⁵..... on the island? Are there any taxis?

B: Of course. But once you get settled, you should rent a bicycle. It doesn't cost much.

A: Maybe I'll do that after I ⁶..... at my hotel. Are there any special ⁷..... I should see?

B: My favourites are Elizabeth Castle and the Durrell Wildlife Park. But the whole island is beautiful. ⁸..... what you do, you'll have a wonderful time.

A: That's good to hear. Thanks for your help!

Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. Call me after 4 o'clock. I (arrive) home by then.
2. The accident looked serious, but no injuries (report).
3. By the end of the year, I (complete) all the exercises in the book.
4. Some planets (see) in the night sky while others are not visible.
5. When you see me at the party tonight, I (wear) the dress you gave me.
6. I didn't want to wash the car myself, so I it (wash).
7. Don't be late. The film (start) at exactly 9.00 tonight.

2 Complete the answers with the correct form of the verb in brackets. Use a modal where necessary.

1. Do you know how to get blood stains out of clothing?
Yes. You (soak) the clothes in cold water.
2. Should I bring a towel to the pool?
No, you (not bring) one – you can get one there.
3. I'm surprised that Tim and Andy didn't come to the meeting.
They (not know) about it. If someone (tell) them, they (come).
4. I can't decide what to do during my gap year.
If I (be) you, I (travel) around the world.
5. Look – it's already midnight!
We (leave) the party now or we (miss) the last bus.
6. What a cute dog! Let's play with it.
Careful! If you (get) too close, it (get) aggressive.

3 Combine the sentences with a relative clause.

1. I picked up Denny's history book. The book was lying on the floor.
.....
2. Debra met my brother. He is travelling all over Asia on his bicycle.
.....
3. Who could forget that day? That was when we met.
.....

4 Complete the sentences. Do not change the meaning of the original sentences.

1. I don't have a lot of money, or I would travel first-class.
If I
2. My favourite TV show is on from 7.00 to 8.00 this evening, and I'm going to watch it.
At 7.30 this evening,
3. This house is over 100 years old. My grandparents used to live there.
The house where

4. Perry didn't know you were coming on the trip, so he stayed home.
If Perry
5. I'm sure the hotel clerk knew that I was British.
The hotel clerk must
6. We're not staying at a youth hostel, so we're not meeting other backpackers.
If we
7. It's a good idea to search for travel bargains online.
You
8. The law requires all international travellers to carry a passport.
All international travellers
9. Peter paid someone to wash his dog.
Peter had

5 Correct the errors. There may be more than one possible answer.

1. Martina said that she will call me at 8.00, but she didn't.
.....
2. This is the ice cream shop which I always used to go.
.....
3. He will dance with you if you asked him.
.....
4. Everyone may show their tickets at the entrance.
.....
5. A gold earring find in the playground by one of the teachers.
.....
6. At this time next year, I will study in France.
.....
7. That's the boy which sits next to me in English lessons.
.....
8. When Dina's computer crashed, she repaired it by a professional.
.....

4 Complete the sentences using the words below. Make any necessary changes.

Tracy / write / a book

1.
when we met.
2.
recently.
3.
at midnight yesterday.
4.

these days.

5.
before she died.
6.
once a year.
7.
next year.

5 Complete the mini-dialogues with the correct form of a suitable verb.

1. A: Why don't you invite Sam to your party?
B: Because these days we to each other.
2. A: Is this your phone?
B: No, it to Tammy.
3. A: Did you buy anything at the shop yesterday?
B: No, because when I arrived, the shop
4. A: Has he started his new job?
B: Not yet, but he work next week.
5. A: Did he tell you about his trip?
B: No, I to him since he got back.
6. A: Why didn't you visit me while you were in London?
B: Because I was on a business trip and I round the clock.

TEXT 1 Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

A Green Christmas

- I Christmas is often a time of indulgence. But while the extra kilos gained by overeating can usually be taken off with a little discipline, damage to the environment cannot be so quickly repaired. Therefore it is worthwhile to prevent the holiday from becoming ecologically destructive.
- II The Christmas tree can be damaging to the environment. Artificial trees are generally made of materials which are not bio-degradable and so are problematic when thrown away. And cutting down firs, the traditional Christmas trees in Western countries, can destroy a forest. One possibility is to buy an organically grown tree especially for this purpose. Another is to rent a tree under a new scheme recently introduced in England. For a modest fee, a tree is delivered to the customer’s home before the holiday and collected again afterwards. Each tree is then tagged and repotted at the farm and kept alive until the following year, when it is rented out again, often to the same customer. As trees become larger, they move from decorating private homes to more public areas such as schools and offices.
- III However, in some cultures, it is not customary to use an entire tree for the Christmas decoration. In Georgia, for example, the tradition is to use only a single branch. This is then stripped to form curly, leaf-like structures, said to represent the beard of a saint, and decorated. The branches are then burned at the feast of the Epiphany on 19th January to show that the owner is getting rid of the previous year’s worries. These “chichilakis”, as they are called, went out of fashion while the country was under Russian influence and religious freedoms were limited, but are regaining popularity again now, for both ecological and economic reasons.
- IV An old song has the line, “I’m dreaming of a white Christmas”, referring to the snow on the ground. But perhaps today, a better version would be, “I’m dreaming of a green (that is, environmentally-friendly) Christmas”.

1 Choose the correct answer.

1. According to the writer,
 - a. Christmas food isn’t very good
 - b. Christmas can harm the environment
 - c. Christmas is a time for discipline
2. “Chichilakis” refers to
 - a. a pine tree
 - b. a tradition
 - c. Russian food

2 Answer the questions.

1. Why is Christmas damaging to the environment?

2. What do chichilakis symbolise?

3. Why are tree rentals environmentally friendly?

3 Rewrite the sentences without changing the original meaning.

1. For a modest fee, a tree is delivered to the customer's home.

The customer

2. So, with a little planning, a traditional Christmas can cause relatively little ecological damage.

A traditional Christmas can cause relatively little ecological damage if

.....

4 Find words or expressions in the text that mean the opposite of:

1. damaged (paragraph I)

2. large (paragraph II)

3. keeping (paragraph III)

4. stylish (paragraph III)

5 Complete the sentences.

1. A forest can be destroyed when

.....

2. When Georgia was no longer under Russian influence,

.....

6 Write a composition of about 100-150 words. Choose ONE option

1. Write a letter describing an environmentally-friendly project you would like to participate in.
2. Write a description of your favourite holiday and how it is celebrated in your family.

TEXT 2 Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

The Power of Chess

- I Belize is the only country in Central America where English is the official language. Today, its economy is based mainly on agriculture, with tourism fast becoming another important factor. But one day, Belize may become famous for producing a chess grandmaster.
- II It all started in the 1990s, when Ian Anderson moved from Canada to Belize, where he eventually met his Russian-born wife, Ella. As part of their effort to help local children, Ella developed the “Bad Cats” programme in order to teach chess. From this beginning, the two went on to establish the Belize National Youth Chess Foundation (BNYCF) in 2007 as a non-profit organisation. After training 79 tutors, the organisation began teaching approximately 500 underprivileged students aged 9 to 12. The number of members has now reached 1,400, including many older players.
- III In addition to getting young people off the street and into an educational institution, the programme also helps them by using the game as a motivating force for learning ordinary subjects like mathematics and geography. Furthermore, chess teaches many scholastic and life skills: the ability to think logically, keep an open mind, plan ahead, establish goals and learn from previous mistakes. It also develops players’ discipline, concentration and team spirit. And finally, of course, it is an interesting game.
- IV The BNYCF receives support and encouragement from international grandmasters, including Jennifer Shahade, twice the US women’s chess champion, Maurice Ashley, another US champion who was born in Jamaica, and Sonia Zepeda, an international master from El Salvador. It also regularly holds free chess competitions and celebrations designed to entertain the whole family. The first tournament, held in 2008 in the capital Belmopan, included costumes, decorations and activities celebrating the game’s long history. In 2011, a nationally-televised, eight-hour-long chess “Olympiad” included games for which players had to have qualified by previously winning matches in local areas.
- V With all this interest, it is not surprising that chess is the fastest growing sport in Belize. It is not yet as popular as football, basketball or cycling, but it looks as if it may soon catch up.

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1. In 2007, the BNYCF
 - a. established the Bad Cats programme
 - b. trained 9 to 12 people as chess tutors
 - c. taught about 500 youngsters how to play chess
- 2. The 2011 “Olympiad”
 - a. was televised to eight countries
 - b. required players to have won local matches
 - c. took place over several days
- 3. What does the writer say in the last line of the text?
 - a. Chess won’t remain popular in Belize.
 - b. Football, basketball and cycling are not as popular as they used to be in Belize.
 - c. Chess might soon be as popular as football in Belize.

2 Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Find evidence in the text to justify your answers.

- 1. There aren’t many tourists in Belize.
.....
.....
- 2. Playing chess requires good maths skills.
.....
.....

..... 3. The BNYCF receives financial help from local chess champions.
.....
.....

3 Answer the questions.

1. According to the writer, what are the benefits of chess?
.....
.....
2. Why does the writer think that Belize may produce a chess champion?
.....
.....

4 Complete the sentences.

1. The "Bad Cats" programme enabled
2. Sonia Zepeda

5 Find words or expressions in the text that mean the same as:

1. poor (paragraph II)
2. regular (paragraph III)
3. at no cost (paragraph IV)

6 Write a composition of about 100-150 words. Choose ONE option

1. Which sport do you most enjoy watching or playing? Explain your reasons.
2. It is argued that football is the most popular sport in the world. In your opinion, what makes football so popular?

TEXT 3 Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

Crowdsourcing

- I An old saying states that “Two heads are better than one”. Does it follow then that ten are better than two, 100 better than ten and so on? Yes, according to a recent phenomenon known as crowdsourcing.
- II Although the term (from the words “crowd” and “outsourcing”) was first used in 2006, crowdsourcing had been in use for many years before that. It involves asking many individuals their opinions, and using their suggestions to work out problems. These individuals, also called “users” or “the crowd”, may be professionals in a specific field, or just people who are interested in helping out. Sometimes they are paid for their contribution or they may give their opinions voluntarily. Recently, problems, as well as answers, have been publicised over the Internet. When a solution is reached, it is owned by the person, group or business – known as the “crowdsourcer” – who initiated the enquiry.
- III There are now a number of businesses that offer to find a “crowd” for any particular project and provide feedback. The same method was used by the Oxford English Dictionary, which for over 70 years used input from six million “users” concerning the meaning and usage of words. More recently, the cosmetics company L’Oréal generated new advertising ideas through crowdsourcing, while KatrinaPeopleFinder Project used the method to find missing people after Hurricane Katrina.
- IV Crowdsourcing has several advantages over more traditional methods of problem-solving. It produces quick results and it is relatively cheap. It can also reach a larger base and offers a deeper understanding into the feelings of the general public. Also, the “users” form a ready-made base of potential consumers. However, some people criticise this method for exploiting cheap, or free, labour, and they question the results’ validity. Could there be too few participants to reach a valid conclusion? Might language or cultural differences contribute to misunderstandings? Will users reveal project information to a rival? And, finally, may some participants maliciously submit misleading answers?
- V Despite these problems, crowdsourcing is growing in popularity. Sometime soon, you yourself may become part of a “crowd”, and find your answer published for the world to see.

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1. Crowdsourcing
 - a. was first practised in 2006
 - b. never requires payment
 - c. can solve problems
- 2. Crowdsourcing is criticised for
 - a. not being free
 - b. insulting peoples’ feelings
 - c. not being valid

2 Decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). Find evidence in the text to justify your answers.

- 1. The crowdsourcer reaches a solution.
.....
.....
- 2. More people are using crowdsourcing these days.
.....
.....

3 Complete the sentences.

- 1. After Hurricane Katrina,
- 2. As a result of language or cultural differences,

4 Answer the questions.

1. Why does the writer refer to the expression “Two heads are better than one”?

.....
.....

2. What do the Oxford English Dictionary and L’Oréal have in common?

.....
.....

3. What are the benefits of crowdsourcing?

.....
.....

5 Find words or expressions in the text that mean the same as:

1. solve (paragraph II)
2. show (paragraph IV)
3. confusing (paragraph IV)

6 Write a composition of about 100-150 words. Choose ONE option

1. Would you participate as a “user” for a particular project? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Write a letter to a friend describing a new product that you have recently started using.

TEXT 4 Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

The Hole-in-the-Wall Project

- I Many people saw the 2008 Indian film *Slumdog Millionaire*. Some people know that it was based on a book called *Q & A* by an Indian diplomat named Vikas Swarup. But few people are aware that he was originally inspired by a project known as the “Hole-in-the-Wall”, which helps educate slum children in India.
- II The project’s founder, Dr Sugata Mitra, was convinced – after hearing colleagues talking about their children’s success with computers – that children everywhere could learn to use a computer if only they had the chance. In 1999, he tested his theory by putting a computer in a “hole in the wall” between the grounds of the research institute where he worked in India and the slum next to it. Through monitoring with a hidden camera, Mitra was able to observe how the local population operated the computer. Most were children aged 6 to 12, and although they had little formal education and almost no English, within a few days they had worked out how to use the Internet and how to draw on the computer.
- III Similar experiments in other areas produced similar results: the children soon became computer literate even when they lacked the standard vocabulary to describe what they were doing. One child, when asked by a journalist how he knew what to do with the computer, replied, “What is a computer?” Other children invented their own terms for computer parts or actions – for example, they called the mouse a *sui*, the Hindi for “needle”, and the hourglass symbol, which indicates that users should wait, the *damru*, or drum.
- IV Today, the project has spread to many other areas both in India and abroad, and Mitra is continuing his experiments in “Minimally Invasive Education”, based on the theory that children learn best when they receive the least instruction. Now he wants to see if children can become creators of computer programs as well as users. So if one day you come across a working computer left in an unusual place, don’t be afraid to play around with it – you may have become part of Mitra’s research.

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1. Vikas Swarup
 - a. starred in the film *Slumdog Millionaire*
 - b. inspired the Hole-in-the-Wall project
 - c. was the author of *Q & A*
- 2. “Minimally Invasive Education” believes that children learn best
 - a. in their own language
 - b. with very little instruction
 - c. when instructed on the computer

2 Decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). Find evidence in the text to justify your answers.

- 1. The children knew Dr Sugata Mitra was watching them.
.....
.....
- 2. Dr Sugata Mitra taught the children how to draw on the computer.
.....
.....
- 3. The Hole-in-the-Wall project is no longer just in India.
.....
.....

3 Answer the question.

What was surprising about the results of the experiment?

.....
.....

4 Complete the sentences.

1. Dr Sugata Mitra believed that if
.....
2. The kids worked out how to use the computer despite
.....
3. *Sui* and *damru* are examples of
.....

5 Find words or expressions in the text that mean the same as:

1. discovered (paragraph II)
2. didn't have (paragraph III)
3. names (paragraph III)
4. find (paragraph IV)

6 Write a composition of about 100-150 words. Choose ONE option

1. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of children learning and spending free time on the computer.
2. Do you prefer to learn by formal instruction or experimentation? Explain your reason, giving examples.

TEXT 5 Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

Bad Art Displayed

- I It may not be your taste, but any work of art displayed in a museum must have some artistic value, right? Well, although this is true for the art in most museums, it is definitely not the case for works displayed in the Museum of Bad Art (MOBA).
- II The idea for this kind of museum started in 1994 after antique dealer Scott Wilson recovered an old painting from the rubbish because he wanted the frame. When he showed the painting to friends, they suggested starting a collection of bad art. What may have been intended as a joke eventually became a real collection that was exhibited in Wilson’s friends’ homes. As the number of visitors grew, it was moved in 1995 to a cinema and located next to the men’s toilet. In its early years, the museum sponsored travelling exhibitions, which also featured bad music and bad refreshments. As interest grew, another gallery was opened in 2008, also in a cinema and also next to a toilet.
- III What kind of art is displayed? MOBA will not show works by children nor factory-created pieces. And although MOBA claims to show “art too bad to be ignored”, it is very selective about what it accepts: works must not be boring, but they must be truly terrible. One critic has described the qualities that characterise these works: first, artists have trouble depicting body parts, especially noses, hands and feet. Second, artists generally have difficulty with perspective, changing their viewpoint within a single work. Nature is generally a problem, so skies may appear in strange colours, while animals and plants are often unrecognisable. And finally, there is a tendency to attach feathers or glitter to detract from a work’s actual flaws.
- IV Although MOBA started off as a joke and has been criticised for promoting bad art, its supporters argue that it is a celebration of a love of art, if not a talent for art. MOBA has inspired the opening of similar museums in other locations around the world. So if you paint really badly, you might consider submitting your work to one of these institutions. But don’t be let down if it is rejected – only the worst of the worst is displayed.

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1. The first collection of bad art opened in
 - a. a cinema
 - b. an antiques shop
 - c. someone’s home
- 2. Works of art at MOBA must be
 - a. inadequate
 - b. uninteresting
 - c. childish

2 Decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). Find evidence in the text to justify your answers.

- 1. People were interested in seeing the collection of bad art.
.....
.....
- 2. Any work of art that’s terrible will be accepted by MOBA.
.....
.....
- 3. Feathers and glitter have a tendency to cause flaws in works of art.
.....
.....

3 Answer the questions.

1. What attracted Wilson to the painting in the rubbish?

.....
.....

2. MOBA started off as a joke, but became something more serious. How did that happen?

.....
.....

4 Rewrite the sentences without changing the original meaning.

1. His friends suggested starting a collection of bad art.

His friends made a

2. MOBA has inspired the opening of museums elsewhere.

Other museums have been

.....

5 Find words or expressions in the text that mean the same as:

1. increased (paragraph II)

2. food and drink (paragraph II)

3. errors (paragraph III)

4. disappointed (paragraph IV)

6 Write a composition of about 100-150 words. Choose ONE option

1. What's more important to be as an artist – talented or hard working? Explain your answer.

2. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of making a living as an artist.

TEXT 6 Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

The Mystery of the Moon

- I Throughout the ages, man has been fascinated by the moon. But what do we really know about it? It seems that many of man's age-old beliefs about the moon are actually false.
- II One common misconception is that the moon causes people to become crazy. The word "lunatic", used to describe someone who is insane, comes from the Latin word for moon, *luna*. Many old stories link the full moon to "crazy" behaviour, including mental breakdowns and an increase in criminal activity. Even in today's times, people involved in emergency services, such as the police force and hospitals, insist that they are busier during a full moon. However, a 1985 survey showed that there is no scientific basis for this belief.
- III Another myth concerns the "supermoon", when the moon is closest to Earth and seems to be at its largest and brightest. It is true that at this time, the gravitational pull of the moon is very strong, and causes tides to be extremely high and, elsewhere, extremely low. However, while some climatic disasters have occurred during these periods, for example, Hurricane Katrina and the 2005 tsunami in Indonesia, most scientists dismiss this as coincidence. Most scientists believe the Earth is easily able to handle these effects and that the supermoon does not cause climatic disasters such as tsunamis or earthquakes.
- IV As a result of the moon's mysterious allure, people were very excited when the Americans landed there in 1969. But, despite physical proof such as rocks and photographs, some people still insist that the landing did not take place. They disregard the evidence as fake, and claim, for example, that a lack of moon-dust on the spaceship means that it did not land. However, scientists have shown that dust behaves differently on the moon, and furthermore insist that the actual eye-witness testimony of the astronauts should clear up any doubts.
- V The moon remains a mysterious place that few of us will ever visit or even understand entirely. However, it is safe to say that it has not caused disasters on Earth and that astronauts have indeed landed there. And as for the man who, according to many children's stories and songs, lives in the moon? Well, who knows?

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1. The writer
 - a. questions what people really know about the moon
 - b. thinks the moon causes people to become insane
 - c. has always been fascinated with the moon
- 2. The "supermoon"
 - a. makes the Earth appear especially large
 - b. has an influence on tidal activity on Earth
 - c. is caused by the pull of the Earth's gravity

2 Decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). Find evidence in the text to justify your answers.

- 1. It was popular to believe that the moon caused insanity.
.....
.....
- 2. According to most scientists, the supermoon has no affect on Earth's weather disasters.
.....
.....
- 3. The writer doubts if astronauts landed on the moon.
.....
.....

3 Answer the question.

Why do some people claim that the moon landing did not really take place?

.....
.....

4 Complete the sentences.

1. According to old stories, criminal activity

.....

2. A 1985 survey showed that this belief

.....

5 Rewrite the sentences without changing the original meaning.

1. Despite physical proof, some people insist that the landing did not take place.

Some people insist that the landing did not take place although

.....

2. Scientists have shown that dust behaves differently on the moon.

Dust

.....

6 Find words or expressions in the text that mean the same as:

1. connect (paragraph II)

2. illegal (paragraph II)

3. attraction (paragraph IV)

4. false (paragraph IV)

4. resolve (paragraph IV)

7 Write a composition of about 100-150 words. Choose ONE option

1. How should governments prepare for weather disasters such as tsunamis or earthquakes?

2. What do children's stories or songs in your culture say about the moon?

TEXT 7 Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

Ordinary Heroes

- I People who experience life-threatening situations are sometimes able to do the impossible. Fashion model Petra Nemcova was injured in the 2004 tsunami while visiting Thailand; she survived by holding on to a palm tree for hours until she was rescued. In the United States, a four-year-old girl saved her grandfather from drowning by keeping his body afloat in the sea until rescuers arrived. How do these people, and many other ordinary people like them, find the strength and stamina for such feats?
- II Although such acts may seem superhuman, experts point to a simple, biological explanation. When necessary, the human body is able to devote all its resources to dealing with an emergency. And when our body goes into this “alarm stage” – also known as activating the “fight or flight” response – it begins to function differently. Stress stimulates the nervous system, which results in increased respiration and a faster heartbeat. Because of these physical changes, more blood, oxygen and energy are delivered to the muscles.
- III Other changes also occur: as part of an energy-saving strategy, the body halts processes, such as digestion, not immediately needed. Blood may also be diverted away from the skin, causing people to appear pale during an emergency. In addition, the nervous system begins to activate the body’s natural pain-killing process, releasing hormones called endorphins. These allow people to continue their efforts to save themselves or others even when they have been severely wounded.
- IV Other physiological systems also help the “heroes” continue their fight. For example, the sense of vision is concentrated on the emergency; people often report that they can only see the immediate danger and are unable to recall other details of a particular scene; they also claim that their perception of time is distorted – seconds can feel like hours and vice versa.
- V Using all the resources of the body allows everyday people to perform extraordinary acts. This is why women are able to lift cars to save a child, and hikers can move large rocks to rescue others who are trapped below. In the right circumstances, you too could probably perform a miracle!

1 Choose the correct answer.

- Petra Nemcova
 - drowned at sea
 - was a tsunami survivor
 - was injured by a falling palm tree
- The “fight or flight” response
 - activates the alarm stage
 - occurs after an emergency
 - affects the nervous system
- Which of the following does NOT occur during extreme stress?
 - increased breathing
 - quicker digestion
 - pale skin
- Endorphins
 - cause people to feel pain
 - are artificial hormones
 - are natural pain-killers

2 Answer the questions. (3 points)

1. How does stress help the body during an emergency?

.....
.....

2. Why are people usually pale during an emergency?

.....
.....

3 Decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). Find evidence in the text to justify your answers.

..... 1. Muscles receive more blood during times of stress.

.....
.....

..... 2. Only physically strong people can lift cars.

.....
.....

4 Rewrite the sentence without changing the original meaning.

The body halts processes that are not immediately needed.

Processes

5 Find words or expressions in the text that mean the same as:

- 1. actions (paragraph I)
- 2. stops (paragraph III)
- 3. injured (paragraph III)
- 4. remember (paragraph IV)
- 5. ordinary (paragraph V)

6 Write a composition of about 100-150 words. Choose ONE option

- 1. Write a news report, either real or imagined, about a rescue operation that took place in your area.
- 2. Write a story about a dangerous situation that you either experienced or heard about.

TEXT 8 Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

14th February: A Day of Romance

- I As 14th February approaches, the chances are people will be choosing cards, chocolates or flowers for someone they love on Valentine’s Day. But who was St Valentine, and why is he associated with romantic love?
- II There were various saints in Ancient Rome with this name, which comes from the word *valens*, meaning strong. However, it is not certain for which one Valentine’s Day is named. Perhaps it was the Valentine who was laid to rest in Rome on 14th February or maybe it was another priest with the same name who lived in Rome during the 3rd century AD. At this time, the Roman Emperor, Claudius II, had forbidden his troops to marry, as he thought that unmarried men would make better soldiers. Valentine, so the story goes, was horrified, and agreed to perform secret marriages for those who wished. Eventually, his actions were discovered and he was put to death.
- III Even if this story were proved true, any further association of 14th February with romantic love did not occur until the Middle Ages. The famous English poet Geoffrey Chaucer declared in his poem *The Parlement of Foules* that it was on this day that “every bird comes to choose its mate”. Because of this, people began to consider 14th February as a romantic day.
- IV In 1797, *The Young Man’s Valentine Writer* was published, which offered suggestions of romantic verses to its young British male readers. Printers had already begun producing a limited number of cards with verses and sketches, called “mechanical Valentines”. And as postal rates dropped in price during the following century, the custom of sending Valentine cards grew in popularity. In 1868, the famous chocolate manufacturer Richard Cadbury produced the first box of chocolates dedicated to this day, and by the beginning of the 19th century, elaborate lace and ribbon cards were available for purchase. By the middle of the century, the custom of celebrating Valentine’s Day had spread to North America as well.
- V Of course, the big winners with all this are the greetings card companies, chocolate manufacturers, the flower industry and restaurants. Perhaps next Valentine’s Day, you might decide to make a hand-made card and a home-cooked meal in an original attempt to express your love?

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1. The writer of the text is uncertain about
 - a. the meaning of the word *valens*
 - b. the number of saints in Ancient Rome
 - c. which saint was named for Valentine’s Day
- 2. Secret marriages in Ancient Rome were performed
 - a. for soldiers
 - b. by Claudius II
 - c. on 14th February
- 3. *The Parlement of Foules*
 - a. was written in the Middle Ages
 - b. was based on a true story
 - c. was published on 14th February

2 Decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). Find evidence in the text to justify your answers.

- 1. Valentine was killed because he secretly got married.
.....
.....
- 2. Richard Cadbury was the first chocolate manufacturer.
.....
.....
- 3. The author suggests not doing anything on Valentine’s Day.
.....

.....
3 Complete the sentences.

1. Until the Middle Ages, 14th February
2. *The Young Man's Valentine Writer* helped young men

4 Rewrite the sentences without changing the original meaning.

1. Claudius II had forbidden his troops to marry.
Troops
2. As postal rates dropped in price, the custom of sending Valentine cards grew in popularity.
As a result of a

5 Find words or expressions in the text that mean the same as:

1. buried (paragraph II)
2. decreased (paragraph IV)
3. moved (paragraph IV)

6 Write a composition of about 100-150 words. Choose ONE option.

1. Describe your favourite holiday. What are the traditions and customs associated with it?
2. Would you prefer to receive a gift that was purchased or home-made? Explain your reasons.

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

UNIT 1

Vocabulary

- 1 1. peer 4. look up to
2. helpful 5. get an award
3. furious
- 2 1. surprised 5. amusing
2. thoughtful 6. irritating
3. embarrassing 7. colourless
4. was thrilled 8. painful
- 3 1. furious 5. natural
2. nervous 6. optimistic
3. dependable 7. adventurous
4. creative
- 4 1. get a job 5. get good marks
2. got dark 6. get lost
3. got tired 7. got home
4. gets to school 8. got permission
- 5 1. provides 4. live up to
2. apply for 5. easy-going
3. nervous 6. official
- 6 Possible answers:
1. what to buy 4. draw and paint
2. embarrassed 5. open it
3. fight 6. outgoing

Grammar

- 1 1. go 5. got
2. Are ... watching 6. does
3. was riding 7. had
4. play 8. is taking
- 2 1. is going to go 4. will speak
2. will end 5. is going to take
3. are ... going to do 6. will come
- 3 1. has ... lived 4. Have ... stayed up
2. had worked 5. has studied
3. had ... seen 6. had seen
- 4 Possible answers:
1. Tracy was writing a book
2. Tracy wrote a book
3. Tracy was writing a book
4. Tracy is writing a book
5. Tracy had written a book
6. Tracy writes a book
7. Tracy is going to write a book

- 5 Possible answers:
1. aren't speaking
2. belongs
3. had already closed
4. is starting / is going to start
5. haven't spoken
6. was working

UNIT 2

Vocabulary

- 1 1. heatwave 4. hailstones
2. rainfall 5. frostbite
3. rainbow
- 2 1. breeze 3. drought
2. mild 4. remain
- 3 1. c 2. a 3. f 4. d 5. e 6. b
- 4 Possible answers:
1. I hope the temperature drops.
2. It's a great day to do some chores around the house.
3. There's a lot of shade in our garden because we've got many trees.
4. He's in hospital because he's got sunstroke.
5. I can't reach the glasses because they're too high for me.
6. You don't need a jacket.
- 5 1. major 4. reach
2. prevented 5. severe
3. turned into 6. overcast
- 6 1. develop 5. thunder
2. flood 6. chilly
3. muggy 7. breeze
4. blizzard 8. clear up

Grammar

- 1 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. b
- 2 1. will ... have changed 6. will be working
2. will be plugging 7. will have replaced
3. will be helping 8. will be flying
4. will have discovered 9. will have lived
5. will be conducting
- 3 Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.
- 4 Possible answers:
1. He will be waiting for us in his car.
2. I will be spending the afternoon with Emma.
3. I will get it for you.
4. My little brother will have eaten them all.
5. I will have finished my science project by then.
6. She won't have completed all her work by the time school ends.

- 5 Possible answers:
1. I will have arrived home by 3.00.
 2. They will be having dinner at 6.30 tonight.
 3. Next week at this time I will have taken / done my exam.
 4. The next time I see you, we will have moved house.
 5. By the time you get to the party, I will have already left.

- 6 Possible answers:
1. will be having / are having / are going to have
 2. am going to plant, will have ended
 3. won't become, will ... be living
 4. will have received

UNIT 3

Vocabulary

- 1
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. focus | 4. hold |
| 2. struggle | 5. worth it |
| 3. performance | 6. bored to death |

- 2 Possible answers:
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. everyone | 5. performance |
| 2. accident | 6. awful |
| 3. continue | 7. give up |
| 4. live show | |

- 3 1. g 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. b 6. f 7. e

- 4
- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. going | 5. to turn off |
| 2. to do | 6. taking |
| 3. hearing | 7. Swimming |
| 4. seeing | |

- 5
- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. having | 4. live show |
| 2. making | 5. audience |
| 3. performance | 6. worth it |

- 6 Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

Grammar

- 1
- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. can't | 4. shouldn't |
| 2. might | 5. must |
| 3. has to | |

- 2 Possible answers:
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. might / may | 5. should |
| 2. couldn't | 6. must / has to |
| 3. can | 7. shouldn't |
| 4. might / may | 8. can |

- 3 Possible answers:
1. You mustn't smoke in this building.
 2. You must have a passport in order to leave the country.
 3. People should eat a balanced diet.
 4. Jeff has to take care of his little brother tonight.
 5. Helen can't come to the concert with us tonight.

- 4
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. should have done | 5. may not have received |
| 2. must have received | 6. could have taken |
| 3. might have heard | 7. shouldn't have eaten |
| 4. would have met | |

(page 4)

- 5
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. should have come | 5. must have been |
| 2. might / may have got | 6. should / ought to be |
| 3. should cut | 7. should have come |
| 4. might / may not like | 8. couldn't have got |

- 6 Possible answers:
1. I can't breathe.
 2. You needn't have brought a gift.
 3. There might be snow tomorrow.
 4. Jean should have studied for the test.
 5. You don't have to wear special clothes for the dance class.

UNIT 4

Vocabulary

- 1 Possible answers:
1. police officer, firefighter
 2. to be secure, to have food and shelter
 3. SMS, Facebook
 4. weight, age
 5. bank, department store

- 2
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1. an invasion of privacy | 5. hazardous |
| 2. dishonest | 6. illegal |
| 3. deadline | 7. warned |
| 4. concealed | 8. cautious |

- 3 Possible answers:
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. believe | 5. strangely |
| 2. wrong | 6. storm |
| 3. choice | 7. dishonest |
| 4. accidents | 8. noisy |

- 4
- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1. in | 7. to |
| 2. for | 8. in |
| 3. on | 9. for |
| 4. with | 10. for |
| 5. on | 11. to |
| 6. about | |

- 5
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. illegal | 5. dishonest |
| 2. concealed | 6. hazardous |
| 3. led to | 7. cautious |
| 4. reveal | 8. pastime |

Grammar

- 1 1. c 2. e 3. d 4. a 5. f 6. b

- 2
1. I would ski every day if I lived in Switzerland.
 2. If they had read the directions, they might / would have prevented the accident.
 3. You will find some envelopes if you look in the bottom drawer.
 4. Peter will set the table before the guests arrive.
 5. If you put sugar in water, it dissolves.
 6. If you want to run a marathon, you should exercise every day.

- 3
- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. don't thank | 5. practise |
| 2. hadn't followed | 6. don't forget |
| 3. were | 7. go |
| 4. wouldn't need | 8. would shop |

- 4
1. had checked, would have realised
 2. were, would play
 3. would have called, had brought
 4. didn't eat, wouldn't be
 5. arrive, will be

- 5 Possible answers:
1. he might not have got caught
 2. you have a licence
 3. more people had watched it
 4. you will lose weight
 5. you send him an invitation
 6. you had studied harder
 7. he starts his next job
 8. would have my driving licence

- 6
1. If I finish on time, I **will / might / can** join you for dinner.
 2. Would you be angry if I **cancelled** our plans for tonight?
 3. You would have **had** a good time if you had gone out with him.
 4. Unless you really need help, you **shouldn't / mustn't** disturb him.
 5. People often get excited when they **see** celebrities in public places.

UNIT 5

Vocabulary

- 1 Possible answers:
1. F – Nutritious food is healthy for you.
 2. F – If you are out of shape, you don't do well at sport.
 3. T
 4. F – People are usually enthusiastic about things they enjoy.
 5. F – If you are miserable, you're sad.
 6. T
- 2
- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. get fit | 5. cut down on |
| 2. overdo | 6. overweight |
| 3. endurance | 7. nutritious |
| 4. injure | 8. self-discipline |

- 3
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. sense | 5. avoid |
| 2. chase | 6. last |
| 3. trainer | 7. improve |
| 4. sign | 8. enable |

- 4 Possible answers:
- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 1. gym | 4. ill |
| 2. exercises | 5. cold |
| 3. lift | |

- 5 Possible answers:
1. They weren't getting along.
 2. He eats too much and doesn't exercise.
 3. They don't fit her any more.
 4. They've been waiting a long time.
 5. I want to get into shape.

- 6 Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

Grammar

- 1
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Do your eyes burn | 6. can be taken |
| 2. is caused | 7. should be adjusted |
| 3. are affected | 8. cause |
| 4. will lose | 9. should be kept |
| 5. will create | |
- 2
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. was discovered | 5. has ... been purchased |
| 2. will be given | 6. was being repaired |
| 3. must be written | 7. will be displayed |
| 4. should be taken | |
- 3
1. Blood tests were ordered for the patient (by the doctor).
 2. The door must be locked before you leave.
 3. She was seen leaving the party with Nicholas.
 4. Has Peter been invited to the party?
 5. All the food is prepared (by the chef) with only the healthiest ingredients.
 6. He had no idea that he was being watched by the police.
- 4
1. had ... done
 2. had / got ... removed
 3. are going to have / get / are having / getting ... washed
 4. are having / getting ... repaired
 5. had / got ... translated
- 5
1. don't understand, haven't been dealt with
 2. has lasted, will find
 3. was being ignored, complained
 4. works out, has recently been
 5. was riding, was hit
- 6
1. I'm going to have / get my eyes tested today.
 2. The keys are kept on a shelf in the kitchen.
 3. Our team was defeated in the semifinals.
 4. Ella had her house cleaned.
 5. My question still hasn't been answered.

UNIT 6

Vocabulary

- 1 1. courage 5. ridiculous
2. wiped out 6. discovery
3. cheated 7. brand new
4. fur 8. expected
- 2 Possible answers:
1. b – She wasn't feeling well.
2. a – She thought he'd be great.
3. a – After that you can drop out if you want.
4. b – I want to send them an e-mail.
5. b – It was very interesting.
- 3 1. f 2. a 3. e 4. b 5. c 6. g 7. d
- 4 1. stand up for your rights
2. cheated in an exam
3. revise your notes before the test
4. make up a crazy story
5. achieve your goal
- 5 1. is used to 4. didn't use to
2. used to 5. will get used to
3. get used to
- 6 Possible answers:
1. He's been missing for days.
2. You have rights.
3. He was busy playing on his phone.
4. Now I'm much more outgoing.
5. Follow the rules.
6. There was much less crime then.
7. He's done it since he was a young boy.

Grammar

- 1 1. would close 4. to take
2. go 5. hadn't had
3. needed 6. were taking
- 2 1. their team had won the football game
2. he / she was running for the student council
3. to run around the track three times
4. she had already seen the film
5. we have a New Year's Eve party
- 3 1. Courtney asked if / whether I was coming to the dance.
2. Claire asked the teacher when they would get their papers back.
3. Tracy asked us if / whether we had done the homework.
4. David wanted to know what they should bring on the field trip.
5. The teacher asked the students if / whether they had finished the exam.

- 4 1. Mum reminded me / us to wash the dishes.
2. Tina boasted (that) she was the best volleyball player in the team.
3. Kim wondered why the sky was so dark.
4. The policewoman ordered the criminal not to move.
5. Dad promised Jim that he would get a new bicycle for his birthday.
6. The driver complained that he had been stuck in traffic for two hours.
- 5 1. Nina advised me to call the fire department immediately.
2. The waiter suggested that I (should) order the onion soup.
3. The headteacher wondered if she should change the curriculum.
4. The teacher warned the students not to write on their desks.
5. The people behind us told us to sit down.

UNIT 7

Vocabulary

- 1 1. b 2. e 3. c 4. a 5. d 6. f
- 2 1. crashed, out of date 3. worships, weird
2. take over, carry on
- 3 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. a 6. b 7. a
- 4 1. user friendly 5. device
2. latest 6. charge
3. reliable 7. No wonder
4. screen
- 5 1. achievement 6. rehabilitation
2. addiction 7. championship
3. violence 8. awareness
4. Attendance 9. ability
5. decision 10. government
- 6 Possible answers:
1. exhausted 5. garden
2. uncomfortable 6. quit
3. worldwide 7. usually
4. beautiful 8. not here

Grammar

- 1 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. a 6. c
- 2 1. which / that – d 4. who / that – b
2. who – a 5. which / that – e
3. where – f 6. when / that – c
- 3 1. that / when 4. which / that
2. where 5. who / that
3. that / which 6. whose

The relative pronoun can be omitted in sentences 1 and 3.

- 4
- The boy who found my mobile phone is a student at my school.
 - The pizza place where we eat every week has excellent food.
 - I downloaded the song that is number one in the chart.
 - We sat next to a girl whose parents are famous actors.
 - I wasn't in class that day when the teacher gave the assignment.
 - My sister wears beautiful clothes which she usually buys online.
- 5
- Jay, who was the first to receive the e-mail, forwarded it to Isabelle. / Jay, who forwarded the e-mail to Isabelle, was the first to receive it.
 - Those T-shirts, which are on a 2-for-1 sale, come in several different colours. / Those T-shirts, which come in several different colours, are on a 2-for-1 sale.
 - I plan to attend the Wimbledon tennis tournament, which is held every summer.
 - Ewan, whose parents are away on a trip, will be staying with us.
- 6
- I borrowed Stacey's coat, which fitted me very well.
 - Ted is a gaming champion who has loved playing with computers since he was five years old. / Ted, who has loved playing with computers since he was five years old, is a gaming champion.
 - That isn't the CD that / which I asked you to bring.
 - I'll never forget the time when / that I forgot my keys and had to climb through the window.
 - The cyclists are racing on the streets that / which they closed off to traffic.

UNIT 8

Vocabulary

- 1
- phone, watch
 - sleep, eat
 - a hotel, a resort
 - change money, show a passport
 - a backpack, a suitcase
- 2
- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. sign | 5. worldwide |
| 2. hike | 6. go overseas |
| 3. nearby | 7. sights |
| 4. ordinary | |
- 3 Possible answers:
- You can only check in during the day.
 - It is really satisfying for me.
 - I would love to trade rooms with him.
 - Help yourself to anything you need.
 - The quality is very good.

- 4 1. c 2. f 3. e 4. d 5. g 6. b 7. a

- 5
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. misbehave | 5. insecure |
| 2. unusual | 6. overeat |
| 3. co-worker | 7. reread |
| 4. impossible | |

- 6
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. waterproof | 5. get around |
| 2. journey | 6. check in |
| 3. package holiday | 7. sights |
| 4. long weekend | 8. No matter |

Grammar

- 1
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. will have arrived | 5. will be wearing |
| 2. were reported | 6. had / got ... washed |
| 3. will have completed | 7. starts |
| 4. are seen | |

- 2
- should soak
 - don't need to / don't have to bring
 - didn't know, had told, would have come
 - were, would travel
 - must / have to leave, will miss
 - get, might / will get

- 3
- I picked up Denny's history book, which was lying on the floor.
 - Debra met my brother who is travelling all over Asia on his bicycle.
 - Who could forget that day when we met?

- 4
- had a lot of money, I would travel first-class
 - I will be watching my favourite TV show
 - my grandparents used to live is over 100 years old
 - had known you were coming on the trip, he wouldn't have stayed home
 - have known that I was British
 - stayed / were staying at a youth hostel, we would meet other backpackers
 - should search for travel bargains online
 - must / have to carry a passport
 - his dog washed

- 5 Possible answers:
- Martina said that she **would** call me at 8.00, but she didn't.
 - This is the ice cream shop **which / that** I always used to go to. / This is the ice cream shop **where** I always used to go.
 - He **will** dance with you if you ask him. / He **would** dance with you if you asked him.
 - Everyone **must** show their tickets at the entrance.
 - A gold earring **was found** in the playground by one of the teachers.
 - At this time next year, I **will be studying** in France.
 - That's the boy **who / that** sits next to me in English lessons.
 - When Dina's computer crashed, she **had / got** it repaired by a professional.

WRITING PRACTICE

ANSWER KEY

Extra Writing Practice 1

- 1 1. eventually
2. after
3. while
4. At last
5. before
- 2 1. believe
2. relief
3. turned
4. disappointed
5. Later
- 3 Opening: gives the background, introduces the characters, sets the scene
Body: tells how the characters felt, tells the events of the story
Closing: tells the end of the story
- 4 1. C 2. O 3. B 4. C 5. O 6. B

Extra Writing Practice 2

- 1 1. terribly
2. quickly
3. Fortunately
4. fairly
5. not at all
6. carefully
Adverbs of manner: fortunately, carefully, quickly
Adverbs of degree: not at all, terribly, fairly
- 2 Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.
- 3 1. Dear ... , What's new?, It's been a long time!, Hi ...!
2. Write back soon!, All the best, Yours,
- 4 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. e 5. c
- 5 1. O 3. B 5. G 7. S
2. C 4. O 6. B 8. C

Extra Writing Practice 3

- 1 1. I always have my violin lesson on Mondays.
2. We walked slowly back to the house.
3. We will find the lyrics on the Internet.
4. I heard that song at John's house yesterday.
5. Children usually learn new songs quickly.
- 2 1. that
2. For
3. good
4. see
5. opinion
6. short
- 3 Opening: states the topic and the writer's opinion
Body: supports the writer's opinion with reasons, facts and examples
Closing: summarises and restates the writer's opinion
- 4 1. O 2. C 3. O/C 4. B 5. C 6. B

Extra Writing Practice 4

- 1 1. Similar ideas: also, furthermore, in addition, moreover, as well as
Contrast: despite, nevertheless, however, although, on the other hand
- 2 1. Despite this
2. However
3. as well as
4. Even though
5. In addition
- 3 1. d 2. c 3. e 4. a 5. b
- 4 Opening: introduces the issue
Body: gives arguments for both sides of the issues, gives supporting details and examples
Closing: summarises the issue, states the writer's opinion
- 5 1. O 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. C

Extra Writing Practice 5

- 1 Cause: since, due to, for this reason, as a result of, because (of), as
Result: consequently, so, therefore, as a result
- 2 1. For this reason
2. so
3. because of
4. Consequently
5. as
6. due to
- 3 1. c 2. a 3. e 4. b 5. d
- 4 Opening: presents the topic
Body: develops the topic with facts
Closing: summarises the topic and gives an opinion
- 5 1. B 2. C 3. O 4. B 5. O

Extra Writing Practice 6

- 1 1. them
2. his
3. its
4. this
5. me
- 2 1. d 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. c
- 3 Opening: tells who the person is, tells why the person is famous
Body: gives details about the person's life
Closing: summarises the person's achievements, talks about the person's future plans
- 4 1. O 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. B/C

Extra Writing Practice 7

- 1 1. to / in order to
2. so that
3. so as not to / in order not to
4. in order to / to
5. so as not to / in order not to
- 2 1. e 3. h 5. g 7. b
2. c 4. a 6. f 8. d
- 3 1. Dear Sir or Madam, To Whom It May Concern
2. Yours faithfully, Yours sincerely
- 4 1. C 2. O 3. B 4. C 5. O 6. B

Extra Writing Practice 8

- 1 1. e 2. d 3. a 4. f 5. b 6. c
- 2 1. one
2. plenty
3. unforgettable
4. located
5. miss
6. enjoy
- 3 Opening: gives the name and location of the place, tells why the place is special
Body: describes the place in detail, gives examples of things you can see or do
Closing: contains a concluding sentence, contains an opinion or recommendation
- 4 1. O 2. B 3. B 4. O 5. C 6. B

READING COMPREHNSION ANSWER KEY

TEXT 1

- 1 1. b 2. b
- 2 1. Because artificial trees are generally made of materials that are not bio-degradable and cutting down fur trees can destroy a forest.
2. Chichilakis are burned to symbolise the owner getting rid of the previous year's worries.
3. Because they can be repotted and used again the following year.
- 3 1. can have / get a tree delivered to his / her home (for a modest fee)
2. you do a little planning
- 4 1. repaired
2. modest
3. getting rid of
4. out of fashion
- 5 1. people cut down firs
2. chichilakis started regaining popularity
- 6 Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

TEXT 2

- 1 1. c 2. b 3. c
- 2 1. F – "... with tourism fast becoming another important factor."
2. F – "... helps them by using the game as a motivating force for learning ordinary subjects like mathematics ..."
3. F – "The BNYCF receives support and encouragement from international grandmasters ..."
- 3 1. Chess teaches many scholastic and life skills, including the ability to think logically, keep an open mind, plan ahead, establish goals and learn from previous mistakes.
2. Because it is the fastest growing sport in Belize.
- 4 1. them to teach chess to the local children
2. is an international master from El Salvador who supports the BNYCF
- 5 1. underprivileged
2. ordinary
3. free
- 6 Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

TEXT 3

- 1 1. c 2. c
- 2 1. F – "When a solution is reached, it is owned by the person, group or business – known as the 'crowdsourcer'..."
2. T – "... crowdsourcing is growing in popularity."
- 3 1. crowdsourcing was used to find missing people
2. there could be misunderstandings
- 4 1. Because crowdsourcing involves many people thinking about a solution to a problem.
2. Both companies have used crowdsourcing.
3. It produces quick results and is relatively cheap.
- 5 1. work out
2. reveal
3. misleading
- 6 Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

TEXT 4

- 1 1. c 2. b
- 2 1. F – "Through monitoring with a hidden camera, Mitra was able to observe ..."
2. F – "... they had figured out how to use the Internet and how to draw on the computer."
3. T – "Today the project has spread to many other areas both in India and abroad ..."
- 3 It was surprising that the children became computer literate, even though they had little formal education.
- 4 1. children were given the chance, they could learn to use a computer
2. the fact that they lacked the standard vocabulary to describe what they were doing
3. invented terms the children made up for computer parts and actions
- 5 1. worked out
2. lacked
3. terms
4. come across
- 6 Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

TEXT 5

- 1 1. c 2. a
- 2 1. T – "... As the number of visitors grew ..."
2. F – "MOBA will not show works by children nor factory-created pieces."
3. F – "... there is a tendency to attach feathers or glitter to detract from a work's actual flaws."
- 3 1. He wanted the frame.
2. Because it is a celebration of a love of art.
- 4 1. suggestion to start a collection of bad art
2. opened because of MOBA / inspired to open because of MOBA
- 5 5. grew
6. refreshments
7. flaws
8. let down
- 6 Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

TEXT 6

- 1 1. a 2. b
- 2 1. T – "One common misconception is that the moon causes people to become crazy."
2. T – "... the supermoon does not cause climatic disasters ..."
3. F – "... that astronauts have indeed landed there."
- 3 Because they believe that a lack of moon-dust on the spaceship means that it did not land.
- 4 1. is linked to a full moon
2. has got no scientific basis
- 5 1. there is physical proof
2. dust behaves differently on the moon, according to scientists
- 6 1. link
2. criminal
3. allure
4. fake
5. clear up
- 7 Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

TEXT 7

- 1 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. c
- 2 1. Stress stimulates the nervous system, which results in increased respiration and a faster heartbeat.
2. During an emergency, blood may be diverted away from the skin, causing people to look pale.
- 3 1. T – "... more blood, oxygen and energy are delivered to the muscles."
2. F – "... women are able to lift cars ..."
- 4 Processes that are not immediately needed are halted by the body.
- 5 1. feats
2. halts
3. wounded
4. recall
5. everyday
- 6 Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

TEXT 8

- 1 1. c 2. a 3. a
- 2 1. F – "Valentine ... agreed to perform secret marriages for those who wished."
2. F – "... Richard Cadbury, produced the first box of chocolates dedicated to this day ..."
3. F – "Perhaps next Valentine's Day ... make a hand-made card and a home-cooked meal ..."
- 3 1. was not associated with romantic love
2. with suggestions of romantic verses
- 4 1. had been forbidden to marry by Claudius II
2. drop in postal rates, the custom of sending Valentine cards became / grew more popular
- 5 1. laid to rest
2. dropped
3. spread
- 6 Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

1° BACH. REPHRASING EXERCISES: KEY

1. They were able to drive home although it was raining hard.
2. You mustn't smoke in the classroom.
3. He told me not to ring him before half past eight.
4. As she did not revise for the test, she failed it.
5. They couldn't book a table.
6. He asked if he had to stay there long.
7. My mother doesn't let me borrow her mobile phone.
8. If I had known (that) you were ill, I would have phoned you.
9. As I was tired, I went to bed early.
10. Could you lend me your pen for a minute?
11. She asked me to open the window.
12. If I were you, I would go to the doctor.
13. She asked me to drive her home.
14. She wanted to know if I hadn't heard the telephone.
15. Mary is having her hair cut.
16. Can I borrow the bottle opener?
17. They may/might have flown to London.
18. We are not allowed to have parties at home./ Our parents don't allow us to have parties at home.
19. This road isn't wide enough.
20. This cold isn't hot enough.
21. She was tired, but she was able to finish her homework.
22. He is too short to play basketball.
23. Our Maths teacher doesn't let us use calculators.
24. They have had their house painted.
25. The Mississippi is shorter than the Nile/ The Mississippi is not as long as the Nile.
26. Our grandparents lent us some money.
27. We went to the seaside because the weather was fine.
28. She can't have caught a cold.
29. English exercises are too difficult for us to do.
30. Your house is bigger than mine./ Your house is not as small as mine.
31. The results should be published.
32. As we didn't get up early, we were late.
33. We couldn't win the match.
34. He wanted to know where the cathedral was.
35. You are slower than me./ You are not as fast as me.
36. As she speaks English fluently, she got a job at a hotel.
37. Her sister is worse at dancing than her. / Her sister is not as good at dancing as her.
38. Your niece is less attractive than her. / Your niece is not as attractive as her.
39. She said that she had met my brother the year before/ the previous year.
40. John was given a pay rise.
41. A new bridge is being built.
42. She can't have left her husband.
43. I am going to have my hair dyed.
44. I have not spoken French for two months.

45. I should have told the truth.
46. She may/ might have moved to Paris.
47. They asked us to wait for them.
48. We are having the book designed by an outside firm.
49. It's the first time I've heard such a beautiful song.
50. Mark asked me not to shut the door.
51. He apologized for losing his temper.
52. The family is selling their pictures to pay debts.
53. She offered to open the window.
54. The teacher asked me to speak more slowly.
55. It's the first time I've seen this film.
56. He warned me not to go near the dog.
57. Our neighbours asked us not to play our music so loudly.
58. I'll have a copy if the report made.
59. In spite of being strong/ of his strength, he couldn't break down the door.
60. If he hadn't fallen off his horse at the last fence, he would have won the race.
61. The reasons for the change might not be understood.
62. That's the club where he used to play tennis.
63. He must have spent all the money.
64. It is sometimes difficult to remember grammatical rules.
65. He came in quietly so as not to wake the baby.
66. Their mother told them to make their beds before they left.
67. If I were you, I would take his advice before it's too late.
68. You should check your work so as not to make silly mistakes.
69. They can't have forgotten. I wrote to them a week ago.
70. Carol offered to post the letter.
71. Carol invited me to spend that weekend at her house in the country.
72. We were shown the photographs of the criminal.
73. He denied doing / having done anything wrong.
74. The office where he works is not far from here.
75. Although she is rude, I'm still fond of her.
76. Unless your work improves, we'll have to sack you.
77. He warned me not to look down when I climbed out of the window.
78. The shelf was too high for him to reach.
79. You'd better think more about your health.
80. If someone had told him about the party/ If he had been told about the party, he would have come.
81. It is better to marry for love than to marry for money.
82. They had their house redecorated last year.
83. Our mother asked us to try to be polite to our guests.
84. Unless he pays the rent before Friday, I'm going to throw him out.
85. I've never asked you for money (before).
86. The Minister for Art will open the exhibition.
87. The policeman accused me/ him ...of stealing/ having stolen the money.
88. You'd better pay more attention in class.
89. I've never been offered such an interesting opportunity.
90. The site where the castle was built is now wasteland.
91. He asked her to marry him.

92. It's a long time since I last saw him.
93. He accused me of lying.
94. The job must be done.
95. The programme is not being broadcast by the BBC.
96. The teacher told the students to be quiet.
97. Despite his experience/ being experienced, he's not the person we are looking for the job.
98. He said he had to go because he had to catch the four o'clock train.
99. The plan is too complicated for us to understand.
100. He has been in the army for two years.
101. My mother asked me not to drive so fast.
102. She said that she would tell the boss I had rung when he came back.
103. They haven't paid the rent for several months.
104. He asked me to do him a favour.
105. You needn't wait./ You don't need to wait.
106. She asked him if he thought they would win.
107. If you had made a note of it on your diary, you wouldn't have forgotten it.
108. Mum asked us where my brother and I had been.
109. Your application for the job is being considered.
110. It was such a pretty dress that I couldn't resist it.
111. The students asked the teacher if they had to finish the exercises.
112. Susan asked Mary if they could meet the next/ following day.
113. The tourist asked the policeman where the nearest bank was.
114. Chloe asked me where I had bought those jeans.
115. My friend asked me if/ whether I had seen his new coat.
116. Tom wondered what the time was,
117. Mary asked me how I had done that.
118. The teacher asked the students if/ whether they had finished writing.
119. Grandma asked us if/ whether we could hear that noise.
120. He asked me if/ whether I took a nap in the afternoon.
121. He prefers to work by himself.
122. You needn't have paid so much for that dress.

1° BACH REPHRASING EXERCISES

Rewrite these sentences without altering their meaning.

1. They managed to drive home although it was raining hard. (able)
2. You are not allowed to smoke in the classroom. (Use a modal verb)
3. "Don't ring me before half past eight" He told me ...
4. She did not revise for the exam so she failed it. (As ...)
5. It was impossible to book a table. (They ...)
6. "Must I stay here long?" he asked.
7. I am not allowed to borrow my mother's mobile phone. (let)
8. I didn't call you because I didn't know you were ill. (If)
9. I went to bed early because I was very tired. (As...)
10. Could I borrow your red pen for a minute? (lend)
11. "Would you mind opening the window?" she asked.
12. You should go to the doctor. (if)
13. "Could you drive me home, please?" she asked.
14. "Didn't you hear the telephone?" she wanted to know.
15. Mary is at the hairdresser's. They are cutting her hair. (Mary ...)
16. Can you lend me a bottle opener? (borrow)
17. Perhaps they flew to London. (They ...)
18. Our parents don't let us have parties at home. (allow)
19. This road is too narrow. (enough)
20. This soup is too cold. (enough)
21. She was very tired but she managed to finish her homework. (able)
22. He isn't tall enough to play basketball. (too)
23. Our Maths teacher doesn't allow us to use calculators. (let)

24. Someone has painted their house. (They)
25. The Nile is longer than the Mississippi. (The Mississippi ...)
26. We borrowed some money from our grandparents. (Our grandparents...)
27. The weather was fine, so we went to the seaside. (because)
28. I'm certain she didn't catch a cold. She ...
29. English exercises are not easy enough for us to do. (too)
30. My house is smaller than yours. (Your house ...)
31. They should publish the results. (The results ...)
32. We were late because we didn't get up early. (As)
33. It was impossible to win the match. (We ...)
34. "Where's the cathedral?", he wanted to know
35. I am not as fast as you are. (You are ...)
36. She speaks English fluently so she got a job in a hotel. (As...)
37. She is better at dancing than her sister. (Her sister ...)
38. She is more attractive than your niece. (Your niece...)
39. "I met your brother last year", she said.
40. They gave John a pay rise. (John ...)
41. They are building a new bridge. (A new bridge ...)
42. I'm certain she didn't leave her husband. (She ...)
43. Someone is going to dye my hair. (I am ...)
44. The last time I spoke French was two months ago. (I have ...)
45. I regret not telling the truth. (should)
46. Perhaps she moved to Paris. (Use a modal verb)
47. "Wait for us, please", they said.
48. The book is being designed for us by an outside firm. (We are ...)

49. I've never heard such a beautiful song. (It's the ...)
50. "Don't shut the door, please." Mark said.
51. "I'm sorry I lost my temper," he said.
52. They are selling the family pictures to pay the debts. (The family ...)
53. "Shall I open the window?" she said.
54. "Speak more slowly, please." The teacher said.
55. I've never seen this film before. It's the ...
56. "Don't go near the dog!" he said.
57. "Don't play your music so loudly, please." Our neighbour said.
58. I'll ask someone to make a copy of the report. (I'll have ...)
59. Although he was strong, he couldn't break down the door. (in spite of)
60. He fell off his horse at the last fence so he didn't win the race. (If ...)
61. People might not understand the reasons for the change. (The reasons ...)
62. That's the club he used to play tennis at. (where)
63. I'm sure he spent all the money. (He ...)
64. Remembering grammatical rules is sometimes difficult. (It is ...)
65. He came in quietly to avoid waking the baby. (so as not to)
66. "Make your beds before you leave." Their mother said.
67. You should take his advice before it's too late. (If ...)
68. You should check your work to avoid making silly mistakes. (so as not to)
69. I'm certain they haven't forgotten. I wrote to them a week ago. (They ...)
70. "Would you like me to post the letter?" Carol asked.
71. "Would you like to spend this weekend at my house in the country?" Carol said.
72. The police showed us the photographs of the criminal. (We ...)
73. "I haven't done anything wrong!" he said. (denied)

74. The office he works in is not far from here. (where)
75. In spite of her rudeness, I'm still fond of her. (Although...)
76. If your work doesn't improve, I'm afraid we'll have to sack you. (unless)
77. "Don't look down when you climb out of the window," he said. (warned)
78. The shelf was so high that he couldn't reach it. (too)
79. You should think more about your health. (better)
80. Nobody told him about the party, so he didn't come. (If ...)
81. Marrying for love is better than marrying for money. (It is ...)
82. Their house was redecorated last year. (They had...)
83. "Try to be polite to our guests, please". Our mother said.
84. If he doesn't pay the rent by Friday, I'm going to throw him out. (unless)
85. It's the first time I've ever asked you for money. (I've ...)
86. The exhibition will be opened by the Minister for Art. (The Minister ...)
87. "You stole the money," the policeman said.
88. If I were you, I'd pay more attention in class. (better)
89. It's the most interesting opportunity I've ever been offered. (I've never ...)
90. The site the castle was built on is now wasteland. (where)
91. "Will you marry me?" he asked her.
92. I haven't seen him for a long time. (It's a ...)
93. He has told everyone that I was lying. (accused)
94. Someone must do the job. (The job ...)
95. The BBC is not broadcasting the programme. (The programme ...)
96. "Be quiet!" the teacher told the students.
97. Although he is experienced, he is not the person we are looking for the job.
(Despite)
98. "I must go because I have to catch the four o'clock train," he said.

99. The plan is so complicated that we cannot understand it. (too)
100. He joined the army two years ago. (He has ...)
101. "Don't drive so fast!" my mother asked me.
102. "When the boss comes back, I'll tell him that you rang," she said.
103. It's several months since they paid the rent. (They ...)
104. "Could you do me a favour?" he asked me.
105. It isn't necessary for you to wait. (You ...)
106. "Do you think they will win?" she asked him.
107. You didn't make a note of it on your diary, so you forgot. (If ...)
108. "Where have you and your brother been?" Mum asked us.
109. They are considering your application for the job. (Your ...)
110. The dress was so pretty that I couldn't resist it. (it was ...)
111. "Must we finish the exercises?" the students asked the teacher.
112. "Can we meet tomorrow?" Susan asked Mary.
113. "Where is the nearest bank?" the tourist asked the policeman.
114. "Why did you buy these jeans?" Chloe asked me.
115. "Have you seen my new coat?" my friend asked m.
116. "What is the time?" Tom wondered
117. "How did you do that?" Mary asked me.
118. "Have you finished writing?" the teacher asked the students.
119. "Can you hear a noise?" Grandma asked us.
120. "Do you take a nap in the afternoon?" he asked me.
121. He prefers to work on his own (himself)
122. You paid more than it was necessary for that dress. (Use a modal verb)