



Spotlight

WORKBOOK

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11



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Рабочая тетрадь

11 класс

Пособие для учащихся
общеобразовательных учреждений

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Vocabulary

1 Match the words. Then, use the phrases to complete the sentences below.

- 1 cultural
- 2 maternal
- 3 birth
- 4 nuclear
- 5 poor
- 6 dull
- 7 arranged
- 8 inside

- a behaviour
- b moment
- c look
- d traditions
- e marriage
- f grandmother
- g rates
- h family

- 1 Evan is part of a as he lives with just his parents.
- 2 Events like weddings, birthdays and New Year's celebrations help keep alive.
- 3 Sadly, Helen's passed away last year.
- 4 Across Europe, are falling. As a result, European populations are beginning to decrease.
- 5 Bill Clinton's autobiography offers a(n) into life in the White House.
- 6 Anita's parents are planning an for her. They have found her the perfect husband.
- 7 With five children, there is never a in the Brady house.
- 8 is not acceptable in oriental cultures as it reflects badly on the family.

2 Circle the correct word.

- 1 Mrs. Evans is very active for an woman.
a elderly b ancient
- 2 Four of Millers were at the family reunion.
a relations b generations
- 3 Katie was surprised to find out that one of her was a famous explorer in the 18th century.
a ancestors b relatives
- 4 She has two sons from her first
a wedding b marriage

- 5 Amir lives with uncles, aunties and other members of his family.
a extended b immediate
- 6 is important for the Chang family, who are respected members of the community.
a Honour b Support
- 7 Jeff is high up in the management
a authority b hierarchy
- 8 The town has a low crime rate since most of its citizens respect and the law.
a comply b obey

3 Fill in: *foster, stroll, engaged, widow, reputation, priority, divorced, in-laws.*

- 1 The people of the island have a for being kind and polite.
- 2 We are going to spend the summer holidays with my
- 3 Young Jeremy was placed in a home.
- 4 The recently couple are planning a summer wedding.
- 5 Jim's first is to find a job.
- 6 They got after only one year of marriage.
- 7 Mrs. Adams has been a for fifteen years.
- 8 The whole family went for a in the park.

4 Complete the table with the male/female equivalent, as in the example.

husband	► wife
	niece
cousin	
	granddaughter
brother-in-law	
	widow
twin brother	
	ex-wife
stepfather	
	half-sister

Vocabulary

1 Read the exchanges and fill in the gaps with words from the list below.

concern popular blame picking
break showing telling


- 1 A: I'm the best guitar player in the entire school.
B: Stop off, John! You aren't as good as you think!
- 2 A: Alex, if you take my computer games again, there's going to be trouble!
B: Stop being so nasty. You're always fights with me.
- 3 A: My daughter is inviting thirty friends to her birthday party next weekend.
B: Wow! She must be a very girl! Good luck with the preparations!
- 4 A: Come on, David. Tell me your problem. I promise I won't tell anybody.
B: No way! You can't keep secrets and you always your promises.
- 5 A: Should I get involved in Ben and Joe's argument?
B: No. It's best to keep out of things that don't you.
- 6 A: You should have helped your brother with the dishes!
B: Why are you always me off?
- 7 A: Mum, what happened isn't my fault. Bill's responsible for everything.
B: Stop putting the on others.

Idioms

2 Fill in: *blood, trousers, sheep, apple.*


- 1 Jill has always been the of her father's eye. He simply adores her.
- 2 I love my best friend as if he were my own flesh and
- 3 My dad thinks he's in charge of our house, but Mum wears the in our family!
- 4 No one really pays attention to my cousin. She's the black of the family.


3

 Choose the correct response.

- 1 A: Oh no! You spilt the glass of water all over me!
B: a I'm so sorry. Please accept my apologies.
b I'm really upset to do this.
- 2 A: How about going to the theatre tonight?
B: a Yes, I wouldn't like to.
b Sounds great, but I'm afraid I can't.
- 3 A: I'm afraid I have a complaint about the meal. It's cold!
B: a That's unfortunate!
b I do apologise, sir. I'll take care of it, right away.
- 4 A: Would you like to join us at the cinema tonight?
B: a No, I was unable to.
b I would love to.
- 5 A: Do you think you could do something about the noise, please? We're trying to sleep.
B: a Oh, sorry! I had no idea!
b Thanks, I appreciate that.

Listening

4  Listen to the radio programme and fill in the gaps on the form below.



Family Problems

Caller's complaint:
Her 1) takes her 2) without asking.

Aunt Alice's advice:

- Consider it a 3) that she likes your style.
- Agree she can wear some clothes but must first ask your 4)
- Make a 5) drawer for clothes that can be shared. Agree that everything else is completely off 6)

Present tenses

1 Underline the correct tense.

- This jacket **belongs/is belonging** to Catherine.
- I **am knowing/have known** Edward since he was a child.
- Steven **reads/is reading** a few pages of his book before bedtime every night.
- I'm **not visiting/haven't visited** my grandparents this week, so I'll visit them next week.
- The basketball game **starts/has started** at 7:00 pm.
- Nia **cleans/is cleaning** her bedroom right now.
- I'm **listening/'ve been listening** to the radio all morning for the competition results.
- Jimmy and Penny **own/have owned** this house for sixteen years.
- 'Hurricane Carla **is becoming/becomes** stronger, so please stay indoors and close all windows!'
- I'm **waiting/have been waiting** here for two hours! Where have you been?
- Teri **is loving/loves** Italian food.
- I **am needing/need** to talk to Darren.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct time expression from below.

recently tonight always how long
 at the moment yet for before
 every summer every morning

- I go jogging
- Have you seen any good films ?
- Tom is walking the dog but I'll tell him you rang.
- Let's go to Rome this summer. We've never been there
- Lily hasn't been skiing three years.
-, I travel to Italy with my mum and dad.
- Josh is going to the cinema
- Have you eaten your breakfast?
- have you been studying English?
- My brother is wearing my clothes without asking. He's such a pain.

Future tenses

3 Choose the correct item A, B, C or D.

- I'm going on holiday to Majorca. This time next week, I in the sun.
 A will be lying C will lie
 B am lying D will have been lying
- Mind the low ceiling! You your head!
 A are hitting C are going to hit
 B will hit D will be hitting
- I'm sure Jim the job.
 A is going to get C gets
 B is getting D will get
- By autumn, I at university for two years.
 A will study
 B will have been studying
 C am going to study
 D will be studying
- I the report until 5 o'clock.
 A am finishing
 B will be finishing
 C won't have finished
 D will finish
- to the party tonight? If so, could you give me a lift?
 A Will you be driving
 B Have you been driving
 C Have you driven
 D Will you have been driving

4 Complete each sentence with two to four words, including the word(s) in bold.

- The mayor will open the new health centre on Thursday.
 is The mayor the new health centre on Thursday.
- The tour bus will arrive at 10:00 am.
 due The tour bus at 10:00 am.
- His parents will be disappointed when they hear he's moving out.
 bound His parentsdisappointed when they hear he's moving out.
- We should board! The train is going to leave the station.
 about We should board! The train the station.
- Julie will certainly come with us.
 sure Julie with us.

- 6 The company Henry works for will soon close down.
on the point The company Henry works for

 of closing down.

Past tenses

- 5** Put the verbs in brackets into the correct past tense.
- Where (**be**) you? I (**try**) to get in touch with you all day yesterday.
 - By the time Jenny (**get**) to the theatre, the play (**already/start**).
 - Frank (**drive**) to work when, all of a sudden, a tree branch (**come**) crashing down on the road.
 - Before his accident, Peter (**ski**) for 5 years.
 - Yesterday, I (**walk**) home from work when it (**start**) to rain.
 - Ben (**win**) the race, so he felt thrilled.
 - Kyle (**work**) in that restaurant for six years before he (**quit**).
 - While I (**prepare**) dinner, the phone (**ring**).

- 6** Choose the correct answer.
- "Do you remember Jane?"
 "Yes. She to go to primary school with us."
 A is used B used C was used
 - "Was it difficult for you to live on your own?"
 "It was at first, but I soon to it."
 A get used B be used C got used
 - "You look so tired today."
 "Well, I to staying up late at night."
 A am not used B am used C get used
 - "Wasn't your grandfather a businessman?"
 "Yes. Before he retired, he to run his own company."
 A used B would C was used
 - "Alex's parents were shocked when they saw his report card."
 "Of course. They to seeing such low grades."
 A aren't used B are used C got used

- 6 "Remember how much we loved that tree house?"
 "Yes. We play in it all day long."
 A were used to B would C got used to

- 7** Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use two to five words including the word in bold.

- I've never seen such an exciting film.
ever It's the most seen.
- How long has it been since we last saw each other?
last When was each other?
- He's never broken a promise before.
time It's the a promise.
- Mary will get a pay rise.
sure Mary a pay rise.
- When he was younger, he used to go to the gym every morning.
would When he was younger,
 to the gym every morning.
- Jenny started studying economics two years ago.
been Jenny
 economics for two years.

Dependent prepositions

- 8** Complete the sentences with the following prepositions.

about to of for

- Margaret feels very close her sister-in-law.
- Aren't you ashamed treating her that way?
- Frank has a great deal of respect his teachers.
- William is very attached his friends at school.
- Couples often argue money.

Phrasal verbs

- 9** Fill in: *across, into, over, up with, down with*.

- Dan came some great ideas for his grandparents' anniversary celebration.
- The workers came some ancient ruins while digging at the construction site.
- We would like to come tonight if that's alright with you.
- My body aches and I feel hot. I think I'm coming the flu.
- She came a lot of money when her uncle died.

1d Literature

1 Complete the groups of sentences with words from the lists.

- plucking • ashamed • unselfishness
- spoil • envious • in return • sternly
- drowsy • temptation • bothered • finer
- devoted • scarlet • on credit

- 1 Tina is on a strict diet and must resist all ; no crisps or chocolate.
- 2 I'm impressed by Dominic's ; he always puts other people before himself.
- 3 I shouldn't have shouted at you. I'm of my actions.
- 4 She fell over in front of everyone and turned with embarrassment.
- 5 He wears designer clothes and drives an expensive car. He obviously prefers the things in life.
- 6 Cecilia is such a mother. She will do anything for her children.
- 7 Robert's just woken up from surgery and is feeling a little
- 8 My brother always gets better marks than me at school. Sometimes I feel a little
- 9 I'll get this vase because I don't have any money right now.
- 10 Eve bought us a wonderful gift; we must get her something
- 11 The teacher spoke to the naughty pupil.
- 12 Penny spent the afternoon flowers from the garden.
- 13 Don't let what happened your day!
- 14 Mr. Hanson is in a meeting and doesn't want to be

2 Match the comments to the adjectives.

- | | | | |
|---|---------------|----|----------|
| 1 | kind-hearted | 6 | charming |
| 2 | envious | 7 | silly |
| 3 | vain | 8 | selfish |
| 4 | compassionate | 9 | polite |
| 5 | lonely | 10 | clever |

A Andrea never forgets to say 'please' and 'thank you'.

B Erin thinks she is so beautiful and constantly looks at herself in the mirror.

C Bob wants whatever his friends have!

D If somebody is upset or sad, Kyle always shows them a lot of understanding.

E Alan is so caring and generous.

F Jacob only cares about himself and not others.

G Professor Davenport can answer any grammar question!

H Valerie doesn't think things through sometimes.

I He's so unhappy as he has nobody to speak to.

J Hillary has a great personality and she's very attractive too.

3 Label the pictures with correct words from the list below: herd, gang, flock, bunch, pack, sack, handful, set, swarm.



1 a of bees



2 a of dogs



3 a of potatoes



4 a of china plates



5 a of sheep



6 a of cows



7 a of sweets



8 a of flowers



9 a of vandals

1 List the words under the following headings.

- energetic • of medium height
- ice-skating • optimistic • outgoing
- likes scuba diving • cooking • straight nose
- sensitive • piercing eyes • tennis
- casual clothes • arrogant • tanned
- sailing

APPEARANCE	PERSONALITY	HOBBIES

2 Rewrite the sentences using linking words or phrases.

- 1 Kim is friendly. She is polite.
▶ *Kim is both friendly and polite.*
- 2 Paul is easy-going. He can sometimes be bossy.
.....
- 3 Tina is hard-working. She is kind.
.....
- 4 Frank is cheerful. He tends to be hot-tempered at times.
.....
- 5 Jane is reliable. Occasionally she can be quite impatient.
.....
- 6 Liz is helpful. She is rather stubborn at times.
.....

3 Use the ideas in brackets to rewrite the sentences. Which sense is used?

- 1 Brian is organised. (room tidy/clothes neatly folded/books and papers all in order)
▶ *Brian has a tidy room. His clothes are neatly folded and his books and papers are all in order. (sight)*

- 2 Frank is an excellent chef. (cook delicious meals/many different flavours/everybody/enjoy every bite)
.....
.....

- 3 She smells good. (wear sweet perfume/beautiful fragrance of garden flowers)
.....
.....

- 4 Suzy has nice hair. (hair soft/silky/run finger through easily)
.....
.....

- 5 Tanya is a great singer. (beautiful singing voice/charm everyone)
.....
.....

4 Read the following essay and put the paragraphs in the correct order.

A Close Friend

- A** Brian is well-built and quite tall. He's got a long, triangular face and a straight nose. He is rather handsome with piercing blue eyes and shiny, black hair. Brian prefers casual clothing that is quite fashionable. You can often see him in a sports jacket and dark blue jeans.
- B** Over the years, Brian and I have become great friends and shared many good times together. He is one of my most trusted friends and I know I can always rely on him.
- C** I first met Brian in secondary school. I can still remember the big smile on his face when the teacher chose him as my Chemistry partner. We spent more time chatting in class than doing the actual experiments.
- D** Brian loves music. His favourite hobby is playing the guitar. In his free time, he writes his own songs and makes his own CDs. Brian also gives private lessons and performs in a band. He is so talented.
- E** Brian is a kind person who doesn't judge people based on their looks or on what others say about them. He is very helpful, compassionate and glad to lend a hand whenever someone is in need.

Vocabulary Practice

1 Fill in: *bring up, preserve, speak, filter, waste, take part, remove, experience* in the correct form.

- It's a sad fact that many ethnic minority groups terrible racism in the 1960s.
- The men came to the litter from the park.
- Leah..... all her time watching TV when she could be out with her friends.
- I was in Canada but I moved to the UK last year.
- The water is so dirty that the government has asked people to start it themselves.
- Dylan is such a good boy. He always so politely to his parents.
- Sally is considering in a play for this year's community festival.
- By recycling plastic, paper and other products, we can help landfill space.

2 Match the words. Then, use the phrases to complete the sentences.

1 <input type="checkbox"/>	fireworks	a	water
2 <input type="checkbox"/>	running	b	sweeps
3 <input type="checkbox"/>	concrete	c	diverse
4 <input type="checkbox"/>	working	d	jungle
5 <input type="checkbox"/>	household	e	display
6 <input type="checkbox"/>	culturally	f	class
7 <input type="checkbox"/>	coal	g	mines
8 <input type="checkbox"/>	chimney	h	chores

- It's like a here in New York. Everywhere you look there are buildings!
- There will be a big tonight to celebrate Guy Fawkes' Night.
- Most people in Britain come from small families.
- People from all over the world live in London; it is one of the most cities in the world.
- In the nineteenth century, many men worked in
- My sister and I take turns doing the

- Some villages in Africa don't have and rely on pumps and local rivers.
- Boys from poor families often worked as a long time ago.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct word derived from the words in bold.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1 Motor vehicles emit many into the air. | POLLUTE |
| 2 In the Victorian era, it was not uncommon for a rich family to have their own | SERVE |
| 3 We were raised in a small outside the city. | NEIGHBOUR |
| 4 What do people do for in this town? It's so quiet! | ENTERTAIN |
| 5 A large Pakistani lives in the city of Birmingham. | COMMUNE |
| 6 continues to be a serious problem around the world. | RACE |

Listening

4 **RNE** You will hear two people talking about membership of 'Greenpeace'. Listen to their conversation and fill in the missing information.

Greenpeace

Because the Earth deserves a voice ...

Founded over three 1) ago, our aim has always been to make our planet a greener, safer place to live. Active in more than 2) countries around the world, we campaign for stopping 3), 4) and disarmament, and to protect the Earth's precious environment. It's 5) to join us, so visit and become a member today!

DONATIONS WELCOME! You can make a 6) donation or you can 7) up for monthly donations.

Reading

- 1 Read the text and fill in the gaps (1-6) with the phrases (A-G). There is one phrase that you do not need to use.

- C so in fact relationships between family members are improving
 D for support when important life events occur
 E which accounts for a large percentage of telephone usage in the UK
 F and the age at which people marry has been increasing
 G who have chosen not to marry

Use of English

- 2 Choose the best word (A-D) for each gap (1-7).

My Best Friend James

One Friday evening while I was walking home from school, I saw a boy from my class struggling to 1) a huge pile of books. I didn't know much about him, just that his name was James. He wore quite unfashionable clothes and didn't seem to have any friends. I knew that he lived near me, and I could see that he needed some help, but I just shrugged my 2) and walked on.

Suddenly, a group of kids ran past him, pushing him out of the way. He 3) over and his books flew out of his arms and onto the ground. He looked up and I saw a terrible sadness in his eyes. At that moment, my heart 4) out to him. I jogged over to him and helped him pick 5) his books. He looked at me, surprised, and said, "Hey, thanks!" There was a big smile on his face.

As we walked home together that day, I discovered that James was pretty cool! Now, whenever I think 6) the day my best friend and I first met, I am reminded of one thing: you should never judge a book by its 7)! Who knows what special friendship you might miss out on!

- | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------------|---------|-----------|
| 1 | A fetch | B bring | C carry | D take |
| 2 | A arms | B shoulders | C eyes | D head |
| 3 | A ran | B went | C fell | D got |
| 4 | A went | B got | C was | D came |
| 5 | A over | B up | C on | D off |
| 6 | A back | B to | C for | D about |
| 7 | A front | B cover | C top | D outside |



The CHANGING FACE of the British Family

The traditional nuclear family of 1960s Britain consisted of a married male breadwinner and female carer living in a household with their children. This is now a thing of the past.

Since the sixties, a dramatic change in the structure of family life has taken place in the UK. Marriage rates have been declining 1) Divorce rates have increased dramatically in the last four decades. There are also more and more couples 2) Single parents are no longer the exception and women have started giving birth to fewer children later on in life. The result is that it is becoming increasingly rare to find the nuclear family structure in 21st century Britain. Indeed, researchers agree that by 2020 it will be very difficult to talk about the 'typical British family' 3)

While many people worry about the 'breakdown' of the family, others propose another way of looking at things. These people suggest that families are not falling apart. Rather, the future of the family is stronger than ever in the UK. Families may live apart 4) Surveys show that family members who live apart still turn to each other 5) And families are still responsible for most of the socialising which occurs in British life. Also, it is conversations between family members 6)

In other words, the change that the family has undergone in the last few decades is not so much a breakdown. It is a reinvention. Families in the UK are still highly valued and will continue to be so in the future.

- A but the emotional support and commitment between family members remains just as strong as ever
 B because there will be so many different types

Vocabulary

1 Read the text and fill in the gaps with words/phrases from the list.

- nutritious • out of hand • overwhelmed
- essential • lighten the load • relieve
- grin and bear it • keep things in perspective
- positive



Coping with School STRESS

What with heavy workloads and pressure to get good grades, many teens today feel 1) Some try to 2) but stress affects their health all the same. Learning how to manage stress and maintain a 3) attitude is crucial. But what are the ways teens can beat those feelings of stress? Well, to begin with, teens can learn time-management skills. Time-management is 4) if last-minute exam cramming and assignment panic is to be avoided. Secondly, busy teens should think of ways to 5) For example, those with part-time jobs or a lot of extracurricular activities should seriously consider dropping some of them around exam time. Thirdly, teens should pay attention to their health. 6) meals and adequate sleep are stress-busters! Exercise too should not be forgotten. Working-out is a great way to deal with tense muscles and 7) stress. Finally, teens should realise that there is never a need for things to get 8) Parents, teachers, guidance counsellors and friends are all there to help and provide support. Often, simply a talk with a loved one is all it takes to relieve stress and 9) !

2 Underline the correct word.

- 1 When asked whether she wanted to go to the cinema or the park, Mary **shook/shrugged** her shoulders indifferently.
- 2 The little boy was so mad that he **tapped/stamped** his feet angrily.

- 3 Sarah **clenched/trembled** with fear as the wild dog growled at her.
- 4 He **blushed/shook** in embarrassment while walking out on stage to give his speech.
- 5 Frank **trembled/tapped** his fingers nervously on the desk while the teacher returned the test papers.
- 6 The man **clenched/folded** his fists angrily as the manager told him he was no longer needed.
- 7 When Dan's mother told him the bad news he **shrugged/shook** his head in disbelief.
- 8 Jenny **folded/tapped** her arms while waiting impatiently in the queue with her son.

3 Complete the exchanges with the phrases from the list.

- pulling my hair out • in a nutshell
- is under a lot of stress • lost her temper
- Take it easy • keep you on your toes
- getting me down • off my chest

- 1 A: Can you summarise the story for me?
B: No problem. Here's what happened
- 2 A: Why is Ben so short-tempered lately?
B: Because he at the moment.
- 3 A: Why are you so upset, Helen?
B: Because Katie with me this morning.
- 4 A: I'm so stressed about the Maths exam tomorrow. I feel like!
B: Don't worry. You'll be fine.
- 5 A: Sir, why do you keep giving us surprise Science tests?
B: Because I want to
- 6 A: I'm up to my ears in homework.
B: Remember, you have all weekend.
- 7 A: I need to get something
- B: Go ahead. I'm listening.
- 8 A: My breakup with Cindy is really
- B: I'm sorry to hear that. Do you want to talk about it?

Vocabulary

1 Underline the correct word.

- 1 Tell Greg to pick **at/on** someone his own size!
- 2 We don't want you to spend any more time with Maria. She's a bad **effect/influence**.
- 3 It's only a game. It's **no big deal/It's your loss** if you lose.
- 4 Do these two colours **fit/match**?
- 5 I'm sorry but my mum won't **let/make** me come out until I've finished my homework.
- 6 You've been so angry lately. What's **come/gone** over you?
- 7 At the weekend, I am going to hang **out/in** with my friends at the shopping centre.
- 8 What will you **tell/say** to Charlotte if she is rude to you again?

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

persuade discourage give in dissuade
resist influence

- 1 Don't to peer pressure. Do what makes you feel comfortable.
- 2 How can we you to join us at the restaurant this evening?
- 3 Don't let one bad exam result you from studying harder next time.
- 4 Harry was going to quit his guitar lessons, but his parents managed to him.
- 5 If a bully does something nasty to you, you should the urge to get back at them.
- 6 Anya shouldn't let her friends her decisions. She should think for herself.

Idioms

3 Complete the sentences using the words: million, half, hundred, sevens, two.

- 1 Oliver's been very confused lately. He has been at sixes and
- 2 There are a and one reasons why you should go to university.
- 3 Ray always gives me a hand. He's one in a

- 4 I feel terrible. I'm in minds about whether or not to go to school today.
- 5 To me, it was six of one and a dozen of the other. They were both responsible for what happened.

Everyday English

4 Circle the correct response.

- 1 A: My life cannot get any worse.
B: a Cheer up! Things can't be that bad.
b I'm just going mad.
- 2 A: You look very angry, Peter.
B: a I'm so sorry. You really need support.
b I'm ready to explode!
- 3 A: Come to the party with me! It'll be fun!
B: a It's no big deal.
b Thanks, I'd love to.
- 4 A: Please help me with my project.
B: a Oh, all right then, just this once.
b OK, thank you.

5 Listen to Melanie and Sally's conversation and then choose A, B or C for statements 1-7.

- 1 Both Melanie and Sally have a Science test soon.
A True B False C Not stated
- 2 Melanie says that she will help Sally with her Maths project.
A True B False C Not stated
- 3 Melanie is the first person Sally has told about her troubles at home.
A True B False C Not stated
- 4 Melanie feels guilty that she didn't ask earlier if Sally was upset.
A True B False C Not stated
- 5 Melanie's parents got divorced last year.
A True B False C Not stated
- 6 Sally didn't remember that Melanie's parents were divorced.
A True B False C Not stated
- 7 Melanie suggests meeting after her music lesson to talk.
A True B False C Not stated

Relative clauses

1 Join the sentences using *who*, *which* or *whose*, as in the example.

- 1 Rita is reading a magazine. It is about healthy eating.
▶ *Rita is reading a magazine which is about healthy eating.*
- 2 That's the girl. Her dog bit me.
.....
- 3 Sally is married to a man. He is a journalist.
.....
- 4 That's the woman. Her husband works with my sister.
.....
- 5 Alex spilt a glass of milk. It was on the coffee table.
.....
- 6 Beth is watching her daughter. Her daughter is playing in the park.
.....

2 Fill in the gaps with *who*, *which* or *where*, then answer the questions.

- 1 Name the first person reached the South Pole.
A Robert Scott B Roald Amundsen
- 2 Name the country you can see fjords.
A Norway B Spain
- 3 Name the person invented the microwave oven.
A Jack Kilby B Percy Spencer
- 4 Name the continent is home to the endangered Giant Panda.
A Asia B Australia
- 5 Name the city was home to the famous philosopher Plato.
A Sparta B Athens
- 6 Name the person wrote the play *Oedipus the King*.
A William Shakespeare B Sophocles

3 Fill in the relative pronoun or adverb. Put commas where necessary. Write *I* for identifying, *NI* for non-identifying and say whether the relative can be omitted or not.

- 1 The cinema ▶ *where* we saw the new Brad Pitt film is closed for renovations. (*I, cannot be omitted*)
- 2 Those are caught littering will be fined.
- 3 The play Frank and I saw last night was wonderful.
- 4 My cat name is Sugar is a Siamese.
- 5 Dana works at Barclays Bank is Swedish.
- 6 The DVD you lent me yesterday is damaged.
- 7 He doesn't know the reason she left without saying a word.
- 8 The university he is attending has a good reputation.
- 9 The day my son was born was the happiest day of my life.
- 10 My sister is three years older than me lives in Australia.

Clauses of purpose

4 Join the pairs of sentences using the words in brackets, as in the example.

- 1 Rick is taking a few classes. He wishes to further his education. (**in order to**)
▶ *Rick is taking a few classes in order to further his education.*
- 2 Jill closed the door. She didn't want to disturb the baby. (**so as not to**)
.....
- 3 He is renovating his house. He is thinking of selling it later. (**with a view to**)
.....
- 4 This is washing powder. We use it to wash delicate fabrics. (**for**)
.....
- 5 Jim took a map with him. He might get lost. (**in case**)
.....

Clauses of result

5 Fill in the gaps with *so*, *such* or *such a/an*.

- 1 Laura was in hurry to leave that she left her handbag at home.

- 2 The boys were making much noise that their parents got angry and sent them to bed.
- 3 She speaks quickly that I can hardly understand her.
- 4 Our tour group had amazing time visiting the Colosseum in Rome that we booked to go again.
- 5 She was upset when she heard the bad news that she broke down in tears.
- 6 We were having fun at the amusement park that we forgot about the time.
- 7 It was hot day that they decided to go for a swim.
- 8 There were many people on the bus that we couldn't get on.

6 Match column A to column B to make correct sentences.

A

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | The cake was so delicious that |
| 2 | The weather was so bad that |
| 3 | Frank ate so much chocolate that |
| 4 | There were so many people at the café that |
| 5 | It was such a funny film that |
| 6 | Mr. Brown is such a popular professor that |

B

- a every student wants to be in his class.
- b all the flights were delayed.
- c she laughed out loud all the way through it.
- d he felt sick.
- e I asked for another piece.
- f the couple had to wait before getting a table.

Clauses of reason

7 Underline the correct item.

- 1 Today's tennis match is cancelled **due to/since** rain.
- 2 The road was blocked **since/on account of** a fallen tree.
- 3 The schools were closed **because of/for** the heavy snowfall.
- 4 Brenda put on a jacket **because/the reason why** it was getting chilly.
- 5 She asked for his help **due to/since** the boxes were too heavy to carry by herself.
- 6 No one knows **the reason why/the reason for** Jerry left so suddenly.

8 Combine the sentences using the words in brackets.

- 1 Sarah had to walk to school. She missed the bus. **(the reason why)**
▶ *The reason why Sarah had to walk to school was (the fact) that she had missed the bus.*
- 2 He had difficulties parking the car. He was an inexperienced driver. **(as)**
.....
- 3 Jason couldn't sleep. It was very noisy. **(because of)**
.....
- 4 Summer holidays are here. Now we can relax. **(now that)**
.....
- 5 I can't text Rick. I haven't got his mobile number. **(since)**
.....
- 6 The citizens of Dartford were distressed. A new factory was to be built in their town. **(for)**
.....

Phrasal verbs

9 Fill in: down, up, up with, on, off.

- 1 Put a hat and scarf. It's snowing outside.
- 2 My aunt put us while our house was being repainted.
- 3 We put our plans till after the exams.
- 4 Tim's boss doesn't put lateness.
- 5 He always puts his friends He is so insensitive.

Dependent prepositions

10 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

- 1 My parents insist picking me up from school.
- 2 She always boasts how rich her family is.
- 3 It is important to pay attention your teacher.
- 4 I am trying to make a good impression the kids at my new school.
- 5 My mum thinks Todd is a bad influence my brother.

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences using the following words.

affection bewildered inflictions
 takes her side dreading rummaged
 accustomed to obedient threats

- It's not fair! Whenever I have an argument with my sister, my brother always
- are often meaningless, hurtful words from angry people.
- We were by Steven's behaviour. He is usually very well behaved.
- Carrie's dog is very
- William is his driving test; he thinks he will fail.
- He is a luxurious lifestyle.
- The prisoner suffered unspeakable at the hands of the prison guards.
- I through all the cupboards and drawers looking for my keys.
- I have a great deal of for my cousin. She's my best friend.

2 Fill in: *to, for, at, of, by, down*.

- taking my side, Hector had made new enemies.
- He had thought replying to the letter but never came around to doing it.
- Getting ahead somebody else's expense is not the right thing to do.
- Beth soon became accustomed his strange behaviour.
- Jeff was so hot he could feel the sweat trickling his face.
- The boy was in need of assistance so his friends ran help.

3 a Form words using *dis-*, *-ence*, *-ion*, *pre-*, *-less*, *-ant*.

- like (n)
- help (adj.)
- present (n)
- intent (n)

- dominate (v)
- depend (n)

b Use the words from Ex. 3a in the correct form to complete sentences 1-6.

- Despite his best he always ends up causing trouble.
- German speakers in Switzerland.
- Charles has a strong for the bully in his class.
- She felt as she watched because there was nothing she could possibly do.
- When completing your tax forms, remember to include your daughter as a
- My brother never dares pick on me in my parents'

4 Fill in the gaps with the appropriate adverb below.

- frequently
 - suddenly
 - strongly
 - shortly
 - instinctively
 - immediately
- Randy ran under the doorway when the house started to shake.
 - The exam ends in 2 minutes. You will be asked to hand in your papers
 - Animals protect their young.
 - The boys love learning about the past. They visit the local history museums
 -, from out of nowhere, a bolt of lightning struck the tree.
 - She doesn't believe in war and supports the global peace movement.

5 Match the synonyms.

- hurl
- impudence
- strike
- totter
- grasp
- continually

- constantly
- hit
- disrespect
- take hold of
- throw
- walk unsteadily

1 Read the semi-formal sentences below and match them to the informal ones in the box that follows, as in the example.

SEMI-FORMAL

- A I hope you can accept my apologies.
- B I hope you find this information about making model aeroplanes useful.
- C Could you tell me where I can get my car serviced?
- D I'm afraid I won't be able to attend.
- E It was very nice of you to let me use your laptop.
- F 1 I look forward to seeing you at the party.

INFORMAL

1 Accepting an invitation	See you at the party!
2 Refusing an invitation	Sorry but I can't make it.
3 Thanking	Thanks for letting me use your laptop.
4 Apologising	Please, forgive me.
5 Asking for information	Do you know where I can get my car serviced?
6 Giving information	Hope this is what you wanted to know about making model aeroplanes.

2 a You are going to York this summer and must write to two people informing them that you will be in town. What sort of letter (informal or semi-formal) would you write to each of these people?

- 1 A friend who you grew up with:
- 2 An old schoolteacher:

b Read the beginnings and endings of the two letters (A, B) below and match them to the people (1, 2) in Ex. 2a.

A Dear Mr. Taylor,
I thought I should inform you about my holiday plans ...

... I look forward to meeting you while I am in York.
Best wishes,
Tina Adams

B Dear Betty,
Hi! Just writing to let you know what I've planned for my holidays ...

... See you in three weeks.
Take care,
Tina

3 The following email should be written in an informal style. Circle the correct word/phrase to complete the email.

Dear 1) Jeff / Mr. Richards,
2) I am writing to you / Thought I'd drop you a line to tell you the good news. I recently won some tickets to a Euro Championship game and thought you 3) would want to come with me / 'd like to come.
Last Thursday 4) I was lucky enough to have been / , what luck, I was the tenth caller in a radio show contest. The prize includes two plane tickets to Austria, hotel accommodation and tickets for a football match between Spain and Portugal on the first weekend of June. To join me, 5) all you have to do is / it is necessary for you to take a couple of days off from work since we'd be leaving on Friday and returning Tuesday afternoon.
6) I would really like if you could come / I'd love for you to make it. You're actually the first person I've considered asking since you're such a football fanatic. Let me know as soon as possible and if 7) you have any questions / there is any information you may need 8) please don't hesitate to / just ask!
9) Write back soon / Regards,
10) Bob / Bob Miller

1 Complete the following sentences with the words below.

consumers biodegradable preserves
 dump tray delivered **fundraise**
 volunteering

- The primary school decided to so as to raise money for much needed books.
- Bob has been as a firefighter for the last three years.
- Not only does salt add flavour to food, it it, too.
- The waiter walked towards us carrying our drinks on a
- Nowadays, most read the labels to find out what is in the products they buy.
- Instead of properly recycling their aluminium cans, people them in the rubbish bin.
- Our furniture wasto our home a few days after we bought it.
- Even though paper bags are, it takes a very long time for them to break down in landfills.

2 Match to form collocations and then fill in the gaps.

1	spinal	a	system
2	problem-solving	b	back
3	cut	c	bags
4	nervous	d	wrap
5	cloth	e	cord
6	bubble	f	skills

- Manufacturers usually use to protect items while in transport.
- Experts believe that it is important to teach children from a young age.
- Instead of using plastic, why not carry reusable
- Sadly, he injured his in the accident and was unable to walk.
- The company had to on costs so they fired three members of their staff.
- The is made up of the brain, the spinal cord and the nerves.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct word derived from the words in bold.

- There are so many adverts for powders on TV. **WASH**
- Natural are safe for our environment. **PRODUCE**
- Glass jars are and shouldn't be thrown away. **REUSE**
- costs have increased due to rising petrol prices. **TRANSPORT**
- affects every living thing on the planet. **POLLUTE**
- Manufacturers should enclose their products in material. **RECYCLE**
- Childline is a free helpline for children and young people in trouble or danger. **CONFIDENT**
- Patty makes regular to charity. **DONATE**

4 Underline the correct word.

- What acts as the **central/control** computer for the body?
- There are billions of **nerve/message** cells in the brain.
- When a neuron is stimulated, it generates a tiny **electrical/responsible** signal.
- The pituitary gland releases hormones when we **experience/produce** stress.
- It is the hypothalamus that controls processes such as **automatic/body** temperature.
- The eyes, ears and nose are all **network/sensory** organs.

Listening

5 Listen and fill in the gaps (1-7).

24 Hour
YOUTH HELPLINE

Calls are strictly 1)

Caller's problem: 2)

Been going on for over 3)

Caller's concern: Telling her 4) will make things worse.

Advice: Inform a 5) because they are 6) in this area.

Helpline requests caller calls her 7)



Listening

1 **RNE** Listen to the radio interview. For each question (1-7), choose A, B or C.

- 1 According to Dr. Smith, peer pressure can be helpful when you
 - A lack interest.
 - B lack courage.
 - C lack experience.
- 2 Dr. Smith says that peer influence is usually
 - A positive.
 - B negative.
 - C positive and negative in equal measure.
- 3 Dr. Smith says teens can give in to bad peer pressure
 - A to feel cool.
 - B so as not to be the odd one out.
 - C to be admired.
- 4 Dr. Smith says one way to avoid bad peer pressure is to
 - A avoid difficult situations.
 - B explain to your friends why you don't want to do something.
 - C think ahead of clever answers.
- 5 Dr. Smith says that teens nowadays
 - A desire celebrity and success.
 - B are tougher than before.
 - C are under more pressure.
- 6 Dr. Smith tells the teens who come to see him that they
 - A should not go along with the crowd.
 - B will learn to do what their inner voice tells them.
 - C must be independent.
- 7 According to Dr. Smith, during the teenage years
 - A peers become more important than family.
 - B peers help us more than family.
 - C peers influence us more than family.

Reading

2 Match the headings (A-H) to the paragraphs (1-7). There is one heading that you do not need to use.

A **Temptations**

B **GIVE SUPPORT**

C **Changing needs**

D **Follow others**

E **Seeking help**

F **REPORT THE INCIDENT**

G **TOUGH DECISIONS**

H **Across the decades**

1 In the 1950s teen fashion took its cue from role models like James Dean. Boys dressed in tight jeans and white T-shirts. In the sixties, the hippie look emerged with long hair, tie-dyed shirts and floor-length dresses. During the seventies, teenage fashion was influenced by disco. Flared trousers and platform shoes became the latest trend.

2 Friendship is important at every stage of life but especially so during adolescence. The teenage years are a time of great change. It is during these years that young people become less dependent on their parents and turn to their peers to meet their emotional needs.

3 Exam time can cause panic for a lot of you. It is important, however, to talk to your teachers and parents if you feel unmanageable amounts of stress. They will be able to support you and give you advice. And always remember to keep everything in perspective. There is life after exams!

4 One of the most difficult things a teenager can face is the divorce of his or her parents. Every year, millions of children experience exactly this. While most teens adjust well to this life changing situation, a significant number have trouble coping. If someone you know is going through such a tough time, let them know that you are there for them.

5 Everyone knows that smoking is a health hazard. Yet every year, thousands of teenagers take it up. At some point, most teenagers will find themselves in a situation where they are offered a cigarette. Many teens end up taking a puff because they don't want to look 'uncool'. If you are asked, remember to be strong. A moment of peer pressure is not worth a lifetime of addiction!

6 Most teens desire more things than they can afford. The latest mobile, an i-Pod, trainers, jeans ... there is always a new 'must-have' item. Some teens resort to shoplifting to get what they want. The results are always disastrous. A police record, disappointed parents ... So be smart and get a part-time job to save for the things you want. The satisfaction you'll get from buying something yourself will surprise you!

7 Victims of school bullies often keep the fact that they are being harassed to themselves. Too afraid to tell teachers or parents because they are worried that the bullying will get worse if the bully becomes aware he has been reported, they keep their suffering to themselves. But this is a mistake. Teachers and parents have the experience to stop bullying without any negative consequences for the victim. So, if you are being bullied or know someone who is, speak up!

Vocabulary

1 Look at the newspaper extracts (1-5) and fill in: *mugging, vandals, kidnapping, burglary, pickpocket.*

1 A was caught yesterday at Redborough Shopping Centre after a shopper reported seeing him steal a purse from an elderly woman's handbag ...

2 News was released yesterday of the of multi-millionaire businessman, George Miliband. It is believed a note was left demanding £500,000 for his safe return ...

3 Caverstone City Hall's walls were spray painted by last night, the second such act in one month. PC Robert Howarth said ...

4 Home owners in the Darlington Circle area expressed their concern today as they learned of a at one of their neighbours' homes.

5 A 16-year-old boy is recovering in hospital this morning after a violent The attacker stole the victim's mobile phone and left the teenager bruised and shaken up ...

2 Choose the correct item.

- As she was seen at the scene of the crime, the lady is being treated as a
A witness B suspect
- It is a criminal to sell stolen property.
A crime B offence
- It's not to wear a seat belt while driving in the UK.
A unlawful B illegal
- The punishment for electronic fraud is up to ten years'
A sentence B imprisonment
- The accused was not guilty and released from prison.
A found B announced

- The young man was charged by the police and later to court.
A taken B driven

3 Which of the people in the list are law-breakers? Circle the correct ones.

- judge • thief • security guard • culprit
- neighbour • police • passer-by • victim
- bank robber • shoplifter • witness
- fraudster

4 Use the phrases to complete the sentences.

- made off • found guilty • pay a fine
- do community service • prison sentence
- got off with a warning • broke the law
- went to court

- She was of the murder of Jessie Roberts.
- Anyone caught speeding will have to of £60.
- Yesterday, my mum to give evidence in a criminal trial.
- The young shoplifter because it was his first offence.
- The burglar was given an 11-month
- Catherine by illegally downloading music.
- The judge told the vandal he would have to in the area he lived.
- The robbers broke into the shop and with £100,000 worth of jewellery.

5 Match the words.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1 | security |
| 2 | investigate |
| 3 | prison |
| 4 | life |
| 5 | heavy |
| 6 | driving |
| 7 | police |
| 8 | give |

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| a | a crime |
| b | fine |
| c | sentence |
| d | offence |
| e | evidence |
| f | station |
| g | guard |
| h | imprisonment |

3b

Listening & Speaking Skills

Vocabulary

1 Complete the exchanges with one of the phrases below.

stand up for our rights have no right
take responsibility for have the right to
have a responsibility to do our bit


- A: You really get on my nerves. Why don't you just go away?
B: I beg your pardon? You
..... to treat me with such disrespect.
- A: I'm taking part in a charity swimming race next week. Do you want to join me?
B: Sure! We should all
for charity!
- A: I didn't break your favourite mug, Dad. I swear!
B: Tell the truth, Ryan. You should
..... your actions.
- A: The local council said we are no longer allowed to play football in the park.
B: That's not fair. We should
..... and do something about it!
- A: You remain silent.
Anything you say will be taken down in evidence.
B: I didn't steal the painting, officer! It wasn't me!
- A: I witnessed a mugging yesterday. What should I do?
B: Well, I think you report it to the police.

2 Circle the correct word.

- Mr. Hargreaves will not bad behaviour in his classroom.
A tolerate B face
- A lot of emphasis has been on basic research.
A put B given
- The new bill was by voters.
A denied B rejected
- You must responsibility for what you've done and apologise.
A receive B accept


- There are campaigns to the death penalty in several American states.
A violate B abolish
- Amnesty International is a charity which human rights worldwide.
A defends B offends

Everyday English

3  Circle the correct response.

- A: I'm so sorry for getting angry, I didn't mean to upset you.
B: a That's shocking!
b No problem. Apology accepted.
- A: John stole a CD from a shop yesterday.
B: a That's totally disgraceful!
b It's OK, you really don't need to apologise.
- A: I can't believe you could be so rude!
B: a Thanks, I really appreciate that.
b I'm so sorry. I didn't mean to hurt you.
- A: The old man accused me of stealing his wallet.
B: a How outrageous!
b Oh, it was nothing.

Listening

4  Listen to the speakers. For questions 1-3, choose A, B or C.

- You hear someone talking about school. What does the person think is a student's primary responsibility?
A to show respect for teachers
B to prevent bullying
C to complete all their homework
- You hear a man talking about a lecture he has just been to. What does he say he now wants to do?
A to plant shade trees in his garden
B to read more about the subject
C to cut down on his meat consumption
- You hear a man talking about global warming. How does he feel about it?
A He needs to educate his daughter about it.
B It's a genuine problem that affects all our lives.
C People are worrying over nothing.

-ing form/to-infinitive/infinitive without to

1 Fill in the correct form of the verb in brackets (-ing form, to -infinitive or infinitive without to).

- 1 My brother made me (apologise) for taking his football without asking.
- 2 Anna wants (apply) to Oxford University to study Mathematics.
- 3 I don't like (shout) at you but sometimes you make me so angry!
- 4 It's quite simple (play) chess once you know how.
- 5 Kyle was so busy that he went all day without (eat).
- 6 I like to have a glass of milk before (go) to bed.
- 7 Sharon advised Debbie (buy) a dark pink skirt.
- 8 The exam has now begun. You must (raise) your hand if you need any assistance.
- 9 Beth suggested (read) *Jane Eyre*. She said it is a fascinating book.
- 10 Mia would love (be) a professional singer.
- 11 Rod mentioned (visit) the Natural History Museum.
- 12 We'd better (make) a table reservation. This restaurant is usually very busy on Saturday nights.

2 Write the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 The doctor advised me (stay) home for a few days.
- 2 I'd advise (book) in advance.
- 3 I remember (ask) you to clean your bedroom yesterday!
- 4 Remember (ring) me when you reach the ski resort.
- 5 Emma looks terrible, she needs (rest).
- 6 The house needs (tidy) before the dinner party, so I should get started.

- 7 Frank forgot (meet) his aunt at the train station.
- 8 She will never forget (win) the local talent show contest.
- 9 Phillip regrets (quit) his job.
- 10 We regret (tell) you that your application was unsuccessful.
- 11 He stopped (get) something to eat on the way home.
- 12 Lucy has stopped (eat) junk food as she is on a diet.
- 13 Jean likes (meet) new people.
- 14 I'd like (visit) Japan one day.

3 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



- 1**
- A: you/fancy/come/watch/basketball game/tonight?
- B: love/join you/can't. need/ study/exam tomorrow.
- A: ► Do you fancy coming to watch the basketball game tonight?
- B:

- A: love/listen/pop music.
- B: Me too! look forward to/go/Ladytron open-air concert/next week. you/go?
- A:
- B:



- 3**
- A: you/think/we/have/enough information/start/project/now?
- B: think/it/be worth/do/some more Internet research first.
- A:
- B:

4 Match the phrases in column A to those in column B to make complete sentences.

- A**
- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1 | I can |
| 2 | I tried |
| 3 | I remember |
| 4 | I'd love |
| 5 | I forgot |
| 6 | I must |

- B**
- a to be a celebrity.
 - b finish my homework before I go out.
 - c play the violin.
 - d to get some milk from the supermarket.
 - e to warn them, but they wouldn't listen.
 - f leaving my keys on the kitchen table.

5 Use the phrases to make up sentences about yourself.

- 1 I have always wanted to
- 2 I can't stand
- 3 I'd prefer
- 4 I can't
- 5 I'm used to
- 6 When I was young, I could

6 Read and circle the correct item.

- 1 Do you fancy out tonight?
A go B going C to go
- 2 you the truth, I was really scared.
A Telling B Tell C To tell
- 3 You can't make me if I don't want to.
A to go B going C go
- 4 It was nice of Jason you home.
A drive B to drive C driving
- 5 The film is well worth
A seeing B see C to see
- 6 It's no use all the time.
A complain B to complain C complaining
- 7 I'd be glad you.
A helping B to help C help
- 8 You'd better now before it starts raining.
A to leave B leave C leaving

7 Tick (✓) the correct sentence, as in the example.

- 1 a Jogging it is very healthy.
b Jogging is very healthy. ✓
- 2 a Let me help you carrying the bags.
b Let me help you to carry the bags.

- 3 a My parents are looking forward to meet you.
b My parents are looking forward to meeting you.
- 4 a Would you like to come with us tonight?
b Would you like coming with us tonight?
- 5 a You should exercise more.
b You should to exercise more.
- 6 a I saw her to leave an hour ago.
b I saw her leave an hour ago.
- 7 a She's interested in learning how to skate.
b She's interested in learning how skating.
- 8 a I was made rewrite the essay.
b I was made to rewrite the essay.

Phrasal verbs

8 Fill in: *up with, back, on, down, away*.

- 1 The judge suspected the witness was keeping some important information.
- 2 Keep from sweet foods. They are bad for your teeth.
- 3 Jane hired an assistant as she couldn't keep her work.
- 4 Try to keep your voice You are in a library.
- 5 If you keep arguing with your sister, I'll tell your father.

Dependent prepositions

9 Complete the sentences with: *against, for, into, with, of*.

- 1 He was charged armed robbery and sent to prison for 10 years.
- 2 It is the law to name a pig 'Napoleon' in France!
- 3 Nicole is responsible arranging James' birthday party.
- 4 We're pleased to tell you that you meet all the requirements the job.
- 5 Billy tricked me telling him the answer to the question.

1 Fill in: *pleaded, chattered, muttered, soaked, shiver, pointed, tombstone, ravenously, steeple, porch.*

- 1 Ben's teeth from the cold.
- 2 A was placed over the old man's grave.
- 3 I was caught in a terrible storm and got to the skin.
- 4 The cold air made her
- 5 The builder added a new onto the front of our house.
- 6 Penny looked at the buffet table.
- 7 "What shall I do now?" Jess under his breath.
- 8 The church was rebuilt because it had collapsed during the earthquake.
- 9 Diana with Chris to stay away from the haunted house.
- 10 Miranda to where her new house was.

2 Fill in: *in, by, about, of, at, to.*

- 1 Cherie stared the young boy because she thought she recognised him.
- 2 Jim's trousers were torn the barbed wire.
- 3 When she heard the shots, she started screaming terror.
- 4 The road sign pointed Newmarket Square.
- 5 "Absolutely not!" he said with a shake his head.
- 6 Ann can't make up her mind what to do with her birthday money.

3 Match the verbs with their meanings. Then, complete the sentences using the verbs in the correct form.

- A**
- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------|
| 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | limp |
| 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | glare |
| 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | seize |
| 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | smother |
| 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> | tremble |
| 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | tilt |
| 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> | lick |
| 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> | growl |

- B**
- | | |
|---|--|
| a | to stare at sb/sth angrily |
| b | to cover sb/sth completely with sth else |
| c | to move into a sloping position |
| d | to make a low, rough, angry sound |
| e | to shake, as from fear or cold |
| f | to pass the tongue over the surface of sth |
| g | to walk with difficulty |
| h | to grab |

- 1 The dog at the burglar as he broke into the house.
- 2 Julia her steak and potatoes in gravy.
- 3 Billy the ice cream off his fingers.
- 4 The policeman caught up with the criminal and him by the arm.
- 5 Her voice started to and she began to cry.
- 6 Greg at Harry and muttered something to himself angrily.
- 7 He his head to the side and looked in wonder at the unusual piece of art.
- 8 Danny is because he hurt his leg playing football yesterday.

4 Tick (✓) the parts of the body you can see in the picture.

- | | | | |
|--------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| throat | <input type="checkbox"/> | shoulders | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| teeth | <input type="checkbox"/> | legs | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| chin | <input type="checkbox"/> | arms | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| feet | <input type="checkbox"/> | eyes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| cheeks | <input type="checkbox"/> | lips | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| head | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |



5 Complete the sentences with the correct word derived from the word in bold.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1 Mrs. Miller has high for her daughter. She wants her to get a PhD. | EXPECT |
| 2 Trapped in the lift, a sudden feeling of overcame her. | HELP |
| 3 The new president spoke to the citizens about the need for change. | EARNEST |
| 4 The bank robber had a expression that scared everyone. | FEAR |
| 5 He hit the cricket ball so that it smashed his neighbour's living room window. | POWER |
| 6 Max was frightened by the man's behaviour so he called the police. | THREAT |

- 1 a Read the following opinion essay and list the viewpoints and reasons.

Should School Uniforms be Abolished?

Is it a good idea for students not to wear a uniform? While abolishing school uniforms allows for freedom of expression and individuality, I believe that uniforms are very important in a number of ways.



Firstly, school uniforms make it easy for students to dress every morning. Teenagers do not have to spend countless hours searching for something to wear. **Moreover**, even though uniforms are initially quite expensive, they save parents lots of money in the long run because they do not have to buy their children the latest trends. **In addition to this**, wearing the same clothes makes children from different economic backgrounds feel equal.

On the other hand, many students argue that a uniform prevents them from expressing themselves and revealing their personality through their clothing. **Also**, some children state that they do not feel comfortable in uniforms. **For instance**, they dislike the look or the cut. **Despite this**, many still find ways of adjusting their uniforms to their liking, by rolling up their sleeves or flipping up their collars for example.

In conclusion, I strongly believe that uniforms are important for displaying unity and give children a sense of loyalty to their school. School uniforms do not hurt students' individuality or need for self-expression. Many schools have a choice of uniforms, so teenagers can express themselves in a small way. For me, school uniforms play a valuable part in school life as they help build school spirit and introduce a feeling of belonging.

- b List the linkers marked in bold in the essay under the following headings:

- 1 To list points:
- 2 To add more points:
- 3 To introduce opposing viewpoints:
- 4 To introduce examples/reasons:
- 5 To conclude:

- 2 Read the topic sentences and suggest suitable supporting ones.

- 1 Computers are impersonal and limit human interaction.
.....
.....
- 2 Volunteer work helps develop values and teaches responsibility.
.....
.....
- 3 Children should take part in after-school activities.
.....
.....

- 3 Read the extracts below and say which are beginnings and which are endings. What writing techniques have been used in each?

- A addressing the reader directly
- B giving the reader something to consider
- C using direct speech/a quotation

1 All things considered, teachers are an important source of knowledge and encourage students to acquire lifelong learning skills. As the Chinese proverb goes, *“Teachers open the door but you must walk through it yourself.”*

2 Have you ever realised how damaging it can be to a child's self-esteem when their parents scold them every time they do something wrong? In my view, parents get angry too quickly. I think parents should try to use humour not criticism to discipline their children.

3 In conclusion, I strongly believe that it is wrong to destroy our forests and that it is up to governments to protect them from being cut down by logging companies. After all, not only do they provide homes for numerous animal species but they help clean the air we breathe.

4 In the first place, people have always enjoyed going to the theatre. They feel it connects them to other times and places and helps them see the realities of life through comic or tragic situations. As Stella Adler, an American actress, once said, *“The word theatre comes from the Greeks. It means ‘the seeing place’. It is the place people come to see the truth about life and the social situation.”*

Vocabulary

1 Fill in: *agreements, tablets, civilisations, concern, opportunity, depicts, life-size replica, violated, morally, harbour.*

- 1 I'm learning about the major of the ancient Mediterranean in my History class.
- 2 I think he acted under the circumstances.
- 3 The USA is known as the 'land of '.
- 4 According to the Old Testament, the Ten Commandments were written on two stone
- 5 Van Gough's painting 'Café Terrace at Night' a café in Arles, southern France.
- 6 Free trade signed between countries allow for goods and services to be bought and sold without government restrictions.
- 7 The TV advertisement false-advertising law, so it was taken off the air.
- 8 The ferry boat set sail from Wellington at daybreak.
- 9 A of a Tyrannosaurus Rex is on display at the Natural History Museum.
- 10 There's a lot of public about the recent increase in crime.

2 a Match to form collocations.

1	<input type="checkbox"/>	political	a	targets
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	huddled	b	foods
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	human	c	class
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	litter	d	monument
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	symbolic	e	masses
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	organic	f	views
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	social	g	collections
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	achievable	h	rights

b Use the collocations to complete the following sentences.

- 1 'Lady Liberty' is ato freedom and democracy in the USA.
- 2 Despite the higher cost, consumers prefer to buy which are healthier.

- 3 The king spoke to the below him.
- 4 At the meeting, the manager spoke to his staff about the company's
- 5 The politician's will be made clear in his speech.
- 6 In Ben's neighbourhood, are carried out twice a week.
- 7 There are several non-profit organisations dedicated to the protection of
- 8 is largely determined by family background, wealth and education.

3 Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from the words in bold.

- 1 Jim uses a **CHARGE** battery pack for his MP3 player.
- 2 The refugees suffered all kinds of **JUSTICE**
- 3 The scholarship is open to all applicants of **REGARD** class, colour or creed.
- 4 The main concern of Amnesty International is the **PROTECT** of human rights.
- 5 Global climate change, ozone depletion and deforestation are all **ENVIRONMENT** issues.
- 6 During the war, prisoners suffered unspeakable **CRUEL**
- 7 plastic bags **DISPOSE** remain in landfills for hundreds of years.
- 8 The Universal of **DECLARE** Human Rights was adopted to protect the rights and freedoms of all people.

4 Fill in: *on, from, at, to, off and in.*

- 1 Tourists should carry their passports with them all times.
- 2 Sarah visits her brother prison every week.
- 3 Turning lights when you aren't using them is an easy way to conserve energy.
- 4 Nancy buys organic foods her local farmer's market.
- 5 your tour of Quebec City remember to stop at Le Château Frontenac.
- 6 Everyone has the right a basic education.

Reading

1 Read the text, then choose A, B, C or D for each question (1-7).

- 1 In paragraph 1, we learn that
 - A children cannot be charged with a crime.
 - B child crime is worse in England than in Belgium.
 - C children are not prosecuted in the USA.
 - D a 10-year-old criminal will face different treatment in the UK than in Belgium.
- 2 In paragraph 2, what do we learn about the age of criminal responsibility?
 - A It causes a lot of fighting between countries.
 - B It is meant to be the age when children know if what they do is right or wrong.
 - C It should be the same in every country.
 - D It lets children know there is a difference between right and wrong.
- 3 Setting an age for criminal responsibility is hard because
 - A the law is very complicated.
 - B difficult questions must be answered.
 - C children cannot predict their actions.
 - D children are naturally naughty.
- 4 In countries where the age of criminal responsibility is low,
 - A most people want it to be higher.
 - B many people are happy it is low.
 - C children mature faster.
 - D adult prisons are full of children.
- 5 People who support a low age of criminal responsibility do so because
 - A children are responsible at a young age.
 - B crime might increase if it is raised.
 - C children think committing a crime is funny.
 - D the law isn't taken seriously by children.
- 6 In medieval England,
 - A serious crimes were rare.
 - B stealing animals was a common crime.
 - C children faced the same punishments as adults.
 - D child crime was a very big problem.

Age and Criminal Responsibility

In countries around the world, a child must be above a certain age before they can be charged with a criminal offence. This 'age of criminal responsibility', varies considerably. For example, in England, children are considered responsible for all illegal acts once they reach the age of 10. In Belgium, individuals are 18 before they reach the age of criminal responsibility. In the USA, it is up to a judge to decide whether or not a child can be held responsible for a crime.

How is an 'age of criminal responsibility' decided? Well, roughly speaking, it is taken to be the age when a child knows the difference between right and wrong. Every country agrees that children are not capable of understanding the difference between right and wrong below a certain age. But they strongly disagree on what this age is.

Pinpointing the age at which children have learnt the difference between right and wrong is difficult. For example, how old are children when they understand that something is seriously wrong as opposed to simply naughty? Moreover, how old are children when they are able to understand the consequences of their actions? This is important because the law states that a person must understand the possible consequences of an action in order to be held responsible for it.

In countries like England where the age of criminal responsibility is low, many people argue that it should be raised. They point out that it does not make sense to say that a child is mature enough to be put into an adult prison at the age of 10, but is not mature enough to drive, marry or vote for another 8 years.

By contrast, people who want the age of criminal responsibility to stay low say that raising the age would lead to higher levels of crime. They also argue that a low age of criminal responsibility makes children realise that committing a crime is a serious offence.

Historically, one of the main reasons for introducing an age of criminal responsibility was that severe penalties were handed out for even the smallest of crimes. In medieval England for instance, a person could be hanged for stealing a sheep. As children were also treated in the same harsh way as adults when they broke the law, it was thought necessary to protect them from inappropriate punishments.

Today, even in countries with a low age of criminal responsibility, it is rare for a child to be tried in an adult court. What is more, a child found guilty of a crime will rarely be sent to an adult prison. Most countries have realised that if a child goes to an adult prison and mixes with adult criminals, not only will he be physically unsafe, but he will likely leave prison with an increased criminal knowledge. And the aim of most countries is to try to turn a child away from a life of crime.

- 7 Today, most child criminals
 - A can expect authorities to attempt to rehabilitate them.
 - B can expect to be tried as adults in courts.
 - C are typically not found guilty.
 - D develop their criminal behaviour from adults.

Vocabulary

1 Fill in the gaps with the following words.

- agonising • odds • hypothermia • edge
- miraculously • irresistible • willpower
- bold

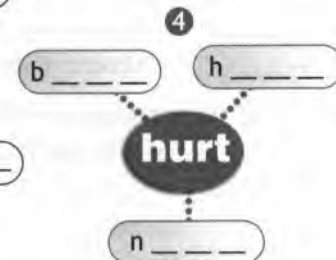
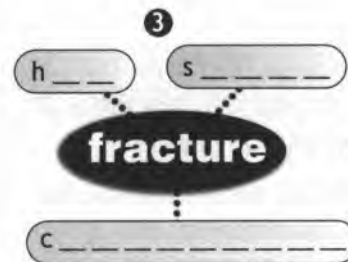
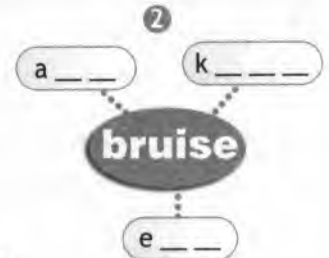
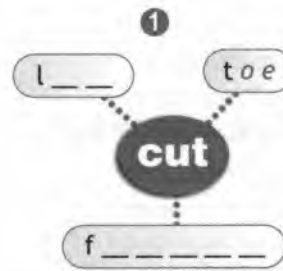
- The rescue worker quickly wrapped the shivering boy in blankets to prevent him from getting
- Against all, Mary managed to climb out of the deep crevasse with her bare hands.
- The kitten was so that Jenny couldn't stop herself from taking it home.
- Terry Fox showed a great display of when he ran 5,373 km to raise money for cancer research.
- Frank is now facing an decision about his future.
-, no one was killed.
- Cathy is a and fearless rock climber.
- As he stood near the of the cliff, Luke could see far across the valley.

2 Complete the following exchanges with words from the list below.

- injury • unconscious • narrow • hurts
- internal • painful

- A: Ouch! My back again.
B: You really do need to see a doctor.
- A: She looks What happened?
B: She saw some blood and fainted.
- A: Is there any bleeding?
B: Fortunately not. Only a few cuts and bruises.
- A: Is your arm still ?
B: Yes. I've got an appointment with Dr. Moore this afternoon.
- A: What's that scar on your leg from?
B: An old rugby
- A: Phew, what a escape!
B: Yes! I thought our time had come.

3 Complete the spidergrams.



4 Match to form phrases. Then, use them in the correct form to complete the sentences.

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1 | grow |
| 2 | pitch |
| 3 | reach |
| 4 | stiff |
| 5 | save |
| 6 | sprain |
| 7 | break |

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| a | black |
| b | neck |
| c | one's life |
| d | a leg |
| e | one's ankle |
| f | weak |
| g | the summit |

- Ben his in a terrible ski accident.
- Following a long and difficult climb, the adventurers finally
- Tim felt his arms after carrying the heavy shopping bags for so long.
- The doctors are hoping the new treatment will John's
- Without any matches or torches, they remained stranded in the of the night.
- Sitting still in front of a computer all day can give you a
- Lucy her while playing tennis.

4b Listening & Speaking Skills

3 Match the following.

Vocabulary

1 Match the problems to the pictures.



1

A Oh! I have terrible backache!



B You have an ear infection, Billy.



2

I have a very high temperature!



4

D My feet are really sore!



5

E I have a splitting headache!



6

F I have a sharp pain in my chest!

2 Fill in: *flies, colour, the weather, feet*.

- I'm feeling a little under today. I think I'll go home.
- Lots of people have caught the cold that's going around. They're dropping like
- You look a bit off Maybe you should see a doctor.
- Don't worry. I'll be back on my in a couple of days.

- heart
- streaming
- stomach
- tickly
- hoarse
- runny
- aching
- allergic

- reaction
- bug
- voice
- cold
- cough
- muscles
- nose
- attack

Everyday English

4 Circle the correct response.

- A: You sound awful. Let me buy some cough syrup for you.
B: a I think you're probably right.
b Actually, I've already bought some. Thanks anyway!
- A: I think you've probably got a throat infection.
B: a You could be right.
b You bet!
- A: You don't look very well at all. Would you like me to call a doctor?
B: a I know what you mean.
b Yes, please. That's very kind of you.
- A: Hmm, it could be a stomach bug.
B: a I hope not.
b I hope so!

Listening

5 Listen and fill in the gaps (1-6).

Waterston Surgery

Appointment Hotline

Caller Name: Tanya Holden
Doctor: Dr. 1)
Symptoms: 2) nose, 3)
 temperature, persistent cough.
Advice: Avoid 4)
Original appointment date: 5) June
 at 6) pm.

The passive

1 a Fill in the gaps in the table.

	Active	Passive
Present Simple	convince/convincing	
Present Continuous		is/are being written
Past Simple	expected	
Past Continuous	was/were treating	
Present Perfect		has/have been persuaded
Future Simple	will deliver	

b Use the appropriate verb from the table to complete the sentences.

- Scientists ► *are convinced* the new medicine is effective.
- Witnesses for shock after the armed bank robbery.
- Yesterday, scientists to announce a new method for predicting earthquakes.
- Judy a report at the moment.
- The new furniture tomorrow.
- Greg his older sister to help him with his project.

2 Rewrite the following sentences in the correct *passive* tense. Two of the sentences cannot be written in the *passive*. Explain why.

- Demolition workers will pull down the old cinema tomorrow.
.....
- The company employee asked us to sign the contract.
.....
- Margaret is always on time for appointments.
.....
- Snakes at the city zoo exhibited strange behaviour before the earthquake.
.....
- Tina hasn't written the invitations yet.
.....

- A famous designer is going to make Diana's wedding dress.
.....
- Betty arrived at the cinema at 7:00 pm.
.....
- The optician is checking Sylvia's eyes.
.....

3 Complete the endings of each sentence using *by* or *with*.

- The tiger was shot
a a gun.
b a hunter.
- The tree was cut down
a the city worker.
b a chain saw.
- The furniture is polished
a a piece of cloth.
b the housekeeper.
- The pie was made
a spinach and cheese.
b Mary's mother.
- The house has been decorated
a Lisa.
b balloons and streamers.

4 Using the correct choice A, B or C from the options below, write sentences in the *passive* voice.

- The periodic table/invent/by the chemist ...
.....
 - Paper/first/make/by the ...
.....
 - The first plane/fly/by/Wright Brothers in ...
.....
 - Thanksgiving/celebrate in ...
.....
 - Pelmeni/a Russian dish/make with ...
.....
- A Dmitry Mendeleev B John Newlands
C Alfred Nobel
 - A Greeks B Romans C Egyptians
 - A 1903 B 1899 C 1930
 - A Europe B Asia C North America
 - A beans B minced meat
C spaghetti

5 Rewrite the sentences below in both the personal and impersonal forms of the *passive*, as in the example.

- 1 They said the Prime Minister had been shot.
a: ► *The Prime Minister was said to have been shot.*
b: ► *It was said that the Prime Minister had been shot.*
- 2 The police report she is in France.
a:
b:
- 3 Doctors think that mobile phones are dangerous for children.
a:
b:
- 4 They believe he has inherited a fortune.
a:
b:

The causative

6 Rewrite the sentences using the *causative* form, as in the example.

- 1 We are installing an alarm system this week.
► *We are having an alarm system installed this week.*
- 2 A nurse has just removed Jennifer's bandages.
.....
- 3 The optician will check Benjamin's eyes.
.....
- 4 The hairdresser is going to cut my hair tomorrow.
.....
- 5 Someone is going to repair our roof next week.
.....

7 Complete the sentences using the *causative*.

- 1 The grass is too tall. They
- 2 Kimberly is at the dentist's. She
- 3 Steve's motorbike has broken down. He
- 4 Their fence needs painting. They
- 5 The nurse is cleaning Stephanie's cut. Stephanie

8 Rephrase the following using *have to*, *make* or *get to*, as in the example.

- 1 Jessica insisted that Frank must see a specialist.
► *Jessica made Frank see a specialist.*
- 2 She managed to persuade them to come to the party.
.....
- 3 I'll ask him to take me to the airport.
.....
- 4 Mum and Dad insisted that we stay at home.
.....
- 5 I'll try to persuade Jane to lend me her digital camera.
.....
- 6 Jenny is going to ask Jimmy's to cater her party.
.....
- 7 They insisted we leave immediately.
.....
- 8 I can't believe he persuaded them to go on the expedition.
.....

Phrasal verbs

9 Fill in: *ahead*, *away*, *into*, *on*, *through*.

- 1 After his diagnosis, Ted went several painful treatments.
- 2 The police decided to go with the investigation.
- 3 Just go! I want to be left alone.
- 4 The scientist went the details of his experiment.
- 5 If she goes cycling without a helmet, I'll tell her mother.

Prepositions

10 Fill in: *for*, *from*, *in*, *of*, *to*.

- 1 The police discovered that three boys were responsible the arson attack.
- 2 The boy is being treated a minor knee injury.
- 3 The gymnast complained a sore wrist after the competition.
- 4 He fell to the ground and was covered mud.
- 5 It took her weeks to recover the surgery.
- 6 Unfortunately, Tony is allergic dogs.

1 Fill in: *drown, row, glimpse, fetch, string, admit, hail* in the correct form.

- 1 He only at the report because he was very busy.
- 2 After 15 minutes of waiting, they finally managed to a taxi.
- 3 When the wind stopped, we had to the boat back home.
- 4 She the rope around her waist and the fire fighters pulled her to safety.
- 5 Only ticket holders will be into the stadium.
- 6 He didn't after he fell off the boat as he was wearing a life jacket.
- 7 Tom threw the ball for his dog to

2 a Underline the correct word.

- 1 She fumbled/wandered through her purse to find the doctor's note.
- 2 The baby crawled/dawdled on her hands and knees towards the door.
- 3 The soldiers crept/stomped quietly into the enemy's camp.
- 4 She dawdled/sprinted around the shops because she couldn't face going back to work.
- 5 He sprinted/fumbled away from the charging elephant and climbed the nearest tree.
- 6 They were finally rescued after wandering/creeping through the forest for two days.
- 7 Jim stomped/crawled angrily up the stairs and slammed his bedroom door.

b Label the picture with a word from Ex. 2a.



The baby
for the very first time
yesterday.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct word derived from the words in brackets.

- 1 The victims gave a detailed (**describe**) of their attacker.
- 2 If Mike shows any signs of (ill), take him to a doctor immediately.
- 3 I had such a (**wonder**) night. I'll never forget it!
- 4 There were only a (**hand**) of customers in the restaurant.
- 5 Grandad always tells us (**excite**) stories about his past.
- 6 After a long delay, Colin's flight (**event**) took off.

4 Fill in: *upon, of, with, at*.

- 1 They weren't scared first, but as night fell they began to get frightened.
- 2 He lay down the bed and slowly fell asleep.
- 3 Mr. Taylor's secretary takes care all his appointments.
- 4 When she learned the news, she burst into tears of joy.
- 5 Alex's bedroom walls are covered posters.

5 Fill in: *expedition, speck, passage, convinced, groped, skiff, informed, obeyed*.

- 1 The townspeople were that the river was about to flood.
- 2 The soldier his officer's orders.
- 3 They crawled through the until they found an escape.
- 4 Tom floated alone in his homemade
- 5 Ryan Jack to enter the photography competition.
- 6 They went on an through the Amazon rainforest.
- 7 They had given up hope when, suddenly, they saw a of light in the distance.
- 8 The blind man for his walking stick.

1 Replace the words in bold with suitable ones from the list: *cautiously, soothing, gladly, narrow, minor, rapidly, distressed, extended.*

Sarah **1) carefully** stepped out onto the **2) thin** ledge. Her legs trembled as she gasped for air. Within minutes, the **3) small** fire that had started in her kitchen had **4) quickly** spread to the rest of the apartment and was now threatening her life. She couldn't stop the tears from falling down her **5) sad** face as she prayed for help. Just then, Sarah noticed a **6) long** fireman's ladder next to her and heard the **7) gentle** voice of Chief Fire Officer Bob Smiley. She **8) happily** let out a sigh of relief knowing she would be saved.

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

2 Underline the words or phrases which are used to describe senses. Which senses do they describe?

I had survived three days in the hot, merciless Sahara. My lips were full of cuts caused by the arid air. As I drank the bitter milky sap of a cactus plant, I felt its juice slowly trickle down into my gurgling belly. Suddenly, my heart started thumping wildly as I heard a roaring sound. I turned around and saw a massive cloud of dust approaching at great speed.



3 Replace the words in bold using verbs from the list: *flickering, approaching, gazed, shouted, demanded, shot up*

"We're going to be rescued!" Sue **1) said**. Tom **2) looked up** into the night sky and saw a helicopter **3) coming**. "Quick, give me the flare gun!" he **4) said**. Immediately, Tom set it off and a red light **5) went up** into the sky, **6) burning** for several seconds before it died out.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 | 4 |
| 2 | 5 |
| 3 | 6 |

4 Join the sentences using the *present or past participle*, as in the example.

- He was shaking with anger. He slammed the door on the way out.
▶ *Shaking with anger, he slammed the door on the way out.*
- They stood side by side. They marched on confidently.
.....
- She was delighted. Mary let out a sigh of relief.
.....
- They trembled with fear. The children pushed open the door of the haunted house.
.....
- Betty was thrilled. She jumped for joy.
.....
- She was worried. She decided to call the police.
.....

5 a The following main body paragraphs are from a story. Fill in the gaps with the correct phrase from the list.

- flung him to the ground
- he dashed for the stairway
- rushed out of the house
- the police sirens wailing

"I'm calling from the hospital. It's your wife. You should come ..." Brian didn't wait for the nurse to finish. He dropped the phone, **1)** without even locking the door, and jumped into his car. For the next few minutes, he didn't notice how fast he was driving or **2)** behind him. He jumped out of his car at The Griffith General, and raced inside. Once in the main reception, Jeff pushed the button for the lift. Realising his efforts were in vain, **3)** . Before he could reach the first set of stairs, two strong sets of hands **4)** . He looked up, as if coming to his senses for the first time, and noticed two police officers.

b Use some of the phrases below to write a conclusion for the story.

- hospital call me
- please help me find my wife
- find wife's room
- sound of a baby crying
- glance down at baby
- grasp tiny hand
- happiest day of life

Vocabulary

1 Fill in: *overcrowded, embers, columns, resource, aquatic, pavement, hosepipe, fertilisers, commemorating, established.*

- The millionaire a hospital for the poor in 1964.
- After the fire was put out, all that was left were some glowing
- We don't use any chemical on our vegetables. They are all organic.
- There is a big statue the soldiers of the Second World War in London.
- The temple is supported by huge
- Oil is an important but it is also environmentally unfriendly when burnt.
- The city streets are always on market day.
- Toxic waste thrown in the ocean is having a terrible effect on plant life.
- For safety, all young children should walk only on the
- Maddy uses a to water the plants in her garden.

2 Match the words to form phrases. Then, use them to make sentences.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1 | filthy |
| 2 | ill |
| 3 | bone |
| 4 | water |
| 5 | under |
| 6 | around the |

- | | |
|---|------------|
| a | health |
| b | pollution |
| c | control |
| d | clock |
| e | dry |
| f | conditions |

- The fire fighters worked to stop the fire from spreading any further.
- Mary had to give up her job due to
- As it hasn't rained for months, the land is
- Both detergents and fertilisers can cause
- It took them three hours to bring the fire
- In the Victorian age, working class people usually lived in while the rich lived in luxury.

3 Fill in: *of, in, from, at, after, to, for.*

- The spreading fire spells bad news many of the city's businesses and dwellings.
- My little brother is so messy. I always have to clean up him!
- He died peacefully in his sleep the age of 96.
- After the flood, people left their homes the thousands.
- It is important to dispose household waste correctly.
- We shouldn't throw our litter the street. It's irresponsible.
- David suffers asthma.
- Avoid staying in the sun for a long time. Too much sun is harmful the skin.

4 Match the words with their synonyms.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1 | unventilated |
| 2 | unsanitary |
| 3 | famous |
| 4 | engulf |
| 5 | restore |
| 6 | entangle |
| 7 | eventually |
| 8 | extinguish |
| 9 | commemorate |

- | | |
|---|------------|
| a | well-known |
| b | finally |
| c | surround |
| d | trap |
| e | airless |
| f | repair |
| g | remember |
| h | put out |
| i | unclean |

Listening

5 **RNE** Listen to five people talking about water pollution. Which of the comments below might each speaker make? There is one comment that you do not need to use.

- People are lacking information.
- Although it's not much, I do my bit.
- Preventing water pollution has more than one advantage.
- Water pollution should be a crime.
- People don't care about water pollution.
- One person acting alone won't make a difference.

Speaker	1	2	3	4	5
Comment					

Reading

1 Complete the gaps (1-6) with the phrases (A-G). There is one phrase that you do not need to use.

- A about your behaviour and lifestyle
- B to harmonise the forces of *yin* and *yang*
- C and it is one of the main components of traditional Chinese medicine
- D when acupuncture needles are inserted into their body
- E and trying to understand how it works
- F which causes energy flow (called 'qi') within the body to become blocked
- G from qualified and experienced acupuncturists only

ACUPUNCTURE

Acupuncture is one of the oldest healing techniques in the world. It has been practised in Asian countries for thousands of years 1) Acupuncture involves putting extremely thin metallic needles into the skin at certain sites. These needles are then moved around by hand, heated or connected to a battery. The aim is to return health and relieve pain.

In traditional Chinese medicine, a healthy body is one in which the forces of *yin* and *yang* are balanced. *Yin* is whatever is cold and slow and *yang* is whatever is hot and excited. Disease occurs when there is an imbalance in the forces of *yin* and *yang*, 2) Acupuncture works by unblocking *qi*, and hence returning *yin* and *yang* to balance.

When visiting an acupuncturist for the first time, be prepared to answer several health questions. The specialist will also ask you 3) This is necessary for them to determine your treatment needs. In general, people do not feel any pain 4) In fact, during acupuncture sessions many people report feeling either relaxed or full of energy.

For the most part, acupuncture is an incredibly safe medical procedure. Very few complications have been reported. Those that have, have been the result of practitioners using defective needles or placing them incorrectly in the patient's body. Thus, it is important to seek treatment 5)

For many years now, scientists in the West have been studying the usefulness of acupuncture 6) Their studies have not yet found the mechanism behind acupuncture's apparent effectiveness, but they have indicated that acupuncture can be useful in treating a wide variety of health problems. Every year, thousands of people benefit from using acupuncture to help them stop smoking, relieve stress, lose weight and much more.



Listening

2 Listen to the conversation between Jill and her doctor. Choose A, B or C for statements 1-7.

- 1 Jill is at the doctor's because she has a problem with her eyes.
A True B False C Not stated
- 2 Jill's eyes started hurting a few days ago.
A True B False C Not stated
- 3 At first, the doctor thinks Jill has hay fever.
A True B False C Not stated
- 4 Jill bought her puppy from a pet shop.
A True B False C Not stated
- 5 The doctor tells Jill she can keep her puppy.
A True B False C Not stated
- 6 Jill will have some small scratches on her skin after the allergy test.
A True B False C Not stated
- 7 The doctor says the allergy test will take all morning.
A True B False C Not stated

Vocabulary

1 Match the words. Then, use the phrases to complete the sentences below.

- 1 sleeping
- 2 fixed
- 3 foster
- 4 running
- 5 soup
- 6 waiting

- a home
- b water
- c bags
- d kitchen
- e list
- f address

- 1 After her parents were killed in a car accident, Annie was placed in a
- 2 The young mother put her name on a for affordable housing.
- 3 While away at school, Brian's mail was sent to his in London.
- 4 The twins brought along their on the camping trip.
- 5 There was no in the building after a pipe burst in the basement.
- 6 The homeless man went to a nearby for a hot meal.

2 Underline the correct item.



- 1 Stonehenge is a well-known **residential/historic** site in Salisbury, England.
- 2 **Cosmopolitan/Industrial** cities offer many cultural events for tourists in the summer.
- 3 These flats have been **overcrowded/abandoned** since the tragic fire.
- 4 Brian felt safe jogging along the **well-lit/rough** path after dark.
- 5 There are many statues and large gardens outside the **posh/run-down** houses of Beverly Hills.
- 6 Canberra is the **inner/capital** city of Australia.
- 7 Before entering the city, we passed a **shanty/new** town where many poor families lived in rough huts.

3 Fill in: *make ends meet, boom, squat, office, pedestrianised, self-esteem, cramped, market.*

- 1 They live in a without electricity or running water.
- 2 Children can play safely in areas since there is no need for parents to worry about passing vehicles.
- 3 Sally has to work two jobs just to
- 4 Losing your job can have a very bad effect on your
- 5 In the past, farmers used to travel to towns to sell their vegetables.
- 6 The building he works in was once an old warehouse.
- 7 It became a town when oil was discovered in the cornfields nearby.
- 8 They are living in very conditions. They need to find a bigger house.

4 Complete the sentences with the adjectives from the list.



- proud • lonely • confused • excited
- anxious • delighted

- 1 The villagers were about hosting the folk music festival.
- 2 Many parents become when their children are late coming home from school.
- 3 Cathy felt to be nominated for such an important award.
- 4 Janet was when her boss told her she was getting a raise.
- 5 She was by his strange remarks and odd behaviour.
- 6 Jill loves living abroad, but sometimes she misses her family and friends and feels

Vocabulary

1 Match the big city problems to the pictures.



- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A noise | D beggars |
| B overcrowded public transport | E rubbish on the streets |
| C bird mess | F heavy traffic on the roads |

Everyday English

2 Choose the correct response to complete the exchanges.

- A: It really gets on my nerves when people push and shove to get on the train.
 B: a Yes, it is really annoying.
 b Hey! Stop that!
- A: I hate that the bus is so crowded every day.
 B: a It doesn't really bother me. I'm used to it.
 b Yuk! That's disgusting!
- A: Putting more rubbish bins on the streets might solve the litter problem.
 B: a Well, actually, I don't mind it.
 b That's a good point.

- A: It makes my blood boil having to remove all this graffiti.
 B: a Yes, it is really irritating.
 b That's annoying!
- A: Seeing street hawkers selling pirate CDs really gets me angry.
 B: a What do you expect?
 b Yes, it gets on my nerves, too.
- A: There are so many beggars in the street.
 B: a Sorry about that.
 b Yes, it is really awful.

Idioms

3 Underline the correct item.

- It's a small place, but I'm grateful we have a home/roof over our heads.
- You sure packed a lot. It looks like you have everything in there but the kitchen sink/drain!
- I can't believe I trusted her. She really led me up the garden road/path.
- Why don't you ever bring your lunch? Eating out all the time is just like throwing money down the drain/sink.

Listening

4 **RNE** You will hear a conversation between two neighbours. Listen and choose the correct answer for each question.

- Bob expected to find Frank painting.
 A True B False C Not stated
- Frank's wife is upset about the graffiti.
 A True B False C Not stated
- Joe Smith works at a petrol station.
 A True B False C Not stated
- Frank thinks surveillance cameras will be too expensive.
 A True B False C Not stated
- Bob's brother has been telling him that he should start a neighbourhood watch scheme.
 A True B False C Not stated
- Bob thinks the other neighbours will like the idea of a neighbourhood watch scheme.
 A True B False C Not stated
- Frank doesn't have much more painting to do.
 A True B False C Not stated

Modal verbs

1 a Match the sentences (1-8) to the pictures (A-H), as in the example.

- 1 I might go to New York this summer.
- 2 You shouldn't eat so much junk food.
- 3 I can't answer difficult Maths questions!
- 4 You mustn't smoke here.
- 5 I have to clean my room before I go out.
- 6 Jacob can skateboard really well!
- 7 Could you drive me to the airport, please?
- 8 You needn't have bought me a present!



b Identify the functions of the modal verbs used above, as in the example.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 prohibition ▶ 4 | 6 ability |
| 2 obligation | 7 absence of |
| 3 request | necessity |
| 4 inability | 8 possibility |
| 5 advice | |

2 Complete the dialogues by filling in: *must*, *mustn't*, *can*, *can't*, *needn't* or *have to*, as in the example.

- 1 A: ▶ *Can* I go out with my friends, Mum?
B: No, Andy, not until you finish your homework!
- 2 A: You use your mobile phone while you're driving.
B: You're right. I'm sorry, I'll put the phone down.
- 3 A: Do you want to come to the park with me?
B: I can't. I meet my brother in half an hour.
- 4 A: You pick me up from the train station. I'll get a taxi.
B: But why? I'd be happy to collect you.
- 5 A: How is Lillian doing in school this year?
B: Well, she work much harder

3 Look at the photographs and use the ideas to write sentences using *must*, *mustn't* or *needn't*.



- 1 fasten seatbelt before take-off and landing
▶ *On an aeroplane, you must fasten your seatbelt before take-off and landing.*
- 2 smoke during the flight
.....
- 3 take hand luggage in the flight cabin
.....



In the supermarket

- 1 open goods before you buy them
.....
- 2 pay for all items at the checkout
.....
- 3 use a basket
.....

4 Use *needn't have/didn't need to* and the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

- 1 You (tidy) the house; I was going to do it after work.
- 2 George (take) out the dustbins because there was no litter collection in the morning.
- 3 You (call) James. I spoke to him earlier.
- 4 We (rush). When we reached the station we learnt that the train was running half an hour late.
- 5 Michael (wait) long for his friends. They arrived shortly after he did.
- 6 Peter (buy) a bus ticket because Chris offered to give him a lift.

5 Read the situations and write what you would say using *should, ought to* and the correct tense of the infinitive.

- 1 Sandra took your favourite computer game without telling you. You want her to ask you before she borrows something next time. What do you say to her?
.....
.....
- 2 You arranged to meet Matthew outside the stadium at 5:00 pm. He came at 5:30 pm but he didn't call to tell you he would be late. What do you tell him?
.....
.....

- 3 Your friend Kelly failed her driving test because she didn't read the test manual. What do you have to say to her?
.....
.....

6 Tick (✓) the correct item.

- 1 You mustn't smoke in public places.
 - a It is not necessary to smoke in public places.
 - b It is illegal to smoke in public places.
- 2 I might go shopping tomorrow if I have enough time.
 - a I will go shopping tomorrow.
 - b It is possible that I will go shopping tomorrow.
- 3 You ought to have taken some time off work.
 - a You took time off work.
 - b You didn't take time off work.
- 4 Paul can't have lost Hannah's book.
 - a I'm sure Paul didn't lose the book.
 - b I think Paul lost the book.

Phrasal verbs

7 Fill in: *without, up, in*.

- 1 Ria is doing her living room at the moment. She wants to make it bright and modern.
- 2 If you don't do your laces, you are going to fall over!
- 3 I had to do electricity while the repairmen fixed the cables.
- 4 That football match has really done me I feel like I could sleep for days.

Dependent prepositions

8 Fill in: *beyond, at, of, in*.

- 1 This washing machine is repair. We have no choice but to throw it out.
- 2 Neil needs to have the porch fixed. It's very bad condition.
- 3 Our office is within easy reach the bus station. It's only a five-minute walk.
- 4 The computer has shut down again. I'll ask John to take a look it.
- 5 I'm so tired lately. I'm in need a long holiday!

1 Label the pictures with the buildings below.

- hall • stable • cottage • greenhouse
- manor • shed



1



2



3



4



5



6

2 Complete the gaps with the words below.

- thriving • pasture • fate • tended
- estate • ornamental

- 1 The gardener to the roses by the side of the house.
- 2 They think it was that brought them together.
- 3 The company is thanks to the success of its new product.
- 4 My garden is full of plants.
- 5 From the farmhouse window, the children could see the cattle grazing in the
- 6 Mr. Smith owns a large in West Yorkshire.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct word derived from the words in brackets.

- 1 Ben was full of (**apprehend**) as he opened the envelope with his exam results.
- 2 Luckily, Betsy doesn't have any (**trouble**) students in her class.
- 3 Many people favour a 20 mph speed limit in (**resident**) areas.
- 4 "James will be the best (**represent**) for our company at the conference," Sally said to her boss.
- 5 "Let me know if you require any (**assist**) filling out the form," said the bank manager.
- 6 Queen Elizabeth II of England is a direct (**descend**) of Queen Victoria.

4 Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition below.

- from • of • off • for • by • with

- 1 Sarah just took it granted that she would pass the exams.
- 2 I was surrounded so many people at the concert that I could hardly move.
- 3 Ask the bus driver which stop to get at if you aren't sure.
- 4 The Great Wall of China is visible space.
- 5 Brian thinks the best croissants outside France are made in England.
- 6 The living room is fitted a new carpet.

5 Complete the sentences with the following words/phrases.

- gazing • in sight • fell in • emerald
- in full view • by hook or by crook

- 1 The forest near the Collin farm is full of pine and oak trees.
- 2 After some disagreement, he finally with her plans.
- 3 Lisa was determined to get the job
- 4 It wasn't difficult to locate the inn as the sign was placed
- 5 He looked around for help. Unfortunately, there was no one
- 6 She sat there for hours just out the window.

1 Read the report below and underline the correct word(s) in bold. Then, use the subheadings from the list to fill in the blanks.

- Additional services and bigger buses
- More bus routes • Conclusion
- Underground system • Introduction

From: Mildred Cudahy
 To: Mr. Dan Forthright,
 Director of Public
 Transport
 Subject: Overcrowded Buses
 Date: 12th May



A _____

The aim of this report is to suggest ways of reducing overcrowding on Newport buses during peak hour traffic **1)** so that/in order to improve passenger safety, comfort, and travel times.

B _____

There is an insufficient number of buses on Newport roads during peak hour traffic. **2)** Especially/As a result, there is extreme overcrowding on buses during rush hours which is both frustrating and unsafe for travellers. Putting either more buses, or articulated or double-decker ones on the road would help to alleviate the problem.

C _____

3) Despite the fact that/However Newport is a large city, bus routes are limited. A larger proportion of the city urgently needs bus access. Providing more bus routes will enable more people to travel by bus, and will therefore greatly relieve the congestion on Newport city roads.

D _____

Each year, Newport city council receives millions of pounds from tax payers. I **4)** strongly/especially suggest that some of this money be channelled towards the construction of an Underground train system for Newport.

E _____

To ease the problem of overcrowding on buses, I recommend that the Newport Public Transport Department should provide additional bus routes. They should also invest in articulated and/or double-decker buses, and increase the frequency of bus services during peak hours. **5)** Finally/ Nevertheless, it would be advantageous to all if the Transport Department supported the construction of an Underground system.

2 The two extracts below are written in an inappropriate style. Read them and replace the words/phrases in bold with more suitable ones from the lists.

get involved the aim of this report is
 encourage

A 1) I've written this report to suggest ways that will 2) get Hampshire residents to 3) join in with community activities.

creating additional deal with to sum up

B 1) To cut a long story short, 2) getting more underground parking areas and issuing a greater number of parking tickets would help 3) get rid of the problem of illegal parking on pavements.

3 a You work for a local newspaper. The editor has asked you to find out how the problem of stray animals in the area can be dealt with. Read the ideas below and put them under the correct subheadings in the table.

- provide certified dog trainers
- stricter laws against animal abuse
- build animal shelters/provide temporary accommodation
- animal parks for pet owners
- pet adoption day
- free spaying and neutering
- insist on walking dogs with a lead
- seminars for children/adults 'How to care for pets'
- make available pet sitters/dog walkers

Events	
Facilities	
Services	
Rules/ Regulations	

b Use the information from Ex. 3a as well as your own ideas to write the main body paragraphs of the report.

5

Vocabulary Practice

1 Use the words to label the pictures.

- flats • terraced • bungalow • detached
- semi-detached



1 house 2 block of
3



4 houses 5 houses

2 Cross out the odd word.

- 1 basement/attic/village/loft
- 2 Victorian/houses/villas/flats
- 3 unemployment/recreation/child labour/malnutrition
- 4 clean water/poverty/electricity/sanitation
- 5 ugly/derelict/pretty/unattractive

3 Match the words. Use the phrases in the correct form to complete the sentences below.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1 | shanty |
| 2 | child |
| 3 | set up |
| 4 | make up |
| 5 | urban |
| 6 | traffic |
| 7 | national |

- | | |
|---|------------|
| a | labour |
| b | one's mind |
| c | parks |
| d | congestion |
| e | business |
| f | sprawl |
| g | town |

- 1 Many countries have laws against because they want to protect young children from working under dangerous conditions.

- 2 I haven't where to visit yet, Athens or Rome.
- 3 Before city planners brought clean water and electricity to that part of the city, it was a
- 4 Jake planned to open a small restaurant. However, he needed a bank loan to the
- 5 The new metro system solved the city's problem as less people drove their cars.
- 6 is destroying farmland at an alarming rate.
- 7 England's help preserve its wildlife and natural beauty.

4 Fill in: *alarmed, railings, loan, worthless, prospect, vast, surrounded by, enrich, commuters.*

- 1 The land was before houses were built on it. Now its value has increased.
- 2 Jude moved to the city because of the of finding a better job.
- 3 John is trying to get a £60,000 to start his own business.
- 4 The train was filled with travelling to work.
- 5 The city is beautiful snow-capped mountains.
- 6 Environmentalists are by the government's plans to build a motorway through the rainforest.
- 7 The refugees fled across the border in numbers.
- 8 Education can someone's life to a great extent.
- 9 The city workers put up to stop children from walking onto the road.

5 Fill in: *to, with, by, of.*

- 1 A local charity started a scheme to provide homeless people work and affordable housing.
- 2 The island is joined the mainland by an impressive new bridge.
- 3 The town was full excitement after the local football team won the championship.
- 4 They moved to the village because they were attracted its natural beauty.

Reading

2 Match the headlines (A-H) to the paragraphs (1-7). There is one extra heading that you do not need to use.

Listening

1 **RNE** Listen to a man talking about houses of the future. For each question (1-7), choose A, B or C.

- 1 In the future, people will enter their homes using
 - A their hand.
 - B a hand-held computer.
 - C their voice.
- 2 What do we learn about cleaning in the future?
 - A It will be a lot more fun.
 - B Houses will clean themselves.
 - C There won't be washing machines.
- 3 In bathrooms,
 - A people will brush their teeth with tiny toothbrushes.
 - B toothbrushes will repair bad teeth.
 - C mirrors will check for eye problems.
- 4 In kitchens, fridges and cupboards
 - A will suggest what food to buy.
 - B will 'speak' to each other.
 - C will help with the shopping.
- 5 Living rooms
 - A will have TVs with many screens.
 - B will have curtains that change colour.
 - C will have moving walls.
- 6 Bedrooms will have talking
 - A wardrobes.
 - B music systems.
 - C mirrors.
- 7 When people go away on holiday in the future, they
 - A will still need to get someone to feed their pets.
 - B won't need to get someone to water their plants.
 - C won't need to take their laptop.

1 The home is full of hidden dangers. Not many people would think that curtains or the TV are especially unsafe. Children, however, can strangle themselves on curtain cords and can be crushed under falling TV sets. So, make sure curtain cords are out of reach of children and attach your TV to the wall.

2 There are many things that you can do to keep your home safe. For example, never hide a pair of house keys in a 'secret' place in your garden. Burglars know where to look! Never give personal information to unidentified telephone callers. And establish a daily routine that ensures that you will never leave your house without first locking all the doors and windows.

3 Germs are not only found in public places but also around the home. Too often, people do not wash their hands after going to the toilet or before preparing food. To keep your home clean, wipe down surfaces regularly using disinfectant and a clean cloth. There is no need to buy expensive disinfectants: vinegar and hot water is a cheap and effective alternative.

4 Burglars prefer houses which are easy to break into. They like to work under the cover of darkness and avoid places where forcing entry would be too noisy or time-consuming. So, install outside lights with motion detectors, invest in a burglar alarm, and put security devices such as bars and locks on windows and doors.

5 Every year, millions of children are injured at home. Fortunately, most incidents are easily preventable. Lock cabinets and drawers where medicines and cleaning products are kept. Put child safety gates at the top of the stairs and cover sharp corners and plug sockets to prevent cuts and electrocutions.

6 Do you have a high energy bill every month? Well, there are plenty of things you can do to cut down on your energy consumption. Wash your laundry using cold water. Install low-flow showerheads. Identify air leaks in your home and repair them. An easy way to find air leaks is by using a candle. When the flame slants, you have found the air leak.

7 Trees in our gardens help to shelter our homes from cold winter winds. Therefore, strategically placed trees can really help stop a house from getting cold. Consult a professional gardener on where to plant trees to best shelter your home.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| A Keeping it warm | E Security and personal safety |
| B Home security tips | F Hidden home hazards |
| C Energy saving tips | G Secure your home |
| D Hygiene in the home | H Making a home hazard-free |

Vocabulary

1 Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the list below. Then, circle the correct answer.

Quiz

• comet • planet
• solar system • satellite
• moon • galaxy

- 1 Which is the outermost planet in the?
A Pluto B Neptune C Jupiter
- 2 What is the approximate diameter of the Milky Way?
A 4.5 billion years B 1,000 years
C 100,000 light years
- 3 In what year was the first
launched into orbit around the Earth?
A 1957 B 1958 C 1959
- 4 Which is the brightest object
in the night sky after the Moon?
A Mercury B Venus C Mars
- 5 What is Jupiter's largest called?
A Titan B Pandora C Ganymede
- 6 What is the name of a famous?
A Hawking B Halley's C SETI

2 Match the words in the columns. Then, use them to complete the sentences.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 | high-tech |
| 2 | extra-terrestrial |
| 3 | human |
| 4 | broadcast |
| 5 | communication |
| 6 | radio |

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| a | race |
| b | signals |
| c | waves |
| d | life |
| e | hunt |
| f | a message |

- 1 Mobile phones use to transmit signals.
- 2 The Prime Minister is expected to to the British people tomorrow informing them of his resignation.

- 3 I'm interested in learning about non-verbal, so I'm attending a body language seminar.
- 4 Many scientists believe that probability alone suggests there is in the universe.
- 5 When the atom bomb was developed, many people feared the would destroy itself.
- 6 Oil companies are currently engaged in a to discover the world's next big oil field.

3 Underline the correct word.

- 1 Astronomers use telescopes/screensavers to explore the universe.
- 2 Please close the curtains. There's a channel/beam of light coming in from the window.
- 3 I'm thinking of having light/laser surgery to correct my eyesight.
- 4 Earth completes its orbit/wave around the sun in 365.26 days.
- 5 When the boat started sinking, the captain sent out a distress signal/shred.
- 6 Scientists believe the cosmos/civilisation is about 15 billion years old.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct word/phrase from the list below.

- point out • shred • all the same
- sit around • face the fact • intentionally
- convinced • analyse

- 1 There isn't a of evidence to support his statements.
- 2 She knew it was dangerous, but she did it
- 3 I don't understand why you are trying to make me jealous.
- 4 "We always make sure we our results very carefully before we publish them," said the scientist.
- 5 Before you decide to apply, I should that we are looking for someone with experience to fill the vacancy.
- 6 Let's and chat while we're waiting for Lucy.
- 7 "I think we have to that we might not win the election," said the politician.
- 8 I'm that Katie will come if we tell her how important this is to us.

Everyday English

Vocabulary

1 Circle the correct word.

- The British has written countless articles about the Royal Family.
a media b press
- All sport stations will provide live of the Rugby World Cup.
a coverage b covering
- We interrupt this programme to bring you an important news
a headline b flash
- The results of the presidential election are page news.
a first b front
- In this week's paper there will be a five-page about the upcoming summer festivals.
a feature b article
- Many of the news stories printed in the are just gossip.
a tabloids b broadsheets

2 Fill in: *shred, running, broadcast, gutter, hit* to complete the exchanges.

- A: Do you read the tabloids?
B: Definitely not. I have no interest in the press.
- A: Have you heard the latest political scandal to the headlines?
B: Yes, of course. It's all over the news.
- A: The tabloids are always stories about Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie!
B: That's because they sell a lot of papers!
- A: Turn on your TV! There's a from Buckingham Palace.
B: OK. Will do.
- A: Did you read the allegations against the Finance Minister in today's paper?
B: Yes, and I don't think there's a of truth to them.

3 Circle the correct response.

- A: Guess what! My brother won a brand new BMW in a competition yesterday!
B: a If I were you, I'd take that with a pinch of salt.
b You've got to be kidding!
- A: I know it's hard to believe, but Helen and I are splitting up.
B: a You can't be serious?!
b Good for you!
- A: Did you know that it's my daughter's 5th birthday tomorrow?
B: a I can't believe it. Five already!
b Oh, come on. That's ridiculous!
- A: You're not going to believe this, but I read that Britney Spears is touring Britain next year!
B: a Where did you hear that?
b Don't believe everything you read!

Idioms

4 Fill in: *sweet, riddles, wall, devil, mind, forked*.

- Speak of the! Rick's knocking on the front door.
- You never listen! I always feel like I'm talking to the
- He tried to -talk me into lending him my car.
- Stop talking in and get to the point!
- I don't trust him. He speaks with a tongue.
- He isn't afraid to speak his

Listening

5 **RNE** You will hear five people talking about when they read a newspaper. Number the statements below in the order you hear them. There is one extra statement that you do not need to use.

- A At the weekend.
- B When I have free time.
- C After dinner.
- D Over breakfast.
- E At the office.
- F After exercising.

Reported speech

1 Complete the sentences by filling in the correct form of *say*, *tell* or *ask*.

- 1 Tony that he wanted to become a scientist.
- 2 Serena me that she was visiting her grandparents tomorrow afternoon.
- 3 I Josh what he would like to eat for lunch.
- 4 Nicole always that she's going to visit Egypt one day.
- 5 Did you Bella that the concert is cancelled for tonight?
- 6 We'll have to someone the way to the train station.

2 Match the speech bubbles (A-F) to the sentences (1-6). Then, rewrite them as reported speech to complete the sentences.

A
I have to study tonight.

B
What time does your plane land?

C
I've heard that the Chinese restaurant in Camden Street is really good.

D
Can I give you a lift?

E
Where did you find them?

F
Go away, Alex!

- 1 I was picking him up from the airport, so I
- 2 Susan had a test the following morning, so she
- 3 Danielle found my keys, so I
- 4 Ann wanted to be alone, so she

- 5 We were talking about where to have dinner and Tim
- 6 Jenny was about to walk home in the rain, so I

3 Rewrite each of sentences in *direct speech*, as in the example.

- 1 He said that he could speak German.
▶ *"I can speak German."*
- 2 She said that we would be able to meet on Friday.
.....
- 3 She asked if she could borrow my car.
.....
- 4 He said that I didn't need to work late that evening.
.....
- 5 Ann said that she would call me the next day.
.....
- 6 He said that I must/had to do my homework immediately.
.....
- 7 They said that they might go to the cinema that night.
.....
- 8 Mum asked if I would help her carry the boxes.
.....

4 Match the columns to make sentences.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | The doctor | warned | me to go on the school trip. |
| 2 | Dad | promised | Carol to get more exercise. |
| 3 | I | accused | her not to touch the iron. |
| 4 | Lizzie's mother | allowed | seeing her lawyer. |
| 5 | Mrs. Evans | advised | Katie of lying to him. |
| 6 | Mark | insisted on | to tell Emma the truth. |

5 Fill in the correct form of the reporting verbs from the list, as in the example.

- suggest • explain • beg • boast • offer • deny
 - complain • remind
- 1 "Don't forget to call Angie."
She ▶ *reminded* me to call Angie.
 - 2 "We can beat any football team."
They that they could beat any football team.
 - 3 "Would you like me to help you with your homework?"
He to help me with my homework.
 - 4 "I didn't lose your DVD."
She having lost my DVD.
 - 5 "Please, please forgive me!"
She me to forgive her.
 - 6 "My soup is too cold!"
He that his soup was too cold.

- 7 "Shall we go away for the weekend?"
He going away for the weekend.
- 8 "I missed the train because I forgot to set my alarm clock!"
He that he had missed the train because he had forgotten to set his alarm clock.

6 Rewrite the following sentences in *reported speech* using an appropriate introductory verb, as in the example.

- 1 "You stole the money!"
▶ *He accused me of stealing the money.*
- 2 "Don't touch these wires."
.....
- 3 "I have never seen this man before!"
.....
- 4 "I will definitely help you clean your room."
.....
- 5 "No, I won't give you any more money."
.....
- 6 "Could you do me a favour?"
.....
- 7 "Oh! I have a splitting headache!"
.....
- 8 "Raise your hands or I'll shoot."
.....
- 9 "Okay, I'll help you paint the fence."
.....
- 10 "Shall we go for a walk in the park?"
.....

7 Cross out the unnecessary word.

- 1 Mum told me ~~to~~ not to play the music so loud.
▶ *Mum told me not to play the music so loud.*
- 2 She asked me that where I was going.
- 3 He said me that we couldn't meet that day.
- 4 Lynn denied of having taken my keys.
- 5 John agreed me to give me a lift home.
- 6 Tina asked Jim how long he had he been in China.

8 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use up to three words.

- 1 "Let's meet for lunch," Ann said.
Ann suggested for lunch.
- 2 "I've already typed the letters," the secretary said.
The secretary said that she the letters.

- 3 "Be quiet!" the teacher said to the students.
The teacher ordered the students quiet.
- 4 "Why do you want to leave so early?" David asked Mary.
David asked Mary to leave so early.
- 5 "Yes, I lied to Sophie," he said.
He admitted to Sophie.
- 6 "I'll help you with your project!" she said.
She promised with my project.
- 7 "Don't forget to water the plants," she said to Alex.
She reminded the plants.

Phrasal verbs

9 Fill in: *out of, over, into, down, round, back.*

- 1 He talked me taking two weeks off in July.
- 2 My brother didn't want to go to the party with me, but I managed to talk him
- 3 "Don't talk to me like that, Anna! You should show some respect to your elders!"
- 4 I always talk important things with my parents because I value their opinion.
- 5 "Please don't talk to me like I'm a small child. I'm sixteen years old!"
- 6 The gossip magazine wanted to print the story but the celebrity's lawyer managed to talk them it.

Dependent prepositions

10 Fill in: *for, about, to, of, on.*

- 1 They assured me their willingness to help.
- 2 Dad insisted driving us to the beach.
- 3 You should apologise Maggie the rude comments you made.
- 4 She complains chest pain.
- 5 We complained to the manager the restaurant's poor service.

1 Underline the correct verb.

- Bob **whined/shook** the snow off his coat before entering the office building.
- In the dark, the burglar **seized/stumbled** over a table before turning on his torch.
- The dog jumped up and **wagged/licked** Alice's face.
- David got on his horse and started **trotting/growling** across the field.
- The officer **screamed/commanded** his men to shoot.
- Spot often **pants/barks** from exhaustion after running in the park.

2 Circle the correct item.



- In the pond, the frog jumped from one lily pad to another.
a roaring b croaking
- The black snake as I pushed it away with a long stick.
a baaed b hissed
- The ducks started when we threw them some bread.
a quacking b neighing
- Suddenly, he heard the sound of a cow
a meowing b mooing
- All through the night, the wolves at the full moon.
a howled b roared
- The cat as Sarah poured some milk into a bowl.
a meowed b oinked
- We could hear the tigers in their cages at the other end of the zoo.
a baaing b roaring
- The horse as I approached the field.
a howled b neighed

3 Complete the sentences with the following words.

- whining • twitches • sharp • remainder
- comforted • drags on • attention • breed

- "For the of the lesson, I expect you all to be quiet!" the teacher said.
- Kevin's mother him as he sobbed in her arms.
- Whenever Ian is nervous his eye
- The demanding coach gave his players commands throughout the game.
- Her pet dog always the broom when she tries to sweep.
- Jessica paid close to the lecture.
- Mary's favourite of cat is the Siamese.
- He could hear the puppies behind the door.

4 Fill in: out, down, in, with.

- They waited several hours vain.
- The kitten sprang of the box as soon as it was opened.
- When Linda saw a spider on her pillow she started screaming fright.
- The doctor asked the patient to lie on the examination table.
- The residents ran the steps to escape the burning building.

5 Fill in: gently, seriously, apprehensively, fiercely, unexpectedly, decisively.

- "Mum, Dad, I've made up my mind to go!" Rick said
- The dog growled at the trespasser before attacking him.
- "I'm not sure we should enter," Brian said
- She put the sleeping baby in its cot.
- Ben could tell by the sounds the animal was making that it was injured.
- The ice gave way and the fishermen fell into the water.

1 Underline the correct linking word/phrase.

- Millions of dollars are spent looking for extraterrestrial life. **However/Such as**, it is uncertain that other intelligent life forms exist in the universe.
- What is more,/Even though** children who spend too much time playing computer games have poor social skills.
- In contrast/To start with**, sport is good for people's health and helps them keep in shape.
- One point of view **against/in favour of** studying online is that you can study whenever you want to and you can find a wide variety of information on the Internet.
- Although/On the other hand**, package holidays are cheap, the accommodation offered is not always comfortable.

2 Read the extracts below and say which are beginnings and which are endings. Then, identify which writing technique(s) has/have been used in each.

A To conclude, I believe that the world's rainforests must be given international protection. As, in the words of an Indian prophesy, "only after the last tree has been cut down ... the last river has been poisoned ... the last fish caught, only then will you find that money cannot be eaten."

B Did you know that the world's population is expected to reach some 9 billion by the year 2050? Many people believe that the food we grow can feed an extra 3 million mouths. However, others argue that current evidence suggests otherwise.

C To sum up, we all know how difficult it can be for students to adjust to a new environment when they decide to study abroad. Despite this, I believe that studying abroad expands our world view and appreciation of other cultures.

3 a Read the topic sentences below and think of appropriate supporting ones. There is an example given for each topic to help you.

1 Owning a car has certainly got its advantages.

▶ *You have more freedom as you do not depend on public transport and its timetable.*



.....

2 There are also drawbacks to having computers in the classroom.

▶ *Computers do not promote group learning and the exchange of ideas between teachers and students.*



.....

3 Space exploration has its advantages for humanity.

▶ *Many useful inventions, such as cancer detection equipment in hospitals, were originally developed by NASA.*



.....

b Match the quotations to the topics above. Write a suitable ending for the above topics using the quotations.

A "Technology is just a tool. In terms of getting the kids working together and motivating them, the teacher is the most important." Bill Gates (Co-founder of Microsoft)

B "The earth is the cradle of humankind, but one cannot live in the cradle forever." Konstantin Tsiolkovsky (Russian rocket scientist)

C "The car has become an article of dress without which we feel uncertain, unclad and incomplete." Marshall McLuhan (Canadian philosopher)

Vocabulary

1 Fill in: *take your pick, efficient, mate, peaks, whistling, breed, drilling, conveyed.*

- Consumers want to buy heating systems that are also environmentally friendly.
- '..... They're all delicious!' said the baker proudly.
- A male pigeon helps its guard the nest.
- To get her attention, Bob put his lips together and started
- High mountain are often covered with snow.
- for oil at sea destroys marine habitats and threatens aquatic life.
- Her look a lot of anger.
- Snakes..... during spring.

2 a Match to form collocations.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1 | air |
| 2 | sound |
| 3 | smoke |
| 4 | awarded |
| 5 | sea |
| 6 | modern |

- | | |
|---|------------|
| a | a medal |
| b | signals |
| c | mammal |
| d | technology |
| e | waves |
| f | mail |

b Use them to complete the following sentences.

- The gave birth to its young cub near the shore.
- Advances in have made our lives easier.
- I sent the parcel by so it should be with you in a few days.
- The young man was for his bravery.
- The shipwrecked boys made to alert rescuers.
- To locate objects in the dark, bats produce and listen for echoes.

3 Complete the following sentences with the correct word derived from the words in bold.

- Many countries protect sites of and cultural significance. **HISTORY**
- Some military involve the testing of new machinery or explosives. **OPERATE**
- fear that the recent oil spill will kill the majority of marine life in the area. **ENVIRONMENT**
- International need to be signed in order to protect endangered species around the globe. **AGREE**
- Please pack up all the sports before you leave. **EQUIP**
- China's increases by about 10 million a year. **POPULATE**
- The greeted the tourists with Hawaiian flower necklaces as they got off the cruise ship. **ISLAND**
- This man claims to be a direct of Isaac Newton. **DESCEND**

4 Fill in: *invasions, occupation, intense, stranded, faint, drastic, revive, fluently.*

- The sound of the engine grew as the car sped off into the distance.
- Don't make any decisions. Wait until you have calmed down.
- Alexander the Great was in power during the Macedonian of Persia.
- Several well-known science fiction movies are about alien
- The shipwrecked survivors were on the desert island for ten days before they were rescued.
- Fortunately, efforts to the extinct language were successful.
- Mr. Brown is a translator who can speak four languages
- Nick suddenly felt an pain in his chest.

Reading

- 1 **RNE** Read the text, then choose A, B, C or D for questions 1-7.

The History of Newspapers

Newspapers can be traced back to 16th century Venice. In 1566, handwritten news sheets – called ‘avis’ or ‘gazette’ – filled with information on wars and politics in Europe were distributed weekly in Venice. Similar news sheets soon started to appear in other European countries. By 1615 Germany and Austria were publishing weeklies. And in 1621, the first news sheet appeared in England.

At first, these news sheets only printed news which came from outside the country in which they were printed. Discussion of local or national issues was avoided. Europe’s governments did not tolerate anything negative being said about them as it could lead to national unrest.

Such censorship slowed the development of newspapers. Nevertheless, a belief in the importance of a ‘free press’ slowly began to take hold in Europe. England was among the first countries to escape government control of the press. This occurred during the reign of King Charles I in the 17th century, when, during a period of breakdown in the king’s authority, people began to publish what they wanted. Eventually, the press had the right to criticise government and voice other ideas freely. In the middle of the 18th century, Sweden became the first country to make press freedom a part of its law.

In the 19th century, the newspaper industry was transformed by the invention of the telegraph. The telegraph was a communication system that allowed messages to be sent over long distances in a matter of minutes. It wasn’t long before newspapers became society’s primary means of spreading and receiving information. In 1880, the first photographs appeared in newspapers and, by the end of the century, all the basic technical tools for the modern newspaper were in place.

The story of newspapers in the 20th century was one of adaptation to changing consumer and media markets. The invention of radio, TV, and later the Internet, repeatedly drove newspapers to re-invent themselves. Also, during the 20th century, mass-market advertising increased profitability for newspapers. This attracted large, publicly-owned corporations who began buying newspapers from the descendants of company founders.

Over the years, people have periodically predicted the extinction of newspapers. In fact, every time a new media has come into being, dire predictions have been made for existing forms (e.g. television was supposed to have replaced radio, radio was supposed to have replaced newspapers). Yet history has repeatedly shown that new media do not replace existing media. Instead, what happens is that media consumption grows, which creates the necessary space for the new media to become a part of the media landscape.

According to the World Association of Newspapers (WAN), each day more than 1.5 billion people around the world read a newspaper. The WAN has also estimated the total annual worth of the global newspaper industry and put it at just under 180 billion USD. Such statistics suggest the newspaper industry is healthier than at any other time in its history. Indeed, if the industry proves itself as capable of adapting to change as it has done in the past, it is unlikely that newspapers will be disappearing from newsstands anytime soon.

- 1 In paragraph 1, we learn that
 - A news travelled slowly in Europe.
 - B newspapers get their name from 16th century news sheets.
 - C daily editions of newspapers were a later development.
 - D Europe was at war in 1566.
- 2 The first news sheets
 - A were checked by authorities.
 - B avoided all controversial topics.
 - C were distributed internationally.
 - D discussed foreign issues.
- 3 In paragraph 3, we learn that
 - A England was the first to believe in a free press.
 - B criticising governments was the original purpose of a free press.
 - C King Charles I opposed a free press.
 - D Sweden’s ‘press freedom’ law followed England’s.
- 4 In the 19th century,
 - A the newspaper industry invented the telegraph.
 - B the role of newspapers became more important.
 - C information in newspapers became more technical.
 - D photos signalled the start of the modern newspaper era.
- 5 In the 20th century, newspapers
 - A lost many readers to TV.
 - B used ads to attract investors.
 - C invented mass-market advertising.
 - D began to pass to public hands.
- 6 The extinction of newspapers
 - A is a prediction unsupported by past evidence.
 - B would allow for more media to become part of the media landscape.
 - C was originally predicted by the media itself.
 - D would probably have occurred if radio had been more popular.
- 7 The WAN
 - A monitors newspaper sales.
 - B makes billions of dollars a year.
 - C promotes change within the newspaper industry.
 - D is able to rapidly adapt to change.

Vocabulary

1 Fill in: *insurmountable, defeated, perspiration, self-doubt, rejected, banish, perseverance.*

- Goals are achieved with hard work and
- Napoleon was in the battle of Waterloo.
- Fighting to end hunger in the third world often seems like an battle.
- is the body's way of regulating its temperature or responding to stress.
- kept Helen from pursuing her dream.
- City Hall the architect's designs.
- feelings of doubt with these 10 quick and easy steps!

2 Complete the exchanges with the words: *dashed, best, pin, given up.*

- A: How is she, Doctor?
B: We have done everything medically possible. All we can do now is hope for the
- A: Rick's hopes of winning a medal were when he slipped and fell during the race.
B: What a shame! But there's always next year.
- A: Don't all your hopes on becoming an astronaut.
B: Just watch and see. I'll make it happen!
- A: Have you heard from the company you applied to last month?
B: No, and I've hope of a reply now.

3 Use the words in the list in the correct form to complete the sentences.

- achieve • come • make • move • long to
- overcome

- Buying a beautiful house last year was a dream true for Helen.
- Frank travel around the world someday.
- Speech-language therapists help children reading difficulties.
- The newly elected party began to the country in a different direction.
- People who fight for truth and justice a real difference in this world.
- Katie spent many years in the corps de ballet before she her dream of becoming a principal ballerina.

Use of English

4 For gaps 1-7, choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

The Secrets of Success

Have you ever wondered why some people are successful and others not? Successful people are passionate. They believe 1) themselves when no one else will. They set goals and turn their dreams into realities. But what exactly is it about successful people that makes them so successful? First, successful people know exactly what it is they want. They have a(n) 2) goal and they stick to it. Second, successful people don't just think; they act. They understand that goals 3) are meaningless without the action to back them up. Third, successful people think positively. They know setbacks and failures are simply a part of the 4) to success and view them in a positive light. Fourth, successful people are persistent. They keep trying no 5) how many times they fail until they have achieved their goal. Fifth, successful people are curious and are not afraid to experiment or make mistakes. Finally, successful people are passionate about what they do and are confident about their abilities. They have a positive attitude, 6) 100% effort into everything they do, and they won't 7) for anything but the best. So, now you know the keys to success, what are you going to do with them?!

- | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 | A for | B to | C in | D by |
| 2 | A detailed | B specific | C specialised | D exclusive |
| 3 | A purely | B simply | C only | D alone |
| 4 | A street | B road | C way | D avenue |
| 5 | A worry | B count | C matter | D question |
| 6 | A put | B give | C set | D fix |
| 7 | A agree | B settle | C deal | D fix |

Vocabulary


1 Fill in: *complete, drop out, apply for, graduate, enrol, hand in, win, do, study, attend* in the correct form.

- You must your essay to me by Friday at the latest.
- Nick of college after his second year.
- If I pass all my exams this year, I am hoping to a scholarship to study in the United States.
- The deadline to a summer position as a camp counsellor is June 1st.
- Once you have, you will be given your student card.
- Tommy from university over six months ago but he still hasn't managed to find a job.
- When Frank finished his school, he decided to an apprenticeship as a technician.
- Sarah chose to do her Master's degree part-time because she could only evening classes.
- Helen the assignment on time.
- Ben is in his bedroom, for his exams.

2 Circle the correct word.

- Harry eventually got a teaching **place** / **position** at the University of Manchester.
- Beth checked the college **syllabus** / **prospectus** to see which courses were on offer.
- You can't get a good job if you don't have any **qualifications** / **qualities**.
- The course **fees** / **prices** have risen dramatically this year.
- Most of my **classmates** / **colleagues** have been working for the company for many years.
- History was William's favourite **lesson** / **subject** so it came as no surprise when he got an A.

Everyday English

3  Circle the correct response.


- A: How are you getting on with the course?
B: a I'm really enjoying it.
b Well done.
- A: What are your plans for next year?
B: a How about you?
b I'm thinking of going to university to study Physics.
- A: I've decided to be a programmer.
B: a I'm really happy.
b That's good.
- A: Have you heard from Chris lately?
B: a He sent me a card three days ago.
b He won't tell me.
- A: It's a lot of hard work.
B: a That's cool!
b I can imagine!

Idioms

4 Fill in: *carry, learn, teach, beat, dream*.

- My granddad doesn't want to learn a language at the age of 70. He thinks you can't an old dog new tricks.
- I didn't know you could study cookery at university – well you live and
- Tim will have to up an excuse for not attending the seminar.
- James quit the company and I was left to the can for his bad decisions.
- Don't around the bush and tell us what happened!

Listening

5  Listen and fill in the gaps (1-6).

WALKER COLLEGE:
Summer Language Classes

Courses on offer: French, 1), Italian and German.
Daytime and 2) classes available.
Caller prefers late evening classes on 3)
at 4)
Courses start on 5) 6th.
Apply online through our 6)

Conditionals

1 Fill in *if* or *unless*.

- you exercise daily, you will be fit and healthy.
- you stop eating fatty foods, you won't lose any weight.
- it stops raining, we won't be able to go to the zoo.
- you decide to come to the concert, give me a call.
- You'll be late you leave now.
- the pain gets worse, you will have to go to the doctor.

2 Underline the correct verb form in bold, as in the example.

- If I don't feel well tomorrow, I **wouldn't/won't** go to school.
- If Judy **wins/will win** a scholarship, she won't need to work while attending university.
- If I **were/had been** you, I wouldn't speak to her again.
- If Lucy **followed/had followed** my advice, she wouldn't have lost all her money.
- If you **will go/go** to Paris, you can see the Eiffel Tower.
- If I had known she had a problem, I **would have tried/would try** to help her.
- If Mum **hadn't/hasn't** cooked dinner, we'll order a pizza.
- If we **leave/will leave** now, we'll be there by eight.
- If Brian had more qualifications, he **can/could** find a better job.
- If you **ran/run** faster, you can win the race.

3 Rewrite the following sentences, as in the example.

- If you promise to be careful, you can use my CD player.
▶ *Should you promise to be careful, you can use my CD player.*

- If I were you, I would apply for the job.
.....
- If I see Terry, I'll tell him to call you.
.....
- If they had brought a map, they wouldn't have got lost.
.....

4 Rewrite the following as mixed conditionals.

- Sue isn't qualified. She didn't get the job.
▶ *If Sue was qualified, she would have got the job.*
- Mark isn't careful. He crashed his car into a tree.
- They didn't sleep well last night, so they're tired now.
- Annie didn't do her homework, so her teacher will get angry with her.
- Robert doesn't work hard, so he wasn't promoted.

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- A: If you (see) Alice, can you tell her to return my CD?
B: Yes, of course.
- A: If you (go) to the supermarket, (you/buy) some milk?
B: Yes, of course. Anything else?
- A: You should have come to the theatre yesterday. It was a great performance.
B: If I (finish) work earlier, I (come) with you.
- A: Where (you/go) if you (have) a week off?
B: Well, probably on a cruise.
- A: What do you think I should do with the job offer in Paris?
B: If I (be) you, I (take) the job.
- A: Did you pass your final exams, Mike?
B: Yes, I did, thanks to you! I (fail), if you (not/help) me.

Unreal past

6 In each of the following sentences, underline the correct tense.

- 1 If her car **hadn't broken down/didn't break down**, she wouldn't have walked to work.
- 2 Suppose you **were caught/had been caught** cheating, what would have happened?
- 3 I wish I **had/have had** enough money to buy a new car.
- 4 I'd rather you **had done/did** the shopping today.
- 5 He **could have passed/could pass** his exams if he had studied harder.
- 6 Suppose you **had seen/saw** someone stealing your neighbour's car, what would you do?
- 7 It's about time they **moved/had moved** to a bigger house.
- 8 I'd rather you **hadn't said/didn't say** anything to Richard.
- 9 If only Mark **didn't lie/hadn't lied** to me.
- 10 I wish we **have been/were** on a cruise ship.

Wishes

7 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- 1 I feel tired. I wish I
(go) on holiday.
- 2 I can't concentrate on my work. I wish you
(not/play) your music so loud.
- 3 I miss my parents a lot. If only they
(be) here.
- 4 I was late for work today. I wish I
(not/miss) the bus.
- 5 I have a puncture. I wish I
(have) a spare tyre.
- 6 I didn't get the job. If only I
(answer) the interviewer's questions properly.
- 7 I have a terrible headache. I wish he
(not/give) me so much work.
- 8 I've got so many mosquito bites. I wish I
(not/forget) the insect repellent.
- 9 I didn't buy that digital camera. I wish I
(buy) it.
- 10 The children are so noisy today. I wish they
(stop) yelling.

8 Rewrite the following sentences to express either an unreal situation in the present, a regret about a past event, or a desire for a situation/someone's behaviour to change.

- 1 I don't know how to use a computer.
▶ *I wish I knew how to use a computer. (unreal situation in the present)*
- 2 Martha is always nagging at me.
- 3 I argued with my parents yesterday.
- 4 I like chocolate, but I'm on a diet.
- 5 Nick always forgets to lock the door when he leaves.
- 6 It's been raining all day.



Phrasal verbs

9 Fill in: *through, on, out, off*.

- 1 The actress does not dance professionally, but she carried it well in the movie.
- 2 Jake got the loan from the bank and was able to carry his plan to open up a restaurant.
- 3 Jenny's advice and support carried me a very difficult period in my life.
- 4 Although she felt really nervous, she carried the speech very well.
- 5 If you carry driving so fast, you'll have an accident.

Dependent prepositions

10 Fill in: *into, from, in*.

- 1 Cathy graduated Harvard Law School last year.
- 2 They're doing research the causes of cancer.
- 3 "If I ever catch anyone cheating an exam, they will be immediately disqualified," the teacher said to the students.
- 4 Lisa finally succeeded making her dreams come true.

1 Fill in: *master, aim, triumph, trap, fools, tools, loss, forced, unforgiving, worth.*

- The was set. Now all he had to do was wait.
- After crossing the finishing line in record time, the Kenyan athlete raised her arms in
- The of the course is to improve students' writing skills.
- I've done four hours' of work this morning.
- They were clearly no They checked everything twice before signing the contract.
- The thieves him to give them his money.
- The archaeologists were keen on building the replica boat with traditional
- As Margaret stood there watching her house burn down, she felt a deep sense of
- The heat of the midday sun in the Sahara makes mere survival a real challenge.
- The slaves were frightened of their

2 Circle the correct preposition.

- When I was younger, I used to eat all the biscuits in the tin and blame it **on** / **to** my sister.
- You should make allowance **of** / **for** Helen because she's been under a lot of pressure lately.
- Don't give way **for** / **to** anger. You will only regret it later.
- It took many years for Stanley to build **up** / **on** his computer business.
- You must promise not to breathe a word **to** / **about** it to anyone.
- Harry usually wakes up long **after** / **since** everyone else.
- It can be difficult to hold **up** / **on** to hope in such tragic circumstances.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct adjective derived from the words in bold.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1 She was the most person that any of us had ever known. | COURAGE |
| 2 Henry kept the whole class entertained with his tales. | IMAGINE |
| 3 Steven thanked her for her very gift. | THINK |
| 4 Although the work is quite difficult, he's always cheerful and | COMPLAIN |
| 5 Many people become less of noise as they get older. | TOLERATE |
| 6 The photographers tried to maintain a distance from the famous couple. | RESPECT |
| 7 Amanda had a remarkably year in which she managed to write two novels. | PRODUCE |

4 Fill in: *stoop, winnings, heap, keep her head, twisted, worn-out, impostors, virtues, the common touch, will.*

- His presidency had ended many years earlier, but it was clear that he still hadn't lost
- Betty was able to and not panic.
- The report gave a impression of what had really happened.
- The doorways in old English cottages are often very low and you must in order to pass through them.
- The two men were clearly They may have been dressed like policemen but their behaviour was suspicious.
- Although he was in hospital for five months, Ted never lost the to live.
- Like all teenagers, Terry leaves his clothes in a on the bedroom floor.
- After a long day's sightseeing, we were Everyone was asleep within five minutes of getting back to the hotel.
- I have no idea what I'll do with my yet. Buy a car, perhaps, or go on holiday.
- Among her many are honesty, courage and patience.

1 Read the following formal letter and cross out the inappropriate phrases in bold.

Dear Sir / Madam,

1) I'm writing about the job you advertised/I am writing with reference to the 'Summer Camp Assistants' job vacancy that was advertised in Friday's edition of *The Evening News*.

I am 18 years old and 2) at the moment I am doing my A levels/I am currently studying for my A levels at Marton Sixth Form College. I am hoping to study Psychology at university next year and would like to specialise in Child Psychology.

I hold a life-saving certificate and a first aid certificate. 3) I would welcome the opportunity/I really want to work with young children during the summer holidays.

I have been a member of the Girl Guides since the age of 10. I joined the senior section when I was 14 and, two years ago, I became a Young Leader. I have really enjoyed helping younger Girl Guides prepare for their badges.

I am a keen swimmer and I enjoy sailing. I note with interest that children at the summer camp can participate in water sports and sailing activities. I feel that with my qualifications and experience 4) I would be suitable for the position advertised/I'd be great for this job.

5) Please find enclosed/Here is a letter of recommendation from the leader of my Girl Guide unit. I hope you will consider my application favourably. 6) I look forward to hearing from you/ It'd be great to hear from you soon.

Yours faithfully,
Sarah White

2 Match the types of letters/emails (1-5) to the extracts (A-E). Say which are beginnings/endings and which are formal/informal.

- 1 a letter applying for a job
- 2 an email congratulating a colleague on a promotion
- 3 a letter of complaint to a business
- 4 an apology email to a professor
- 5 an email to a hotel requesting information

A Finally, I would be extremely grateful if you could provide me with some further information on your facilities. Thank you in advance for your help.

B Once more, I request a complete refund otherwise I will be obliged to take legal action. A prompt reply will be greatly appreciated.

C I am writing to apologise for not attending your seminar last week. Unfortunately, I was not able to be there because of a personal matter at home.

D I am writing in response to your advertisement in last week's edition of *The Times*. I would like to apply for the job of UK Sales Manager in your London office.

E Once again, well done! I knew you could do it! We'll have to go out and celebrate! How about going out for a bite to eat after work?

3 Read the following advertisement. Write short notes for the underlined phrases. Then, use your notes to write suitable sentences requesting information, as in the example.

Bristol School of Rock Music

Do you dream of becoming a rock musician?

If you play the drums, keyboard, bass or electric guitar or if you sing, we can help you develop your talent.

Talented young musicians and expert teachers make the Bristol School of Rock Music the place for young rock musicians!

- Reasonable fees!
- Excellent facilities!
- Come to our Open Day and see

what we have to offer!

For more information write to:
Bristol School of Rock Music, 24
Upper Street., Bristol BR7 2TD
or e-mail info@bsrm.com



1 How old?

2

4

3

5

1 ► *Could you please tell me the age range of the students at your school?*

2

3

4

5

1 Fill in: *disabled, behaviour, outspoken, targets, extinction, wise, volunteered, jokes, endanger, save up.*

- 1 Thanks to new laws, people can now find jobs much more easily than they did in the past.
- 2 Mrs. Woodhouse had always been one of the government's most critics.
- 3 Jason managed to enough money to buy a house.
- 4 They spent the evening telling and funny stories.
- 5 Banks are often for hold-ups.
- 6 Conservationists fear that it will only be a matter of time before the black rhinoceros has been hunted to
- 7 She her services for the summer bazaar.
- 8 Smoking during pregnancy can an unborn child.
- 9 I think you've made a choice.
- 10 His towards me is often appalling.

2 Fill in: *meet, deadlines, war, research, work, earn.*

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1 declare | 5 meet |
| 2 sb's trust | 6 the |
| 3 do | same fate |
| 4 miracles | |

3 Complete the sentences with words from the list.

- scraping by • gown • meagre • interactive
- carried away • one-on-one

- 1 I must remember to hire a for the graduation ceremony.
- 2 Peter's wages are not even enough to cover his rent. He is going to have to get a second job.
- 3 I find that a interview is the best way to really get to know a candidate.
- 4 The audience got by the actor's performance.

- 5 We're barely on my salary.
- 6 Lessons are much more fun when they are It can be quite boring when you just have to sit and listen.

4 Underline the correct preposition.

- 1 Remember to stop off/down at the grocer's on the way home – we've run out of milk.
- 2 Julie has signed with/up for a creative writing course this year.
- 3 She was wearing a dress made from/by pure silk.
- 4 It's hard for little children to sit up/through a whole football match.
- 5 Are you planning to return to/back Italy, Michael?
- 6 Fiona is in the living room chatting by/with her sister.

Listening

5 **RNE** You will hear two people talking about membership of the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International. Listen and fill in the gaps (1-5).

Become a Member of the **DIAN FOSSEY GORILLA FUND INTERNATIONAL**


We are committed to gorilla protection, field research, education and 1)

On our 2) you will find the ways in which you can support us.

MEMBERSHIP LEVELS

- **Member** \$30 (comes with a calendar, 3) card and journal)
- **Supporter** \$50 (as Member, plus four full-colour postcards)
- **Sponsor** \$100 (as Supporter, plus poster and T-shirt)
- **Gorilla** \$250 (4) a mother and baby gorilla, and receive a full-colour photograph and 5)


Listening

1 **RNE**  Listen to the speakers 1-6. Which of the comments below might each speaker make? There is one comment that you do not need to use.

- A A similar desire runs in my family.
- B I think talent is only part of what I need to succeed.
- C I think most people know what they want to be.
- D I want to go into the family business.
- E I changed my mind about what I wanted to do.
- F I'm not studying what I love but what I think will be useful for my future.
- G My parents support my ambition.

Speaker	1	2	3	4	5	6
Comment						

Reading

2  Fill in the gaps (1-6) with the phrases (A-G). There is one phrase that you do not need to use.

- A who had achieved fame merely because they had done something memorable on reality television
- B that will become famous for no particular reason
- C and even fewer will achieve long-lasting fame
- D since aiming high and having great dreams can push a child to succeed
- E who dream of fame and fortune
- F and see that they have not achieved their fame because of any accomplishment
- G who believe that fame is not only easy to achieve



UK kids say:

'We want to be famous!'

Ask kids in Britain what they want to be when they grow up and many will give the same reply: "I want to be famous!" That, at least, is the finding of a recent survey in the UK which suggests that the cult of the celebrity in Britain has reached such a level that traditional childhood dreams of becoming a pilot, an astronaut, or a ballerina, have been firmly replaced by the desire to become a celebrity.

Of course there is nothing new in childhood dreams of fame. Young children have always wanted to be superheroes, princesses, and rock stars. Nor, indeed, is there anything wrong with children dreaming of fame and fortune **1)** ?

The problem today lies in British children's perceptions of the accessibility of fame. The rise of a new type of celebrity in the UK — one who has achieved fame, fortune and influence without doing anything of importance — has created a generation of children **2)**, it is something that can be got for nothing.

Reality TV shows (such as Big Brother) are partly responsible for the rise in this new genre of British celebrity. In the early 2000s, reality TV saw an explosion in popularity in the UK. Magazine covers in Britain became dominated by men and women **3)** Such was the media coverage afforded to these reality TV stars that by 2007, according to one survey, one in seven UK teenagers were hoping to achieve fame by appearing on a reality TV show.

Of course, of the hundreds of thousands of people **4)**, few actually achieve it. Teachers in Britain worry that the ease with which reality show contestants find fame fails to get this message across to children.

British teachers are also very concerned that the obsession with celebrity is affecting both children's attitudes to study and their career aspirations. Children look at celebrities today **5)** Thus, they begin to see education as unnecessary for achieving success in life.

It is very important not to fall into the trap of believing the path to fame and fortune is easy. If it was, everyone would be rich and famous! Very few people will achieve fame from appearing on reality TV, **6)** Still, the good news for kids today is that regardless of whether or not they achieve fame, there are more job options open to them than ever before. Most kids can still grow up to be anything they want to be!

Vocabulary

1 Fill in: *remote, worshipped, invisible, invaders, feat, preserved, unique, properties, consult, offerings.*

- 1 Planes are needed to transport supplies to areas in the far north.
- 2 Ancient civilisations are known to have gods in sacred shrines.
- 3 Many Hindu temples were destroyed by Islamic in the 8th century BC.
- 4 were made to the gods to honor them and ask for their blessing.
- 5 The temple of Rameses II in Egypt is quite a magnificent of craftsmanship.
- 6 The managers of the business firm frequently their lawyers for legal advice.
- 7 Artists visit Greenland for the island's atmosphere and magnificent surroundings.
- 8 It is a beautiful town with a picturesque harbour and well- buildings.
- 9 The peaks of the mountains were from down below because of the fog.
- 10 We value herbs for their taste, but they also have healing

2 Use the words in the list to complete the exchanges.

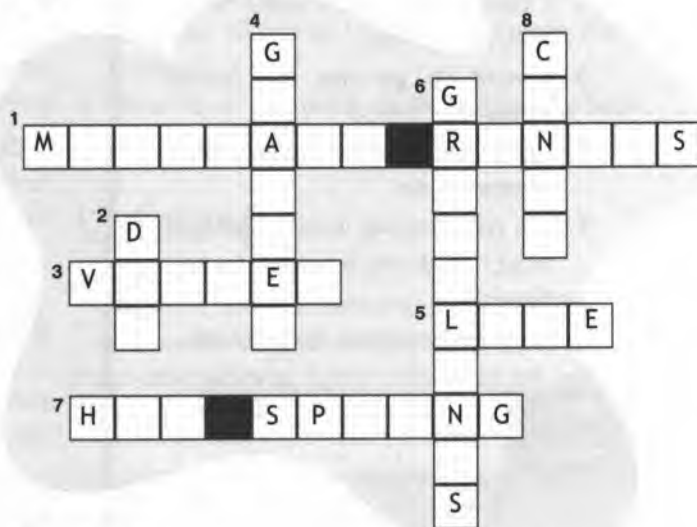
- ruins lost honour carve
inhabited mystery miss

- 1 A: If you go to Egypt, don't the opportunity to visit the Sphinx.
B: You bet I won't!
- 2 A: I want to become an archaeologist someday.
B: That's great! You might even discover some ancient
- 3 A: Those tribesmen are very protective of their land.
B: Of course. Their ancestors it for centuries.



- 4 A: Has Plato's city of Atlantis been found?
B: No. The location still remains a
- 5 A: Native American Indians totem poles as a way of telling stories about the Indian culture.
B: Really? I didn't know that.
- 6 A: Henry, do you know why the Lincoln Memorial was built?
B: Yes, I do. To Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States.

3 Complete the crossword.



Across

- 1 The Rocky Mountains are a great chain of extending from British Columbia into New Mexico.
- 3 In 2007, a landslide covered Russia's famous of Geysers.
- 5 Baikal is in Russia.
- 7 While in Japan, the tourists bathed in a popular

Down

- 2 A was built to prevent future flooding of the town.
- 4 A is a large, slow-moving river of ice.
- 6 cover almost 50% of the land area of Africa.
- 8 About 11,000 ships pass through the Corinth each year.

Vocabulary

- 1 Fill in: *check-in desk, departure lounge, conveyor belt, departures board, duty-free shop, passport control.*



- When they weighed our baggage at the we were told that we had exceeded our allowance by seven kilos.
- It took the Fullers a long time to get through
- Our baggage will come out on
No 4.
- Lisa was in the buying presents for her family when her flight was called.
- Passengers can wait for their flight in the
- Brian looked at the and saw that his flight was delayed.

- 2 a Match the words to form phrases.

1	jet
2	hand
3	boarding
4	aisle
5	air-traffic
6	cabin

a	control
b	luggage
c	seat
d	crew
e	lag
f	pass

- b Now use the phrases to fill in the gaps.

- Every time I fly from New York to London, I get really bad
- Would you like an or would you prefer to sit by the window?
- How many items of can I take onto the plane?
- Your will be issued at check-in.
- Members of the were there to greet passengers as they boarded the plane.
- The pilot contacted Italian to request permission for an emergency landing.

Everyday English

- 3 Circle the correct response.

- A: Would you like a window seat?
B: a First class, please.
b I'd prefer one next to the aisle.
- A: May I see your passport, please?
B: a Yes, of course. Here you are.
b Thank you.
- A: Would you mind if I squeezed past you?
B: a Not at all.
b There's no room for any more luggage.
- A: I can't reach the overhead locker. Would you mind putting my bag up for me?
B: a Of course not.
b No, go ahead.
- A: Can I take two items of hand luggage?
B: a I have an e-ticket.
b I'm afraid only one is allowed.

Listening

- 4 Listen to the speakers. For questions 1-3, choose A, B or C.

- You overhear a conversation at the airport. What does the airport staff member tell the lady?
A They will send her suitcase to her when it turns up.
B She will find her suitcase in 'Lost Baggage'.
C Her suitcase was put on an incorrect flight.
- Listen to a flight attendant talking about her job. What does she say?
A Working holidays has never bothered her.
B She is tired of flying the long-haul flights.
C She can't wait to start flying the glamorous routes.
- You hear a man responding to a statement about how expensive a particular city is. What does he say?
A Tourism in the city has been affected by the high prices.
B He can't afford to take his family to the city any time soon.
C Prices in the city were a lot cheaper on his last visit.

Inversion

1 Fill in the gaps, as in the example.

- 1 "I have my coat today."
▶ "So do I. It looks like it's going to rain."
- 2 "We prefer to take the bus to work."
"So We don't like travelling on the Underground."
- 3 "I don't think we'll go to the party tonight."
"Neither We've got too much work to do."
- 4 "I went to see John in hospital last night."
"So He's looking much better, isn't he?"
- 5 "I can't finish the crossword."
"Nor It's too tricky!"
- 6 "I'm never eating at that restaurant again."
"Neither! The food's terrible!"

2 Rewrite the sentences using the words/phrases below.

- 1 I have never eaten such delicious apples before!
▶ *Never before have I eaten such delicious apples!*
- 2 We realised our bags had been stolen only after he'd gone.
Only after
- 3 They not only ran out of food, but drink too.
Not only
- 4 He had no sooner boiled the kettle than the doorbell rang.
No sooner
- 5 Graham noticed only then that he had forgotten to take his wallet.
Only then
- 6 You are not to go out after dark under any circumstances.
Under no circumstances
- 7 He had rarely felt so happy.
Rarely

- 8 The boys had not once apologised for the trouble that they had caused.
Not once
- 9 The restaurant has seldom been so busy.
Seldom
- 10 If I had known it was going to rain, I wouldn't have gone to the concert.
Had

Plural/Singular nouns

3 Underline the correct verb form.

- 1 Chinese is/are difficult to learn.
- 2 €100 was/were too much for the jacket.
- 3 Some children has/have very bad manners.
- 4 Many people like/likes to drink coffee in the morning.
- 5 Chicken pox is/are a common childhood illness.
- 6 Many foods contain/contains traces of nuts.
- 7 The United States is/are a big country.
- 8 That bunch of grapes look/looks delicious.
- 9 Those trousers really suit/suits you.
- 10 My advice is/are to take the job.
- 11 There was/were water everywhere.
- 12 My family is/are very large.



4 Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 The world's population (be) growing rapidly.
- 2 Physics (not/interest) me that much.
- 3 The jury (be) all staying at the Crown Hotel.
- 4 My hair (grow) very quickly at the moment.
- 5 This information (not/be) correct.
- 6 Scissors (become) blunt quickly if you use them to cut metal.
- 7 Members of Parliament generally (meet) twice a month.
- 8 The union (want) to call a strike for several weeks now.

5 Cross out the expressions which cannot be used with the nouns, as in the example.

- 1 ► Tim had ordered ~~no~~, ~~many~~, lots of, a great deal of, ~~a few~~ food.
- 2 Too much, A lot of, Few, Hardly any, A little people came to the party.
- 3 A large amount of, Plenty of, Several, Any, Too many charcoal was needed for the barbecue.
- 4 I like to keep many, a lot of, several, some, a great deal of cash on me.
- 5 Both, None, Too much, A little, Hardly any flights were fully booked.
- 6 I've got many, a few, lots of, a great deal of, a couple of work to do.

Quantifiers

6 Underline the correct item.

- 1 I want to hear the **whole/all** truth.
- 2 **No one/Anyone** cared that it was raining.
- 3 **Is/Are** there any money left?
- 4 You can do it **some/any** way you like.
- 5 **A few/A little** of us suffer from travel sickness.
- 6 Some children like broccoli, although **many/a lot of** do not.
- 7 I've been working hard **each/all** day and now I'm tired.
- 8 Not **all/every** mushrooms are edible.
- 9 I'm afraid that there are **no/none** more flights available.
- 10 James didn't know the answer **neither/either**.
- 11 **Some/Any** people prefer to work in the evening.
- 12 I can't find **no one/anyone** to help me with this.

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

- 1 There isn't anything wrong with the machine. **nothing** There with the machine.
- 2 I spoke to no one all day. **anyone** I didn't all day.
- 3 Helene is from Paris; Claude is from Nice. **are** Both France.
- 4 The students dislike grammar exercises. **like** None grammar exercises.
- 5 The aeroplanes are not ready for take-off. **of** None ready for take-off.

- 6 Peter spent all afternoon surfing the Net. **whole** Peter spent surfing the Net.
- 7 Andrew and Sarah aren't staying for lunch. **is** Neither staying for lunch.
- 8 There was no one around yesterday. **anyone** There around yesterday.
- 9 France, Italy and Spain are in Europe. **them** All are in Europe.
- 10 Dogs can't fly. Pigs can't fly, either. **can** Neither fly.

Phrasal verbs

8 Fill in: *in, on, out, over, off*.

- 1 We checked of the hotel just before midday.
- 2 Peter checked all the items that had been delivered on his list.
- 3 The passengers checked their luggage two hours before the flight.
- 4 The motorist checked the damage before getting back into his car.
- 5 Our teacher came back to the room to check us. She wanted to make sure we were working on our own.

Dependent prepositions

9 Fill in: *with, by, of*.

- 1 The architect was dissatisfied the job that the builders had done.
- 2 The train station was crowded passengers.
- 3 Our house is typical the kind found on the island.
- 4 Melanie had always dreamed visiting her cousins in Canada.
- 5 The village the lake has always been very popular with tourists.



1 Fill in: *fastened, attempted, ran back in fright, by way of admiration, became of, spied, at length, split, assumed, driven.*

- No one had ever to reach the North Pole by dogsled before.
- I didn't see your car parked outside, so I that you had gone out.
- We don't know what the ship. The last we heard, it was heading towards the Bermuda Triangle.
- The boy's kite was high into the sky by a strong wind.
-, the audience gave the actor a standing ovation.
- He the log in two using his axe.
- The children took one look into the lion's cage and then
-, struggling to get free, the prisoner managed to loosen the chains from around his ankles.
- We the tent to the ground with ropes and pegs.
- Flying up the coast, the pilot an old lighthouse down below.

2 Choose the correct word.

- Terry was that I was late.
a furious b violent
- A pleasant blowing from the sea cooled them as they lay in the sun.
a breeze b gale
- In the early hours of the morning, the air made everything feel damp.
a hazy b misty
- They had been caught in the and were soaked right through.
a downpour b drizzle
- More thunder are expected today over many parts of the country.
a showers b blizzards
- A storm was gathering. They could see dark clouds ahead and the wind started through the trees.
a howling b pouring

3 Use the phrases in the list to complete the sentences.

hailstones **gust of wind** **drop of rain**
ray of sunshine **bolt of lightning**
clap of thunder **snow flake**

- Just then, a sudden blew off his hat.
- Each twinkled in the moonlight as it fell gently to the ground.
- Suddenly, the rain stopped and a broke through the clouds.
- The house next to mine was struck by a
- A loud announced the coming storm.
- Pea or golf ball sized are quite common in severe storms.
- Not a single has fallen in that part of Algeria for over three years.

Idioms

4 Underline the correct word.

- Their argument really was just a **cloud/storm** in a teacup. Nothing serious at all.
- We had not been expecting such news. It came as a **bolt/clap** from the blue.
- Sharon was clearly furious. She had a face like **thunder/a storm**.
- Don't worry. We'll be there at 9 am sharp, come rain or **shine/sun**.
- There he goes again, always talking about a get-rich-quick scheme. He's got his head in the **sky/clouds**.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct word derived from the words in bold.

- She looked at him in **ASTONISH**
- I have great for his **ADMIRE** dedication and loyalty.
- Eating may lead to serious health problems and obesity. **EXCESS**
- The young woman was sitting opposite him. **DIRECT**
- The adventure book appeals to young **READ**
- As she watched the door slowly swing open, Lynn felt a growing sense of **EASY**

1 Read the article and replace the words in bold with more interesting ones from the list.

- vibrant • powerful • poor • icy • huge
- enjoyable • inexpensive • perfect



Surfing in Devon

With its cold climate, England would seem a **1) bad** choice for a water sports holiday. However, the North Devon coast is home to a **2) lively** surfing community due to the **3) strong** waves coming in from the Atlantic. Croyde Bay is one of the main draws because its beach break waves - the best kind for beginners - are as good as can be found anywhere.

As surfing has become more popular, a variety of shops and services have sprung up in the area. Surfing schools offer lessons for beginners through to experts. Shops provide all the equipment and gear one could possibly need. Accommodation is **4) cheap** and plentiful, with many visitors preferring B&Bs (Bed and Breakfast) to hotels.

After a long day of riding the waves in the **5) cold** sea, many choose to unwind by frequenting the restaurants and bars in Croyde and Woolacombe. Evening is the **6) best** time to share the day's adventures and to relax with friends.

Overall, Devon offers **7) a fun** and close-to-home alternative for those surfers who would normally expect to board a long-haul flight in search of **8) large** waves.

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| 1 | 5 |
| 2 | 6 |
| 3 | 7 |
| 4 | 8 an |

2 Look at the following list of phrases and match them with the pictures. Then, identify each sense used. Finally, read the example and write short descriptions for the other two pictures.

bustling streets, salty air, biting wind, vivid tropical colours, busy people, radiant sun, gentle sea breeze, glistening snow, swaying tall palm trees, constant buzz, majestic silence, slippery slope, clean crisp air, amazingly tall buildings, car horns beeping



- biting wind (touch)
- glistening snow (sight)
- slippery slope (touch)
- majestic silence (sound)
- clean crisp air (smell)

► *When the biting wind dropped, I suddenly became aware of the majestic silence up there on the mountain. The snow glistened in the sunlight and the clean, crisp air was a delight to breathe. Not even the thought of having to climb that slippery slope again could dampen my spirits.*



.....



.....

1 Fill in: *sneeze, yawn, punctuality, conventions, bridge the gap, contribution, depictions, legacy.*

- 1 Emma was trying very hard not to but the meeting was incredibly boring.
- 2 The painter's of the horror of war made him famous all over the world.
- 3 Nowadays, many young couples defy the of the time by living together prior to getting married.
- 4 I am allergic to cats. Just sharing a room with them makes me
- 5 The government has promised to between the rich and the poor.
- 6 An improved transport system will be a of the London 2012 Olympic Games.
- 7 The made by Picasso to the development of art in the twentieth century cannot be underestimated.
- 8 David's poor has become a problem. He has already been late for two meetings this week.

2 Fill in: *in, for, as, of, with, into, from.*

- 1 As the price of oil rises, the search a suitable alternative becomes more urgent.
- 2 I have always been interested ancient history.
- 3 The exhibition was filled some of the most important archaeological finds of the past decade.
- 4 His grandfather had suffered cancer for many years before he died.
- 5 The 1950s are regarded the high point of British cinema.
- 6 Jennifer's boss saw some signs improvement in her work.
- 7 Diana Spencer was born an aristocratic family.
- 8 There's an exhibition contemporary Canadian Ceramic Art at the city gallery.



3 Complete the sentences with the correct word derived from the words in brackets.

- 1 The sculpture (**exhibit**) runs for another nine weeks.
- 2 Frank (**success**) completed his PhD in Genetic Engineering.
- 3 He was clearly a very accomplished (**art**).
- 4 The (**preserve**) of this building is vital. It is the last of its kind in the city.
- 5 Although not quite as (**beauty**) as the Alhambra in Granada, the Alcázar of Seville is still well worth a visit.
- 6 No (**tour**) should visit London without going to see Buckingham Palace.
- 7 Neither of them realized quite how (**danger**) the situation was.
- 8 There is (**universe**) agreement on this important issue.

4 Complete the sentences with the words from the list.

- officially • excavation • looting
- sculpted • concentration

- 1 Widespread of the temples has taken place over the centuries, with many items ending up abroad.
- 2 Many ancient Greek statues were cast in bronze and not from marble, as it is widely assumed.
- 3 The new state has not been recognised by the United Nations.
- 4 There is a greater of millionaires in Chelsea than anywhere else in Europe.
- 5 The took months longer than expected.

Reading

1 **RNE** Match the headings (A-H) to the paragraphs (1-7). There is one heading that you do not need to use.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| A <input type="checkbox"/> | A serious matter | E <input type="checkbox"/> | Days of travel |
| B <input type="checkbox"/> | A piece of travel history | F <input type="checkbox"/> | A fun day out |
| C <input type="checkbox"/> | A city of two flavours | G <input type="checkbox"/> | A heroic journey |
| D <input type="checkbox"/> | A non-serious travel problem | H <input type="checkbox"/> | A famous town |

1 The world's first supersonic passenger aircraft was the Concorde. Built as the result of a collaborative effort between the governments of Britain and France, the Concorde flew at more than twice the speed of regular aircrafts and at twice the altitude. The Concorde began its first commercial flights in 1976 and was retired in 2003 after 27 years of service.

2 The Alps are one of the great mountain ranges of Europe. They are located in south-central Europe and stretch for almost 1,200 kilometres. As routes of trade and invasion, alpine passes are full of history. In 218 BC, the famous Carthaginian military commander Hannibal is believed to have crossed the Alps with 38,000 infantry, 8,000 cavalry and 37 war elephants in order to invade Italy!

3 LegoLand is the name of four theme parks that are based on the famous child's toy, Lego. The theme parks - in Denmark, the USA, Germany and the UK - attract millions of visitors every year. The parks feature lego-themed roller-coaster rides, model villages of famous landmarks and world scenes all built from millions of lego bricks.

4 Rubbish in the ocean - particularly plastics and discarded fishing nets - represents a serious threat to marine life. It has been estimated that approximately 13,000 pieces of plastic litter are floating on every square kilometre of ocean surface. Millions of sea animals die each year from entanglement or ingestion of plastics.

5 Wimbledon is a suburb in London that is famous across the world for hosting the annual tennis championships. Each year in June and July, thousands of tourists join Londoners for the chance to watch the world's greatest tennis players compete for tennis' most prestigious trophy. But the pretty village of Wimbledon, with its charming buildings and medieval High Street, is worth a visit at any time of year.

6 Jet lag is a condition often experienced after flying across several time zones in a short period of time. Symptoms generally last a few days and can include: daytime sleepiness, insomnia at night, headaches, decreased performance, and loss of appetite. While eastward travel is associated with difficulty falling asleep at night and difficulty waking in the morning, westward travel is associated with tiredness in the early evening and pre-dawn awakening.

7 Only one city in the world is located on two continents. That city is Istanbul in Turkey. Istanbul lies on either side of the Bosphorus Strait, the narrow waterway which separates the continents of Europe and Asia. Istanbul is the world's third most populous city and has a long and glorious history. It has been the capital of three great empires: the Roman, the Byzantium, and the Ottoman Empires.

Use of English

2 **RNE** Complete the gaps (1-7) with the correct form of the words in bold.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

Welcome to the Great Wall of China, China's most **1** tourist attraction! Stretching more than 6,000 km over beautiful hills, mountains, woodlands and deserts, it is the longest man-made structure on earth. **2** of the wall began over 2,000 years ago and continued right up until the 17th century. The wall was built to keep **3** out of China, but as it was not an unbroken wall but instead a **4** line of short walls, enemies could **5** go around the unconnected sections of the wall. Thus, the wall was **6** abandoned as a **7** barrier. Today, thousands of tourists visit the Great Wall every day to see one of the great wonders of the world!

FAME

CONSTRUCT

INVADE

**CONTINUE
SIMPLE**

**EVENTUAL
DEFEND**



Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past	Past Participle	Infinitive	Past	Past Participle
be	was, were	been	leave	left	left
bear	bore	born(e)	lend	lent	lent
beat	beat	beaten	let	let	let
become	became	become	light	lit	lit
begin	began	begun	lose	lost	lost
bite	bit	bitten	make	made	made
blow	blew	blown	mean	meant	meant
break	broke	broken	meet	met	met
bring	brought	brought	pay	paid	paid
build	built	built	put	put	put
burn	burnt (burned)	burnt (burned)	read	read	read
burst	burst	burst	ride	rode	ridden
buy	bought	bought	ring	rang	rung
can	could	(been able to)	rise	rose	risen
catch	caught	caught	run	ran	run
choose	chose	chosen	say	said	said
come	came	come	see	saw	seen
cost	cost	cost	sell	sold	sold
cut	cut	cut	send	sent	sent
deal	dealt	dealt	set	set	set
dig	dug	dug	sew	sewed	sewn
do	did	done	shake	shook	shaken
draw	drew	drawn	shine	shone	shone
dream	dreamt (dreamed)	dreamt (dreamed)	shoot	shot	shot
drink	drank	drunk	show	showed	shown
drive	drove	driven	shut	shut	shut
eat	ate	eaten	sing	sang	sung
fall	fell	fallen	sit	sat	sat
feed	fed	fed	sleep	slept	slept
feel	felt	felt	smell	smelt (smelled)	smelt (smelled)
fight	fought	fought	speak	spoke	spoken
find	found	found	spell	spelt (spelled)	spelt (spelled)
fly	flew	flown	spend	spent	spent
forbid	forbade	forbidden	stand	stood	stood
forget	forgot	forgotten	steal	stole	stolen
forgive	forgave	forgiven	stick	stuck	stuck
freeze	froze	frozen	sting	stung	stung
get	got	got	swear	swore	sworn
give	gave	given	sweep	swept	swept
go	went	gone	swim	swam	swum
grow	grew	grown	take	took	taken
hang	hung (hanged)	hung (hanged)	teach	taught	taught
have	had	had	tear	tore	torn
hear	heard	heard	tell	told	told
hide	hid	hidden	think	thought	thought
hit	hit	hit	throw	threw	thrown
hold	held	held	understand	understood	understood
hurt	hurt	hurt	wake	woke	woken
keep	kept	kept	wear	wore	worn
know	knew	known	win	won	won
lead	led	led	write	wrote	written
learn	learnt (learned)	learnt (learned)			

MODULE 1

1 Give English equivalents for:

- A.** 1. повлиять на чьи-то чувства; 2. семейные узы; 3. семья, состоящая только из родителей и детей; 4. быть единственным ребенком; 5. уважение к старшим; 6. иметь приоритет; 7. вечерняя прогулка; 8. жить отдельно друг от друга, находясь в браке; 9. бабушка по материнской линии; 10. устроить брак (выбрать супруга для сына или дочери); 11. подчиняться тем, кто обладает авторитетом в семье; 12. сестра-близнец
- B.** 1. быть зеницей ока; 2. быть в семье главным; 3. быть в семье белой вороной; 4. быть чьей-то плотью и кровью; 5. действовать кому-то на нервы; 6. спорить с кем-то; 7. нарушить обещание, не сдержать слово; 8. винить кого-либо, сваливать вину на кого-либо; 9. быть не очень общительным; 10. подружиться с кем-либо; 11. быть близким к кому-либо; 12. давать обещание

2 Express the same in English.

- A.** 1. Вчера Дженни слегла с высокой температурой. Боюсь, это грипп. 2. Ты знаешь, как случилось, что он разбогател (оказался при деньгах)? 3. Просматривая свежую газету, я натолкнулся на интересную статью. 4. Почему ты не зайдешь в пятницу? Мы можем вместе выпить по чашке кофе. 5. Именно Андрей придумал сходить в этот замечательный музей.
- B.** 1. Должен признаться, что мои родители возражают против замужества моей старшей сестры: они считают, что она слишком молода. 2. Я уверен, что в нашей большой семье я могу положиться на каждого. К тому же мы очень близки друг к другу. 3. Моя бабушка не одобряет разводов. Она говорит, что в семьях, в которых только один родитель, дети часто страдают. Но я не уверен, что это всегда так. 4. Вполне естественно, что в семье дети зависят от своих родителей. В свою очередь, детям следует заботиться о родителях и обращаться с ними уважительно. 5. Джек постоянно хвастается своими знаменитыми предками. Терпеть не могу, когда люди выставляют напоказ чужие достижения. 6. Мэри всегда заботится о своих младших братьях и сестрах, когда родители уезжают. Что бы ни случилось, она всегда поддерживает семью. 7. Мне хочется отчитать своего племянника за то, что он вмешивается в дела, которые его не касаются. 8. Для Джорджа типично не принимать во внимание интересы других. Должен сказать, это по-настоящему действует мне на нервы. 9. Сэлли легко заводит друзей. Она весьма популярна среди своих одноклассников. 10. У меня и моего двоюродного брата очень мало общего. Когда мы встречаемся, мы часто спорим друг с другом.

C.

- Добрый день. Можно поговорить с вами, миссис Смит? (Можно вас на минутку?)
- Конечно. Не хотите ли войти? Вы наша новая соседка?
- Да. Меня зовут Дороти Тэйлор.
- Чем могу быть вам полезной, Дороти?
- Боюсь, я пришла с жалобой (пожаловаться).
- Действительно? А в чем дело?
- Ничего очень серьезного. Но ваши дети вчера играли на лужайке перед моим домом и сломали один из моих кустов роз. Должна признаться, что я огорчена этим. Не могли бы вы прекратить подобные игры?
- Простите, мне действительно жаль. Примите мои извинения. Я немедленно поговорю с детьми. Обещаю, подобное (это) не повторится.

MODULE 2

1 Give English equivalents for:

- A.** 1. справляться с чем-либо; 2. сталкиваться с проблемой; 3. причинить вред кому-либо; 4. прошептать с облегчением; 5. нервно и заикаясь говорить что-то; 6. огрызнуться на кого-либо; 7. медленно и глубоко дышать; 8. совершать преступление; 9. пропускать занятия; 10. отрицать очевидные факты; 11. терять влияние на кого-либо; 12. сожалеть о своем поведении
- B.** 1. изнурять себя работой; 2. быть по уши занятым в проекте; 3. облегчить душу, признаться в чем-либо; 4. порвать с кем-либо, прекратить отношения; 5. быть в нерешительности по поводу чего-либо, сомневаться; 6. один на миллион; 7. растеряться; 8. что в лоб, что по лбу (одинаково); 9. сто одна причина; 10. спокойно отнестись к чему-либо, не волноваться; 11. быть сытым по горло; 12. коротко, в двух словах.

2 Express the same in English.

- A.** 1. Когда кузина Рэчел приехала к нам из Шотландии, моя бабушка поселила ее у себя. 2. Не откладывая на завтра то, что можно сделать сегодня. 3. Не надевай эту желтую блузку. Она по цвету не подходит к твоей юбке. 4. На твоём месте я не стала бы мириться с таким давлением со стороны сверстников и подстраиваться под них. 5. Почему ты всегда критикуешь и унижаешь меня в присутствии моих друзей?
- B.** 1. Хотя Энн очень популярная молодая актриса, она никогда не хвастается своими успехами. 2. Не обращай внимания на его слова. Он просто шутит. 3. Врач настаивает на том, чтобы Джейн отдохнула. Она уже столько времени находится в напряжении (стрессовой ситуации). 4. В течение последнего времени я по уши занята репетициями. Премьера назначена (is due) на октябрь. 5. Мне до смерти надоело выслушивать эти жалобы. 6. Я увидел своего приятеля в зале, как только фильм закончился. 7. Новые факты отвлекли Бена от его горя. 8. В сложных (напряженных) ситуациях важно не потерять контроль над собой. 9. Я знал, что новый номер сделает мою жизнь нелегкой, но был готов мириться с этим ради хороших результатов.

10. Его нелегко убедить в чем-то, но также трудно переубедить.

C.

- Привет, Марго. Рада, что мы случайно встретились. Тебя что-то беспокоит? Что случилось?
- Ох, Эллис, мне кажется, все у меня не ладится в жизни.
- Да ладно. Не может все быть так плохо.
- Ты не понимаешь. Вчера я получила двойку по английскому, и родители очень рассердились. А сегодня я опоздала на тренировку, и мой тренер не разрешил мне участвовать в забеге.
- Мне жаль слышать это, но я уверена, что все будет хорошо. Хочешь, я помогу тебе с английским?
- Спасибо, ты настоящий друг. Но я думаю, что справлюсь сама.
- Наверняка справишься. Выше голову.

MODULE 3

1 Give English equivalents for:

- A.** 1. ограбление банка; 2. печально известный вор-карманник; 3. незаконный арест; 4. недавняя кража со взломом; 5. кража товаров из магазина; 6. жестокий похититель людей; 7. свидетель преступления; 8. мелкое воровство; 9. уличное ограбление; 10. давать показания в суде; 11. человек, с которым трудно иметь дело; 12. заключение в тюрьму на два года
- B.** 1. сознаться в преступлении; 2. ни с того ни с сего, неожиданно; 3. поймать на месте преступления; 4. поймать с поличным; 5. попасться на удочку, обмануться; 6. признать виновным; 7. возложить ответственность за преступление на врача; 8. бездельничать, хулиганить; 9. плохо обращаться с детьми; 10. защищать свои права; 11. нарушать закон; 12. вовлекать маленьких детей в преступление

2 Express the same in English.

- A.** 1. Не повышайте голос (говорите тихо). Мама спит. 2. Если ты будешь ездить на машине с такой скоростью, тебя однажды оштрафуют. 3. Даже не пытайся скрыть что-нибудь от меня. Я все равно все узнаю. 4. Держись подальше от этого неблагополучного района, если не хочешь попасть в беду. 5. Боюсь, что Петр не сможет справиться с учебой в школе и одновременно зарабатывать на карманные расходы.
- B.** 1. Какая террористическая организация (группа) взяла на себя ответственность за это преступление? 2. Продажа сигарет детям противозаконна. 3. Нашего соседа обвинили в противозаконной деятельности и судили. 4. Требованиям этого закона следует неукоснительно (strictly) подчиняться. 5. Джон обманным путем уговорил меня отдать ему мой мобильный телефон. 6. Она отрицает какое-либо участие в ограблении. 7. Подозреваемые твердо отвергли все обвинения. 8. Недавно он подал заявление о приеме на работу, но мы еще не знаем результата. 9. Я не имею представления, в чем обвиняют твоего друга, но я постараюсь прояснить ситуацию. 10. Многие вещи в этой жизни зависят от силы твоего характера.

C.

- Привет, Джек. Я пришел, чтобы извиниться.
- Здравствуй, Крис. О чем ты? О каких извинениях ты говоришь?
- Вчера я по ошибке взял домой твой учебник. Мне очень неловко. Вот он. Прими мои извинения еще раз.
- Все в порядке. Извинения приняты. Я так рад, что ты принес его. Я был очень огорчен, когда не смог найти учебник у себя в портфеле.
- Извини. Учебники так похожи. Я очень удивился, когда обнаружил две книги вместо одной в своем рюкзаке. Это не повторится. Я буду более внимателен в будущем.
- Все в порядке. Не думай больше об этом.

MODULE 4

1 Give English equivalents for:

- A.** 1. внутреннее повреждение; 2. хриплый голос; 3. сильная головная боль; 4. сильно стучащее сердце; 5. заложенный нос; 6. больное горло; 7. острая боль в ухе; 8. опухшие глаза; 9. сердечный приступ; 10. глубокая рана; 11. тупая, ноющая боль; 12. сильная простуда
- B.** 1. выглядеть нездоровым; 2. чувствовать недомогание; 3. встать на ноги после болезни; 4. быть изможденным; 5. полностью выздороветь; 6. дать кому-то рецепт на мазь; 7. быть очень заразным; 8. чувствовать головокружение; 9. иметь сыпь; 10. жаловаться на боль в спине; 11. иметь аллергию на кошек; 12. лечить от ветрянки

2 Express the same in English.

- A.** 1. Неужели необходимо вдаваться во все подробности? 2. Боюсь, ему придется пройти через несколько операций, прежде чем он встанет на ноги. 3. Эндрю начал принимать новое лекарство, и вскоре красные зудящие пятна исчезли. 4. Он решил начать новый курс лечения. 5. Продолжай принимать эту микстуру, и ты избавишься от кашля.
- B.** 1. Сколько времени пациент оставался без сознания? 2. Он порезал руку, и у него очень болит большой палец. 3. Мальчик решил стать альпинистом несмотря ни на что. 4. Туристы оказались на волосок от гибели, пересекая горную реку. 5. Эпидемия разразилась зимой и продолжалась до весны. 6. Хрипота, чихание и насморк — типичные симптомы простуды. 7. Мои родители убедили меня обратиться к врачу. У меня сильно болит живот уже три дня. 8. Из-за острой боли в сломанной ноге он потерял сознание. (Острая боль в сломанной ноге заставила его потерять сознание.) 9. На мой взгляд, медицинское обслуживание в нашей стране должно быть бесплатным. 10. Непросто вылечить пациентов от обморожений и ожогов.

C.

- Доброе утро. Чем могу вам помочь?
- Доброе утро, доктор. Уже несколько дней у меня раскалывается голова и сильно болит горло.
- Понятно. А вы мерили температуру?
- Да. У меня, кажется, небольшой жар.
- Почему бы вам не снять рубашку, чтобы я осмотрел вас? С легкими у вас все в порядке, а вот

горло выглядит сильно воспаленным. Полагаю, у вас тонзиллит.

- У меня это? (Я этим болен?) Вы можете прописать мне что-нибудь, чтобы болезнь побыстрее прошла?
- Не думаю, что вам нужны антибиотики. Посидите дома пару дней. Я вам выпишу рецепт на лекарство, и, я думаю, вы полностью поправитесь через неделю.
- Благодарю вас, доктор. Мне следует прийти к вам снова?
- Только в том случае, если вас что-то будет беспокоить.

MODULE 5

1 Give English equivalents for:

- A. 1. заброшенная территория; 2. квартира, полностью обставленная мебелью; 3. улица, закрытая для автотранспорта; 4. нелегальное пристанище для бомжей в пригороде; 5. хорошо освещенная площадь; 6. жилые многоквартирные дома; 7. роскошный гостиничный номер; 8. пришедшее в негодность, обветшалое здание; 9. трущобный поселок; 10. переполненный автобус; 11. общественный транспорт; 12. бездомная собака
- B. 1. водить за нос, обманывать; 2. тратить деньги попусту; 3. сжалиться, жалеть кого-либо; 4. засорять улицы; 5. вести дорожные работы; 6. спать без всяких удобств (не в постели); 7. клянуть деньги у прохожих; 8. заставить кого-либо открыть душу; 9. убежать из приемной семьи; 10. дрожать от холода; 11. взять кого-либо на работу; 12. избегать смотреть кому-либо в глаза

2 Express the same in English.

- A. 1. Я абсолютно без сил после того, как починил велосипед. 2. Современному человеку очень трудно обойтись без компьютера. 3. Застегни на пуговицы пальто, на улице довольно холодно. 4. Мы потратили выходные на то, чтобы починить гараж. 5. В возрасте трех лет он уже научился завязывать шнурки на ботинках.
- B. 1. Я не могу открыть дверь. Не взглянешь на замок? 2. После дождя сад был в плохом состоянии. 3. Очень удобно иметь продуктовые магазины неподалеку (в шаге) от дома. 4. После аварии машина не подлежит ремонту. 5. Многие территории на планете нуждаются в пресной воде. 6. Это всего лишь сарай, но нам повезло, что у нас есть крыша над головой во время ливня. 7. Некоторые люди, отправляясь в путешествие, берут с собой все без разбору, а я предпочитаю путешествовать налегке. 8. Нелегко избавиться от американского акцента, но ему это удалось. 9. У нас закончились овощи. Давай сходим на рынок и купим их. 10. Я бы хотел, чтобы все придерживались закона.
- C.
- Ну ты подумай! Опять реклама (commercials) по телевизору. Она сводит меня с ума!
 - Правда? А мне все равно. Я к ней безразличен.
 - Не может быть! Я весь киплю, когда идет реклама. Меня достают глупые шутки и бесконечно повторяющаяся одна и та же информация.
 - Согласен. Это может раздражать, но современное телевидение не может существовать без рекламы.

- Это не совсем так. Ведь многие телевизионные каналы не показывают рекламу вовсе.
- Справедливо. Хочешь переключиться на другой канал?
- Не сейчас. Это моя любимая программа, и я хочу посмотреть ее до конца.

MODULE 6

1 Give English equivalents for:

- A. 1. внеземные цивилизации; 2. дружелюбные пришельцы из космоса; 3. мощный телескоп; 4. спутниковое телевидение; 5. короткие радиоволны; 6. популярная широкополосная газета; 7. экстренное информационное сообщение; 8. конкурирующая малоформатная газета; 9. передовица (передовая статья); 10. прямая трансляция матча; 11. первая страница газеты; 12. средства массовой информации
- B. 1. просматривать, изучать небо с помощью телескопа; 2. быть похищенным инопланетянами; 3. установить контакт с иными цивилизациями; 4. принять факт, смотреть фактам в лицо; 5. настроиться на волны внеземной цивилизации; 6. проводить опрос на какую-либо тему; 7. воспринимать что-то критически, с долей скепсиса; 8. внимательно просматривать иные заголовки; 9. развернуть газету; 10. попасть в заголовки; 11. высказывать свою точку зрения; 12. говорить неправду, лгать

2 Express the same in English.

- A. 1. Я хочу стать астрономом, и никто меня от этого никогда не отговорит. 2. Давай встретимся вечером и обсудим все детали нашего плана! 3. Мой друг Кристофер уговорил меня пойти на лекцию о внеземных цивилизациях. 4. Постарайся не разговаривать свысока со своими друзьями. 5. Ребенок упрям, и его сложно переубедить. 6. Невежливо огрызаться тем, кто старше тебя.
- B. 1. Вчера я попытался убедить Джейн, что она неправа, но я наткнулся на стену непонимания. 2. А вон и сам Джек, разговаривает с Анной в углу комнаты. Легко на помине! 3. Сложно понять тетушку Маргарет. Она всегда говорит загадками. 4. Почему бы тебе открыто не высказать свое мнение? 5. Бесплезно умашивать меня, ты пойдешь в кино только после того, как сделаешь уроки. 6. Некоторые люди думают, что деньги решают все, но это не так. 7. Борис любит повторять, что он всегда готов помочь семье. Но именно его младший брат Михаил выручает нас в сложных ситуациях. Не по словам судят, а по делам. 8. Хотя мы с Беном брат и сестра, кажется, мы не всегда понимаем друг друга. 9. Звезды кино часто жалуются на действия папарацци. 10. Тебе придется извиниться перед бабушкой за свои грубые слова.
- C.
- Ты не поверишь этому, но я прочел вчера в газете, что недалеко от нашего города приземлился НЛО.
 - Да ладно. Это просто нелепо! Не верь всему, что читаешь в газетах, особенно в таблоидах.
 - Да, но они опубликовали и фото тоже, и оно выглядело очень убедительно.
 - Ты, должно быть, шутишь. На твоём месте я бы относился к этой новости скептически. Лично я никогда не поверю, что НЛО существуют.

- Я не был бы столь категоричен. Многие ученые в различных странах серьезно обсуждают эту проблему.
- Нет, не может быть. Я поверю, что НЛО существуют, только если я увижу хоть один из них своими глазами.

MODULE 7

1 Give English equivalents for:

- A.** 1. бесконечные провалы (неудачи); 2. непреодолимые препятствия; 3. невероятные трудности; 4. шаги к достижению своей мечты; 5. «1% вдохновения и 99% тяжелого труда (пота)»; 6. безнадежная ситуация; 7. необычное упорство, настойчивость; 8. глубокая неуверенность в себе; 9. университетская стипендия; 10. сложная программа (курса/предмета); 11. необходимая квалификация, чтобы стать медицинской сестрой; 12. стоимость обучения
- B.** 1. преодолеть многие трудности; 2. достичь исполнения своей мечты; 3. столкнуться (лицом к лицу) со многими препятствиями; 4. отказаться от своей мечты; 5. страстно желать стать актрисой; 6. видеть недостатки в своем друге; 7. отвергнуть чей-то совет; 8. сталкиваться с проблемами; 9. разбить надежды; 10. возлагать (большие) надежды на ребенка; 11. ходить вокруг да около; 12. придумывать оправдание

2 Express the same in English.

- A.** 1. Работа сложная, но мы надеемся, что ты с ней справишься (выполнишь ее до конца). 2. Если ты будешь продолжать так заниматься, ты наверняка провалишься на экзамене. 3. Что помешало тебе выполнить этот план? 4. Поддержка моих родителей помогла мне преодолеть этот кризис. 5. Она думает, что сможет выиграть школьные соревнования по легкой атлетике.
- B.** 1. Он решил сделать все от него зависящее, чтобы осуществить свою мечту. 2. Никогда не теряй надежды! 3. В возрасте 16 лет он решил бросить школу и стать учеником гравера (engraver). 4. Я привык сдавать сочинения вовремя. 5. Я решил подать заявление о приеме в Московский университет. 6. Я не уверен, что он закончил университет. 7. Я советую тебе записаться на курсы французского языка. 8. Я не хочу нести ответственность (отдаться) за ошибки других. 9. Боюсь, что точные науки — это не то, что мне нужно (не для меня). Мне всегда хорошо давались гуманитарные предметы. 10. Наша последняя школьная вечеринка удалась. Мы повеселились на славу.
- C.**
- Привет, Сэм. Как дела? Каково быть студентом?
 - Здравствуй, Джерри. Это здорово. Мне действительно очень нравятся мои занятия по математике в университете.
 - Могу себе представить. Математика всегда была твоим любимым предметом. А как насчет студенческой жизни?
 - Я только начинаю знакомиться с другими студентами, но я уже стал членом спортивного клуба. Ты знаешь, как я люблю баскетбол. Это здорово. А как у тебя дела?
 - Неплохо. Я планирую пойти в колледж и полу-

чить квалификацию (профессию) программиста-компьютерщика.

- Отлично. А чем ты сейчас занимаешься?
- Я записался на компьютерные курсы. У нас занятия пять дней в неделю.
- Я желаю тебе удачи.
- Спасибо, тебе тоже.

MODULE 8

1 Give English equivalents for:

- A.** 1. живописная бухта; 2. искусственный водный канал; 3. высокая дамба; 4. опасный ледник; 5. долина горячих источников; 6. горный хребет, разделяющий две страны; 7. широкая равнина; 8. болото, заросшее растениями; 9. захватывающий дух вид на водопад; 10. остатки забытых цивилизаций; 11. загадочное место; 12. место археологических раскопок
- B.** 1. оставаться загадкой (тайной); 2. предсказывать будущее; 3. содержать в хорошем состоянии; 4. вымирать; 5. воплощать планы в жизнь; 6. находиться в зале ожидания; 7. проходить паспортный контроль; 8. страдать от усталости и дискомфорта, вызванных переменной часовой пояса; 9. покупать сувениры в магазинах беспошлинной торговли; 10. пройти на посадку к пятому выходу; 11. забрать вещи в отделе выдачи багажа; 12. занять место рядом с проходом (в самолете)

2 Express the same in English.

- A.** 1. Я уже упаковала чемоданы и спускаюсь вниз, чтобы выписаться из отеля. 2. Я послала няню проверить, в порядке ли дети. 3. Необходимо зарегистрироваться на рейс, по крайней мере, за час до начала полета. 4. Еще раз взгляни на свою работу, прежде чем ее сдавать. 5. Проверь по списку имена всех, кто присутствует.
- B.** 1. Вы не сможете подняться на борт самолета без посадочного талона. 2. Мы с трудом нашли свой багаж на ленточном транспортере. 3. Давай встретимся в аэропорту напротив табло информации о вылете. 4. Автобус был переполнен, и мне пришлось протискиваться между пассажирами к выходу. 5. Мы были не совсем удовлетворены едой, которую получили во время полета. 6. Я всегда мечтала совершить путешествие вокруг света. 7. Наш отель находился у моря, и из окна у нас был захватывающий дух вид. 8. Для средиземноморских отелей типично предлагать гостям морепродукты. 9. Прохождение паспортного контроля не заняло у нас много времени. 10. К сожалению, из-за погоды наш рейс отменили.
- C.**
- Доброе утро.
 - Доброе утро, сэр.
 - Вот мой посадочный талон.
 - Ваше место у окна, ряд шестой.
 - Спасибо. Не могли бы вы помочь мне с этим багажом? Он очень объемный, как вы видите.
 - Да, конечно. Вы не против, если я поставлю его в конец самолета?
 - Да, конечно. Отлично. Между прочим, во сколько мы предположительно прибудем на место?
 - В 6.30 по местному времени. Полет длится около трех с половиной часов. Занимайте свое место. Я желаю вам приятного полета.

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