

Contents

Unit 1	I like your style!	2
Unit 2	Do something different!	8
Unit 3	School rocks!	14
Unit 4	Go for it!	20
	Progress check 1	26
Unit 5	Weird and wonderful!	28
Unit 6	So you want to get fit?	34
Unit 7	Cool it!	40
Unit 8	It's your environment	46
	Progress check 2	52
Unit 9	Whodunit?	54
Unit 10	Behind the scenes	60
Unit 11	All work and no play!	66
Unit 12	Teenagers r gr8!	72
	Progress check 3	78



1

I like your style!

Present simple and present continuous

GRAMMAR ZONE

Present simple

- permanent situations, general truths
*It **rains** a lot in Ireland.*
- regular or repeated actions or habits
*I **wear** a suit to work every day.*
- timetables, scheduled events
*The film **starts** at six o'clock.*
- 'dramatic present' for stories
*Julian **waits** for the men to appear...*

Present continuous

- actions in progress at the time of speaking
*Jane **is buying** some clothes for the wedding.*
- temporary activities at or around the time of speaking
*We're **working** in a clothes factory this summer.*
- annoying habits (with the adverb *always*)
*My brother **is always borrowing** my clothes.*

Present continuous and present simple

- to show the difference between what is happening now and what usually happens
*Anne **is doing** some modelling work at the moment.*
*She usually **works** in a clothes shop.*

State verbs

- verbs which refer to states rather than actions are not normally used in the continuous form, e.g. *agree, believe, consist, contain, feel, hate, know, like, want*
*I **want** to work in the fashion industry.*
- some verbs can be used in the continuous form when they refer to actions but not when they refer to states, e.g. *be, feel, have, see, smell, taste, think*
*I **have** a car. (= state)*
*I'm **having** breakfast now. (=action)*



I normally **wear** casual clothes but today I'm **wearing** a suit.

1 Choose the correct form to complete the sentences.

- 1 I love/am loving this CD. It sounds great.
- 2 They buy/are buying new clothes every two months.
- 3 I don't study/am not studying French this year.
- 4 The English drink/are drinking a lot of tea.
- 5 I wear/am wearing my new jacket. Do you like it?
- 6 You're so negative! You always complain/are always complaining about something.
- 7 When does the new term start/is the new term starting?
- 8 Then suddenly the man escapes/is escaping by jumping from the car.

2 Complete the conversations with the present simple or present continuous of these verbs.

always buy be cook do go look for
not like not rain start still put on

- 1 'You to the gym a lot this summer.'
'I lots of exercise every summer!'
- 2 'You don't need a coat. It'
'I'd better take one. English weather very changeable.'
- 3 'I some pasta. Do you want some?'
'No thanks. I pasta.'
- 4 'Jim has gone shopping. He some clothes.'
'He clothes! He hardly ever wears most of them!'
- 5 'I'm not ready yet. I my make-up.'
'Well, hurry up. The fashion show at six o'clock.'

3 Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 a Jason (have) a shower. He'll call you back.
b Jason (not have) any children.
- 2 a (you/think) that purple jeans will ever come back into fashion?
b I (think) about going to the fashion show next week.
- 3 a It (look) as if it's going to rain.
b That boy (look) at you!
- 4 a Behave yourself. You (be) silly again.
b Mary has changed. She (be) more fashion conscious now.
- 5 a Mmm, this sauce (taste) really nice.
b I (just/taste) the sauce to see if it has enough salt.

4 Choose the correct form to complete the dialogue.

- Jenny:** I 1) *work/am working* in *Soundbites* this summer.
Pat: Where?
Jenny: In that new music shop that 2) *opens/is opening* until ten o'clock at night.
Pat: Oh yeah. I 3) *know/am knowing* the place. I've heard they 4) *pay/are paying* really well. 5) *Do you like/Are you liking* it there?
Jenny: Yeah, I 6) *have/am having* a great time. My workmates 7) *are/are being* really funny.
Pat: Do you have to wear smart clothes?
Jenny: No, just clean casual clothes, like the stuff I 8) *wear/am wearing* now. My mum 9) *always tells/ is always telling* me to dress more smartly but my boss 10) *doesn't seem/isn't seeming* to mind.



5 Complete the article with the present simple or present continuous of these verbs. You will need to use one verb more than once.

become begin always tell do dress enjoy
listen not think not want not work prefer
read wear

Model Sammy Barnes answers our readers' questions:

Do you always wear smart clothes?

Well, when I've got a photo session or a fashion show, I always 1) really smartly. But when I 2) I 3) to wear really ordinary clothes. Today, for example, I 4) blue jeans with a plain white T-shirt.

What do you do in your free time?

Well, I 5) reading and listening to music. At the moment I 6) the latest novel by Dan Brown. I 7) to pop and rock music mostly, but I 8) more interested in jazz and blues. I also 9) a bit of painting from time to time, abstract art mainly. My mum 10) me I should try and become a professional painter, but I 11) I'm good enough.

Do you enjoy working as a model?

Well, I 12) it at the moment, but I 13) to do it for ever. I 14) to get a bit tired of having to travel so much.

6 Complete the text with one word which best fits each gap.

Dear Phil,
I am 1) to you for advice because my taste in clothes is causing me loads of problems 2) the moment. I love wearing torn jeans and shirts but my mum really 3) them and is 4) telling me to buy some 'decent clothes'. I can't see why she finds my clothes 5) offensive. After all, they're perfectly clean. They've got a few holes in them, that's all. I 6) also having some problems at the café where I work 7) the weekend. My boss says I'm definitely going to lose my job if I don't dress 8) smartly. I really don't know 9) to do. On the one hand, I don't 10) to upset my mum and I don't fancy losing my job either. On the other hand, I 11) I should be allowed to wear what I want. What 12) you think I should do?
Andy

Articles

GRAMMAR ZONE

a/an + singular countable nouns

- to refer to any one of a kind or group, or when a noun is mentioned for the first time
a friend from work

the + countable, uncountable or plural nouns

- when the noun refers to something specific or unique, or to something already mentioned
the Museum of Fashion History
The tracksuit I bought yesterday is the wrong size.
the shoes I wear every day
The information I received was incorrect.

no article with plural countable nouns or uncountable nouns

- to make generalisations, and before some common expressions with places, means of transport and meals
Long skirts are coming back into fashion.
His poems are about love.
have breakfast/lunch/dinner
go to/leave/start school/university/college
by car/bus/train etc./on foot
to/in/into/out of hospital/prison



I work for **a** modelling agency in **the** centre of Paris.

1 Complete the sentences with a/an, the or – .

- Although accommodation in Paris is normally quite expensive, I found cheap hotel in city centre.
- *Good Fast Food Competition* aims to prove that fast food doesn't need to be made with unhealthy ingredients.
- 'Do you know any shops that sell clothes for teenagers?'
'Yes. There's place called *Young Style* on other side of town.'
- people say *Costume Museum* is quite boring, but I've got friend who went there and says it's brilliant.
- I went to fashion show in town centre yesterday.
..... models were really good-looking but clothes were a bit boring.
- When my son starts school, he'll have lunch every day in canteen. I hope he likes food.

2 Choose the correct alternative to complete the text.

I agree that 1) *the/–* clothes shops should stock 2) *a/the* wider range of clothes sizes. I'm not overweight, but because of my big bone structure, I can hardly ever find 3) *the/–* clothes which are 4) *the/a* right size. 5) *The/–* only clothes shop in my town that always has clothes for 6) *the/a* person my size is for 7) *the/–* older people. If I buy all my clothes there, I'll end up looking like my mum!

3 Now complete the rest of the text with a/an, the or – .

Nowadays, when I see 8) pair of trousers that I like 9) first thing I ask myself is, 'Are they going to fit me?' Lots of students who go to 10) college with me have exactly 11) same problem. I think the problem is that 12) fashion designers want to sell 13) idea that 14) teenage girls and young women have to be really thin. It's hardly surprising that there are so many kids suffering from 15) anorexia.

Fashion and identity

1 Complete the conversations with these verbs.

catch do dress go keep pick take try wear wrap

Tom: 'These jeans are really cool. Why don't you 1) them on?'

Rob: 'They're not smart enough.'

Tom: 'Rubbish! You don't need to 2) up every day. Anyway, they're really cheap. You won't 3) up another bargain like that.'

Mum: 'You'd better 4) up if you're going out. Here, 5) off that jacket and put on something warmer.'

Tess: 'Chill out Mum! I'll be all right if I 6) up the buttons. Anyway the coat is the wrong colour. It doesn't 7) with my trousers.'

Mel: 'Those trousers are really unfashionable.'

Lee: 'I don't care. They'll 8) on again soon. Anyway, I never 9) up with fashion. I'll keep them until they 10) out.'

2 Choose the correct alternative to complete the text.

Friend's Corner: Declan Jones



My friend Declan isn't afraid to 1) *stand away/stand out* from the crowd. Although he 2) *takes/follows* fashion quite closely, he doesn't just 3) *blend in/harmonise* with everyone else. The first time I met Declan he made a real impression on me because I could see that nothing was ever going to stop him from getting what he wants out of life. Declan 4) *comes across/gives across* as self-confident and mature, but deep down he's a bit insecure. He likes to 5) *be/have* the centre of attention and he often 6) *shows out/shows off* as a way of hiding his insecurity. He also finds it difficult to 7) *be with/cope with* pressure and when he's nervous he 8) *sends through/sends out* the wrong signals to people by acting aggressively. But he's a great guy and we have lots of things 9) *on common/in common*.

3 Complete the sentences with these words.

cheerful creative daring dull energetic entertaining hard-working helpful lazy lethargic miserable old-fashioned trendy unadventurous unhelpful unimaginative

- 1 Jim is quite and modern, but most of his friends are and conservative.
- 2 Shelley is and tells some really funny jokes, but her boyfriend is a bit
- 3 Jake is quite and is always smiling, but Toby can be a bit sometimes.
- 4 My youngest son is and makes a big effort at school, but my eldest is very
- 5 When the weather is fine, I feel great – really and full of life, but when it's raining and cold I never want to do anything. I feel terribly
- 6 Mum is very and likes extreme sports such as parachuting, but Dad is really
- 7 My boyfriend is and enjoys writing poetry and painting, but I'm quite
- 8 The first waiter was polite and, but the second one was rude and

4 Write sentences comparing people you know using adjectives from Exercise 3. Compare different people in each sentence.

My dad is quite trendy but my mum is really old-fashioned.

Uncle John is quite miserable but Auntie Sam is always really cheerful.

5 Complete the letter with the correct form of these words and phrases.

come across entertaining go with helpful pick up stand out wrap up

Hi Jen,
It's great to hear that you'll be coming to Italy. In your letter you asked me to tell you about my new boyfriend. Well, his name is Paolo and he really 1) from the crowd because he dresses in a really strange way. As you can see in the photo, that jumper doesn't 2) those shoes at all! He knows he's different and he wants to show it. Sometimes he 3) as really arrogant, but now I know that he's not like that at all. He's the most 4) person I know – his jokes are absolutely hilarious – but he's also really kind and 5) He says he's really looking forward to meeting you next week. When you come over, make sure you 6) warmly because the weather has been quite cold recently. And make sure you bring some money with you, so you can buy some clothes. The sales have just started and you can 7) some real bargains.
See you soon, Kirsty.

Use your English

1 Make negative words and complete the sentences.

- credible helpful legible like patient
relevant suitable understand
- 1 Are you saying that dress cost less than twenty euros? That's !
 - 2 The letter was full of details.
 - 3 I'll be ready soon. Don't be so
 - 4 You me. I'll explain it again.
 - 5 The shop assistant was rude and
 - 6 I dark clothes. I find them depressing.
 - 7 My doctor's writing is completely
 - 8 Your clothes are totally for school.

2 Complete the rules by writing -ed or -ing.

- I was **tired** after the journey.
The journey was **tiring**.
- 1 Adjectives ending in describe feelings.
 - 2 Adjectives ending in describe the person or thing that causes the feeling.

3 Choose the correct form to complete the sentences.

- 1 a I'm *interested/interesting* in clothes design.
b I find clothes design *interested/interesting*.
- 2 a John is *amused/amusing*. He makes people laugh.
b I was *amused/amusing* by an article I read.
- 3 a Van Gogh is a *fascinated/fascinating* painter.
b I'm *fascinated/fascinating* by Van Gogh's paintings.
- 4 a You're looking *relaxed/relaxing* today.
b Green is supposed to be a *relaxed/relaxing* colour.
- 5 a The fashion show was quite *bored/boring*.
b I got *bored/boring* during the fashion show.

4 Complete the table with the adjective forms of these verbs and nouns. You will need to use some words more than once.

adapt addict adore attract care comfort
decide home pain select use wonder

-ful	-less	-able	-ive
.....
.....
.....
.....

5 Complete the sentences with adjectives from Exercise 4.

- 1 My baby sister is Everyone loves her.
- 2 Be not to wake anyone up when you come home tonight.
- 3 Sometimes people with nowhere to go, sleep in the church at night.
- 4 These shoes are so - I can walk for miles and my feet never get sore.
- 5 Thanks for the map. It was very
- 6 The operation was I didn't feel a thing.
- 7 Computer games can be quite if you play them too much.
- 8 I'm quite about shoes. I only buy good quality ones.
- 9 I had a really holiday in Greece. I must go there again.
- 10 Fashion designers have to be to change.
- 11 You made lots of mistakes in your essay. You should have checked it more carefully.
- 12 I like her new haircut. It makes her look much more

6 Complete the article with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Fashion History Exhibition

If you're at all interested in clothes design you must pay a visit to the Eastfield Fashion Museum. This 1) (wonder) museum has a 2) (fascinate) collection of clothes from the sixteenth century to the present day. There is an 3) (believable) variety of twentieth century clothes on display but personally, I found the 4) (delight) handmade clothes from earlier times even more 5) (impress) as they give you an insight into the difficulties involved in producing clothes before the industrial revolution. It's 6) (amaze) that people could produce such 7) (fault) designs without even having a sewing machine! Finally, there is an 8) (credible) selection of orthopaedic shoes from the early twentieth century with 9) (detail) explanations of the deformity each shoe was meant to correct. It's highly 10) (probable) that anyone would want to wear such 11) (comfort) shoes today, but that's part of their 12) (deny) charm.

Exam practice

1 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Use between two and five words.

- 1 They don't let us dye our hair. ALLOWED
We dye our hair.
- 2 He hasn't recovered from his illness. OVER
He his illness.
- 3 Colin and Stuart are both nineteen years old. AS
Colin is Stuart.
- 4 We succeeded in helping him. MANAGED
We him.
- 5 He'll talk about his job first. START
He about his job.
- 6 She's not tall enough to be a model. TALLER
If she a model.
- 7 He rarely understands our instructions. OFTEN
He our instructions.
- 8 Mary and I have similar interests. COMMON
I have a lot Mary.
- 9 'I sometimes eat at Dave's house,' said Jenny. DINNER
Jenny told me at Dave's house.
- 10 He lost his home a year ago. BEEN
He for a year.

2 Complete the text with one word which best fits each gap.

IMAGE BOOSTER

This year Upperton School 1) organising a fashion show with 2) difference. All 3) models are students who are unhappy with 4) appearance and scored low marks in a school questionnaire on self-esteem. The show will be called *Image Booster* and is being organised jointly by school psychologist Melanie Small and 5) group of parents. The clothes, 6) have been made by students from 7) *Creative Fashion Project*, have been individually designed for each of the models in order to show 8) their good points. The aim of the parade is to raise 9) participants' self-esteem 10) proving that they can all look attractive if they believe in themselves and project the right image. 'It's all a question 11) self-confidence,' explains Melanie. Melanie is also keen to point out that the fashion parade is only a small part of the work she is doing with these teenagers. They 12) also receiving regular counselling once a week.

3 Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence or the conversation.

- 1 'What are you doing?'
'I the meat to see if it's gone off.'
a will smell c smelling
b am smelling d have smelt
- 2 I really love
a some pop music c pop music
b the pop music d a pop music
- 3 'My new computer doesn't work properly.'
'Take it back to the shop. They'll give you'
a one other c other one
b the other one d another one
- 4 You should have spoken to me before the letter.
a to send c sent
b sending d send
- 5 Do you know if Christmas with his parents every year?
a Andy does spend c is spending Andy
b Andy is spending d Andy spends
- 6 'I lunch. Do you want some?'
'No thanks. I've just eaten.'
a will have c am having
b have d have had

4 Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

- 1 Do you think this shirt with my jeans?
a suits c goes
b matches d fits
- 2 I spilt my coffee all over him. It was so !
a embarrassing c embarrass
b embarrassment d embarrassed
- 3 Hurry up or you'll your flight.
a lose c remove
b pass d miss
- 4 The company I work for software for home computers.
a envelops c elaborates
b develops d makes up
- 5 We started off talking about work and then moved to more personal topics.
a in c on
b out d through
- 6 Do what you think is best. I you completely.
a promise b confide
c rely d trust

2

Do something different!

Past simple and past continuous

GRAMMAR ZONE

Past simple

- a completed action at a definite time in the past
*He **created** his first sculpture last summer.*
- one completed action after another
*He **left** home and **went** to his portrait class.*
- a past habit or regular past event
*He **went** rock climbing every weekend.*

Past continuous

- an action in progress in the past
*They **were dancing** wildly.*
- two actions in progress at the same time in the past
*Paul **was watching** TV and I **was listening** to my ipod.*

Past continuous and past simple

- past continuous for an action in progress in the past when another action (past simple) interrupted it
*I **was fixing** my car when the engine **exploded**.*
- past continuous to 'set the scene' in a story; past simple for the actions and events
*It **was raining** heavily when we **left** the museum.*

Notes

- **when/while/as + continuous form (while for longer actions; when/as for shorter actions)**
*While you **were working**, we **were having** fun.*
- Remember that verbs which refer to states rather than actions (stative verbs) are not normally used in the past continuous or in any other continuous tense form.
*I **knew** he was studying hard.*



We **were looking** at the statue when it suddenly **fell** down.

1 Choose the correct form to complete the sentences.

- 1 I **dropped/was dropping** my keys while I **ran/was running** for the bus.
- 2 The film was rubbish, so we **left/were leaving** the cinema and **went/were going** to the cybercafé.
- 3 Dave **rang/was ringing** me while I **did/was doing** my homework.
- 4 As I **fell/was falling** asleep, I **heard/was hearing** a strange noise.
- 5 I **didn't like/wasn't liking** the programme we **watched/were watching**, so I **turned/was turning** off the TV.
- 6 My parents were still up when I **got/was getting** home. Dad **read/was reading** a book and Mum **talked /was talking** to her sister on the phone.
- 7 The competition judges **didn't know/weren't knowing** whose food they **tasted/were tasting**.

2 Match the beginnings (1–7) with the endings (a–g). Then complete the sentences with the past simple or past continuous of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 He (climb) down the side of a building
 - 2 The sun (shine) brightly
 - 3 The hot water tank (explode)
 - 4 When we (get) to the concert
 - 5 I (not know) that my friends
 - 6 While you (lie) on the beach
 - 7 Last year, Simon (give up) painting
- a while I (have) a shower.
b the band (play) my favourite song.
c when suddenly the rope (break).
d and (take up) sculpture instead.
e (prepare) a surprise party for me.
f when I (get up) this morning.
g we (study) for our exams!

3 Complete the texts with the past simple or past continuous of the verbs in brackets.

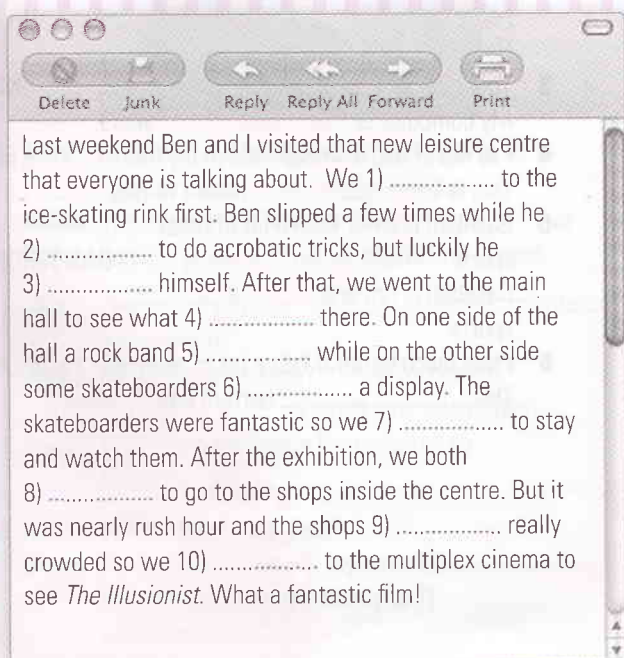
When I 1) (arrive) at the party, it
2) (be) already packed with people.
Some of them 3) (dance) and others
4) (chat). When I realised that no
one 5) (pay) any attention to me
I 6) (decide) to go home. But just
as I 7) (leave) the party a beautiful
blonde girl 8) (walk) through the door
and 9) (smile) at me.

Last night I 10) (go) to bed early
because I 11) (feel) really tired. But I
12) (not can) sleep because my family
13) (make) so much noise. My little
brother 14) (play) his trumpet, and my
dad 15) (have) the TV on really loud.
So I 16) (get) out of bed and
17) (go) onto the Internet for an hour
or so.

When I 18) (get) up this morning, the sun
19) (shine), so I decided to go for a long
walk. About half way through the walk, it suddenly
20) (start) to pour with rain.
Unfortunately, 21) (not wear) a coat, so I
22) (get) completely soaked.

4 Complete the email with the past simple or past continuous of these verbs. You will need to use some words more than once.

decide get give go happen
not hurt play try want



Last weekend Ben and I visited that new leisure centre that everyone is talking about. We 1) to the ice-skating rink first. Ben slipped a few times while he 2) to do acrobatic tricks, but luckily he 3) himself. After that, we went to the main hall to see what 4) there. On one side of the hall a rock band 5) while on the other side some skateboarders 6) a display. The skateboarders were fantastic so we 7) to stay and watch them. After the exhibition, we both 8) to go to the shops inside the centre. But it was nearly rush hour and the shops 9) really crowded so we 10) to the multiplex cinema to see *The Illusionist*. What a fantastic film!

5 Complete the interview with the past simple or past continuous of the verbs in brackets.

Happy Couples – popular actors and happy couple Daniel and Jane Brown answer your questions.

ZeroZero: How 1) (you/get) to know each other?
2) (you/ work) as actors at the time?

Daniel: We 3) (meet) at university where we
4) (both/study) drama. Jane 5)
(already/perform) with a street theatre company, but I hadn't
done any proper acting. In fact I 6) (think) about
giving up drama completely because I 7) (not
like) performing in a closed theatre in front of hundreds of
people. Luckily, Jane 8) (convince) me to try
open-air theatre, and I 9) (get) an audition with
the theatre company she 10) (work) with then.

Gogo7: 11) (you/have) any financial problems at
the beginning of your career?

Jane: Of course we did. When we 12) (act) in
London with a small street theatre group, we 13)
(not have) enough money to pay the rent! Our big break
14) (came) when we 15) (perform) at
a wedding. A member of *Street Art* 16) (see) us
perform and invited us to join his group.

6 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Use between two and five words.

- I didn't understand his explanations. WAS
I didn't know what about.
- He started painting in 2002. NOT
He until 2002.
- He didn't answer the phone during dinner. WHILE
He didn't answer the phone dinner.
- The trip was too expensive for me. ENOUGH
I to go on the trip.
- Why weren't they speaking to each other? STOP
Why to each other?
- I went for a run this morning despite the heavy rain. HEAVILY
I went for a run even though this morning.
- He said he wanted a job. LOOKING
He said a job.
- I saw her on my way to the ice-skating rink. AS
I saw her to the ice-skating rink.

Comparatives and superlatives

GRAMMAR ZONE

Comparatives

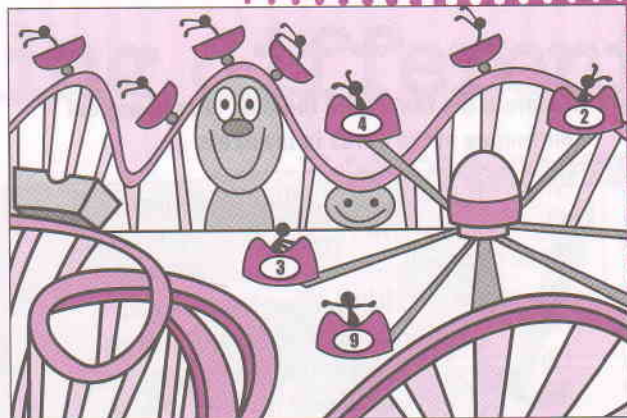
- to compare two things/people that are not equal, use the comparative + **than**
- adjective/adverb with one or two syllables + **-er**
*Triathlons are **harder than** marathons.*
- adjective/adverb with two or more syllables use **more/less**
*The street sculptures were **more interesting than** I expected.*
- to compare two things/people that are equal, use **as + adjective + as**
*The art gallery wasn't **as interesting as** the Museum of Comics.*
- to say that one situation depends on another, use **the + comparative + the + comparative**
***The deeper** we swam, **the clearer** the water became.*

Superlatives

- to compare three or more things, use **the + superlative**
- adjective/adverb with one or two syllables + **-est**
***The highest** building that I have climbed is the Eiffel Tower.*
- adjective/adverb with two or more syllables use **the most/the least**
*Motocross is one of **the most dangerous** sports in the world.*
- make comparatives and superlatives stronger by using certain phrases
*It was **by far the most frightening** experience of my life.*

Notes

- some comparative and superlative adjectives are irregular
good – better – the best
bad – worse – the worst
- a few common two-syllable adjectives take **-er** and **-est**



Dubailand will be **the biggest** theme park in the world. It will be twice **as big as** Disneyland.

1 Complete the sentences with the comparative of the adjectives and adverbs in brackets.

- 1 London is much (big) than Athens.
- 2 The Maths exam was (difficult) than the English exam.
- 3 The street musicians were nearly (good) professional ones.
- 4 We started to run (quickly) when we saw the bus coming.
- 5 The paintings on the street were (good) than the ones in the museum.
- 6 Your handwriting is terrible. It's even (bad) than mine!
- 7 His last film wasn't quite (interesting) his earlier ones.
- 8 This washing machine works (efficiently) of all those on display.

2 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Use between two and five words.

- 1 His car was not nearly as expensive as mine. MUCH
His car mine.
- 2 He's better than all the other teachers I've had. EVER
He's the had.
- 3 Your computer is faster than mine. NOT
My computer is yours.
- 4 I've never had a worse meal in my life. FAR
This is meal I've had.
- 5 Baseball is safer than a lot of other sports. DANGEROUS
Baseball is not one sports.
- 6 I feel much better if I do a lot of exercise. MORE
The better I feel.

Sightseeing

1 Complete the advertisements with these words.

auction book charity daily display events
exhibitions open-air tour guides tourist attractions

Pensión Barlés: central situation close to Gaudí's Sagrada Familia and other key 1) The hotel has a small 2) swimming pool that opens 3) throughout the summer. Ring 98764433 to 4) a room.

Westholme Castle: fascinating 5) of 16th century costumes and armoury. Interesting explanations from friendly 6) The castle also organises regular art 7) and other cultural 8) Once a month there is an excellent antique furniture 9) All proceeds from furniture sales go to 10)

2 Complete the conversations with the correct form of these phrasal verbs. Add pronouns where necessary.

take in take off take on (x2) take out take over
take up



Kate: My sister is a bit depressed so I've offered to 1) for a meal tonight.

Helen: In that case you'd better 2) that horrible jacket and put on something decent.

Joe: I've recently 3) painting, sculpture and cooking.

Andy: All at the same time? It must be hard to 4) so much new information.

Joe: Well, it's a challenge I'm prepared to 5)

Lucy: Who works in the shop?

Josh: Just my dad. If he's ill my mum 6) They haven't enough money to 7) any more staff.

3 Complete the sentences with compound nouns. Use a noun from A and a noun from B. You will need to use some words more than once.

A

amusement art leisure opening pedestrian
rock skating sports street swimming

B

arcade artist centre festival gallery
pool precinct rink times

- 1 'The is showing some of Polly's paintings. I'm going to see them this afternoon.'
'You'd better check the I think it closes at two o'clock.'
- 2 The Glastonbury attracts rock bands from all over the world.
- 3 'You must go and visit the new they've just opened. It's got a great multiplex and an ice And there's an with table football and all the latest video games.'
'Great, I'll drive there this afternoon.'
'You can't drive all the way because it's in the
- 4 A is someone who paints or draws pictures for the pleasure of passers-by.
- 5 'Did you like the new?'
'Yes, it's got a great gym and the has got a wave machine and hydro massage.'

4 Complete the text with words or phrases you have learnt on this page.

Great Places to live -

Karina Ciesla recommends Brighton, the entertainment capital of the South East

There's so much to do in Brighton that it's hard to take it all 1) The city has got great leisure facilities including two multiplex cinemas, an ice 2) and an amusement park. And it's a great place for art and music lovers. The town is packed with 3), where you can buy paintings by local and international artists and every year there's a 'graffiti jam', where 4) are invited to paint whatever they want on a huge board. And there's also a 5) called Brighton Live with rock bands from all over the country. And with over four hundred restaurants, it's a great place for taking your boyfriend or girlfriend 6) for a meal.

You won't find it hard to find a job or make friends. The restaurants and the shops are always taking 7) foreign people. And the local universities are a great place for taking 8) new activities and meeting new people.

Use your English

1 Complete the sentences with these prepositions. You will need to use some words more than once.

across at down from into on
towards up

- Dominic stood the edge of the cliff and looked down to the sea below.
- They've bought a house the corner of Green Street.
- The best view of the town is the top of the castle, but you have to climb a huge hill to get there!
- I met my girlfriend an art exhibition.
- The crowd walked slowly the exit sign.
- We couldn't get the theatre because the doors were locked.
- Jen works the other side of town at the new leisure centre.
- He ran the stairs and opened the front door.
- Go the bridge and you'll see the bowling alley on the other side.
- We stopped the way to Madame Tussaud's to ask for directions.

2 Choose the correct alternative to complete the email.

Hi Sal,

Here's the update I promised you on life 'back home'. Jen has just found a job selling sports 1) *goods/fabrications* to leisure companies. That should 2) *resolve/solve* her financial problems! Pete is coming back here to live. He's renting a flat on the 3) *edge/limit* of town and working in a new factory that makes tractors, trucks and other farm 4) *traffic/vehicles*. Andy is trying to sell his sculptures on the street but he hasn't had any 5) *succeed/success* yet. And Sam is still as accident-prone as ever. The other day, she 6) *stepped/pressed* on a piece of glass and cut her foot. Her foot is still bandaged but she's 7) *defending/coping* OK. A month ago she hurt herself while she was 8) *climbing/raising* some wet stairs. She fell on her back and 9) *slid/followed* all the way down the staircase! The next time she goes to hospital she should take out 10) *an annual/a year* subscription!

3 Complete the sentences with these words to make phrases of comparison. You will need to use some words more than once.

alike apart as from like to unlike

- She looks almost *identical* her sister. It's difficult to *tell them*
- I *look* my brother, but I'm actually very *different* him.
- My brother has *got the same tastes* me. He likes basketball, street theatre and amusement parks.
- I'm quite *similar* my mum.
- Something must have happened to John. *It's* him to arrive so late.
- Your last two sculptures *are quite* Did you make them at the same time?

4 Complete the article with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Show time at the circus!



The New Olympia Circus certainly offers an amazing and 1) (impress) range of acts. The knife throwing and flame swallowing acts are 2) (frighten) enough to make anyone feel 3) (nerve), the clown acts are varied and funny, the gymnastics and the breathtaking 4) (acrobat) are quite simply 5) (spectacle). It's the first time I've seen tightrope walkers and trapeze artists perform at such incredible 6) (high). However, the circus is unlikely to become really 7) (fame) or 8) (succeed) because it refuses to use animals in any of its acts. 'Unfortunately, most of the 9) (populate) still prefer circuses with lions and elephants,' says New Olympia owner Jill Sheldon. 'We were filmed for a local TV programme, but the producers removed our show when some of the 10) (view) complained that it wasn't a 'proper' circus.'

Exam practice

- 1 Read the article and choose the best answer, A, B, C or D.



EASTBOURNE

The people of Eastbourne know that it can be extremely hard for a town to change its 1) Despite having one of the 2) proportions of young foreign language students in the country, Eastbourne is still 3) known for the large number of old age pensioners who live there. Despite its much improved leisure 4), most people still 5) Eastbourne to be one of the 6) places in the country for young people. While it is certainly not 7) lively and cosmopolitan as some other towns its size, there is no doubt that the town deserves a 8) reputation. So can anything be done to 9) this problem? It's a hard task certainly, but the local council have begun to take 10) the challenge. They have launched an advertising campaign designed to change the town's reputation among younger people and there are already some signs that the campaign has been a 11) As local resident Brian Maloney says, 'Eastbourne may never take 12) from Brighton as a centre of youth culture but the town is slowly beginning to attract more young people.'

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 a thought | b image | c projection | d impression |
| 2 a most | b highest | c tallest | d better |
| 3 a singly | b more | c primarily | d first |
| 4 a shops | b installments | c goods | d facilities |
| 5 a think | b consider | c see | d look |
| 6 a worse | b worst | c lower | d baddest |
| 7 a as | b that | c than | d more |
| 8 a best | b improve | c wider | d better |
| 9 a result | b conclude | c dissolve | d solve |
| 10 a out | b on | c in | d over |
| 11 a failure | b success | c wonder | d attempt |
| 12 a off | b up | c in | d over |

- 2 Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence or the conversation.

- 'Why didn't you answer the phone?'
'Because I a shower.'
a had c have
b was having d am having
- That's the girl in the art gallery.
a that she works c that works
b which works d she works
- we start work tomorrow, the better!
We've got lots of things to do.
a As early as c The earlier
b The earliest as d The earliest
- June sang than the other girls.
a more beautiful c more beautifully
b the more beautifully d the most beautifully
- 'What's that terrible noise?'
'They a new housing estate opposite my house.'
a build c built
b are building d were building
- My hometown is five hundred meters sea level.
a over c up to
b up d above

- 3 Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

- I can't with all this pressure. I need a break.
a stand c hold
b cope d support
- If business continues to improve, I'll have to some more people.
a take on c take over
b take up d take off
- I bought this painting at
a a charity c a display
b an auction d an event
- I to tell you about the concert but I completely forgot.
a tried c managed
b meant d pretended
- My house is bigger than the one I had before.
a actual c now
b present d modern
- His last song was a It reached number ten in the charts.
a hit c blow
b strike d bang

3

School rocks!

Present perfect simple and continuous

GRAMMAR ZONE

Present perfect simple

- states or completed actions that happened at an unspecified time in the past
He's produced an album.
- recently completed actions, when the result of the action is important in the present
I've finally finished my project.
- for states, events or actions that began in the past and continue up to now
I've always liked jazz music.

Present perfect continuous

- actions beginning in the past and continuing into the present
We've been touring for two months.
- to focus on an activity, not the result or consequence of that activity
The band have been playing together for two years.

Comparing the present perfect simple and continuous

- the present perfect simple is used to emphasise quantity (how many things or how many times)
She's performed in over 200 concerts.
I've seen Shakira three times.
- the present perfect continuous is used to indicate the duration of the action (how long)
You've been listening to the radio for hours.

Present perfect simple or past simple?

- present perfect for past actions when the exact time is not important
I have phoned the record producer three times.
- past simple for finished events or actions that happened at a definite time in the past
The record company phoned me at ten o'clock.



They've been playing for five hours. They've played over 100 songs.

1 Choose the correct form to complete the sentences.

- a Pete *has travelled/has been travelling* to over twenty countries.

b Pete *has travelled/has been travelling* for over a month.
- a He's tired. He *has recorded/has been recording* all day.

b I *have just recorded/have just been recording* a single. Do you want to listen to it?
- a I *have run/have been running* a total of five marathons.

b You sound out of breath. *Have you run/Have you been running?*
- a How long *have you come/have you been coming* to this gym?

b How many times *have you been/have you been going* to the gym this week?
- a I *have searched/have been searching* for my Beyoncé DVD for ages. I can't find it anywhere.

b I *have just found/have just been finding* my Beyoncé DVD.

2 Complete the conversations with the correct form of these verbs.

be not get used to play say sit
tell wait

- 'My ears are hurting!'

'That's because you next to the speaker all night. I you to sit somewhere else.'
- 'When is Pete going to arrive? We for him for ages!'

'Be patient. He he might be late.'
- 'The guitarist in our group for two months. He our style yet.'

'Don't worry. I'm sure he'll learn quickly. He in lots of other groups you know.'

3 Complete the sentences with the present perfect or past simple of the verbs in brackets and choose the correct word.

- You (read) that book *for/since* ages. When are you going to finish it?
- Jim (not come) back from his holiday *yet/already*.
- (you/finish) your lunch *still/already*? You eat much too quickly, you know.
- I don't know many people in this town as I (only/live) here *ago/since* January.
- Harry (arrive) two hours *ago/already*, but Jenny still (not come).
- 'Have you *ever/one time* been to a concert?'
'I (just/come back) from one actually. I (see) Jennifer López in concert two days ago.'
- 'I (never/see) your team play. Are they any good?'
'Not really. They (improve) a bit *recently/still*, but they haven't won any matches.'

4 Complete the interview with the present perfect or past simple of the verbs in brackets.

Talent corner – this week local guitarist Maya Baker answers your questions.

Billie1: How long 1) (you/play) the guitar? And when 2) (you/realise) that you were a talented guitarist?

Maya: I started playing the guitar and other instruments when I was about three. I 3) (always/know) that I have a good ear for music, but I didn't realise that the guitar was my best instrument until I 4) (win) a regional music competition a year ago.

GuitarFan: You compose music too, don't you?
5) (you/have) any success as a composer?

Maya: Not yet. I 6) (write) songs since I was twelve, but I 7) (not have) a hit yet.

JoJo: 8) (you/decide) whether to become a professional musician when you're older?

Maya: I 9) (think) about this a lot recently, but I haven't made up my mind yet. I know lots of really talented musicians who 10) (try) to become professionals for years, but without any success. It's very difficult, but I intend to give it a go!

5 Complete the letter with the present perfect or past simple of these verbs.

do have make not do not sleep promise
put up rain share start

Hi John,
I'm writing to you from the mountaineering school in Nepal, where I'm doing a summer course. The course only 1) three days ago, but I've learnt so many things that it seems as if I 2) it for weeks! Tonight I'm exhausted because we 3) tents all afternoon. The tents kept falling down because the ground is really wet; it 4) since we got here. I 5) my dinner, and I'm about to go to bed. I hope I can get some proper sleep. I 6) well since I arrived, because I 7) a room with two older guys who snore really loudly. When I complained, the organisers 8) to change me to another room, but they 9) anything about it yet. But apart from that, I'm having a great time and I 10) loads of friends.
Got to go.
Simon

6 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Use between two and five words.

- This is my first time in a sauna. NEVER
I sauna before.
- I came here last month. BEEN
I a month
- He started to write his first book a year ago. WRITING
He a year.
- He hasn't given a concert for a year. LAST
He year ago.
- It's a long time since I last saw him. NOT
I a long time.
- The rain started at two o'clock and it hasn't stopped yet. BEEN
It two o'clock.
- Is this your first time here? EVER
..... here before?
- When did you start driving? LONG
How for?
- Jenny hasn't passed her piano exam yet. STILL
Jenny her piano exam.
- Jim phoned me a few minutes ago. JUST
Jim me.

Reflexive pronouns, each other, one another

GRAMMARZONE

Reflexive pronouns

- when the subject and object are the same
*He taught **himself** to sing.*
- with **by** to mean either alone or without help
*I can't prepare for the party all **by myself**.*
- for emphasis
*She's passed her driving test. She told me **herself**.*

each other, one another

- to show that each of two or more people does something to the other(s)
*They'll never see **each other/one another** again.*

Notes

- **each other** is less formal and more common than **one another**
- both **each other** and **one another** have possessive forms
*They often wear **each other's/one another's** clothes.*
- some verbs do not usually use **each other** or **one another**
*We **met** at university.*
*We **got married** last year.*
*They **communicate** by email.*
- there are two possible structures with **enjoy**
*They **enjoyed themselves** at the party. (reflexive)*
*They **enjoyed** the party. (transitive)*



*They're always laughing at **each other**.*

1 Complete the sentences with a reflexive pronoun, **each other(s)** or **one another(s)**.

- a They've had a big argument and they're not speaking to
b I often talk to while I'm working.
- a She painted this portrait
b We've decided to paint portraits.
- a Are you sure he said that. Did you hear him?
b Misunderstandings occur when people don't listen to
- a They looked jealously at clothes.
b Look at You look a right state!

2 Complete the sentences with a reflexive pronoun, **each other(s)** or **one another(s)**. Write – if none of these is needed.

- When are you two getting married?
- He's putting under a lot of pressure.
- Those two are planning something. They keep giving strange looks.
- Your car is a lot more powerful now. Did you tune it?
- You two are always arguing. Why can't you be nice to for a change?
- They enjoyed at the concert.
- We really enjoyed the recording session.
- They write to every week.

Education and personal qualities

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in bold.

- 1 She's had to face many during her career. **challenging**
- 2 He's not very He needs to believe in himself more. **self-confidence**
- 3 He first won as a singer before becoming a politician. **famous**
- 4 They're quite a group. Their last song was a hit. **talent**
- 5 Earning loads of money has never been one of my main **ambitious**
- 6 Her magic shows were and people came from miles away to see her. **legend**

2 Complete the sentences with these words.

comprehensive schools determination experience
luck personality sense of humour terms tutor

- 1 My parents are going to get me a private Maths to help me pass my exam.
- 2 Most teenagers in the UK go to
- 3 I'm working in the leisure centre to get some work It'll look good on my CV.
- 4 Learning to speak a foreign language perfectly is not easy. It takes a lot of hard work and
- 5 Our school year is divided into three
- 6 With a bit of, I'll pass my driving test tomorrow. I hope nothing goes wrong.
- 7 I haven't got the right to be a model. I'm too shy.
- 8 My boss has got a great She often makes me laugh.

3 Choose the correct word and complete the conversations with these phrases.

the chance a dream come true a few doors
a lucky break claim to fame

- 1 'Our holiday to the Galapagos Islands was wonderful!'
'Yes, it really *was/brought*!'
- 2 'I don't know if I'm good enough to become a professional actor.'
'Well, I think you should *take/have*
You never know – you might be famous one day!'
- 3 'We *got/had* when we met a record producer at the music festival.'
'Yes, meeting the right people often helps to *open/undo*'
- 4 'Is John really a rock singer?'
'No. His only *has/is* that he once met Shakira!'

4 Choose the correct phrasal verb to complete the sentences.

- 1 If you watch her, you can *pick up/brush up* some dancing techniques.
- 2 I must *pick up/brush up* on my English before we fly to London.
- 3 The other students are too clever. I can't *keep up with/fall behind* them.
- 4 If I don't start studying, I'll *keep up with/fall behind* the other students.
- 5 Let's *go over/focus on* the main points. There's no time to study everything.
- 6 I'll *go over/focus on* everything again to make sure you've understood.
- 7 My MP3 player isn't working today. I can't *work out/prepare for* what is wrong with it.
- 8 I have to *work out/prepare for* my Physics exam.
- 9 His English is better than mine at the moment, but I'll *hand in/catch up with* him.
- 10 Make sure you *hand in/catch up with* all the documents on time.
- 11 We often *come up with/specialise in* good ideas during the brainstorming sessions.
- 12 My dad is a vet. He *comes up with/specialises in* cats and dogs.

5 Complete the texts with phrasal verbs from Exercise 4.

Mary

At the beginning I couldn't understand what my teachers were saying. Although the school gave me a support teacher who 1) everything we'd studied in class, I had trouble 2) the rest of the students. So the support teacher decided to 3) improving my Greek. Once I had 4) the language, I soon 5) the other students. I'm now 6) my pan-hellenic exams and I hope to get really good marks.

John

I 7) on my Greek before coming to Athens, so the language wasn't a problem for me. But I was having trouble adapting to life in Greece and this affected my school work. I started to 8) the rest of the class and the teachers complained that I never 9) my homework on time. At first, my parents couldn't really 10) how to help me, but then they 11) the idea of sending me to a psychologist who 12) problems of cultural adaptation. Fortunately, I've adapted now and I'm doing well at school again.

Use your English

- 1 Complete the sentences with these words. Choose an adjective from A and a preposition from B. You will need to use some words more than once.

A

bored crazy famous fed up good
interested keen

B

about at for in on with

- 1 Is anyone buying my old computer?
- 2 I like most sports, but I'm not very football.
- 3 I'm not very history. I always forget the dates.
- 4 I'm you always arriving late!
- 5 Belgium is its fantastic chocolates. Mmm! I'm absolutely them.
- 6 I'm getting a bit this music. Let's put a different CD on.

- 2 Write sentences which are true for you using adjective and preposition combinations from Exercise 1.

I'm getting really fed up with my younger brother.
I'm really interested in sports.

- 3 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- 1 'I've decided to *do/make* a course in computer programming.'
'You've *done/made* the right choice. You *make/have* a real talent for computers.'
- 2 'Bono from U2 is *giving/making* a talk at the university tomorrow. Shall we go to it?'
'I don't know if I can *take/make* the time off work. I'll *take/have* a go though.'
- 3 'Are you *doing/making* much progress with that painting?'
'Not really. If I don't finish it by the end of the week I won't *get/take* the art diploma.'

- 4 Read the advertisement and choose the best answer, A, B, C or D.

Music through English



Are you bored 1) going to the same old language summer school year in year out? Are your parents fed 2) with sending you to England where you spend most of the time with other students from your country? Are you good 3) both music and English and interested 4) combining both subjects? Well perhaps you should think of going to Westbridge Music School where, in addition to the standard grammar and vocabulary classes, you will receive quality music training alongside English students of your own age. Luigi Marcello 5) the course last year and doesn't regret his decision. 'At first I really wasn't too 6) on the idea because I thought I wouldn't be able to follow the music classes in English. However, my mum knew I had a 7) for both music and English, and persuaded me to 8) a try. Now I know I 9) the right choice, because I 10) more progress in five weeks there than in the rest of my visits to England.'

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|--------------|-----------|
| 1 a at | b by | c with | d on |
| 2 a up | b out | c off | d over |
| 3 a in | b on | c with | d at |
| 4 a on | b at | c in | d to |
| 5 a made | b had | c went | d did |
| 6 a crazy | b keen | c optimistic | d excited |
| 7 a skill | b power | c strength | d gift |
| 8 a make | b have | c take | d do |
| 9 a did | b had | c made | d took |
| 10 a made | b did | c learnt | d took |

Exam practice

- 1 Complete the text with one word which best fits each gap.

Women's Football School

In recent years women's football 1) become extremely popular in Germany. The number of women's teams has been 2) constantly and there are now almost 8,000 teams across the country. But 3) the growing importance of women's football, there 4) only two schools dedicated exclusively to preparing the professional female football stars 5) the future. The Friedrich Ludwig Jahn Sport School in Potsdam has been in existence 6) 1995 and caters for around eighty budding professionals, and a much smaller school has 7) opened in the Rhineland. The Friedrich Ludwig Jahn school has made a huge impact 8) women's football in Potsdam and attracts candidates from 9) over the country. The school is widely regarded as one of the 10) reasons behind the success of German women's football league champions and European Cup winners Turbine Potsdam. As Turbine coach Bernd Schröder admits, his club would not find 11) in such a dominant position today 12) the help of the football school.

- 2 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Use between two and five words.

- 1 They have never met before. SEEN
They before.
- 2 He organised the concert on his own. BY
He organised the concert
- 3 Did they have fun at the exhibition? ENJOY
..... at the exhibition?
- 4 I started making records a year ago. FOR
I a year.
- 5 Is this your first flight? EVER
..... in a plane before?
- 6 He's mainly famous for his books. CLAIM
His books to fame.
- 7 He's got a real talent for singing. IS
He singer.
- 8 'You stole my guitar, didn't you?' ACCUSED
She her guitar.
- 9 I'll lend you my camera if you promise to look LONG
after it.
I'll lend you my camera you
promise to look after it.
- 10 He doesn't usually fail his exams. HARDLY
He his exams.

- 3 Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence or the conversation.

- 1 'You look happy.'
'I a pay raise.'
a have just received c just received
b just receive d have just been receiving
- 2 'Who to record the song?'
'My brother did.'
a did help you c helped you
b did you help d helped to you
- 3 Are you still doing your homework? You
..... it by now.
a ought to have finished c may have finished
b ought to finish d had finished
- 4 Oh, there's my book. I it for ages.
a am looking for c have looked for
b looked for d have been looking for
- 5 Richard offered us organise the party.
a helping c that he helps
b to help d help
- 6 They're always borrowing things.
a themselves c each other
b to each other d each other's

- 4 Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

- 1 'The other students know more than me.'
'Don't worry. You'll soon them.'
a catch up with c take out of
b come up to d bring over to
- 2 The airline have cancelled all their flights because the pilots are
a out of work c on duty
b on strike d on schedule
- 3 Michael Jordan is one of the most famous basketball players of all
a time c life
b history d world
- 4 I couldn't any sense of what he was saying.
a do c make
b take d give
- 5 This week I'm working on the night
a time c turn
b shift d clock
- 6 'If you go for a coffee now, you might miss your train.'
'I'll take a on it.'
a possibility c luck
b opportunity d chance

4

Go for it!

The future

GRAMMAR ZONE

Present simple

● timetabled events

The parachuting exhibition **begins** on the 4th.

Present continuous

● fixed or personal arrangements

I'm **watching** the marathon tomorrow.

going to

● plans, or predictions based on present evidence

He's **going to** swim across the Channel next year.
It's getting dark already. We're **not going to** get to the top of the mountain tonight.

Future simple

● decisions made at the time of speaking

It's too late to leave now. We'll **leave** tomorrow morning.

● predictions without present evidence

He'll **be** a great mountaineer some day.

● hopes, promises, offers

I hope it **won't rain** tomorrow.

We'll **come** here again next year, I promise.

I'll **lend** you some money.

shall

● use **Shall I/ Shall we** for offers or suggestions in the question form

Shall I phone him?

Future continuous

● actions that will be in progress at a certain time in the future

This time tomorrow we'll **be flying** over the Himalayas.

Future perfect simple

● actions that will be completed before a certain time in the future

By the end of this year, he **will have climbed** the three highest peaks in the world.



This time tomorrow, I'll **be running** the New York Marathon.
Hopefully, I'll **have overtaken** all the other runners.

1 Choose the correct form to complete the sentences.

- I **do/am doing** the Sahara marathon next week.
- I **am doing/am going to do** the New York marathon some time in the future.
- When **does the Sahara marathon start/will the Sahara marathon have started** this year?
- I can't do the Sahara Marathon this year. I **go/will go** with you next year though, I promise.
- At this time next week we **will run/will be running** across the Sahara desert.
- By the end of the third day, I **will run/will have run** half the marathon.
- 'There are no places left on the Sahara Marathon.'
'In that case we **do/will do** the North Pole Marathon.'
- Look at the state of his feet! He **isn't finishing/isn't going to finish** the race.
- I think I **will probably run/will probably have run** the race faster next year.
- Do we/Shall we do** the Sahara marathon this year?

2 Complete the conversations with the future form of the verbs in brackets.

- 'Look, I've told you already. I (not watch) another Spielberg film and that's final.'
'OK. We (watch) something else then.'
- 'I (climb) Mont Blanc next month. Do you want to come?'
'I don't know if I (be able) to get the time off work. I (ask) my boss this afternoon.'
- '..... (you/buy) the house?'
'No. The roof is in a terrible state. It looks like it (fall down) soon!'
'OK. I (give) you a call when I've got another house for you.'

- 4 'I (sign up) for the rock climbing expedition. (I/sign) you up as well?'
'No thanks. I don't think I (have) time to go on it.'
- 5 'Your son is a great tennis player.'
'Yeah. I hope he (be) a professional when he's older. But only if he wants to. I (not force) him.'
- 6 'Oh no! The car has broken down. Now we (definitely/not arrive) in time.'
'Don't worry. I (phone) my brother and ask him to pick us up.'

3 Complete the notes with the future continuous or future perfect of these verbs. You will need to use some verbs more than once.

arrive finish hurt pass reach
record sit work

- 1 Don't call me at nine today. I my Geography exam then. I by about twelve o'clock, so call me after that.
- 2 I'll try and send you an email this afternoon. Hopefully, my computer by then.
- 3 Can you let the builders into the house this morning? They at around eight o'clock.
- 4 Call after seven o'clock if you want to speak to Philip. He home by then.
- 5 Don't come to the studio before lunch time. We our new album all morning.
- 6 I'll see you tonight. Hopefully, I my driving test by then.
- 7 When you're half way through the marathon, your legs a lot.
- 8 While they're still climbing the mountain, we the bottom.

4 Complete the sentences so that they are true for you. Use future forms.

- 1 I tonight.
- 2 Hopefully, I next year.
- 3 I tonight.
- 4 I think I next weekend.
- 5 I've decided that I next year.
- 6 By the end of this year, I
- 7 I promise that I
- 8 At this time tomorrow, I

5 Complete the email with the future form of these verbs. You will need to use some verbs more than once.

be complete fly leave lie manage
not win run see send travel

Delete Junk Reply Reply All Forward Print

I'm writing to tell you that I can't go to Italy next week because I 1) out to Spitzbergen to do the North Pole marathon. So while you're lying on the beach in Rimini, I 2) in the freezing snow! I know the race 3) hard, and I know I 4) the race or even end up in the top half, but hopefully I 5) to complete it. If I'm feeling fit enough when the marathon is over, I 6) round the North Pole for a while. I 7) you an email the day after the race. Hopefully, I 8) the race successfully by then, but who knows? Perhaps I 9) in a hospital bed suffering from hypothermia! Let's hope not! I'd better get to bed and get some sleep now as I 10) up really early tomorrow: my flight 11) at 5.00 a.m. Have a good time in Rimini. I 12) you back home at the end of next month.

Emma

6 Complete the text with one word that best fits each gap.

This summer I'm going to do an Amazon Survival Course. The course 1) on the 5th August and lasts until mid-September. It 2) take place in a training camp that has been specially designed 3) simulate the conditions of the Amazon rainforest 4) closely as possible. So why am I 5) to do the course? Well, firstly I 6) going to Brazil in October with a group of ecologists who are dedicated to protecting the Amazon. So I'll have to prepare for the dangers and challenges that I 7) face there. Hopefully, I'll 8) learnt enough by the end of the course to ensure that I can survive. But that's not the 9) reason for doing the course. I'm also doing it to try and improve my physical condition and to learn useful things 10) as teamwork and the ability to remain calm in crisis situations.

Future time clauses

GRAMMAR ZONE

Future time clauses

- clauses with *after, as soon as, before, by the time, until, when, while* + present simple/continuous refer to the future

*We'll put up a flag **when we get** to the top.*

*Stock up with food **before you leave**.*

*Give me a call **as soon as you get** back.*

*We won't eat **until we get** there.*

*Have a rest **after you arrive**.*

- use the present continuous in future time clauses to talk about an action that will be in progress

*Never argue **while you are climbing** the rock face.*

- Remember! Don't use *will* or *going to* in future time clauses.**



*Send an SOS **as soon as** you're in danger. Don't wait **until** it's too late.*

- 1** Choose the correct word or phrase, and complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- I'll see Victoria *as soon as/while* she (get back) from the climb.
- Don't talk to me *until/while* I (try) to land the plane; we could have an accident.
- Don't show me the painting *while/until* you (complete) it.
- Please don't interrupt us again *while/as soon as* we (make) the recording.

- You can phone me *while/until* I (work). We won't be very busy today and I could do with a break.
- Come to my house *when/before* you (have) the interview. I can tell you how to prepare for it.

- 2** Complete the conversations with an appropriate time phrase. There may be more than one correct answer.

Helen: 'I can't leave the office 1) I've finished writing the reports. I'll be home 2) I can.'

Mary: 'OK. I'll prepare some dinner 3) I'm waiting for you. It should be ready 4) you get home.'

Tom: 'I need to know a bit more about the adventure holiday 5) I decide whether to go or not.'

Rachel: 'I can't really tell you any more about the trip 6) I've been to the travel agency.'

Tom: 'OK, give me a ring 7) you've got a bit more information.'

Andy: 'Where are you going to live 8) you go to university next year?'

Steve: 'I'll live in a flat near the centre of the town. I'll try and find one 9) term starts. If I wait 10) the rest of the students arrive, there won't be any good flats left.'

Liz: 'Don't phone me 11) I'm studying tonight. I need to concentrate on my exam revision.'

Bill: 'OK. Text me 12) you finish studying.'

- 3** Write sentences which are true for you using the words given.

- when
- as soon as
- before
- until
- after
- by the time
- while

Challenges

1 Complete the table.

Adjective	Verb	Noun (concept)	Noun (person)
active	activate	1)	2)
decisive	3)	4)	—
competitive	5)	6)	7)
attractive	8)	9)	—
10)	imagine	11)	—
dependent	12)	13)	dependant
14)	insist	15)	—
—	survive	16)	17)
exploratory	18)	19)	20)
—	21)	22)	achiever

2 Complete the sentences with words from the table.

- My brother is a political — he goes to all the anti-globalisation protests.
- A helicopter rescued the from the sinking ship.
- There are lots of tourist in the area, including a castle and several museums.
- I can't invent stories. I'm not enough.
- We're going on an expedition to the Amazon rainforest.
- I have three — my two children and my elderly mother.
- It doesn't matter what mark your brother got. You don't need to against him.
- A in *Who Wants to be a Millionaire* recently won over £900,000.
- Mountaineers often have to make very quick
- My little sister is very when she wants something. She never stops asking for it.

3 Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences.

- I dropped out because I couldn't *catch/stand* the pace.
- Luckily we managed to *complete/end* the task before it got dark.
- We swam across the Channel in order to *make/raise* funds for the Hurricane Katrina victims.
- It's important to *set/put* yourself goals in life.
- Five new athletes have *united/joined* our team.
- We *lit/did* a campfire every night.
- We survived by hunting and *taking/catching* fish.
- I've never *taken/had* any doubts about your ability.
- We *were/spent* two hours studying the map.

4 Complete the report with the correct form of these verbs. You will need to use the verbs more than once.

achieve follow fulfil overcome

ACTIVA Outdoor Sports School: End of Term Report

Student Name: Pablo Soares

Age: 23

Mountaineering

Pablo has 1) the difficulties he had with rock climbing technique, but he will not 2) his full potential until he succeeds in learning the importance of 3) his team leader's instructions.

Sailing

Unfortunately, Pablo has 4) nothing this term, as he has still not 5) his fear of rough weather sailing.

Canoeing

Pablo's ambition is to become an Olympic canoeist. If he 6) his occasional back problems and 7) the advice I gave him during the course, I believe he will one day 8) his dream.

Orienteering

Pablo is now much better at 9) routes than he was at the beginning of the the course, and he has 10) most of the goals we have set him this year. However, he will need to work on his running if he wishes to 11) his hopes of becoming a first class orienteer.

Use your English

1 Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences.

- 1 a These oranges are quite *tasty/delicious* I suppose, but I much prefer Spanish ones.
b These chocolates are *tasty/delicious*. I can't stop eating them.
- 2 a The film was absolutely *funny/hilarious*. I couldn't stop laughing!
b Parts of the book were quite *funny/hilarious*, but I can't remember ever laughing out loud.
- 3 a I took a couple of apples with me in case I felt *hungry/starving* during the hike.
b I'm *hungry/starving*! I haven't had anything to eat all day.
- 4 a His music was a bit *loud/deafening*, but it didn't really bother me.
b The grenades exploded with a *loud/deafening* sound.
- 5 a I don't mind a bit of dirt but his house is *dirty/filthy*!
b The tents are a bit *dirty/filthy*, but we don't need to clean them until tomorrow.
- 6 a Emily is quite *pretty/beautiful* but I don't think she could become a model.
b The young woman was so *pretty/beautiful* that David couldn't take his eyes off her.
- 7 a I was quite *surprised/astonished* to see Ben at the party, as he doesn't really enjoy parties.
b The villagers were *surprised/astonished* to see Mr Grant again, as they thought he had been killed in a car accident.

2 Write short answers using these adjectives. There is an example to help you.

ancient brilliant devastated exhausted
massive ridiculous spotless tiny

This exam is quite important for you, isn't it?
Important? It's vital.

- 1 His last suggestion was a bit silly.
.....
- 2 This flat is a bit small.
.....
- 3 She looks tired.
.....
- 4 His car is quite old.
.....
- 5 The hotel was quite clean.
.....
- 6 You must be disappointed.
.....
- 7 Jane is quite clever, isn't she?
.....
- 8 Their house is quite big.
.....

3 Match the phrasal verbs (1–12) with their definitions (a–l).

- 1 We **got** straight **back** to work.
 - 2 They **got back at** us by putting salt in our ice cream.
 - 3 In the end we **got** our hiking equipment **back**.
 - 4 We managed to **get away** before the bear attacked us.
 - 5 This summer I'm going to **get away** to Acapulco for a few days.
 - 6 We thought we'd get arrested but we **got away** with it.
 - 7 This awful weather is really **getting me down**.
 - 8 We finally **got down to** some serious study.
 - 9 He always managed to **get out of** doing the cooking.
 - 10 I **get a lot out of** doing adventure sports.
 - 11 I'm **getting behind** with my work!
 - 12 The crowd really **got behind** the runners.
- a go somewhere on holiday
b start doing something that requires energy or effort
c make someone feel depressed
d recover something you've lost or something that's been taken from you
e return to an activity or state
f do something bad without being caught
g do less of something than you should
h enjoy doing something or get satisfaction from doing it
i avoid doing something you are supposed to do
j support someone
k leave, especially when it is difficult to do so
l take revenge on someone

4 Complete the text with one word that best fits each gap.

It's a pleasant Sunday morning and hundreds of people are watching 1) rowing race. In thousands of similar events 2) over the country the onlookers really 3) behind the competitors as they approach 4) finishing line. But there's something different about 5) particular event – the competitors are inmates from a local prison and they are taking part in a new scheme called *Rehabilitation through Sport*.

Of course the prisoners first saw the course as a chance to get 6) from the prison or to get 7) of boring prison tasks. But they get a 8) more out of it than just a few hours in the country. In fact trainer and prison warden Jim White is convinced that sport is a good 9) to help many of these prisoners get their lives 10) on course. 'Many prisoners have lost everything – their family, their friends, their financial stability. Sport will not help them get 11) all back, but it will 12) them the strength to start afresh.'

Exam practice

1 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Use between two and five words.

- 1 I won't be at home when you get back. LEFT
I by the time you get back.
- 2 I'll already have started working when you arrive. BE
I when you arrive.
- 3 I've decided not to buy that house. GOING
I that house.
- 4 Could you lend me your car tomorrow? MIND
Would you tomorrow?
- 5 My parents let me go on the survival course. PERMISSION
My parents go on the survival course.
- 6 'I'll help you,' Peter promised Anne. TOLD
Peter her.
- 7 He always avoids doing the cleaning. GETS
He always the cleaning.
- 8 I'd prefer to go to Paris on holiday. RATHER
I to Paris on holiday.
- 9 Please remember to come tomorrow. FORGET
Please come tomorrow.
- 10 If only I weren't so poor. WISH
I money.

2 Complete the article with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Adventure holidays - are they safe?

Adventure sports and adventure

1) (active) in general are becoming increasingly popular with people of all ages, and there is now an impressive variety of 2) (opt) open to people, from military style survival expeditions to far less 3) (demand) courses for the whole family. Most adventure companies employ highly 4) (qualify) staff and prepare their courses carefully in order to 5) (minimum) the risk of accidents. However, there is growing concern that some operators do not do enough to guarantee the complete 6) (safe) of their customers. Some companies have been criticised for cutting down on 7) (employ) and training costs in order to offer more 8) (compete) prices. And other operators have been accused of choosing 9) (suit) locations for their courses. Problems like these tend to occur 10) (most) in countries where the adventure course market is not sufficiently regulated.

3 Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence or the conversation.

- 1 'Can I give you a call at six o'clock?'
'No, I football then.'
a will have played c will be playing
b will play d will have been playing
- 2 You can pick up your car tomorrow morning.
I it by then.
a am repairing c repair
b will be repairing d will have repaired
- 3 I'll call you when everything ready.
a will be c will have been
b is d is getting
- 4 I'm sure he the job. He's the best candidate.
a is getting c will be getting
b gets d will get
- 5 You arrive late tomorrow.
a had better not c better don't
b won't better d are better not to
- 6 The traffic jam was an accident.
a because c due to
b for d by

4 Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

- 1 I wish my cold would disappear. It's really
a getting down to it c getting on me
b getting me down d getting over me
- 2 This building is It's over three hundred years old.
a antique c former
b ancient d elderly
- 3 One day I'll my dream of becoming a model.
a promote c get
b fulfil d realise
- 4 We're going to a fancy dress party. Do you want to us?
a join c assist
b come d unite
- 5 Leave him alone. He's in a bad today.
a humour c character
b mood d mode
- 6 My car was from the car park last night.
a robbed c stolen
b hurt d burgled

1

Progress check

- 1 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Use between two and five words.**

- 1 I bought some really cheap things. PICKED
I bargains.
- 2 Mary has a distinctive appearance. STANDS
Mary the crowd.
- 3 They seem to be a bit reserved. ACROSS
They a bit reserved.
- 4 Who thought of that idea? CAME
Who that idea?
- 5 I fell behind the other students. KEEP
I couldn't the other students.
- 6 Can you repeat the explanation? OVER
I'd like you the explanation again.
- 7 You'll get punished for what you did. AWAY
You what you did.
- 8 Don't get depressed by the weather. GET
Don't let the weather

- 2 Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence or the conversation.**

- 1 What day do you school?
a start the c start with
b start a d start
- 2 My sister wants to be when she's older.
a the musician c any musician
b a musician d musician
- 3 actors my mum likes are all over forty.
a The c Each
b Some d Every
- 4 'Did you have a good time at the party?'
'Yes, I really'
a enjoyed me c enjoyed myself
b enjoyed d enjoyed to me
- 5 They're not speaking at the moment.
a one to the other c each other
b to each other d one another
- 6 Please don't ring me while I tomorrow.
a will be driving c am driving
b drive d will drive
- 7 I'll phone you as soon as I work.
a finish c am finishing
b will finish d could finish

- 3 Complete the text with one word that best fits each gap.**

The Erasmus Scheme

The Erasmus exchange project is a very popular option among people who are keen 1) experiencing a new culture. But what is the experience really like? Do students 2) as much out of it as they expected to initially? Well, it depends who you ask.

Juan Contreras has mixed feelings. 'I'm really happy with the course as it focuses 3) the areas that I've always wanted to specialise 4) I chose London because it's famous 5) its cultural life, but unfortunately I don't really have enough money to enjoy it. And I'm getting fed 6) with the weather.'

Ann Woods is delighted with her time in Lisbon. 'I've been crazy 7) the city ever since I visited it as a child. I've 8) up Portuguese quite quickly as I'm good 9) languages and I 10) every opportunity to speak to people. I'm 11) good progress on the course too. Coming here was the 12) decision I've ever taken.'

Marie Pires likes Athens and the Greek people, but the language is a lot 13) to learn than she expected. 'The language is 14) far my biggest problem. I had originally 15) myself the goal of perfecting my Greek in a year, but now I realise I should have been 16) ambitious.'

- 4 Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.**

- 1 I'm going to a course in Mandarin Chinese.
a make c learn
b do d study
- 2 You'll have to the choice. I can't decide for you.
a do c make
b give d take
- 3 We might miss the plane, but we'll a chance on it.
a risk c take
b make d have

- 4 We're trying to funds for charity.
 a make c raise
 b lift d do
- 5 He has his dream of becoming a rock star.
 a overcome c done
 b fulfilled d followed
- 6 He's a really talented musician but he hasn't his full potential yet.
 a achieved c completed
 b made d perfected
- 7 Jason is taking me to dinner on Saturday night.
 a on c over
 b in d out
- 8 Her only to fame is that she once lived next door to Britney Spears' mother!
 a claim c launch
 b bid d attempt

5 Complete the article with the correct form of the words in brackets.

TV sitcoms – rate them or hate them?

Do TV sitcoms in English-speaking countries reflect everyday life, or are they 1) (real)? Do they present children and teenagers with 2) (suit) role models to follow? And is their overall influence 3) (harm) or do they in fact pose no threat to viewers, are they, in other words, totally 4) (harm)? This is exactly what TV critic Sandy Thurston is going to find out by watching as many sitcoms as she can. 'It's 5) (possible) to watch them all of course, so I'll have to be 6) (select).' Sandy is watching between eight and ten sitcoms per day and says she finds her task 7) (motivate) and enjoyable, but also extremely 8) (tire). 'At the end of each day I'm absolutely 9) (exhaust).' Sandy gets a bit 10) (irritate) when people ask her if she prefers American or British sitcoms. 'My personal tastes are completely 11) (relevance),' she says. 'I'm trying to conduct a serious, 12) (object) study.'

6 Read the article and choose the best answer, A, B, C or D.

A swimmer with a difference

Of all the teenagers competing in the junior swimming championship at the Mark Spitz 1) swimming pool, none have had to 2) greater difficulties to reach the finals than 15-year-old Tim Hartley. Tim suffers from Asperger's syndrome, a minor form of autism. In his early years, the syndrome 3) him back at school and made it difficult for him to 4) in with the other students, who saw him as 'different'.

Fortunately for Tim, his parents 5) right behind him as soon as they realised that he had a gift for swimming. Tim is lucky to go to a school that has really good sports 6) but he is also fortunate to have an excellent sports teacher, Kim Smith.

'Tim is normally a 7) friendly boy but there are days when the syndrome makes him difficult and 8),' says Kim. 'If he 9) my advice and improves his technique, his career could really 10)'

- 1 a open-door b open-roof c open-air d inland
 2 a come over b overcome c be over d take over
 3 a held b took c got d slowed
 4 a blend b throw c match d stick
 5 a went b pushed c got d helped
 6 a places b facilities c installments d galleries
 7 a cheerful b trendy c dull d busy
 8 a helpless b doubtful c unhelpful d fearless
 9 a listens b fulfils c follows d gets
 10 a take on b take off c take out d take in

7 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Use between two and five words.

- 1 I live in quite a dry area. RAIN
 It much where I live.
- 2 Why haven't you put on a suit? ARE
 Why a suit?
- 3 He started working in the garden an hour ago. FOR
 He an hour in the garden.
- 4 I bought this computer in January. SINCE
 I January.
- 5 They had not moved house yet. LIVING
 They in the same house.
- 6 The house will be clean when you come. CLEANED
 We by the time you come.
- 7 He has no intention of visiting us. GOING
 He us.
- 8 I hope he doesn't arrive too late tomorrow. TIME
 Hopefully, tomorrow.
- 9 We are moving abroad in one year from now. WILL
 By this time next year abroad.

5

Weird and wonderful!

Past perfect tenses

GRAMMAR ZONE

Past perfect simple

- a past action that happened before another action (past simple) in the past
*When he **had finished** his work, he went out for a walk.*
- the past perfect simple is often used with:
before, after, for, since, when, just, already, because
- past perfect action + **when** + past simple action indicates a separation in time
*He **had prepared** the meal **when** I arrived. The food was already on the table.*
- past simple + **when** + past simple indicates consecutive actions
*He **prepared** the meal **when** I arrived.*

Past perfect continuous

- an action that was in progress in the past up to or just before another action (past simple) happened or interrupted it
*I **had been waiting** for two hours when he finally arrived.*
- an action at an unspecified time in the past with past results
*His breath smelt because he **had been eating** garlic.*
- the past perfect continuous is often used with:
just, for, since, because

Past perfect simple and past perfect continuous

- the past perfect simple emphasises quantity
*When I interviewed her, she **had written five novels**.*
- the past perfect continuous emphasises duration
*When I interviewed her, she **had been writing novels for five years**.*



*They'd **only been living** there for a month and they'd **already seen** two ghosts.*

1 Choose the correct form to complete the sentences.

- a His hands were covered in oil because he 'd repaired/'d been repairing the car. He told me he still hadn't finished though.

b The car was working really well because he *had just repaired/had just been repairing* it.
- a He was out of breath because he *had run/had been running*.

b He *had already run/had already been running* ten marathons when he joined our club.
- a He *had never swum/had never been swimming* in a lake before.

b His eyes were red because he *had swum/had been swimming*.
- a They *had waited/had been waiting* for two hours when the ghost finally appeared.

b I was really annoyed that they *hadn't waited/hadn't been waiting* for us.
- a They *had obviously cooked/had obviously been cooking* as the oven was still warm.

b They *had cooked/had been cooking* the same meal a week earlier.

2 Complete the conversations with the past perfect simple or past perfect continuous of these verbs

already/finish forget invite just/sell
look for talk try work

- 'Jen's party was great. She loads of interesting people. Why didn't you go?'

'Well, I all day and I was too tired.'
- 'Did you buy the jacket you wanted?'

'No, when I got to the shop they the last one. I was really annoyed because I a jacket like that for ages.'
- 'Mr Andrews wanted to speak to you yesterday. He said he to phone you all day.'

'Yes, I to turn my mobile on.'
- 'I missed *Doctor Who* last night. It when I got home. Did you see it?'

'No, I let my dad watch the football match. He about the match all week.'

3 Complete the sentences with the past simple or past perfect simple of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 a After leaving home, Alan (go) to the office and (work) for two hours.
b He found the work easy. He (know) how to classify documents as he (work) in an office before.
- 2 a Carl (not be) hungry, as he (already/have) something to eat.
b James was hungry so he (go) to a café and (have) something to eat.
- 3 a They told him they (just/hear) some strange noises coming from the cellar.
b I heard some people talking in the garden, so I (go) out to see who was there. When I (get) there, the people (disappear).

4 Complete the sentences with the past continuous or past perfect continuous of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 a She (wait) for hours and she (get) more and more impatient.
b When I saw him in the café he (sit) alone. He said he (wait) for his brother to arrive.
- 2 a The ground was wet as it (rain) all morning.
b It (still/rain) when I got up.
- 3 a The first time I met her she (still/live) in the haunted house.
b She told me she (live) in the haunted house for over a year.

5 Complete the conversations with the past simple, past continuous, past perfect simple or past perfect continuous of these verbs. You will need to use one verb more than once.

believe break up cry get go out hang make probably/have see

- Sue:** 'I saw a UFO this morning while I 1) out the washing in the garden.'
- Andy:** Last year you told me you 2) a ghost in your house. I 3) you at first but it turned out that you 4) the whole thing up.'
- Tim:** 'I 5) Mary again last night.'
- Kate:** 'How was she?'
- Tim:** 'She didn't look too good. I 6) the impression that she 7) because her eyes were red. She 8) an argument with her new boyfriend.'
- Kate:** 'I didn't know she 9) with someone else.'
- Tim:** 'Yeah, she met him some time last year after she 10) with me.'

6 Complete the story with the past simple, past continuous, past perfect simple or past perfect continuous of the verbs in brackets.

CHEF PIERRE BLAVIER RECOUNTS A STRANGE EXPERIENCE AT A RESTAURANT IN PARIS

I 1) (just/start) preparing the evening meal when I suddenly 2) (hear) some strange noises coming from the cellars below. The noise 3) (stop) by the time the restaurant owners arrived, so I 4) (decide) not to tell them anything. I 5) (only/work) there for five days and I didn't want them to think I was mad. A week later I heard the noise again and decided to go down and investigate. While I 6) (descend) the steep steps to the dark cellar, the noises suddenly 7) (stop), but I went into the cellar anyway to see what I could find. The room 8) (smell) strongly of food – as if someone 9) (cook) very recently; and someone 10) (throw) some clothes and books on the floor. But whoever it was I 11) (obviously/leave) the room in a hurry. When I told the owners what 12) (happen) they thought I 13) (imagine) things. But I knew that someone 14) (live) in the cellar and I was determined to find out who it was.

7 Complete the text with one word that best fits each gap.

Spectrophobia

I suffer 1) spectrophobia, the fear of ghosts. 2) probably sounds totally irrational to you. How can anyone be frightened of something that doesn't exist? But phobias, by their very definition, are irrational fears and they can 3) complete control of your life. I 4) been quite afraid of ghosts as a child, but I had always 5) that the fear would disappear when I became an adult. And in fact, the problem disappeared 6) a number of years, only to return suddenly two years ago when I bought a house in the country. I had only 7) living there for a week 8) I started to imagine figures moving behind the curtains. These figures reappeared every night, and prevented me from sleeping, working or 9) anything right. Last year after I 10) lost my job, I finally went to see a psychiatrist that specialises in phobias. The problem is under control at the moment, but I'm not sure how long this will last.

used to and would

GRAMMARZONE

used to

- continuing past states and situations

*I **used to have** a wonderful old Vespa.*

used to and would

- habits or repeated actions in the past

*He **would go** for long walks.*

*He **used to go** for long walks.*

Notes

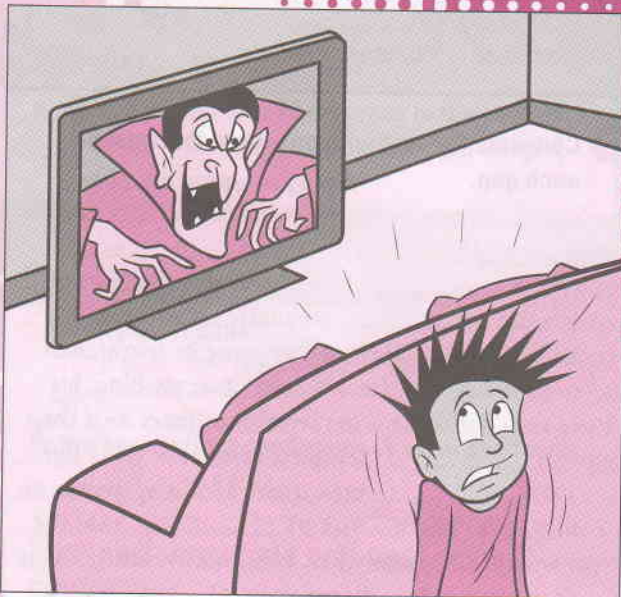
- use **used to**, not **would**, to compare the present and the past.

*I **used to eat** lots of red meat, but now I prefer fish.*

- use **used to**, not **would**, to switch from present to past

'Do you know the school next to the park?'

*'Yeah. I **used to go** there.'*



*When I was a kid, I **used to love** horror films. I'd **watch** at least one a week.*

- Complete the conversations with **would** or **used to** and the verbs in brackets. Use **would** where possible.

- 'I (be) a good student when I was younger.'
'Really? I (not like) studying at all.'
I (spend) all my time listening to records.'
- 'What was your favourite type of music?'
'I (love) heavy metal music.'
I (often/spend) the whole evening listening to Def Leppard and Black Sabbath.'
- 'This house (be) haunted. Every time we came here we (see) a ghost. It (walk) round the room and speak to us.'
'Sorry, I (believe) in ghosts, but not any more.'
- 'Did you argue a lot with your brother?'
'Yeah, we (argue) all the time about silly little things. I (not think) we'd end up getting on so well.'

- Complete the text with **would** or **used to** and these verbs. Use **would** where possible. You will need to use some verbs more than once.

be change chase go happen
have like love really/frighten spend
suddenly/appear swim

MEMORIES OF CHILDHOOD

When I was a child we 1) a house on the coast where we 2) for our summer holidays. We 3) going there, and we 4) the whole year looking forward to the holidays. What we 5) most about it was the beach and the fun fair. In the morning we 6) in the sea before going to the fun fair where we 7) a ride on the ghost train. I remember they 8) the show every day, so that the kids didn't get bored. One day some witches 9) you with their broomsticks; the next day some huge monsters 10) and take you prisoner. The day after that, something totally different 11) The witches, ghosts and monsters 12) really convincing and they 13) us sometimes. I think the new ghost trains aren't nearly as frightening as the old ones 14) But maybe that's just because I don't believe in ghosts and monsters any more.

Mystery, danger and fear!

1 Complete the extracts from film reviews with these words.

aliens defeat enemy ghost panics shock
strange take over terrifying wicked

The latest Harry Potter film sees Harry battle against his arch 1) Voldemort. Voldemort is not just bad – he's really 2)! Harry wins the battle in the end, but there are moments when he is close to 3) The film is scary at times, but I wouldn't call it 4)



Mars Attacks is yet another film about 5) from a far off planet who want to 6) the world.

Macbeth 7) when he sees the 8) of the man he has killed.

In Casey Doll, a woman becomes violent as the result of a 9) she receives as a child. It's a 10) film as it tells you what's going to happen right away.

2 Read the examples and answer the questions.

- a highly: probable, likely, successful, effective, skilled, desirable, trained, recommended
- b deeply: moved, shocked, disturbed, affected, ashamed
- c ridiculously: late, big, small, cheap
- d absolutely: wonderful, awful, spectacular, terrible, tiny, huge, enormous, brilliant, fantastic
- e extremely: good, bad, nice, cold, hot, dangerous, safe

Which adverb is often used:

- 1 with positive and negative adjectives of emotion?
.....
- 2 with positive adjectives and adjectives of probability?
- 3 with extreme adjectives, both positive and negative ones?
- 4 with a variety of normal adjectives, both positive and negative ones?
- 5 to suggest something excessive, stupid or unreasonable?

3 Choose the correct adverb to complete the sentences.

- 1 Jo was *extremely/absolutely* excited by the news.
- 2 I was *ridiculously/deeply* upset by his death.
- 3 It's *deeply/highly* unlikely that he'll pass the exam.
- 4 As I expected, the film was *surprisingly/absolutely* marvellous.
- 5 The meal was *deeply/extremely* expensive.
- 6 The film was *highly/absolutely* terrible; I didn't like it at all.
- 7 The film deservedly received some *ridiculously/highly* positive reviews.
- 8 I am now a *deeply/highly* valued member of the football team.
- 9 We have to get up at five o'clock tomorrow morning; that's *highly/ridiculously* early!

4 Complete the text with words you have learnt on this page.

Today we ask film critic Gary West about horror films

Movie Mag: What's the best or most frightening horror film you've ever seen?

Gary West: An Indian horror film called *Bhoot*. This film isn't just frightening – it's absolutely 1) I was 2) shocked by some of the scenes. There are hundreds of good horror films, but it's 3) improbable that you will see a better one than *Bhoot*.

Movie Mag: When did you first start watching horror films?

Gary West: I got into horror films 4) late in life – I was over forty!

Movie Mag: And what's the worst horror film you've seen?

Gary West: *Halloween Resurrection* without a doubt. There are hundreds of bad horror films but *Halloween Resurrection* is really 5)

Movie Mag: What do you think of sci-fi horror films?

Gary West: Well, I must admit they're not my scene. Many sci-fi movies are 6) successful and they often have absolutely 7) special effects, but for me there are just too many films about weird 8) taking over the world or about 9) enormous monsters from outer space.

Use your English

1 Choose the correct word to complete the phrases.

- 1 It's strange, but *true/real*!
- 2 Rumour *wants/has* it that ...
- 3 to *go/get* from bad to worse
- 4 to breathe a *sigh/gasp* of relief
- 5 to send *cold/shivers* down someone's *vertebra/spine*

2 Complete the conversation with the correct form of the phrases from Exercise 1.

Julie: 1) that the old house next to the park is haunted.

Anna: It's not a rumour – it's completely true. I was going past there once when I saw a ghost in the garden. It really 2) I can tell you! Then after that, things 3) The ghost actually started to chase me down the road. I 4) when I reached the safety of my house.

Julie: You've invented the whole story!

Anna: No I haven't! 5)

3 Complete the story with these phrases.

all of a sudden day after day from that day on
from time to time never again

When I was a boy, my brother and I used to play football 1) in our back garden. One day, my brother kicked the ball into the next-door neighbour's garden by accident, and I decided to climb over the fence and get it back. I'd just picked up the football, when 2) the neighbour's dog attacked me and bit me on the leg. I never did get my ball back but 3) I've always been scared of dogs and I still have nightmares about them 4) One thing is for certain. At least the experience taught me not to enter someone else's garden without permission! No, 5)!

4 Read the sentences. Then match the phrasal verbs with the definitions (a–f).

- 1 I had a nasty stomach ulcer, which **scared me into eating** better.
- 2 I signed up for a parachute jump, but I **chickened out** on the day of the event.
- 3 Stop making that noise. You'll **scare the birds away**.
- 4 I **stood up to** my brother and told him never to hit me again.
- 5 Doctors have **warned people off buying** the drug until it has been properly tested.
- 6 The documentary on lung cancer **scared me off smoking** for life.

- a not do something at the last minute because you are frightened
- b tell someone not to do something because it is dangerous
- c make a person/animal leave by frightening them
- d make someone do something by frightening them
- e dissuade someone from doing something by frightening them
- f defend yourself against bullies or against unfair treatment

5 Read the article and choose the best answer, A, B, C or D.

Love of Danger



Would you ever go on holiday to a war zone in which the situation is

1) from bad to worse? Or go to a city so dangerous and crime ridden that merely stepping out onto the

street would 2) shivers down your spine?

Well, believe it or not, this is what John and Jane Saunders have been doing for the past ten years. They're irresistibly attracted to the kinds of dangerous or unpleasant situations that would scare 3) most normal holidaymakers. As Jane explains, they discovered their love of danger completely by accident. 'One day, we were travelling across a quiet part of Africa, when all of 4) a war broke out. And to our surprise we had a really good time. From that day

5) , our interest in dangerous holidays just grew and grew. We get really frightened from time

6) time, but that's part of the fun.' Some of their friends still try to 7) them off going to certain places, but most of them seem to have accepted it by now. 'Some of them have promised to come with us, but they'll probably 8) at the last minute!'

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 a getting | b becoming | c making | d going |
| 2 a give | b send | c make | d do |
| 3 a out | b from | c off | d by |
| 4 a once | b a sudden | c suddenly | d a moment |
| 5 a out | b on | c more | d front |
| 6 a with | b after | c in | d to |
| 7 a tell | b take | c warn | d prevent |
| 8 a scare off | b chicken out | c scare away | d leave out |

Exam practice

- 1 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Use between two and five words.

- 1 My friend's car accident persuaded me to drive more slowly. SCARED
My friend's car accident more slowly.
- 2 Things are getting worse and worse at work. BAD
Things are going from at work.
- 3 She was relieved when we arrived. SIGH
When we arrived she relief.
- 4 He had bought his car a year before. DRIVING
He new car for a year.
- 5 She left a short time before we arrived. JUST
She when we arrived.
- 6 Could I borrow your car? MIND
Would me your car?
- 7 The restaurant bill was incorrect. MISTAKE
The restaurant with our bill.
- 8 He is known to be the best singer in the area. THAT
Everyone the best singer in the area.
- 9 Our journey lasted ten hours. TOOK
It get there.
- 10 Pack some summer clothes as the weather might improve. CASE
Pack some summer clothes better.

- 2 Complete the text with one word that best fits each gap.

SCHOOL CHILDREN BECOME FILMMAKERS

It's not exactly Hollywood out here in the Yorkshire Dales, but students from St John's secondary school are 1) first hand experience of what it's really 2) to make a film. The students are shooting 3) ghost film based entirely in the school and the surrounding village. The film, called *The Master Returns*, is about a teacher 4) dies in strange circumstances and 5) returns to haunt the school. The film script was written by fifteen-year-old student Sandra Briers, who says she wrote most of it 6) one sleepless night: 'I had been 7) to get to sleep for a couple of hours one night 8) the idea of writing the film occurred to me. So I got out of bed and started writing. By breakfast time I had 9) written down the main ideas and 10) took me another week to finish the script completely. The actors are all students from Sandra's drama class and the special effects have been created by IT teacher Mrs Johns. 11) the help of her students. The film will 12) shown at the village cinema.

- 3 Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence or the conversation.

- 1 'Do you know Majorca?'
'Yes, I there every year when I was a child.'
a had gone c was used to going
b had been going d used to go
- 2 I wanted to go shopping on my own, but my little brother insisted with me.
a on coming c to come
b that he came d came
- 3 There was a nice smell of food because the neighbour
a had cooked c had been cooking
b cooked d has been cooking
- 4 We came in quietly wake anyone up.
a so not to c so that we don't
b so that we didn't d that we don't
- 5 any problems before we arrived.
a There hadn't been c There haven't been
b It hasn't been d Hadn't been
- 6 'You left work early, didn't you?'
'Yes. As I had finished most of the work, I to go home.'
a had decided c have decided
b decided d decide

- 4 Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

- 1 The summers in Greece can be hot.
a absolutely c totally
b highly d extremely
- 2 I my boss and told him I'd had enough of his bullying.
a stood up c stood against
b stood up to d stood out for
- 3 I've passed my driving test at last. What a !
a gladness c break
b relaxation d relief
- 4 She gave an excellent
a play c action
b performance d level
- 5 I him to phone me.
a remembered c reminded
b recalled d refreshed
- 6 Did you Mr Barlow's class this morning?
a assist c go
b attend d watch

6

So you want to get fit

Modal verbs

GRAMMAR ZONE

can, be able to

- general ability in the present or future
*I **can/am able to** speak five languages.*

could, was/were able to

- general ability in the past
*When I was younger I **could** run a hundred metres in eleven seconds.*
- ability to do something on a specific occasion in the past
*My leg was better so I **was able to** run the race.*

should, ought to, had better

- giving advice
*You **should/had better/ought to** train more.*
- saying what is the right or correct thing to do
*You **should/ought to** treat your brother better.*

need to, have to

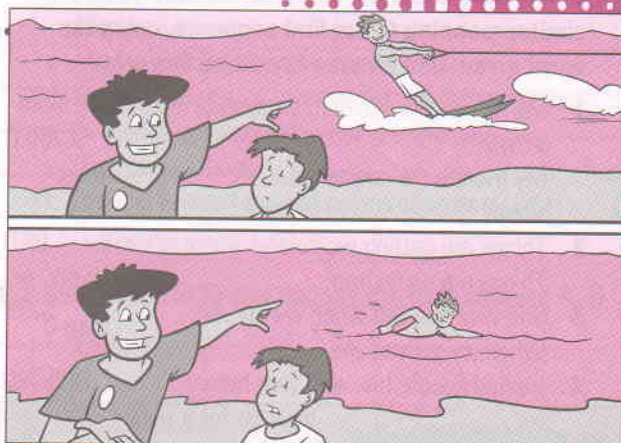
- expressing necessity or lack of necessity
*I **had to/needed to** speak to the trainer.
We **don't need to/don't have to** get up early tomorrow as it's Saturday.*

must, mustn't

- obligation or prohibition
*You **must** attend the training session tomorrow.
You **mustn't** enter the gym in your outdoor shoes.*
- strong recommendation
*You **must** buy the new Coldplay album; it's brilliant!*

mustn't v. don't have to

- You **mustn't** eat that apple. It's for your sister.
(= not allowed to)*
- You **don't have to** eat all your dinner.
(= not obliged to)*



You **don't have to** do waterskiing.
You **can** go swimming if you want!

1 Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences.

- You look tired. You *should/must* go to bed earlier.
- You *should/must* respect the traffic signs.
- You *don't have to/mustn't* sit the exam. It's optional.
- You *don't have to/mustn't* speak during the exam!
- Sorry I'm late. I *must/had to* go to the doctor's this morning.
- When it stopped raining, we *could/were able to* finish the match.
- When I was a kid I *could/had better* cycle for hours without getting tired.
- I'm a good swimmer. I *can/must* swim a hundred lengths of the swimming pool.
- You *had better not/needn't* miss the next training session. It's really important.
- Robbie is a bit upset. Perhaps you *must/ought to* speak to him.
- Have you seen Anna? I *should/need to* speak to her.
- I've studied French for years but I *still mustn't/am still not able to* speak it.

2 Match the beginnings of the conversations (1–6) to the endings (a–f).

- Were you a good runner?
 - Did you run well yesterday?
 - Could you tell him your problems?
 - Were you able to tell him your problems?
 - Were you able to get any time off last summer?
 - Could you get any time off in the summer?
- Yes, he was a really understanding person.
 - Yeah, the factory always used to close in August.
 - No, but I was able to complete the race.
 - Yes. The factory decided to close last August.
 - Yes. I spoke to him last night.
 - Yes. I could run ten kilometres in less than thirty minutes.

3 Complete the conversations with a modal verb plus these verbs. You will need to use some verbs more than once.

be buy dress explain get up go have
speak train wear

Mary: You 1) running every day you know. It's not an obligation.

Liz: Well, I 2) regularly if I want to win the race.

Mary: I know, but maybe you 3) one day off a week.

Dad: Perhaps you 4) to bed soon. You 5) early tomorrow.

Tom: I'm not going to get up until half past eight.

Dad: Get up when you want. But you 6) late for school again.

Oliver: 7) really smartly tonight?

Kathy: Well, you 8) a tie or anything like that. But you 9) those horrible trainers. They won't let you into the club with them on.

Oliver: But I haven't got any others. I suppose I 10) some new ones.

Nicky: 11) everything to Pierre yesterday?

Jen: No, my French wasn't good enough.

Nicky: I'm surprised. You 12) French really well before.

4 Complete the sentences with a modal verb plus one other verb.

You shouldn't eat so much fatty food. It's bad for you.

1 I any more. I've just bought a dishwasher.

2 Look at your stomach! You more abdominals!

3 You're really unfit. Perhaps you about going to the gym.

4 I'm sorry but I to your party tomorrow. I've got to work.

5 You don't look well. Maybe you home and rest.

6 You your MP3 player so loud. You'll go deaf.

7 I really fast when I was a kid. I was the best sprinter in the school.

8 The shops were all open so we what we wanted.

9 There were long delays at the international airport. We five hours for our flight.

10 I and visit my grandmother. I haven't seen her for ages.

11 What are you doing at home? You be at school!

5 Complete the interview with an appropriate modal verb.

**Sports trainer Jenny Bolton
answers your questions.**

Tony: I've been going running every day for nine days, but my legs don't hurt at all. Do I really 1) to have a rest?

Jenny: You 2) wait until your legs hurt to have a rest day – that's asking for an injury. No matter how you feel you absolutely 3) rest once a week. Of course you 4) sit at home all day! You 5) go for a short walk to stretch your legs, but nothing too energetic. And ideally you 6) have a leg massage once a month.

Jason: Is it OK to go running in baseball boots? They're much cheaper than proper running shoes.

Jenny: You 7) wear baseball boots or other soft shoes for running as this 8) lead to serious injury. A friend of mine who had been running with baseball boots 9) have a knee operation last year. You 10) buy an expensive pair, but you do 11) ensure that they offer proper protection for your heels and your ankles. Maybe you 12) think about buying some new shoes in the sales.

6 Complete the text with one word which best fits each gap.

'Bigorexia' Do you feel the 1) to build up your muscles every day? Do you look in the mirror and see a thin weak body, even 2) everyone tells you that you're big and strong? If you've answered 'yes' to 3) these questions, you might be suffering from 'bigorexia'. Bigorexia is a psychological disorder that 4) people see themselves as much weaker and thinner than they actually are. In extreme cases it 5) lead to lost friendships, broken relationships and unemployment. Dan Harford suffered from bigorexia for two years 6) realising it. 'I'd been going to the gym compulsively day in day out, and I'd even started 7) drugs to enhance my muscle power. Finally my girlfriend convinced me that I 8) to go and see a psychotherapist.' Bill partly blames gymnasiums for his bigorexia. 'They should tell people of the dangers. They should tell them they 9) not take anabolic steroids or other muscle enhancing drugs and that they don't 10) to look like a body builder to be healthy.'

More modal verbs

GRAMMAR ZONE

should/shouldn't have + past participle

- to express regret about or criticism of past actions

*I **should have trained** harder for the race.*

needn't have + past participle

- an action wasn't necessary, although it did happen

*You **needn't have arrived** so early. (but she did arrive early)*

didn't need to do v. needn't have done

- didn't need to do** means that you didn't do something because it wasn't necessary

*It was Saturday so I **didn't need to go** to work.*

- needn't have done** means that someone did something even though it wasn't necessary

*You **needn't have phoned** me last night. You **could have waited** until this morning.*

must have + past participle

- something we are certain happened in the past

*You **must have seen** him before.*

can't have + past participle

- something we are certain didn't happen in the past

*She left the house really early; she **can't have missed** the train.*

could/may/might have + past participle

- something that was possible in the past

*We **could have lost** the match.*

*He **might have been** seriously injured.*

1 Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences.

- He *must have/should have* come home last night. His car is in the garage.
- Beckham *should have/must have* scored yesterday. He missed lots of easy chances.
- Dan failed the exam. He *can't have/needn't have* studied very hard for it.
- You *needn't have/didn't need to* come so early. The party doesn't start until eight o'clock.



You **shouldn't have gone** bungee jumping. You **could have had** a heart attack!

- I *didn't need to* get up/*needn't have got up* early, so I watched the late night film.
- That was a stupid thing to do. You *should have/could have* killed someone.
- Things went really well yesterday. They *can't have/couldn't have* gone better.
- You *shouldn't have/mustn't have* spoken to him like that. He's really upset now.

2 Complete the conversations with a modal verb plus these verbs. You will need to use some verbs more than once.

cancel clean cook go have leave
phone tell

- 'I to school this morning so I went to the sports centre.'
'You me to let me know. Then we together.'
- 'You so much food. Mike phoned this morning to say that he and Kate can't come to lunch after all.'
'Well, you me that before I prepared everything!'
- 'Jake's car isn't there any more. He home.'
'He very far because he's left all his clothes here.'
- 'I the flat this morning because it wasn't very dirty.'
'You it anyway. We always clean the flat on Mondays.'
'You're obsessed with cleaning! You loads of arguments with your previous flat mates.'
- 'I to the training session this morning because no one else turned up.'
'Perhaps the training session was cancelled.'
'It because they would have told me yesterday. They don't like getting up early, that's all.'

Health and fitness

1 Complete the conversations with the correct form of these phrasal verbs. Add pronouns if necessary.

build up carry on cope with get out of get over
join in let down live on work on

Kim: 'Are you eating salad, Andy? And fruit? I'm amazed!'

Andy: 'I know. I used to 1) sweets, chocolate and junk food – I never ate anything else. But the doctors told me that the cholesterol was really 2) in my arteries, so I started a new healthy-eating plan. Plus I promised my girlfriend that I would lose weight and I don't want to 3)

Mel: 'Did you 4) all the activities at the adventure camp?'

Jim: 'Yes, but I managed to 5) the climbing activities. I've always been afraid of heights and I still haven't 6) my fear.'

Sam: 'If Joe 7) with this training programme, he could make it into the Olympic team.'

Nick: 'Well, I don't know about that. He still needs to 8) his technique. Anyway, I'm not sure that he could 9) the pressure of being a top athlete.'

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of these phrases.

break a bone cut myself get a black eye
graze my knee pull a muscle sprain my ankle

- As a boxer I quite often Then I wear sunglasses to cover it up.
- I fell over and slightly. Luckily I didn't break anything.
- I with the bread knife the other day.
- I slipped on the stairs and I was lucky not to break it.
- Osteoporosis increases the risk of
- I felt a sharp pain in the back of my leg. I thought I had

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

- I lost heart when
- My mum really put her foot down when I told her I wanted to
- I would never I haven't got the stomach for it.
- At home I sometimes give a hand with
- I really get it in the neck from my parents when I
- I've got no head for

4 Complete the sentences with compound nouns. Use a noun from A and a noun from B. You will need to use one word more than once.

A

blood boot couch exercise health
heart junk relay sports weight

B

bike disease camp care day food
potato pressure race test training

- I'm going to have a to check my cholesterol.
- I must start doing some exercise. I'm turning into a
- Eating too much can lead to and other illnesses.
- I competed in five different events on my school and I won two of them!
- improves muscle tone and strength and it makes you look great too!
- The government have promised to improve by building new hospitals.
- There's no gym in the village so I've decided to buy myself an
- Drinking too much coffee and eating salty food can raise your
- I ran the last lap of the and our team won.
- The helped me to get fit and taught me the importance of discipline and team work.

5 Match the definitions (1–10) with these compound nouns.

circuit training/training circuit
computer games/game computers
sports spectators/spectator sports
team sports/sports team
athletics track/track athletics

- sports that are watched by a lot of people
- people that watch sports
- an area where you do different types of exercises in a series
- a series of exercises done one after the other to improve your fitness
- sports like football or basketball that are played in groups
- a group of people who play on the same side in a sports game
- sports such as running and jumping
- the surface where athletes run
- computers used for playing games
- games that are played on computers

Use your English

1 Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences.

- 1 The rugby *court/pitch* was really wet and so the match was cancelled.
- 2 I slipped on the basketball *court/pitch* and sprained my ankle.
- 3 I'll see you on the golf *pitch/course* next week. Let's hope it doesn't rain again!
- 4 The new athletics *stadium/track* can seat over 1000 people.
- 5 There are some tennis *pitches/courts* behind my flat and my brother and I play tennis there every Saturday.
- 6 The fans who threw bottles onto the football *pitch/court* have now been banned from every football *stadium/centre* in the country.
- 7 The runners were on the athletics *court/track* waiting for the race to start.
- 8 A sports *centre/stadium* is a place where you can play a variety of indoor sports.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *go, play or do* and these nouns. Use a dictionary to help you.

fishing golf hockey karate scrabble skiing
surfing yoga

- 1 We last Sunday and I caught three salmon.
- 2 I because it improves my breathing and helps me to relax.
- 3 I in the Alps next weekend.
- 4 Next year we're planning in Hawaii.
- 5 I started after seeing a Bruce Lee film.
- 6 The last time I, I lost five balls.
- 7 I enjoy, especially when I manage to make long words.
- 8 When I was last week, one of the other players hit me with his stick.

3 Choose the correct alternative to complete the conversations.

- 1 'Did you *win/beat* the game?'
'No, Gary did, but I'll *win/beat* him next time.'
- 2 'How much money do you *earn/win* in your job?'
'Not very much. But who knows? I might *earn/win* the lottery one day!'
- 3 'Have your team *lost/defeated* any matches this season?'
'Well Westford Rovers *defeated/lost* us two nil, and we *defeated/lost* 6-3 to Bradford City. Still, only two *defeats/losses* in a year is pretty good.'

4 Complete the text with one word which best fits each gap.

Sport in Jamaica



If you're thinking of 1) some kind of sport while you're in Jamaica, you'll be spoilt for choice. With its kilometres of windswept coastline, Jamaica is an excellent place to 2) surfing. There are plenty of opportunities to 3) football, basketball and other team sports, and the possibilities of 4) karate, judo and other martial arts have greatly increased too. Jamaica has produced a large number of top sportspeople for 5) a small country, particularly in the areas of cricket and track athletics.

The Jamaicans join forces with Trinidad and Tobago and other English-speaking Caribbean countries to play cricket as 'the West Indies', or 'the Windies'. The West Indian cricket team was the 6) in the world for a number of years and 7) two World Cups in 1975 and 1979. However, West Indian cricket has been in decline 8) recent years and the West Indian team has suffered some humiliating 9) against quite modest opposition. For instance New Zealand 10) them in 2006.

Many Jamaican sprinters are now running for other countries such as Canada and the United States, as they can 11) more money there. Nevertheless, Jamaica's running team continues to perform well in the Olympics.

Exam practice

- 1 Complete the article with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Sports injuries

It is generally accepted that physical exercise can help us to live longer and 1) (great) improve our quality of life. However, there is also an obvious 2) (relate) between physical exercise and the risk of body injuries. The level of risk varies 3) (accord) to the age and sex of the person, and the sports that they play.

As a general rule, both children and 4) (elder) people are more injury-prone than young adults. Children may break a bone or suffer muscle and ligament injuries because their bodies are not yet 5) (full) developed. Proportionately, older women are more 6) (like) to suffer certain sports related injuries than older men. This may partly be due to the onset of osteoporosis. Unsurprisingly, players of 7) (vigour) contact sports such as football and rugby may suffer a wide 8) (vary) of injuries. However, runners are also highly vulnerable to pulled muscles, twisted ankles and many other injuries.

Fortunately, the 9) (major) of injuries can be avoided by taking adequate precautions: warm up and cooling down exercises are strongly

10) (recommend) and you should never do more than your current level of 11) (fit) allows.



- 2 Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence or the conversation.

- 1 'Why didn't you leave us any food?'
'It's your fault. You come earlier.'
a should have c must
b should d had to
- 2 'Have you seen Bill anywhere?'
'No I haven't. He to come.'
a must forget c must have forgotten
b should have forgotten d needn't forget
- 3 If I you were in town, I would have invited you.
a knew c would know
b would have known d had known
- 4 It was hard his mistakes.
a so that he admitted c that he admitted
b for him to admit d that he admits
- 5 German engineers the best in the world.
a say themselves c are said to be
b they say they are d say to be
- 6 you do, don't tell him our secret.
a However c No matter
b Whatever d Do what

- 3 Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

- 1 I'm ice-skating this weekend.
a playing c doing
b going d making
- 2 I really need your help tomorrow. So don't
a undo me c let me off
b bring me down d let me down
- 3 The government has launched a safe driving
a protest c campaign
b complaint d projection
- 4 The café has just its prices.
a risen c taken up
b raised d climbed
- 5 I'm afraid you have to study Maths this year. It's a subject.
a compelling c compelling
b compulsory d forceful
- 6 High blood can lead to a heart attack.
a tension c force
b heat d pressure

make, let, imperatives

GRAMMAR ZONE

make + object + infinitive

- to force someone to do something
*My teacher **made me stay** behind after school.*
- to have an effect
*Sunny weather **makes me feel** good.*
- use **to + infinitive** with the passive form of **make**
*We **were made to work** harder.*

let + object + verb + object

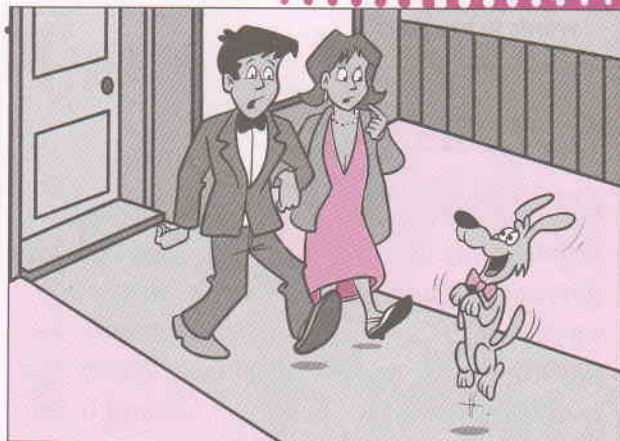
- to allow someone to do something
*Don't **let other people control** your life.*
- **let** has no passive form; use the active form of **let** or **was/were allowed to**
*They **let us use** their photocopier.*
*We **were allowed to use** their photocopier.*

Imperatives

- for telling or advising someone to do something
Go home and relax.
- for telling or advising someone not to do something
***Don't lose** control of your emotions.*
- use **Let's** or **Let's not** to make a strong suggestion that includes the speaker
***Let's go** to the cinema tonight.*
Let's not try to do everything at once.

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use an object where necessary.

- (your parents/let/go) out to a club?
- Jamie's parents (make/clean) his room yesterday.
- She was really friendly to them. She (make/feel) very welcome.
- I (not let/use) your Playstation until you've done your homework.
- My mum (not let/go) to the concert last month.



Let me come with you. Don't make me stay at home on my own.

- Our trainer (not make/train) hard enough. That's why we never win anything.
- I hope Sally's mum (let/go) to the party tomorrow.
- Jenny's boss never (let/leave) the office before seven o'clock and he sometimes (make/work) until nine or ten.
- My French teacher often (make/do) translations. They're really difficult.
- Mum always (make/go) shopping with her early on Saturday mornings. I wish she would (let/stay) in bed!

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of **make**, **be made to**, **let** or **be allowed to** and these verbs. Use an object where necessary. You will need to use one verb more than once.

do feel go paint ride take out use
wear work

- My dad a motorbike. He says I'm too young.
- I'm afraid you your mobile here.
- They treated us badly. We like outsiders.
- The younger kids have to wear a uniform, but the older ones what they want.
- You really hard when you go to the new school.
- My dad always used to in the garden on Saturdays. I've hated gardening ever since.
- Our art teacher what we want – portraits, landscapes, whatever.
- When I was a child, I to the town centre on my own. Mum said it wasn't safe.
- My dad says he's useless at cleaning and cooking because he any housework as a child. I think he's making excuses!
- The librarian any books because I'd forgotten my library card.

3 Complete the conversation with *let's*, *let's not* or the (negative) imperative form of these verbs. You will need to use one verb more than once.

argue ask be complain get go
listen make stop

Mark: I'm sorry I'm late. I ...

Helen: 1) excuses!

Mark: But I ...

Helen: Just 2) late again!

Mark: Look. 3) interrupting me and

4) for a minute will you?

I'm late because there was a train delay.

5) at the station if you want.

Helen: OK! OK! 6) so angry. It's just that you're often late.

Mark: That's true I suppose. Anyway, 7)

any more. What do you fancy doing tonight?

Helen: 8) to the new leisure centre! We can go ice-skating and then have dinner afterwards.

Mark: Yeah, but 9) anywhere too expensive. I haven't got enough money.

Helen: Oh 10) so much! You're richer than me!

4 Choose the correct alternative to complete the text.

Head Teacher Marta Johnson talks about bullying:

Joanne: What 1) *makes/lets* a person 2) *become/to become* a bully?

MJ: Well, sometimes it's because their parents

3) *let/make* them 4) *do/to do* whatever they want.

5) *Allowing/Making* a child 6) *behave/to behave* in any way they like at home can 7) *let/make* them

8) *think/to think* they can behave this way all the time. On

the other hand, bullies are sometimes people who have themselves been victims of domestic violence. This too

may 9) *make/allow* a child 10) *become/to become* violent.

Joanne: Right, now 11) *talk/let's talk* about the victims of bullying. What advice would you give them?

MJ: Well, first of all, 12) *tell/let's tell* your parents and your teachers. 13) *Don't try/Let's not try* to solve the problem all

by yourself. Whatever happens 14) *no ignore/don't ignore* the problem and expect it to go away. The longer you

15) *make/allow* a person 16) *bully/to bully* you, the worse the situation will get.

Joanne: And is it possible to reform bullies?

MJ: Well, some bullies aren't aware of the harm they're causing. So you can 17) *let/make* them 18) *realise/to realise* this. In other cases, all you can do is show them

that they won't be 19) *let/allowed to* get away with bullying people any more.

5 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Use between two and five words.

1 When you were younger, did your parents ALLOWED let you stay out late at night?

When you were younger stay out late at night?

2 The boss always makes them work hard. MADE They hard by the boss.

3 Please remember to bring your passport. FORGET Please your passport.

4 You won't be forced to buy anything. MAKE No one anything.

5 They are allowed to watch TV until ten o'clock. LET Their parents TV until ten o'clock.

6 Let's keep on working until we finish. STOP Let's until we finish

7 They prevented me from travelling on my own. LET They travel on my own.

8 I changed my attitude to recycling after MADE watching the documentary.

The documentary attitude to recycling.

6 Complete the text with one word which best fits each gap.

Air rage

Have you ever been on a flight during 1) the nice guy sitting next to you suddenly becomes abusive or even violent towards the airline staff?

If the answer is yes, then you've witnessed a case of air rage, the term 2) to describe violent or aggressive behaviour on planes.

3) airline staff have occasionally been known to attack passengers, most cases of air rage involve passengers insulting or attacking flight attendants.

But what 4) people behave in this way? Experts believe it may partly be due to the lack of oxygen and the low air pressure inside planes.

5) likely cause is alcohol, as people are usually 6) to drink what they want on planes and often have 7) more than is advisable. The flight attendants' union believes that airlines should control alcohol consumption more strictly and that all flight attendants should be made 8) attend courses on how to deal with air rage.

suggest, would rather, would prefer

GRAMMAR ZONE

suggest

- **suggest + that to give advice**

They **suggested that we did** the cookery course.

He **suggested that we try** the new Indian restaurant.

They **suggested that we should** update our computer.

- **suggest + -ing can also be used to give advice**

They **suggested selling** the car.

would rather

- **would rather + infinitive to express preference**

I'd rather stay here if you don't mind.

- **would rather + subject pronoun + past simple to say what we would like somebody else to do**

I'd rather you stayed somewhere else tonight.

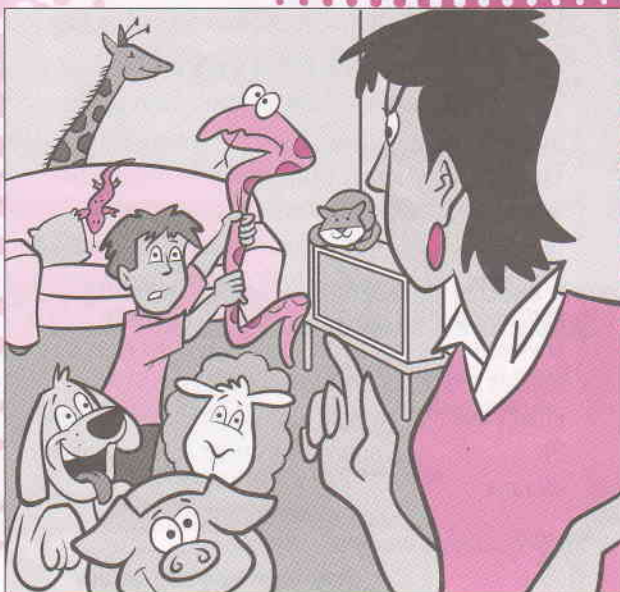
would prefer

- **would prefer + to-infinitive to express preference**

I'd prefer to be alone.

- **would prefer + object pronoun + to-infinitive**

I'd prefer him to leave now!



I'd rather you didn't become a vet, darling.

1 Complete the conversations with the correct form of these verbs. You will need to use some verbs more than once.

ask do give go not talk not use sit
take try

Lina: Do you mind if I write a couple of emails?

Ted: I'd rather you 1) the computer again. You nearly broke it last time.

Lina: But I have to write the emails. What do you suggest 2)?

Ted: I suggest that you 3) to the Internet café instead.

Will: So what did you and Fiona argue about?

John: I'd rather 4) about that now. I suggest that you 5) Fiona yourself.

Will: I'll ask her tonight. But I'd rather you 6) me your version as well.

Lee: Calm down, will you? I suggest that you 7) to the gym and get rid of some of that aggression!

Neil: Good idea! I'd rather 8) some physical exercise than 9) here arguing with you all day!

Kate: Are you taking John to the same restaurant as last time?

Nick: No, I'd prefer 10) him somewhere more exotic.

Kate: In that case I suggest 11) the Indian restaurant down the road.

2 Complete the sentences with an appropriate verb.

- 1 I suggest you a bit harder if you don't want to fail your exams.
- 2 I'd rather we TV again tonight. I suggest that we to the cinema instead.
- 3 Where would you rather we on holiday this year?
- 4 May I suggest you something a bit smarter to the party tonight? I'd rather with you if you're dressed like that.
- 5 I suggest at home and watching a video. I'd rather out in this awful weather.
- 6 I'd rather the subject with you until we've both calmed down. I suggest about it tomorrow.
- 7 Give me a call tomorrow morning, but I'd prefer you not before ten o'clock.
- 8 I'd rather not sell this book. I'd prefer it for myself if you don't mind.

Getting to know your feelings

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

handle irritated reassurance overwhelmed
vulnerable wind (someone) up

- 1 He's very good at tense situations.
- 2 Whenever I'm rude to my mother, I'm by guilt afterwards.
- 3 I get by people who think they're better than everyone else.
- 4 Don't be too critical of him. Dominic is a very person.
- 5 I increased his confidence by giving him a lot of praise and
- 6 My brother is always up. His friends get really annoyed with him sometimes.

2 Complete the article with these words.

emotions essential likely related to ruin
unfair well-being work towards

How to keep friends

Someone once said that it's hard to make friends and really **easy** to lose them. The surest way to 1) a good friendship is to be too demanding, so if you're a demanding person you must 2) controlling **this** fault. Being over-demanding is often 3) a **failure** to see things from the other person's perspective. What might seem a reasonable criticism from your angle could be a totally 4) one from your friend's point of view. The more you understand your friends, the **less** 5) you are to have destructive feelings towards them. So the next time you're angry with them, try to control your 6) and consider whether their behaviour is justified in any way. Being more understanding is 7) if you want a friendship to work, but it's also a great way of increasing your own 8)

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of these verbs. You will need to use some words more than once.

blow cool defuse fly give keep
lose see take throw

- 1 Paul a wobbly when I told him he'd been dropped from the football team.
- 2 Watch what you say to him. He off the handle easily.
- 3 it easy! I was only joking.
- 4 She's good at her cool in crisis situations.
- 5 I'd prepared the party especially for him, so I red when he said he wasn't coming.

- 6 I made a joke to try and the situation.
- 7 My sister is always her temper. She needs to do a course in anger management.
- 8 Stop shouting and it, will you?
- 9 I finally my cool and told him to get out of my house.
- 10 I him a piece of my mind when I see him tonight.
- 11 He his top when he found out they'd been stealing from him.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of make or do. Use a dictionary to help you.

- 1 He's useless. He has known about the problem since last week and he has **nothing** about it.
- 2 I can't **up my mind** whether to go the party or not.
- 3 I could see he was **a real effort** to control his temper.
- 4 I'm under a lot of pressure at the moment, so I can **without** you two arguing all the time.
- 5 I'm sorry I behaved so badly last night. I promise that I **it up to you** somehow.
- 6 I don't believe you! I think you've **up** the whole story.
- 7 Going to the United States last year **wonders** for my English. I hardly **any mistakes** now.
- 8 Why don't you come to the party? It would really **you good** to relax a bit.
- 9 My brother never thinks of other people. He just goes ahead and **what he pleases**.
- 10 I didn't study at all last month, so now I'll have to **up for lost time**.
- 11 Abstract art? It **nothing for me**.

5 Read the sentences. Then match the phrasal verbs with the definitions (a-g).

- 1 I'm **going out** with a girl I met at Jane's party.
 - 2 A boy from the gym **asked me out** the other day. I told him I already had a boyfriend.
 - 3 I'm not going to talk to you until you **calm down**.
 - 4 That noise is really **getting to me**.
 - 5 My sister is always **getting at me** and calling me names!
 - 6 I didn't use to like her, but we **get on** really well now.
 - 7 If I'm depressed, my boyfriend always **cheers me up**.
- a stop being angry
b criticise someone
c annoy someone
d ask someone for a date
e be someone's boy/girlfriend
f make someone happier
g have a good relationship

Use your English

1 Complete each sentence with two words which have the same meaning.

annoyed big-headed cross depressed
envious fed up impolite jealous odd rude
snobbish snooty vain weird

- 1 My mum got really /
when I told her I'd failed my exams.
- 2 Carl is really / He
thinks he's the best at everything.
- 3 I hate this job and I hate this weather. I'm feeling
really /
- 4 Our neighbours are really /
..... They won't speak to us because
we're not rich or cultured enough for them.
- 5 The shop assistant was really /
..... and unhelpful. And she didn't even
say goodbye when we left the shop.
- 6 She's a bit /
sometimes. She does some really strange things.
- 7 Everyone I know had a great holiday apart from me. I
feel really /

2 Complete the conversation with the correct form of these phrasal verbs.

believe in break up fall out with look down on
look up to run into

Debbie: I 1) Anna the other day. Do you
remember her?

Matt: Do you mean Bob's girlfriend?

Debbie: Not anymore. They've 2) now.

Matt: I'm not surprised. She had a really bad temper.

Debbie: Yeah — like you. Maybe that's why you kept
3) her.

Matt: Well, that was because she thought she was
better than everyone else. She always seemed
to 4) everyone.

Debbie: No, you're wrong. She really 5)
you. She used to say you were the cleverest
guy in the class. And when you wanted to
become a singer she was the only one who
6) you.

3 Read the sentences. Then match the prefixes in 1–8 with the meanings (a–h).

- 1 The other team completely **out**played us. They won
the match 10–0.
- 2 Chicken becomes very dry if you **over**cook it.
- 3 He's a much better footballer than I thought. I
completely **under**estimated him.
- 4 Diet and health are **inter**related.
- 5 They **re**built the theatre after the fire.
- 6 The **co**-pilot helps the pilot with navigation.
- 7 Don't smoke. This is a **non**-smoking restaurant.
- 8 Ghosts are a **super**natural phenomenon.

- a more than or better than
- b between
- c again
- d not
- e excessively
- f not enough
- g more than or special
- h together

4 Add the correct suffix to the words in the sentences below.

- 1 He writes both novels and-fiction books.
- 2 The dancers' movements were beautifully
.....-ordinated.
- 3 He-ran all the other runners and won the race
easily.
- 4 My teacher wasn't satisfied with my homework, so I
had to-do it.
- 5 I'm a bit-weight. I need to go on a diet.
- 6 The words *speak* and *talk* have the same basic
meaning and are often-changeable.
- 7 This is quite a poor,-developed part of the
country and there is very little industry.
- 8 Roman emperors and Egyptian pharaohs were
believed to have-human powers.

5 Complete the article with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Depression

Recent research suggests that there may be some kind of

1) (relate) between the place where
people live and the 2) (likely) of them
suffering from depression at some time in their
3) (live). Depression is higher in richer
countries than in 4) (develop) ones.
Another study provides 5) (evident) of
higher depression rates in northern Europe than in
southern Europe. But why are people much more
6) (depress) in some countries than in
others? Perhaps people feel more 7)
(content) in 8) (compete) countries,
such as the United States, where the pressure to succeed
is so great. The lack of sunlight may also offer an
9) (explain) for the higher depression
rates in northern Europe in 10)
(compare) with southern Europe. The fact that families
tend to be less 11) (support) in
northern European countries may also play a role. Many
experts do not find these explanations very
12) (satisfy). Until further studies are
conducted it would be 13) (advise) to
treat them as anything more than 14)
(speculate).

Exam practice

1 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Use between two and five words.

- 1 They forced us to go on the trip. MADE
We on the trip.
- 2 I won't be allowed to work on Saturdays. LET
My parents a Saturday job.
- 3 Let's all go to the new sports centre. SUGGESTED
They the new sports centre.
- 4 Please don't invite him to the party. RATHER
I invite him to the party.
- 5 I can't decide where to go on holiday. MIND
I can't where to go on holiday.
- 6 Craig has argued with Jane again. FALLEN
Craig has Jane again.
- 7 If only he were more polite to his teachers. NOT
I wish he to his teachers.
- 8 Nicky tried to control her temper. EFFORT
Nicky to control her temper.
- 9 Perhaps he can solve the problem. MIGHT
He to solve the problem.

2 Complete the text with one word which best fits each gap.

Computer addiction

When we think of serious addictions we naturally tend 1) think about physical addictions to drugs or to alcohol rather 2) addiction to computers. Well computer addictions won't kill you 3) course, but they can have quite devastating effects 4) people's lives, destroying long-term friendships and relationships. Computer addictions can affect people of 5) ages, from kids who get hooked on computer video games, to older people who start using the Internet after retirement and gradually 6) it to dominate their lives. If you want to know if you are addicted or 7) psychologist Ann Barlow suggests: 8) yourself the following questions. Do you use the computer to escape from problems? Do you feel the need to use it more and more in 9) to get some satisfaction? Is your computer habit 10) you neglect your school or work obligations? Do you 11) irritated or depressed if you're unable to use the computer for whatever reason? If you suffer from any of these symptoms, don't 12) the problem get worse. Get help right away.

3 Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence or the conversation.

- 1 We suggested work so hard.
a to not work c don't work
b not to work d that they didn't
- 2 Let's to bed too late tonight.
a don't go c not go
b not to go d not going
- 3 'When would you like to go there?'
'On Sunday. I've got days off until then.'
a not c no
b any d none
- 4 He denied the money.
a to steal c from stealing
b that he didn't steal d stealing
- 5 'Gary's coming home next week.'
'That's'
a a good news c a good piece of news
b a good new d a news good
- 6 I asked for some more money what they'd already lent me.
a as well c also
b in addition to d addition

4 Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

- 1 I'm afraid we haven't got any dictionaries at the moment. We've sold
a off c away
b out d by
- 2 The restaurant looks bad from the outside, but as of fact it's rather good.
a a subject c a matter
b an item d a piece
- 3 Police believe that he has now crossed the into Mexico.
a limit c boundary
b border d edge
- 4 Those trousers don't you. They're the wrong colour.
a match c go
b fit d suit
- 5 I'm with this town. I want to live somewhere else.
a all up c fed up
b filled up d bored up
- 6 The hotel is responsible for the of all its guests.
a well-being c goodness
b well d good

8

It's your environment

Conditionals

GRAMMAR ZONE

Zero conditional

- a general truth: **if/when** + present simple + present simple
*When a place **becomes** popular, it **loses** part of its character.*

First conditional

- a possible future situation or action: **if** + present simple + **will/can**
*If I **have** enough money, I **ll go** on a safari next year.*
*My mum says I **can** have a new bike **if** I **pass** my exams.*

Second conditional

- an unlikely future situation or action: **if** + past simple + **would/could**
*If I **won** the lottery, I **could travel** round the world.*
*I **d go** there again **if** I **had** the chance.*
- an imaginary or impossible situation in the present
*If I **had** a bigger house, you **could stay** here every weekend.*

Third conditional

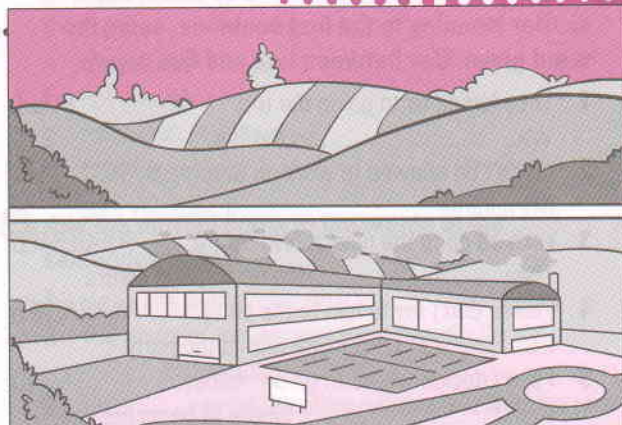
- for possible events in the past that did not happen: **if** + past perfect + **would/might have** + past participle
*If we **d bought** that guidebook, we **d have known** which places to visit.*

unless

- we sometimes use **unless** in first conditional sentences; it means **if not**.
*We **ll stay** here for a week **unless** the weather **gets** worse.*

providing (that)/as long as

- we can use **providing (that)** or **as long as** instead of **if**; they are used mainly in first conditional sentences
*I **ll come** **providing that** I **m not** working that day.*
*You can have some chocolate **as long as** you clean your teeth afterwards.*



They **ll destroy** the countryside if they **build** a shopping centre here.

1 Complete the sentences with the zero, first or second conditional of the verbs in brackets.

- When people (not do) enough exercise, they (often/put on) weight.
 - I put on weight quite easily. I (get) really fat if I (not do) any exercise.
 - You ought to do some physical exercise. If you (not start) going to the gym, you (soon/put on) weight.
- This city (be) less polluted if more people (cycle) to work. The main problem is that there aren't enough cycle lanes for people to use.
 - If I (feel) energetic enough, I (cycle) to work tomorrow.
 - If a city (have) plenty of cycle lanes, it (normally/have) less pollution.
- When an animal (be) in danger of extinction, human activity (be) usually to blame.
 - The Spanish lynx (become) extinct unless we (do) more to protect it.
 - The situation for rare animals (be) even worse if organisations like the World Wide Fund for Nature (not exist).

2 Complete the circle story with the third conditional of the verbs in brackets.

If I 1) (not go) on an environmental holiday last year, I 2) (not fall) from a tree. If I 3) (not fall) from that tree, I 4) (not break) my leg. Of course, if I 5) (not break) my leg, I 6) (not go) into hospital. If I 7) (not go) into hospital, I 8) (not meet) a beautiful young nurse called Mary. I'm glad I went on the holiday after all!

3 Rewrite the sentences using the second or third conditional.

- 1 I won't get the job because I can't use Excel properly.
.....
- 2 We didn't enjoy our trip because it rained all the time.
.....
- 3 I earned some money because I had a Saturday job.
.....
- 4 People destroy the environment because they use their cars too much.
.....
- 5 I can't become a model because I'm not tall enough.
.....
- 6 I hurt my head because I wasn't wearing a helmet.
.....

4 Complete the conversations with the first, second or third conditional of the verbs. You will need to use some verbs more than once.

be buy not go down not pollute start

Ian: 'If more people 1) electric cars, we 2) the environment so much.'

Ann: 'Yes, but they're so expensive. My husband and I 3) one last year if they 4) cheaper.'

Ian: 'Yes, but prices 5) unless more people 6) buying them.'

come finish help not go promise work

Sam: 'I can't go on the trip because I've got to finish my geography project. If I 7) harder before, I 8) it by now.'

Bob: 'I 9) you finish the project as long as you 10) to go on the trip. I 11) on the trip unless you 12) with me!'

ask come do know like make not have not say want

Dan: 'If I 13) so much work, I 14) to your party yesterday.'

Mel: 'That's just an excuse. If you 15) to come, you 16) to leave work early. Anyway you hardly ever come to my parties.'

Dan: 'Well, maybe I 17) more often if I 18) your other friends more.'

Mel: 'I'm sure you 19) that if you 20) them a bit better.'

Dan: 'OK. Listen. From now on, I 21) an effort to get to know your friends providing that you 22) the same with mine.'

5 Complete the discussion with the zero, first, second or third conditional of the verbs in brackets.

Head to Head – in this week's debate fifth form students Linda White and Jake Hill discuss the subject of zoos

Linda: It's simple. If someone 1) (believe) in animal rights, he 2) (have) to be against zoos.

Jake: What do you mean?

Linda: Well, put yourself in the animals' situation. If you yourself 3) (be) a lion or a tiger, where 4) (you/prefer) to live – in the jungle or in the wild?

Jake: Look, if things 5) (be) that simple, everyone 6) (be) against zoos. The point is that zoos do a lot to preserve animal species. Many rare species 7) (become) extinct by now if zoos 8) (not breed) them. And then there's animal research. If zoos 9) (not exist), we 10) (not know) half the things about animals that we know today. Most zoos today treat animals well.

Linda: Really? A big zoo in the States has just been accused of mistreating animals.

Jake: Yeah, and the zoo 11) (have to) close unless it 12) (pass) its next inspection. This shows that zoos are being controlled.

Linda: Rubbish! The authorities hadn't inspected that zoo for years. We 13) (not find out) about it if one of the visitors 14) (not complain).

Jake: But this is an isolated case. If you 15) (go) on the school trip to London Zoo next month, I'm sure you 16) (change) your mind.

6 Complete the text with one word which best fits each gap.

Animals in danger

Have you ever heard of the passenger pigeon? Well, 1) you haven't, it's hardly surprising, because it doesn't exist any more. It's just one of the 844 species to 2) died out in the last five centuries. And the problem is that, 3) increased conservation measures, animal species are now dying out more quickly than ever before, and at least 16,000 species will become extinct 4) we do something about it. The problem is that as 5) as we continue to destroy animals' natural habitat, species 6) continue to disappear. Habitat loss is the main reason for animal extinction and 7) occurs for a number of reasons, 8) massive building development, intensive agriculture and the destruction of rain forests.

have/get + something done

GRAMMAR ZONE

have/get + something done

- when someone else does a job for us
*I'm going to **get these photos developed**.*
- have something done and get something done
have the same meaning: *have* is more formal
*I'm **having/getting my hair cut** today.*
- the tenses can change as normal
*He **has his car repaired** once a year.*
*I **had my car repaired** last month.*
*I've **just had my car repaired**.*
*I **must have my car repaired**.*
- use *by* to say who is doing the action
*He **had his portrait painted by Andy Warhol**.*



*I'm **having** my house repainted.*

1 Rewrite the sentences using *have* or *get*.

- The dentist examines my teeth every six months.
I
- I won't go to the hairdresser's this month.
I
- His computer was updated last week.
He
- My car is going to be cleaned.
I
- I should pay someone to fit a new carpet.
I
- Has her hair been dyed?
Has
- You must take those clothes to the dry-cleaner's.
You
- If I had enough money, I'd pay someone to redesign my garden.
I
- My bike needs to be repaired.
I
- Our house had just been painted.
We

2 Complete the questions using *have* or *get*. Then answer the questions using *have* or *get* so they are true for you.

- When did (your parents/last/their car/clean)?
- How often (you/takeaway food/deliver) to your house?
- When (you/next/your eyes/test)?
- (What/you/need/do) in your house?
- (Which clothes/you/dry-clean)?

The environment

1 Complete the sentences with the noun form of these verbs.

accommodate conserve donate maintain
pollute protect reduce survive volunteer

- I need some people to help me plant some trees. Any
- Visitors are advised to wear safety helmets for their own
- A nature area is a place in which animals and plants are protected.
- Climate change is threatening the of some animal species.
- If you replace your motorbike with a new one, you won't have to spend so much on
- The price of the holiday includes the flight and the hotel
- The hospital has received a million pound from an ex-patient.
- Price are much less common than price rises!
- Chemical can poison our water supply.

2 Complete the sentences with compound nouns. Use a noun from A and a noun from B.

A

carbon climate endangered energy
forest greenhouse marine organic
ozone wind

B

change fires gases farming layer
life monoxide power species sources

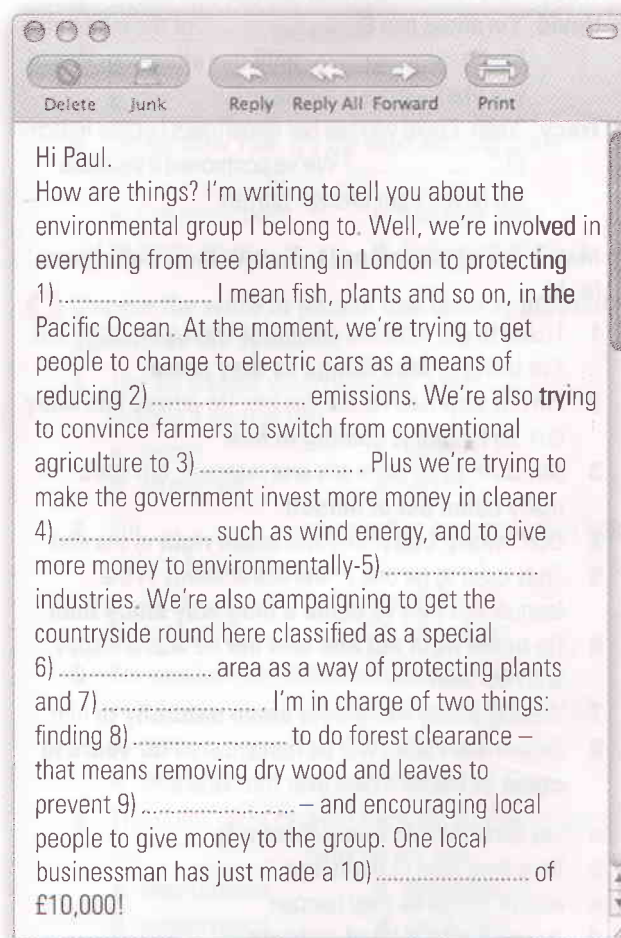
- More money should be invested in alternative such as solar energy and
- Today the Bengal tiger is considered to be an
- Road transport is the main source of emissions.
- The protects humans and animals against harmful ultraviolet rays.
- Unattended barbecues can cause
- is more environmentally friendly than conventional agriculture.
- such as carbon dioxide and methane, are considered to be the main factor behind
- In some areas, intensive fishing has had devastating effects on

3 Complete the sentences with these words.

friendly glacier human ice caps urban
wilderness wildlife

- Outside the city of Reykjavik, much of Iceland is a
- The polar are melting.
- Plastic bags are not environmentally-.....
- environments are more stressful than rural ones.
- The plastics factory will destroy a lot of plants and in the area.
- There was a huge at the bottom of the valley.
- The island has been uninhabited for centuries, but there are still traces of activity.

4 Complete the email with single words or compound nouns you have learnt on this page.



Hi Paul.

How are things? I'm writing to tell you about the environmental group I belong to. Well, we're involved in everything from tree planting in London to protecting 1) I mean fish, plants and so on, in the Pacific Ocean. At the moment, we're trying to get people to change to electric cars as a means of reducing 2) emissions. We're also trying to convince farmers to switch from conventional agriculture to 3) Plus we're trying to make the government invest more money in cleaner 4) such as wind energy, and to give more money to environmentally-5) industries. We're also campaigning to get the countryside round here classified as a special 6) area as a way of protecting plants and 7) I'm in charge of two things: finding 8) to do forest clearance – that means removing dry wood and leaves to prevent 9) – and encouraging local people to give money to the group. One local businessman has just made a 10) of £10,000!

Use your English

1 Complete the conversations with the correct form of these phrasal verbs.

be about to be against be all for be off be out
be over not be in not be into

Ben: 'I'm going on a tree planting expedition. Do you want to come?'

Alice: 'Not really. I 1) protecting the environment, but I 2) physical exercise. I 3) working so hard on a Sunday!'

Ben: 'Don't be so lazy. It's only a short expedition. It 4) in a couple of hours.'

Alice: 'OK. I'll give it a try.'

Ben: 'Well, go and get dressed quickly. The bus 5) leave.'

Tracy: 'Can I speak to Sharon please?'

David: 'I'm afraid she 6) at the moment. She 7) until this afternoon. Would you like to leave a message?'

Tracy: 'Yeah. Could you tell her tomorrow's hockey match 8)? We've postponed it because we haven't got enough players.'

2 Match the expressions (1–8) with their definitions (a–h).

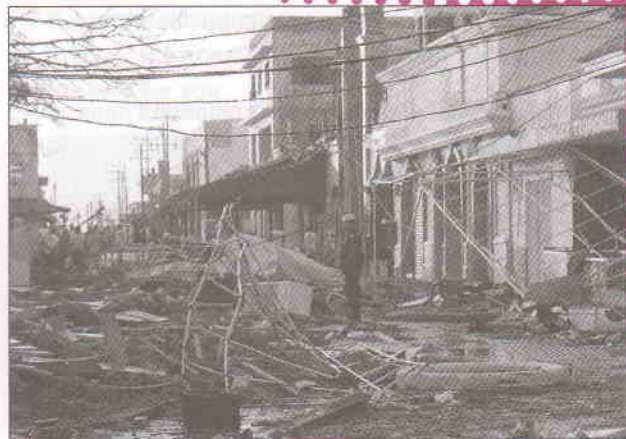
- 1 I used to get stressed whenever I had a problem, but I've learnt to **take things as they come**.
- 2 I'm not surprised he lost his job. He arrived late every day, so he **had it coming to him**.
- 3 She used to be quite shy and insecure, but she's really **come out of herself**.
- 4 Don't worry. Everything will **come right** in the end.
- 5 They used to be one of the worst teams in the league, but they've **come a long way since then**.
- 6 He **came right out and told her** he was unhappy with her work.
- 7 Writing poetry has always **come naturally to** him.
- 8 Zidane and Platini will be remembered **for years to come** as France's best ever footballers.

- a say something in a very direct way
- b for a long time in the future
- c accept things as they happen
- d end well after a lot of problems
- e be easy for someone to do because they have a gift for it
- f become less reserved and more confident
- g make a lot of progress over a period of time
- h expression used to indicate that someone has deserved something bad that has happened to them

3 Complete the table with the verb forms of these adjectives and nouns by adding -en, -ify or -ise. Use a dictionary to help you.

Adjective	Verb	Noun	Verb
modern	1	terror	10
flat	2	horror	11
short	3	sympathy	12
deaf	4	apology	13
emphatic	5	memory	14
diverse	6	class	15
general	7	note <i>y begins</i>	16
false	8	glory	17
simple	9	length	18

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs from Exercise 3.



- 1 The hurricane thousands of houses.
- 2 This music is me. Let's go somewhere where we can talk quietly.
- 3 A huge dog had been the neighbourhood. Everyone was frightened of it.
- 4 At school they made me loads of facts.
- 5 I can with your situation. It must be hard to work and study at the same time.
- 6 Alcohol and tobacco can people's lives by a number of years.
- 7 I the explanation so that he could understand it.
- 8 He for arriving late yesterday.
- 9 A researcher has been accused of data on climate change.
- 10 Sea lions are now as an endangered species.

Progress check

- 1** 'Did you play here a lot as a kid?'
'Yeah, we play here nearly every day.'
a use **c** did
b would **d** had
- 2** He be quite wealthy but he's got financial problems now.
a would **c** used
b didn't use to **d** used to
- 3** You can go to the party as you promise to be home by eleven o'clock.
a as long **c** in case
b providing **d** even
- 4** I have to stay at home this morning; I'm having some furniture
a delivering **c** delivered
b to deliver **d** to be delivered
- 5** I quite liked going to football matches but I to go that often.
a didn't use **c** don't used
b didn't used **d** wasn't used

- 3** Complete the article with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Electric cars and the environment

Few people would dispute that 1)
(pollute) from private cars is one of the major
threats to the 2) (survive) of our
planet. To combat this activists rightly
3) (emphatic) the need to promote the
use of public transport. But not all cities have
4) (satisfy) public transport, and
campaigns to reduce the use of private cars have
5) (general) met with limited
6) (succeed). Another solution could
be to use electric cars, which are more
7) (environment)-friendly than
petrol-driven models. At the moment, there is a
8) (short) of electric cars on the
market, and the models that are available are not
selling particularly well. One possible
9) (explain) for this is that prices are
relatively high in 10) (compare) with
petrol-driven cars. In the future however, sales will
probably be boosted by the 11)
(develop) of models which are more
12) (compete).

- 4** Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

- 1 The meal was cheap.
a ridiculously c absolutely
b entirely d totally
- 2 He was affected by his father's death.
a highly c deeply
b mostly d entirely
- 3 They're getting on extremely well. Rumour
..... it that they're getting married soon.
a says c wants
b has d makes
- 4 He breathed a of relief when the bus
finally arrived.
a gasp c feeling
b breath d sigh

5 The weather was fine when we heard thunder.

- a all suddenly c all of a sudden
b all sudden d all so suddenly

6 I loved my time in Portugal and I still go back there

- a from time to time c from that moment
b time and again d day by day

7 Don't get so angry about everything. You must learn to things as they come.

- a get c have
b receive d take

8 I'm not surprised he got into trouble. He to him.

- a had coming c had to come
b had it coming d came it

5 Read the article and choose the best answer, A, B, C or D.

HEALTHY EATING

With child obesity reaching record levels in many developed countries, doctors are becoming increasingly worried about its long-term health effects, which include high cholesterol, high blood 1) and heart 2) Parents who allow their children to eat 3) food are largely responsible for this situation. To respond to this problem, PE teacher Bob Marsden decided to set up a working party of parents and teachers. Many teachers were sceptical at first and tried to warn Bob 4) setting up the working party, but Bob didn't 5) heart and eventually persuaded the other teachers to 6) him a hand. So far, the working party has taken 7) the running of the school canteen and set up after-school fitness classes.

Bob himself had neglected his own daughter's diet until a blood test revealed that she had very high cholesterol. This came as a real 8) and scared me 9) doing something about the problem.' He admits that changing his daughter's diet was not an easy process. 'I got it in the 10) from my daughter if I didn't let her eat what she wanted, but I put my 11) down and told her that I'm the one who decides what we eat.'

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 a tension | b strength | c pulse | d pressure |
| 2 a disease | b illness | c condition | d weakness |
| 3 a rubbish | b nonsense | c plastic | d junk |
| 4 a out | b from | c of | d off |
| 5 a drop | b lose | c stop | d miss |
| 6 a give | b bring | c get | d take |
| 7 a out | b into | c over | d under |
| 8 a panic | b shock | c hit | d horror |
| 9 a away | b to | c on | d into |
| 10 a back | b face | c neck | d shoulder |
| 11 a foot | b fist | c punch | d leg |

6 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Use between two and five words.

- 1 Smart clothes were obligatory on Sundays. MADE
We smart clothes on Sundays.
- 2 I wasn't allowed to give my opinion. LET
They my opinion.
- 3 Listen, I don't want us to eat too much tonight. LET
Listen, too much tonight.
- 4 I'd prefer you not to come tomorrow. RATHER
I come tomorrow.
- 5 'Why don't you ask Mary to help you?' SUGGESTED
he said.
He to help us.
- 6 If she doesn't come tomorrow, I won't see her. UNLESS
I won't see her tomorrow.
- 7 They decided not to buy the house as it was too small. BIGGER
If the house have bought it.
- 8 I can't be a policeman as my eyesight isn't good enough. WERE
If my eyesight a policeman.

7 Complete the text with one word that best fits each gap.

Temper temper!

While most employees 1) a real effort to control their tempers, it is becoming more common for employees to 2) their top, or even fly completely off 3) handle. This problem, which may well be related 4) increased stress levels, is known as office rage and many companies now believe 5) the need to 6) something about it. A variety of techniques are used to try and keep office rage in check. Some companies force employees who 7) their temper frequently to go on anger management courses. Others organise sessions in which employees who have fallen 8) discuss their differences in an attempt to defuse 9) situation. In some Japanese companies workers 10) encouraged to work off their stress by hitting a punch bag bearing a photo of 11) boss! Some employees claim this technique 12) wonders for their stress levels, but I think it's 13) to catch on in western companies.

9

Whodunit?

The passive

GRAMMAR ZONE

be + past participle (+ by)

We form different passive tenses by changing the tense of the verb *be*.

● present simple

In the USA a major crime **is committed** every twenty-two seconds.

● present continuous

The bank robbery **is being investigated**.

● past simple

The thief **was arrested** in his home.

● past continuous

He realised that he **was being watched**.

● present perfect

Ninety-eight percent of this year's murder cases **have been solved**.

● past perfect

She **had been arrested** twice before.

● will

He **will be released** from prison next month.

● modals

They **may be called in** for questioning later today.

Notes

- we use the passive to emphasise the action rather than the person doing the action

Active: The laboratory **is analysing** the hairs.
(emphasises the laboratory)

Passive: The hairs **are being analysed**.
(emphasises the action)

- use *it* + passive with verbs like *think*, *say* and *believe*

It is thought that he is a criminal.

- We can also say: *He is thought to be a criminal*.

- *by* + agent

we use *by* + agent to say who performed the action

Important clues were uncovered **by the great detective**.



The thieves **have been caught** at last.

1 Rewrite the sentences using the passive.

- The police are investigating the crime.
.....
- They don't grow coffee in this area.
.....
- Someone has stolen the cars.
.....
- Someone will clean the office tomorrow morning.
.....
- Someone was following them.
.....
- They are going to sell the paintings.
.....
- Did they repair the computers in the shop?
.....

2 Complete the sentences with the correct active or passive form of the verbs in brackets.

- a He's a great car salesman. He (sell) 1,000 cars so far this year.

b Car sales are increasing throughout the country. Over one million cars (sell) so far this year.
- a Novel writing is big business. Thousands of new novels (write) every year.

b She's quite a prolific writer. She (write) a new novel every year.
- a Inspector Barlow is really busy at the moment. She (investigate) eight robberies.

b Unfortunately, the case is still unsolved. It (now/investigate) by Scotland Yard.
- a The Eiffel Tower is one of Paris's most famous landmarks. It (build) in 1889 for the Universal Exposition.

b Gustav Eiffel is best known as the architect of the Eiffel Tower. He (build) it in 1889 for the Universal Exposition.

3 Complete the crime stories with the correct active or passive form of the verbs in brackets.

If you decide to rob your local bank, make sure you 1) (not use) your own car!
In 1985 Brendan Dyers 2) (enter) his local bank armed with a shotgun. He had disguised himself carefully so that he 3) (not recognise), but customers in the bank realised it was him when a distinctive yellow Mustang 4) (see) leaving the scene of the crime at great speed. Dyers 5) (arrest) in his own home while he 6) (count) the money.

Most bank robbers 7) (retire) before they reach the age of sixty, but Sally Valentine 8) (not start) until the age of eighty-five. Last month twenty-five customers and staff 9) (hold) at gunpoint by the elderly Mrs Valentine for more than half an hour while she 10) (negotiate) with the bank manager. Mrs Valentine, who 11) (threaten) to kill all the customers, 12) (eventually/persuade) to give herself up. She 13) (sentence) to one hundred hours of community service for the offence. She 14) (not send) to prison because of her advanced age.

4 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- It is said that he's a good teacher.
He *is said to be* a good teacher.
- He is thought to be a car thief.
It
- It is known that they are excellent athletes.
They
- This car is believed to be one of the safest cars in the world.
It
- It is known that smoking causes many illnesses.
Smoking
- They are thought to be guilty.
It
- It is said that dolphins are one of the most intelligent animals on earth.
Dolphins
- Stress is generally believed to be bad for our health.
It
- It is said that she lives in Monaco now.
She

5 Complete the emails with the correct active or passive form of the verbs in brackets.

In the UK, parents who repeatedly let their children miss school may be imprisoned. What's your view?

If parents 1) (allow) their children to miss school, they should 2) (fine), but they shouldn't 3) (send) to prison. The problem of youth crime 4) (not solve) by crazy measures like this.
Jenny, 17

I think it's a great idea. Last year, my eighteen-year-old brother 5) (attack) by a group of teens who should have been in class. Now, he hardly ever 6) (leave) the house because he's afraid of 7) (attack) again. If kids 8) (make) to stay in class, this type of thing 9) (never/happen).
Jim, 15

6 Now complete the emails with the correct active or passive form of these verbs. You will need to use some verbs more than once.

control do exaggerate imprison introduce sack send

I think this whole thing about 1) the parents 2) by the press. After all, very few parents 3) to prison since this law was introduced. If parents 4) their kids more because they're afraid of 5) to prison, then maybe it's not such a bad idea.
Sally, 16

Something needs to 6) about kids who don't go to school, but imprisoning the parents is not the solution. Whoever 7) this crazy idea deserves to 8) from their job or perhaps even sent to prison!
Jake, 14

More modal verbs

GRAMMAR ZONE

may, might, could

- something is possible now or in the future

The police now believe the detective **may/might/could** be right.

may have, might have, could have

- for possibility in the past

The thief **may/might/could have** got in through the window.

must, have to

- something we are certain is true now

The police think the thief **must** be a company employee.

can't

- something that is impossible now

The suspect **can't** be inside the house.

must have + past participle

- something we are certain happened in the past

He **must have hidden** the evidence somewhere.

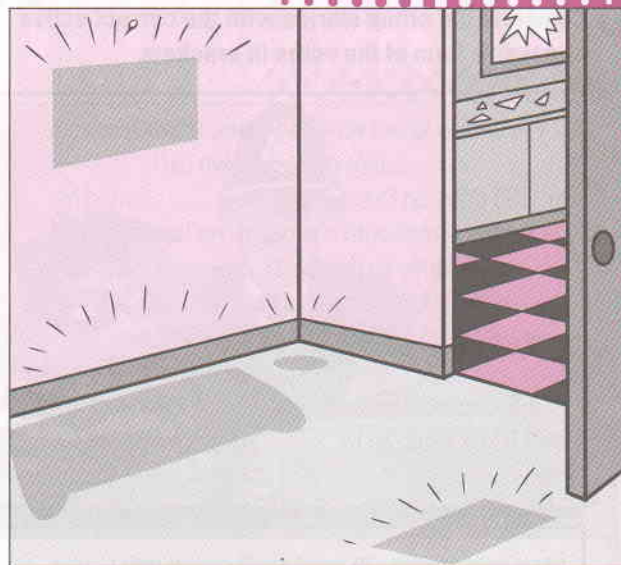
can't have/couldn't have + past participle

- something we are certain did not happen in the past

He **can't have committed** the crime on his own.

1 Rewrite the sentences using *can't/must/might* + infinitive or *can't have/must have/might have* + past participle.

- Perhaps he killed her.
.....
- I'm sure he's guilty.
.....
- She's definitely not at home.
.....
- He has obviously lost his job.
.....
- Maybe he's studying in the library.
.....



The burglars **must have got in** through the kitchen window.

- He definitely didn't come home last night.
.....

- I'm sure he can come tomorrow.
.....

- I'm sure he's not very happy with us.
.....

2 Make logical conclusions for the situations below using *must (have)* or *can't (have)*. If you are less certain about your conclusion, use *might (have)*.

Your friend's clothes are full of creases.

His iron **must be** broken.

- Your classmate arrives for a morning exam looking extremely tired.
.....
- Your sister has never smoked, but you see a packet of cigarettes in her bag.
.....
- Your friend's motorcycle has a big dent in it.
.....
- Your neighbour arrives home after a long run. She doesn't look at all tired.
.....
- Your friend took a novel out of the school library yesterday. He returns it today.
.....
- You expect to see your mum at home but her car isn't in the garage.
.....
- Your teacher doesn't come to class. You know there's a flu virus going round.
.....
- A friend says, 'I'll ring you if I pass my driving test.' He doesn't ring you.
.....

Crime

1 Complete the news reports below with the correct form of these words.

arrest break the law commit the crime evidence
find guilty innocent send to prison solve
suspects take to court thefts witness

Two women have been 1) for stealing jewellery from Stone's jewellers, thanks to the declaration of a customer who saw the robbery. The 2) said he saw the two 3) drive their car into the jeweller's and drive off with the jewels. The police believe the women may also be responsible for other jewellery 4) in the area. One of the women confessed to the robberies but the other claims she is 5) If they are 6) of the robberies, they could be 7) for ten years.

A local man has been 8) by his neighbours for making too much noise at night. He has been fined £5,000. The man said, 'I admit that I 9) but I think the fine is a bit severe.'

The mystery surrounding the businessman's death has not been 10) The police still suspect his brother of 11) but they have no 12) against him.

2 Complete the short story with the correct form of these words. You will need to use some words more than once.

burgle detect innocent murder
prison witness

A thief's dilemma

Professional 1) Dave Smith had just broken into 15 Green Street, his fifth 2) that week, when he 3) a murder. Dave was in a dilemma. He hated violent crime and didn't want the 4) to get off free, but he also knew that he couldn't go to the police. However much he protested his 5), they would try and blame the murder on him. And he didn't fancy being 6) for years for a crime he hadn't committed. Desperate and confused, Dave decided to phone his friend, private 7) Angie Marsden.

3 Read the sentences. Then match the phrasal verbs with the definitions (a–g).

- 1 They **broke into** the factory and stole 500 LCD TVs.
 - 2 He **owned up to** stealing the money.
 - 3 The terrorists threatened to **blow up** the hotel.
 - 4 He should have gone to prison but he **got off with** a fine.
 - 5 He really **ripped us off**. The clothes weren't worth half the price.
 - 6 When I caught him entering my office I asked him what he **was up to**.
 - 7 Police are still **looking into** the case.
- a be doing something suspicious or wrong
 - b receive little or no punishment for a crime
 - c charge too much
 - d enter a building by force, in order to steal something
 - e destroy using a bomb
 - f investigate
 - g admit to having done something

4 Complete the personal account with words or phrases you have learnt on this page.

Holiday from hell

We had a terrible holiday last year. The first night someone 1) our apartment and stole our laptop computer. The police promised to 2) the crime and get back to us when they had 3) it. An hour later they rang to tell us that they had 4) a suspect, but the poor man turned out to be completely 5) The next day we went out for an evening meal and got completely 6) They charged us £60 for an absolutely horrible fish dish. When we got back we saw a man coming out of the door. Peter immediately jumped to the conclusion that the man must be a 7) He pushed him against a wall and asked him what he 8) to. The man replied that he was the caretaker and that he had come in to install a burglar alarm. It was so embarrassing! A week later, the police phoned us to tell us that they had caught a man and that he had 9) up to committing more than fifty burglaries. But the man 10) with a really light prison sentence and we didn't get our computer back!

Use your English

1 Rewrite the sentences inserting the adverbs in brackets in the correct place.

- 1 He plays his music. (always/really loudly)
- 2 He was playing his music. (probably/loudly/again)
- 3 He speaks French. (probably/well)
- 4 He felt tired. (obviously/rather/yesterday)
- 5 He was a dangerous criminal. (clearly/very)
- 6 He had been to prison. (probably/never/before)
- 7 She seemed disappointed with me. (still/slightly)
- 8 The police inspector was angry with the private detective. (naturally/a bit/this morning)
- 9 He looked better. (definitely/a bit/yesterday)
- 10 He drove fast. (certainly/home/last night)
- 11 He stole some expensive jewellery. (probably/extremely/from the shop)
- 12 She had killed him. (almost certainly/deliberately)

2 Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences. Use a dictionary to help you.

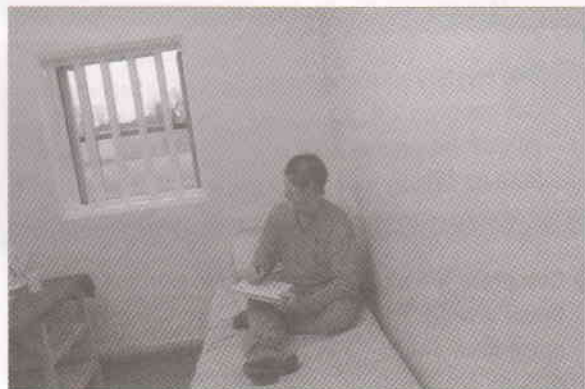
- 1 a My girlfriend is *high/highly* intelligent.
b We live *high/highly* up in the mountains near a pine forest.
- 2 a The murder was committed *near/nearly* my house.
b He killed one man and *near/nearly* killed two others.
- 3 a My football team hasn't won many games *late/lately*.
b She always arrives *late/lately* for football training.
- 4 a I've studied really *hard/hardly* so I'll definitely pass the exam.
b I've *hard/hardly* studied at all so I'll almost certainly fail.
- 5 a People can speak *free/freely* in a democracy.
b I got into the concert *free/freely* because I knew the singer.
- 6 a The incompetent bank robbers didn't do anything *right/rightly*.
b The policeman quite *right/rightly* told him to park somewhere else.

3 Read the sentences and then answer the questions.

- 1 She's a **fairly** good player but she's never going to get into the school team.
 - 2 I think Ian Rankin's crime novels are **rather** good. I've read nearly all of them.
 - 3 That's a **rather nice/rather a nice** tie. Where did you buy it?
 - 4 She's a **quite good/quite a good** player so she might get into the school team.
 - 5 The concert was **quite** brilliant.
 - 6 He's a **very** good policeman, one of the best on the force.
 - 7 He drives a **bit** fast. He should be more careful.
 - 8 His clothes look a **little** dirty.
 - 9 Riding a bicycle on a motorway is illegal and **extremely** dangerous.
- 1 Which intensifier means *completely* when it is used with extreme adjectives?
 - 2 Which two intensifiers are used mainly with negative adjectives or to imply criticism?
 - 3 Which two intensifiers can be placed before the word 'a'?

4 Choose the correct alternative to complete the text.

Reformed criminals



When you've dedicated your life to crime, reforming your character may appear 1) *rather/fairly* a difficult task, but some criminals like Tim Wallace have succeeded. When gang leader Tim Wallace entered Stowall Prison in January 2004, it seemed unlikely that he was going to reform. He had spent 2) *near/nearly* half his life in prisons or reform centres and he 3) *still boasted/boasted still* about his gang's actions. However, he underwent a 4) *quite/very* astonishing transformation which led to him becoming a respected novelist. In 2004, Wallace 5) *hardly could/could hardly* read or write but by 2006 he 6) *already had written/had already written* three novels. His novels have received 7) *quite/very* a positive reception in the British press and have been 8) *high/highly* successful with the general public.

Exam practice

1 Read the article and choose the best answer, A, B, C or D.

DESPITE tougher punishments and road safety campaigns that target young people directly, it is 1) true that more people under twenty-five die as a result of road accidents than from any other 2) In this context, it is 3) surprising that many European countries have started to 4) new ways of convincing youngsters to drive more responsibly. Most of these new methods 5) one thing in common: they 6) young people with first-hand experience of the potential consequences of their actions. One method that 7) sometimes used is to send young people who commit traffic offences to work with traffic victims in the paraplegic wards of hospitals. Jean Vanlin was 8) this punishment for repeatedly riding his motorcycle without a helmet. He said, 'It was a 9) effective punishment. I now wear a helmet all the time.' Another method is to force the 10) to spend a night with the traffic police visiting the 11) of different accidents. The Spanish police have occasionally used this method as an alternative to 12) with people who have committed no previous offence.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 a still | b yet | c once | d already |
| 2 a reason | b cause | c technique | d fact |
| 3 a hard | b no | c hardly | d rarely |
| 4 a look out | b find out | c look over | d look into |
| 5 a take | b get | c have | d are |
| 6 a give | b offer | c show | d provide |
| 7 a has | b is | c may | d should |
| 8 a made | b done | c given | d received |
| 9 a high | b highly | c bit | d much |
| 10 a offensive | b offender | c victim | d suspect |
| 11 a scene | b scenery | c situation | d area |
| 12 a persecution | b prosecution | c pursuit | d following |

2 Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence or the conversation.

- Youth crime by investing more money in the poorer areas of our cities.
a partly can be reduced c can reduce partly
b can partly reduce d can partly be reduced
- A dangerous criminal has just escaped from prison. He to Venezuela.
a is thought to go c thinks to go
b thinks to have gone d is thought to have gone
- 'When are you going on holiday?'
'I'm to go next week.'
a hoping c liking
b wanting d needing
- 'I prefer the red jacket.'
'Really? I prefer'
a one black c the black
b the black one d black one
- arriving early we made sure that we got a good seat.
a For c By
b With d As
- I interested in jazz music.
a never been c haven't never been
b have been never d haven't ever been

3 Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

- Jen was only given a \$500 fine. She quite lightly.
a went off c went away
b got off d got out
- He denied sending the email at first but he eventually.
a admitted c spoke out
b owned up d gave up
- I have the shopping to my house.
a provided c handed
b delivered d ordered
- What of washing powder do you buy normally?
a label c brand
b mark d make
- He went to prison for a computer.
a robbing c stealing
b burgling d thieving
- He me that everything would be alright.
a ensured c assured
b insured d said

3 Rewrite the sentences using the adjective in brackets and a *to*-infinitive.

- I don't mind writing sports reports. (happy)
I
- You should have a rest from time to time. (good)
It
- I had no trouble persuading him to come. (easy)
It
- I shouldn't have believed him. (stupid)
It
- The refugees really wanted to return home. (anxious)
The refugees

4 Rewrite the sentences using reported speech and these verbs.

advise allow ask beg encourage order
remind want warn

- 'I'd like you to write a report.'
He said he
- 'Can you interview the bomb victims please?'
.....
- 'Don't forget to call me.'
.....
- 'If I were you, I wouldn't buy that book.'
.....
- 'Don't touch the plate. It's really hot!'
.....
- 'Get out of the room now!'
.....
- 'Keep working on the project. You're doing really well.'
.....
- 'Please don't hurt us,' she said to the robbers.
.....
- 'You can go to the party,' my mum said.
.....

5 Complete the first part of the interview with the *-ing* form or *to*-infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.

I'm thinking of 1) (become) a war correspondent. Would you recommend it?

Well, before you 2) (decide) to do the job, I would advise you 3) (think) very carefully about the disadvantages. 4) (work) as a war correspondent involves 5) (face) a lot of traumatic experiences and not everyone is strong enough 6) (cope) with this. And another problem is that newspapers often expect their war correspondents 7) (spend) a long time away from home and that can be very hard indeed. But if after 8) (weigh up) the advantages and the disadvantages you're still completely sure you want 9) (do) it, then go ahead. It's your choice.

6 Complete the second part of the interview with the *-ing* form or *to*-infinitive form of these verbs. You will need to use some verbs more than once.

be change know not ask prepare

What is more important, 1) for interviews really carefully beforehand or 2) able to improvise?

Well, it's essential 3) for interviews as you need 4) as much as possible about the person you're going to interview. Otherwise you risk 5) an important question. At the same time, it's very important 6) flexible, 7) what you've planned if the person says something unexpected.

7 Complete the last part of the interview with the *-ing* form or *to*-infinitive form of an appropriate verb.

Do you aim 1) a TV news reader when you're older?

Well, at the moment I don't intend 2) as a TV newsreader. I'm not into 3) in a TV studio at all. Street 4) is much better because it allows you 5) in the open air instead of 6) stuck in a room all day.

8 Complete the text with one word which best fits each gap.

Our News

In 2007 a group of students from the Brunel Secondary school, tired of watching the same old news programmes, decided 1) set up their own channel called *Our News*. 'We try 2) to present everything from a teenage angle, because we 3) adults to enjoy our programmes as well,' says producer Jane Scott, 'but we do try to make our programmes especially interesting for teenagers.'

The *Our News* team say their new project has so far 4) a great success. 5) , they are having problems finding enough students who are prepared to devote time to the project. 'At first, it was easy 6) get students to work with us but a lot of them left when they realised that we expected 7) to work hard,' says co-producer Bill Jones. Bill and Jane are in charge of 8) sure that the programme goes on the air with as few errors as possible.

More on -ing form and to-infinitive

GRAMMAR ZONE

-ing form

- after certain phrases, e.g. *I can't stand, there's no point (in), it's worth*
There's no point (in) trying to change the report now.
It's worth taking a few photos.
- verb + object + preposition + -ing
He congratulated me on taking such good photos.
- verb + preposition + object + -ing
The editor insisted on me going to the press conference.

to-infinitive

- after certain phrases, e.g. *I can't wait, it's a good idea*
I don't think it's a good idea to change the whole article.
I had never had the opportunity to interview a professional footballer before.
- after *in order to, to, so as to*
I wrote the article in this way in order to make people think.

-ing form or to-infinitive?

- some verbs are followed by an -ing form or an infinitive, but with a change in meaning, e.g. *forget, go on, mean, regret, remember, stop, try*
I've stopped reading the school newspaper. It's become really boring.
I worked for an hour and then stopped to read the newspaper.
We regret to inform you that your article has not been included in our magazine.
Now I really regret writing that article. It caused me a lot of problems.
Try using the zoom. You'll get a better photo that way.
I tried to take a photo of them but they were too far away.
- some verbs are followed by an -ing form or an infinitive without a change in meaning, e.g. *begin, continue, intend, start*
We asked Ben why he started writing/to write for his school newspaper.



Don't try to interview him. He's stopped speaking to the press.

1 Complete the sentences with the -ing form or to-infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.

- a Remember (arrange) an interview for next week.

b I can't remember (arrange) an interview with you. Perhaps you arranged it with my secretary.
- a We regret (tell) you that we cannot offer you a place on the course.

b He behaved really badly at the party. I regret (invite) him.
- a He didn't know whether to get a job or to go on (study).

b After finishing his masters degree he went on (do) a doctorate.
- a Stop (talk) will you? I'm trying to concentrate on my article.

b On the way to school I stopped (talk) to one of my neighbours.
- a When you go to Tuscany, don't forget (visit) Sienna. You'll love it.

b I forgot (visit) this museum last year; I thought this was my first visit.
- a I tried (repair) the car but it was impossible.

b When the car broke down we tried (push) it.
- a I meant (include) your photos in the magazine but I completely forgot.

b Being a journalist usually means (work) irregular hours.

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

- I can't wait to next summer.
- There's no point when you've got an exam the next day.
- I'd like to have the chance to one day.
- I'm studying at school in order to
- I regret not last year.
- My mum always insists on me

In the news

1 Which noun in each group does not normally follow the word in *italics*?

- news*: report; channel; bulletin; escape; flash; programme
- lucky*: escape; break; moment
- emergency*: services; life; aid; exit
- flash*: floods; rain
- press*: conference; coverage; report; crew
- weather*: forecast; report; look
- camera*: flood; crew; equipment; work
- lead*: story; singer; article; person

2 Complete the sentences with these words. Choose an adjective from A and a noun from B. You will need to use some words more than once.

A

busy developing first foreign freezing
latest local neighbouring stormy

B

countries language news roads weather

- Many buildings and trees were destroyed during last week's
- One billion people study English as a
- In some parts of Wales seven out of ten people speak Welsh rather than English as their
- The will mean increased heating bills this winter.
- The storm is centered on north-eastern France, but such as Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg may also be affected.
- The anti-globalisation movement has denounced the exploitation of by multinational companies.
- are expected as people begin to drive back from their holidays.
- programmes are a good way of finding out what's happening in the area.
- The from the Ryder Cup is that the American golfers are still on top.

3 Complete the news headlines by adding *-(e)r*, *-or*, *-ant*, *-(e)nt* or *-ist* to these words.

act art assist bake contest direct
office preside reside terror

- Shop attacks customer in London store.
- falls off stage during play.
- Two ETA arrested in Bilbao.
- Film dies during London premiere of his latest film.
- denounces manipulation in BBC quiz.
- Street wins major European painting prize.
- in Scottish village campaign against new road.
- Police accuse their inspector of corruption.
- British wins World's Best Cake prize.
- resigns and calls elections.

4 Complete the news round-up with words you have learnt on this page.

1) escape
Nineteen-year-old university 2) Sally Ford escaped drowning this morning when her car got caught up in a flash 3) She managed to climb out of her car and hang on to a tree branch until the 4) services arrived. 'I should have listened to the weather 5)' Sally said.

Prize winning 6) destroys his own paintings

Landscape painter Tim Allen surprised journalists by destroying his own paintings during a 7) conference this morning. He said he had done it as a way of demanding more press 8) for British painters.

Drunken film 9) attacks cameramen during film shoot

Barry Barnes arrived drunk at the shoot of his latest film and attacked several members of his own camera 10) No one was hurt but valuable camera 11) was destroyed.

Weather Razants

The north of the country is today suffering from 12) weather as temperatures drop to -15°C in some areas. In the south-west and south-east, 13) weather has resulted in widespread destruction in some towns.

Use your English

1 Look at the possible patterns for phrasal verbs and use the phrasal verbs given in these examples to complete the gaps in the table. Then choose between the options in italics in the table.

- run over:** *I ran a man over. / I ran over a man. / I ran him over.*
look up to: *I really look up to my mum.*
turn up: *We were expecting to see Jim, but he didn't turn up.*
run into: *I ran into Ashley while I was shopping the other day.*

1 Phrasal verb without an object

Some phrasal verbs cannot take an object. These include 1), *break in, catch on, go on (+ -ing), slow down, speed up, watch out, work out (=do physical exercise).*

2 Verb + particle + object / + object + participle

With some phrasal verbs the particle can be separated from its object. It can be placed both before and after the object if the object is a noun. If the object is a pronoun, the particle must come 2) *before/after* it. These include 3), *bring up, hold back, hold up, let down, try on.*

3 Inseparable phrasal verbs: verb + particle + object

With some phrasal verbs the particle cannot be separated from its object. These include 4), *get off, go with, look after, look for, look into, work on.*

4 Verb + two particles + object

When a phrasal verb has two particles, we must place the particle 5) *before/after* the object. Phrasal verbs of this type include 6), *go along with, go in for, look down on, put in for, put up with.*

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of these phrasal verbs. If there is an object in brackets, put this in an appropriate place.

- bring up look after look down on look for
let down run out of work out

- 1 I'm Have you seen them anywhere. (my glasses)
2 Circuit training is a great way of
3 I hope we see a service station soon. We've nearly (petrol)
4 He's a bit of a snob. He who haven't got much money. (people)
5 Your kids are really polite. You've really well. (them)
6 My neighbours have got a lovely dog. We always when they go on holiday. (it)
7 Remember you promised to help me tomorrow. Don't (me)

3 Complete the sentences with these nouns. All the nouns are based on phrasal verbs that have appeared in this book.

- break-in breakup build-up getaway
letdown rip-off take-off workout

- 1 The plane is now ready for
2 Today many ex-couples remain friends after their
3 The bank robbers made their in a stolen car.
4 Garlic can help prevent the of cholesterol in our arteries.
5 I expected the excursion to be really good, so in the end it was a real
6 They charged us 10 euros for a hamburger. What a!
7 We put in a burglar alarm after the
8 I always feel much better after my at the gym.

4 Complete the text with one word which best fits each gap.

Freebie fever

Today the sales of a newspaper often depend much more on 1) variety of freebies – free gifts – that it offers than on its quality. Newspapers fight it out to see 2) can provide the most attractive freebies. Whatever you're looking 3) – DVDs, atlases, travel guides, you name it – you'll find it in one of the newspapers. Newspapers know that their sales will drop if they 4) their readers down by not providing them their daily or weekly dose of freebies, so as soon as one collection finishes, 5) one starts. They never seem to run 6) of ideas.

The increasing popularity of online news forced newspapers to 7) into new ways of attracting readers and, they worked 8) that providing freebies was the solution. Readers who have been brought 9) on the old style of newspapers sometimes look 10) on this trend, as they see it as a sign of declining standards. However, this may be the only way of keeping their newspaper in circulation.

Exam practice

1 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Use between two and five words.

- I might become an actor when I'm older. THINKING
I an actor when I'm older.
- I always have breakfast before I leave home. WITHOUT
I breakfast first.
- They're not going to give him the job. DECIDED
They him the job.
- Josh would rather we stayed at home. WANTS
Josh at home.
- Ann arrived late yesterday. FAILED
Ann on time yesterday.
- 'You must write to your sister.' INSISTED
My mum to my sister.
- 'The exhibition isn't worth seeing.' POINT
Julie said there the exhibition.
- Mike suggested I applied for the job. PUT
Mike advised me the job.
- Please don't disappoint me tomorrow. LET
Try tomorrow.
- He's been studying since we arrived. STOPPED
He since we arrived.

2 Complete the article with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Good news, bad news

How often do you get the 1) (impress) that news programmes on TV place 2) (exceed) emphasis on bad news – murders, natural disasters and so on? Have you ever thought it would be enjoyable to read a newspaper or watch a news programme that 3) (emphasis) good news over bad news? Well, there are a number of 4) (choose) available on the Internet for people who want more good news. These newspapers and programmes do not deny the 5) (important) of bad news or avoid actually covering the 6) (tragedy) events. However, they try to generate a dynamic of positive 7) (think) and action by only focusing on positive 8) (respond) to these events. For example, they give 9) (cover) to natural disasters such as hurricanes or earthquakes, but they focus 10) (main) on relief efforts and on ways of showing how the general public can help out.

3 Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence or the conversation.

- The letter I had been expecting failed
a to have arrived c arriving
b arrive d to arrive.
- 'Watch what you say to Jim. He's in a bad mood.'
'OK. I'll try him.'
a to not upset c don't upset
b not to upset d not upsetting
- It's time you changed your computer. You years.
a have it for c have had it since
b have had it for d have it since
- I look forward to you in July.
a see c seeing
b will see d going to see
- 'Do they live in the bungalow all year?'
'No, they use it a second house.'
a for c by
b like d as
- I wish I that film yesterday.
a would have seen c had seen
b saw d have seen

4 Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

- John is coming home tomorrow! I to see him.
a look forward c can't expect
b can't wait d will enjoy
- Outlook Radio* has a good channel for news. There's a news every half hour.
a information c moment
b bulletin d production
- Can you turn on the radio? The president is about to give a press
a coverage c conference
b congress d meeting
- We've milk. Can you buy some more?
a run off c run out of
b run without d run of
- We'd better go to the supermarket. We haven't got
a left much food c much food left
b much food remaining d stored much food
- Your English is quite good, but you need to your grammar.
a work in c work out
b work on d work through

11

All work and no play!

Reported speech

GRAMMAR ZONE

Statements

the main verb moves one tense back in the past

- present simple → past simple
- present continuous → past continuous
- present perfect → past perfect

'I like the job I'm doing so I haven't applied for promotion.'

He said he **liked** the job he **was doing** so he **hadn't applied** for promotion.

- other important tense changes include:

will → would

must → had to

may → might

past simple → past perfect

can → could

- pronouns and time and place adverbs may also change

'I'm not working here tomorrow.'

Jane said **she wasn't working there the following day**.

Reported questions

- the word order also changes

*'What time **did you finish** work this morning?'*

She asked him what time **he had finished** work that morning.

- for yes/no questions, use **if/whether**

'Do you like what you're studying?'

They asked him **if** he liked what he was studying.

tell and say

- **tell somebody to do something but tell somebody (that) + clause**

She **told them to check** their email box every morning.

He **told us that** the course had been really useful.

- **say (that)/say to somebody (that) + clause**

He **said that** he wanted to work abroad for a while.

- **ask somebody to do something** is used with polite orders/requests

She asked **me to send** her the catalogue today.



'Yes, we're both working very hard on the project.'
He **told me that they were** both **working** very hard on the project.

- 1 Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences.

- 1 My sister says/tells that she's going to change her job.
- 2 I said/told my boss that I wanted to change departments.
- 3 My next-door neighbour doesn't even say/tell hello to me.
- 4 The new student never says/tells anything in class.
- 5 Who said/told I was going to sell my house?
- 6 We didn't say/tell much to each other during the trip.
- 7 Don't say/tell me you've lost your keys again.

- 2 Change the statements to reported speech. Change all the underlined parts.

- 1 'I am not going to go to this café again.'
I thought you said that
- 2 'I sent you an email this morning.'
Jamie told me
- 3 I hope to see both of you here tomorrow.
Jenny told me
- 4 I may be able to give both of you a job this summer.
She told them
- 5 We don't want anyone to visit us until we've finished painting our house.
They said

- 3 Underline the parts that need to be changed and change each sentence into reported speech. The number of parts that need to be changed are indicated in brackets.

- 1 I'll be back here soon. (3)
He said
- 2 I haven't seen her since your party last month. (4)
He told me
- 3 I left my car outside your house yesterday. (5)
He told them

- 4 I can't see you tomorrow because I'm meeting my boss. (7)
He told her
- 5 I'd like to come with you tomorrow but I don't know if my boss will give me the day off. (9)
She told me

4 You have asked your boss a lot of questions. Change the questions to reported speech using I asked her.

- 1 'Who will I need to contact if my computer breaks down?'
.....
- 2 'Do I have to go on the course next month?'
.....
- 3 'Who should I copy in when I send an internal email?'
.....
- 4 'Which meetings do I need to attend?'
.....
- 5 'Do I get paid extra for working at weekends?'
.....
- 6 'Should I tell you if a customer makes a complaint?'
.....
- 7 'What time does the office normally close?'
.....
- 8 'Is it possible to get to the office by bus?'
.....
- 9 'Did you speak to the legal department about my contract?'
.....
- 10 'Can I have my degree certificates back, please?'
.....

5 Change the orders to reported speech.

- 1 'Please look after my computer.'
I asked my friend
- 2 'Don't turn on the heating before ten o'clock.'
My mum told me
- 3 'Help me with the cleaning, please.'
My brother asked me
- 4 'Show me your homework, please.'
Mr Barnes asked us
- 5 'Don't disturb us while we're working.'
They told her
- 6 'Please sell me your car.'
They both asked me
- 7 'Don't phone me until you've bought me a present!'
My girlfriend told me
- 8 'Phone us when you arrive.'
They told us

6 Read the interview. Then complete the numbered sentences in reported speech.



Dana Pierson, the manager of Happy Age, answers your questions:

Interviewer: 1) Why did you decide to set up a company that specialises in older people?

Dana: 2) Because it's a growth area. 3) By the year 2020 more than twenty percent of the population of the European Union will be over sixty-five.

Interviewer: 4) What type of services do you provide?

Dana: 5) Well, we organise holidays and short excursions for the over sixty-fives. 6) And we've just opened two schools in London that offer courses specially for older people.

Interviewer: 7) Is working with older people depressing?

Dana: Well, 8) it depends on the job. Working with old people who are ill might be depressing, but 9) most of the people we work with are quite healthy.

Interviewer: 10) Do you have any jobs for teenagers in the summer?

Dana: 11) Yes, we need some teenagers to work as assistant tour guides. 12) Send me your CV if you're interested.

First of all someone asked Dana 1)
Dana replied that they'd done this 2)
She added that 3)
Then the interviewer asked her 4)
She explained that 5)
She also said that 6)
The interviewer asked her 7)
Dana replied 8)
She admitted that working with people who are ill might be depressing, but she assured us that 9)
Then the interviewer asked her 10)
She said that 11) and she told him 12)

Indirect questions

GRAMMARZONE

Indirect questions

- use indirect questions to sound more polite or formal

'Where have you worked before?' (direct question)

'Can you tell me where you have worked before?' (indirect question)

- a number of set phrases can be used to form indirect questions

'Can you tell me why you didn't finish university?'

'Would you mind telling me where you found that jacket?'

'I'd like to know when the class starts tomorrow.'

'I was wondering if I could leave a bit earlier tomorrow.'

- word order is the same as in statements

Direct question:

'Where are you going?'

Indirect question:

'Could you tell me where you are going?'



'I'd like to know if I can have two days off next week.'

1 Change the questions into indirect questions.

- Which companies have you worked for before?
Can you
- What time does the football match start tomorrow?
Would you mind
- Could I use your computer?
I was wondering
- What time did you come home last night?
I'd like to

- Is Pete coming to the office tomorrow?
Can you
- Did any of you use the phone last night?
I'd like to know
- Why haven't you done the cleaning?
Can you tell me
- Has my car been repaired yet?
I'd like to know

2 Imagine that you've gone for an interview for a job as a helper in a holiday camp in Texas. Ask polite questions based on the notes below using set phrases from Grammarzone.

- pay every week/month?
I'd like to know if you pay every week or every month.
- how many hours work each day?
- get one day off a week?
- how much salary?
- what type accommodation?
- sports facilities in the camp?
- what weather like in summer?
- any shops/restaurants near the camp?
- how old children on the camp?

3 Match the question beginnings (1–8) with the endings (a–h).

- When did you
 - How often do you
 - Are the shops
 - Why didn't you tell
 - Have you booked
 - How many languages does
 - Can your sister
 - Who does most of the
- going to open today?
 - use the Internet every week?
 - your brother speak?
 - your holiday yet?
 - me you weren't coming?
 - cooking at your house?
 - leave your last company?
 - come with us tomorrow?

4 Change the questions in Exercise 3 into indirect questions using set phrases from the Grammarzone box.

Jobs and skills

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of these words and phrases.

be gutted be made redundant be promoted
be split between be unemployed construction
have some financial problems provide tuition
retire start from scratch trainees workaholic

- 1 My father and eventually built up a really successful business.
- 2 He's studied really hard for the exam, so he if he fails.
- 3 The prize money fifty people, so I'll only get about five hundred euros.
- 4 I at first as the starting pay was quite low.
- 5 He ever since he lost his job in the frozen food factory.
- 6 The company is having financial difficulties so some workers soon.
- 7 Harry phoned to tell me he to assistant manager. He's really happy about it.
- 8 My dad from the company when he reaches the age of sixty-five.
- 9 My company in computer skills for all its employees.
- 10 My brother works in the industry. At the moment he's helping to build a bridge over the river Thames.
- 11 The course that I'm doing at the catering school is really difficult. Normally only twenty percent of the pass it.
- 12 My mum is a bit of a All she ever thinks about is her job.

2 Complete the sentences with these prepositions.

at by for from into of on

- 1 My uncle was chosen over 1,000 applicants to take part in the trip.
- 2 He's just failed his driving test the third time.
- 3 The boss called us all his office to congratulate us on our work.
- 4 I was quite impressed your new girlfriend.
- 5 I watched the football match TV.
- 6 this stage, I don't think we're going to finish the project time.
- 7 We'll receive a bonus 30,000 euros upon completion of the project.

3 Match the character adjectives (1–14) with their meanings (a–n).

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 conscientious | 8 honest |
| 2 outgoing | 9 patient |
| 3 broad-minded | 10 tactful |
| 4 punctual | 11 persuasive |
| 5 sensitive | 12 caring |
| 6 sensible | 13 clear-thinking |
| 7 trustworthy | 14 meticulous |

- a willing to try new things and respect different opinions
- b reasonable and practical
- c very aware of the need to do your duty or do things well
- d has the power to convince people to do things.
- e arrives or does things on time
- f can be trusted and depended upon to do things well
- g able to understand other people's feelings
- h enjoys meeting and talking to people
- i worries about other people's needs and tries to help them
- j pays attention to detail and does things carefully
- k tells the truth and does not cheat or steal
- l with logical, clear ideas
- m knows how to say things without offending others
- n able to wait without getting nervous

4 Complete the text with words and phrases you have learnt on this page.

Hi Phil,

I was sorry to hear that you'd been 1)
I wasn't surprised when you decided to spend the redundancy money on setting up your own business. I knew you wouldn't be 2) for long.
I'm impressed 3) your business plan – it looks really thorough. It's never easy to start a business 4), but I think you're going to be successful. The only thing I'd say is that you need to employ a couple of people to deal with the marketing side of things. They'd need to be 5), to avoid upsetting any of your customers and quite 6) as well, because they'd have to meet a lot of new people, go to parties, that sort of thing. And of course they'd have to be 7) There's nothing worse than making potential customers wait for you! They'd also have to be quite flexible and very 8) to understand some of your more original ideas! And of course you'd need to be 9) as it will take them time to understand how the company works. Well that's all the advice I can give you 10) this stage.
Best of luck with the project,
Annie

Use your English

1 Complete the conversation with these words and phrases.

application form apply for arrangements
attend available conditions full-time further
have in mind ideal inform let me have
look forward terms work experience

John: I'm looking for a job in England next year.

Agent: What type of job do you 1)

John: A waiter.

Agent: Have you got any 2)

John: Yes, I worked in a café in Lisbon for two years.

Agent: Right. There are two jobs 3) at the moment – a part-time evening job in York and a 4) one in London.

John: The evening job would be 5) for me because I'd like to 6) language classes during the day. Could you 7) some information about that?

Agent: Well, we've been working with this restaurant for years and the pay and their working 8) are excellent. You'll have to 9) the job formally of course. I'll send you an 10) by email. I'll send you a separate email explaining the 11) of the contract. If you need information about flights or accommodation 12), we'll be delighted to 13) you.

John: Right. Thank you for your time.

Agent: Thank you. We 14) to receiving your application. If you need any 15) details just give me a call.

2 Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences. Use a dictionary to help you.

- 1 **a** Family problems can greatly *affect/effect* the way people work.
b Family problems can have a great *affect/effect* on the way people work.
- 2 **a** The museum is offering a *reward/award* of 200,000 pounds for information that helps them to recover the paintings.
b My company has just won a national innovation *reward/award*.
- 3 **a** They *compliment/complement* each other well. John is practical and Pete is more creative.
b My boss *complimented/complemented* me on my work.
- 4 **a** My teacher *assured/insured/ensured* me that I was going to pass the exam.
b We locked the room carefully to *assure/insure/ensure* that nobody could get in.
c I have *assured/insured/ensured* my house against fire.

3 Complete the sentences with different forms of the word in bold. Use a dictionary to help you.

1 occupy

a The previous had looked after the house really well, so when we moved in it was in perfect condition.

b An disease is an illness that is related to someone's work.

c Let me have your name, address and your, please.

d I won't have time to study this year. I'll be fully with my work.

2 promote

a Big companies often act as of sports events.

b I've just seen the video for the new Shakira album.

c At the moment he's only an assistant manager, but I expect he'll get a soon.

d My mum has just been to vice president of her company.

3 plan

a A town is someone who helps to plan or organise the way towns develop.

b I'm in charge of financial at my company.

4 apply

a The shop sells cookers, fridges and other kitchen

b There were thirty for the job.

c Maths has many in arts, finance and science.

5 employ

1 will increase if there is an economic crisis.

2 There are more opportunities in London than in smaller towns.

3 The furniture factory is the biggest in the area. It employs over one thousand people.

4 My company is quite small. It only has ten

6 profession

1 You're a great footballer. You could become a

2 'Have you thought of writing?'
'Yes, I'd quite like to be a TV script writer.'

3 Never speak like that to a customer again. Your behaviour was really

Exam practice

1 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Use between two and five words.

- 1 The publishing company did not accept my proposal. REJECTED
My proposal the publishing company.
- 2 'You'll be promoted next month.' FOLLOWING
He said I month.
- 3 Could you take me by car? WONDERING
I take me by car.
- 4 I didn't try to get the job. APPLIED
He said the job.
- 5 'The company is teaching the staff.' TUITION
He said the company the staff.
- 6 The economic problems will not affect my company. EFFECT
The economic problems will not my company.
- 7 What type of job are you thinking of now? MIND
What type of job now?
- 8 I can't wait to see you next weekend. FORWARD
I'm really you next weekend.
- 9 Do you think I'll get the job? ASKED
He that he would get the job.
- 10 He's too introverted to do the job. ENOUGH
He's to do the job.

2 Complete the text with one word which best fits each gap.

Doing a gap year

Gap year is the 1) used to describe the year that some students take off before 2) to university. Gap years are quite popular in many countries including the UK, Australia and the Netherlands. There are a variety of options 3) for people who are thinking of taking a gap year. One is to 4) the year travelling round the world. 5) possibility is to spend the year at home 6) work experience. A third possible option is to do volunteer work, 7) at home or abroad. In 2003, Jane Barlow chose this option and travelled to Guatemala to 8) tuition in basic literacy for underprivileged children. 'It was a wonderful experience and it really helped me 9) mature.' However, Jane warns 10) it's not for everyone. 'Voluntary work is certainly not an easy option and before you go you should 11) that you are properly informed about the living conditions you will find there. Young people need to ask themselves 12) they'll be able to put up with these conditions for a whole year.'

3 Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence or the conversation.

- 1 'Did Jeff enjoy the match?'
'Actually, I think he was a bit bored. He kept asking me what time'
a was it going to finish c it is going
b it was going to finish d it will
- 2 Sorry. What were you to me?
a telling c speaking
b saying d talking
- 3 That's the man who last time.
a I spoke to c I spoke to him
b I spoke d I spoke him
- 4 That cinema hardly ever changes its films. It the same film for ages.
a shows c has shown
b is showing d has been showing
- 5 I've hardly done work recently.
a no c any
b some d many
- 6 'How are you getting on with the work?'
'Quite well but I haven't finish it yet.'
a could c been able to
b be able to d managed

4 Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

- 1 I enjoyed doing voluntary work. I found it really
a awarding c filling
b rewarding d helping
- 2 This situation is intolerable. I'm not going to it any longer.
a get on with c do away with
b put up with d be through with
- 3 Don't be so I was only joking!
a sensible c protective
b sensitive d sensory
- 4 I passed my driving test the sixth attempt.
a on c in
b for d at
- 5 I can travel first class because my company pays all my travel
a spending c expenses
b prices d wages
- 6 The house is at over one million pounds.
a worth c charged
b valued d spent

Relative clauses

GRAMMAR ZONE

Defining relative clauses

- for giving more information about a person, thing, place or time and making it clear which one we are talking about. We use:
- **who/that** for people
*People **who/that** use computers at work sometimes have eye problems.*
- **which/that** for things
*The web pages **which/that** I like the most use simple, clear language.*
- **whose** for possession
*Children **whose** parents read a lot are more likely to read themselves.*
- **where** for places, **when** for time, **why/that** for a reason
*I know a place **where** you can use the Internet free of charge.*
- in defining relative clauses it is possible to omit the pronouns **who**, **which** and **that** when they refer to the object of the verb
Here's a photo of the house I bought yesterday.

Non-defining relative clauses

- for adding extra information that is not essential to identify a person, thing etc. we are talking about.
- We don't use **that** in non-defining relative clauses.
*Jim showed us his new house, **which** he had bought a week ago.*
*Paula, **who** is looking for a house herself, asked Jim a lot of questions.*
- We use commas to separate a non-defining relative clause from the rest of the sentence.
*Bill, **who** has made several web pages himself, said he really liked our page.*



My grandmother, **who** doesn't know anything about technology, loves her new computer.

1 Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences.

- 1 People *whose/who* their jobs are stressful often become ill.
- 2 The man *which/who* will interview you is called Tim.
- 3 I don't understand the reason *why/because* the computer isn't working.
- 4 Athens is a city *that/where* I like.
- 5 It's a city *that/where* you can really enjoy yourself.
- 6 The time *that/when* the roads get the most busy is between seven and eight o'clock in the morning.
- 7 Early morning is the time *that/when* I like the least.

2 In which sentence, a or b, can the pronoun be omitted?

- 1 a The book that influenced him the most was *War and Peace*.
b The book that I bought was quite expensive.
- 2 a The computer programmer who I spoke to works for *Apple*.
b That's the man whose computer I bought.
- 3 a We went back to my house, which is on the other side of town.
b The house that I want to buy is on the other side of town.

3 Match the two halves of the sentences and add relative pronouns. Leave out the relative pronoun where possible.

- 1 I really like the computer
- 2 I only go to restaurants
- 3 I like bosses
- 4 I like computer courses
- 5 That's the neighbour
- 6 New York is a place
- 7 I'll never forget the day
- 8 I'd like to know the reason
- 9 I've just seen that tall girl
- 10 That's the teacher

- a car was stolen last week.
He was really upset.
- b listen to their staff.
- c I'm using at work.
- d I would like to live.
- e I came here for the first time.
- f you don't have to dress up smartly.
- g taught me how to use Power Point.
- h I met at your party.
- i are practical rather than theoretical.
- j he behaves like that.

4 Rewrite each pair of sentences as a single sentence. In some cases, you will need to change the article from a to the.

- Mrs Wallace is a teacher. She taught me French for five years.
.....
- Jane gave me a jumper for my birthday. I quite like it.
.....
- Lincoln is a city. I went to university there.
.....
- Out of Africa* is a chain of gift shops. They sell fair trade goods.
.....
- We went to Hyde Park. We'd arranged to meet the rest of the group there.
.....
- He had an accident. This happened because he was driving too fast.
The reason
.....
- I phoned her on Tuesday evening. I was feeling a bit lonely then.
.....
- I've just been speaking to a girl called Mary Bryant. She says she knows you.
.....
- He plays in a football team. It's top of the local league.
.....
- The Morleys are a couple. Their daughter Megan won a TV reality show.
.....

5 Complete the article by adding the appropriate information.

- it can be connected to the Internet
- you store the food inside it
- it enables you to leave video messages
- they enable you to download recipes
- they invented these products
- their opinion should have been sought beforehand
- you're not at home then
- it can clean the house entirely by itself
- it can supposedly predict the weather
- they are trying to sell the products

The Internet fridge

An Internet refrigerator is a fridge with a built-in computer 1) The fridge can keep a record of the food 2) and tell you how long the food has been there. It has a built-in camera 3) on the fridge for your family or flatmates. It also has special functions 4) or provide you with nutritional information. The companies 5) had high hopes for these products a few years ago.

However, consumers 6) are generally unimpressed and fail to see the point of many functions. For example, what is the point of the video camera, when you can use post-it notes? And if you need to leave a message one day 7) you can always use your mobile. The Internet refrigerator is only one example of the largely unsuccessful application of computer technology to household electronic products. Other examples include a vacuum cleaner 8) or an Internet toaster 9) Or at least that's what the people 10) claim.

6 Complete the text with the word which best fits each gap.

Spanish on the Internet

A recent report conducted 1) a Spanish consulting firm, highlights the extremely low amount of Spanish on the Internet in relation 2) the number of Spanish speakers.

While Spanish is the third 3) widely-spoken language, it is used in less than five percent of all Internet websites. One very important reason 4) Spanish is less widely-used than it should be, is the relatively low number of Spanish speakers 5) use the Internet on a regular basis. Another possible reason could be that Spain, 6) should be leading the way for Spanish speaking countries, has not 7) a sufficient effort to promote the use of Spanish on the Internet. The authors of the report believe that the use of Spanish can be increased 8) promoting official online Spanish language courses, developing tools to make it easier for people to carry 9) Internet searches in Spanish and creating a government agency 10) coordinates the different projects for promoting Spanish on the Internet.

wish/if only

GRAMMAR ZONE

wish/if only + past simple

● regrets about the present

*I wish I had a bigger house.**If only there weren't so many people in my class.*

wish/if only + would

● things we'd like to change or stop happening.
It usually expresses annoyance.*I wish you would stop criticising me!**If only you wouldn't talk all the time!*

wish/if only + past perfect

● regrets about something that happened or did not happen in the past

*I wish I had spoken to her when I had the chance.**If only I hadn't gone there.**I wish I had a bigger room!*

1 Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences.

- 1 If only I *went/had gone* with you last night.
- 2 This house is too big. I wish I *lived/had lived* somewhere smaller.
- 3 If only I *didn't need to/hadn't needed to* go home next week.
- 4 I wish I *didn't buy/hadn't bought* this computer.
- 5 If only I *didn't have to/hadn't had to* work tomorrow.

- 6 I wish I *accepted/had accepted* that job.
- 7 If only I *didn't marry/hadn't married* her. It was a terrible mistake.
- 8 I'm really lonely here. I wish I *knew/had known* more people.
- 9 I failed the exam. If only I *studied/had studied* harder then I would have got a place at university.
- 10 Mary isn't at home. I wish I *had/had had* her mobile number.

2 Rewrite the sentences using *I wish* or *If only* with the past simple or past perfect.

- 1 I regret not working harder last year.
If only
- 2 It's a pity I have to go to work tomorrow.
I wish
- 3 I should have installed an anti-virus program.
If only
- 4 I'd like to be better-looking.
I wish
- 5 I regret having so much for lunch today.
If only
- 6 It's a pity you weren't invited to the party.
I wish
- 7 I'd like to know how to use Power Point.
If only
- 8 It's a pity I can't speak French.
I wish
- 9 I ought to have done that Excel course with you.
I wish
- 10 It's a pity that the restaurant closes tomorrow.
If only

3 Write sentences about annoying habits which your friends and relatives have. Use *I wish* or *If only* and *would*.

I wish my little brother wouldn't make silly noises when he's eating.

Computer technology

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

blog chat room download graphics ICT
instant message link sign up upload user

- 1 Don't turn off the computer. I some documents I need for my school project.
- 2 I was reading a really interesting this morning. It is written by a teenage girl who lives in China.
- 3 I my short story onto the Internet so that everyone could read it.
- 4 I'm going to log into the to talk to my friends.
- 5 help make webpages look better, but they also make them slower to use.
- 6 He was online this morning so I sent him two
- 7 Some complain that Internet connections are still very slow in rural areas.
- 8 You don't need to pay to use this webpage but you have to
- 9 The webpage contains some interesting to other sites.
- 10 The company is organising an course, so that we can all use the new computer system.

2 Match the words (1–8) with the definitions (a–h).

- 1 hard disk
 - 2 floppy disk
 - 3 palm top
 - 4 hacker
 - 5 word processor
 - 6 dial-up
 - 7 Broadband
 - 8 spreadsheet
- a a program that does number calculations
 - b a computer that fits into your pocket
 - c a program for writing or modifying texts
 - d a system for high speed Internet connections
 - e a removable square of plastic used for storing computer information
 - f the connection to the Internet via a standard telephone line
 - g the part of the computer where data is stored
 - h someone who secretly uses or changes the information in other people's computers

3 Match the verbs (1–8) with the nouns (a–h).

1 return to	a your password
2 protect against	b unwanted files
3 sort by	c date
4 delete	d a search
5 press	e the escape button
6 enter	f your computer
7 do	g viruses
8 upgrade	h the home page

4 Now complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases from Exercise 3.

- 1 I've just for 1960s rock groups. There are literally millions of pages.
- 2 I exited the screen by
- 3 This is a protected site. You can't get in without
- 4 The page didn't have any side menus, so I had to to check out the contents.
- 5 I my computer so that I could play all my new video games.
- 6 Have you your documents or by title?
- 7 I recovered more hard disk space by
- 8 There are many ways of but none of them offer one hundred percent protection.

5 Complete the email with words or phrases you have learnt on this page.

Delete Reply All Forward Print

The firm's computer system was a complete disaster, so we had to change nearly everything. First we had to 1) all their computers because they weren't fast enough, and we also installed a new type of 2) that does faster calculations. Then we 3) a lot of unwanted files to make more space on the 4) And we tightened up security to prevent 5) from getting in, and installed a new anti-virus system to 6) the system against all the main viruses. We also improved their webpage by adding side menus so that users don't have to keep returning to the 7) We told them to store more information on 8) instead of on the hard disk, to change from a 9) to a 10) Internet connection and to 11) all their key documents by title rather than by date. And we told them to send all their staff on a decent 12) course as soon as possible!

Use your English

1 Rewrite the adjectives in the correct order to complete the sentences.

- 1 I've got a *new/portable/great* computer.
- 2 He was wearing a *polo-necked/nylon/large* sweater.
- 3 She's got *black/straight/beautiful* hair.
- 4 Alexander was wearing *leather/expensive/Italian* shoes.
- 5 He's renting a *little/one-bedroom/nice* flat.
- 6 He was riding a *full-sized/racing/spectacular* bike.
- 7 There was a *strange/purple/triangular* object in the centre of the room.
- 8 He's got a *sports/wonderful/old* car.
- 9 She's going out with a *university/young/good-looking* student.
- 10 I've got a *yellow/disgusting/huge* stain on my T-shirt.

2 Write a sentence describing each of the objects below. Include three adjectives before the noun.

- 1 a piece of furniture that you like
.....
- 2 your favourite piece of clothing
.....
- 3 something you were given as a present once
.....
- 4 an electronic device that you like
.....
- 5 a piece of furniture that you don't like
.....
- 6 a decorative item (e.g. a vase, a painting)
.....
- 7 something that you bought recently
.....

3 Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences.

- 1 a The new computer system will cost *among/ between* 200,000 and 250,000 euros.
- b The increase in online courses may lead to redundancies *among/between* teaching staff.
- 2 a The back wheel on your bike looks a bit *lose/ loose/loosen*.
- b I'll lend you my laptop, but please don't *lose/ loose/loosen* it.
- c The bank has *lost/loosed/loosened* its credit restrictions.
- 3 a Can you *advise/advice* me what to study next year?
- b I need some *advise/advice* on what to study next year.

- 4 a You need to *practice/practise* your English more.
- b My teacher has told me to buy a good grammar *practice/practise* book.
- 5 a I'm going to write to a local *councillor/counsellor* to complain about the lack of parking spaces in the town centre.
- b A *councillor/counsellor* is someone who is paid to give people advice.
- 6 a I need your help. Please don't *desert/dessert* me now.
- b What would you like to have for *desert/dessert*?

4 Complete the article with the correct form of the words in brackets.



Teach your teachers!

Have you ever complained that your teachers' 1) (ignore) about IT prevents them from taking advantage of the school's 2) (wonder) computer system? Well, the 3) (solve) is in your hands – you can teach them yourselves! This is what students from Hall Middle school have done, with the 4) (value) help of IT teacher, Sarah Carr. The students taught basic computer skills, while Mrs Carr 5) (advice) the teachers on ways of incorporating different computer-related 6) (practice) into their teaching. 'Many teachers were a bit tense at first, but they 7) (loose) up when they saw that I wasn't trying to get them to change all their teaching methods,' says Mrs Carr. 'There's nothing really new about the techniques I've taught them. It's just a question of making better use of the 8) (technology) advances already available to us.' The course lasted six months. There were some 9) (desert) half way through, but most teachers stayed on the course until the end. The students have now been asked by local 10) (council) to give a similar course to local government workers at the town hall.

Exam practice

- 1 Read the article and choose the best answer, A, B, C or D.

Video games – a controversial subject

There is no doubt that video games are designed primarily for the purposes of entertainment. The sound effects, the 1), and the interactivity are all aspects 2) are designed to make them as entertaining as possible. However, in the light of recent research, games manufacturers are now 3) that their games may have positive medical and educational effects. They say that people 4) play video games frequently have better peripheral vision and hand-eye coordination than non-players. They also claim that video games 5) people work together to build new cities or create new lifestyles, can improve teamwork, communication and decision-making 6) However, there is also concern 7) doctors, teachers and psychologists about the possible negative effects of video games. And they too can point to studies that 8) their position. Research has shown that computer games can cause eye-strain, back and neck pains and behavioural changes. One study 9) claims that they may damage brain growth. So who are we to believe? I think it would be unwise to believe everything the games manufacturers say, but equally we should be wary of attempts to exaggerate the games' negative effects. Clearly we need to 10) more research, not only on the effects of video games, 11) also on the reasons 12) the games have these effects.

- 1 a graphs b paintings c graphics d sketches
 2 a that b that they c who they d who
 3 a telling b reclaiming c claiming d complaining
 4 a whom b who c whose d who they
 5 a which b that c where d when
 6 a points b strengths c skills d advantages
 7 a between b in c over d among
 8 a supply b protect c support d keep
 9 a more b even c however d yet
 10 a do b make c realise d bring
 11 a and b still c but d with
 12 a because b for c which d why

- 2 Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence or conversation.

- 1 I've just read that parents children have behavioural problems are more likely to divorce.
 a who the c which
 b who their d whose
 2 Tell me the reason you didn't phone earlier.
 a for c why
 b because d of
 3 'Have you invited Sam?'
 'Sam? Sorry, I don't know who mean.'
 a do you c you do
 b you d you will
 4 I wish you more quietly when I'm trying to sleep.
 a did talk c can talk
 b had talked d would talk
 5 I'd love to have gone to the concert yesterday. If only I the day off.
 a would have c had had
 b have had d had
 6 'Dad, listen I'll be home around midnight tonight.'
 'OK. Remember too much noise when you come in.'
 a don't make c to not make
 b not making d not to make

- 3 Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

- 1 I'll turn the computer off in a second. I've just got to one more search.
 a give c take
 b make d do
 2 Some Internet broke into the Pentagon computer system this morning.
 a hikers c strikers
 b hackers d muggers
 3 Minneapolis is about halfway New York and Los Angeles.
 a among c from
 b between d by
 4 I always come home after work.
 a quick c right
 b straight d first
 5 I really all the effort you're making.
 a appreciate c look up to
 b thank d impress
 6 Sorry I'm late. I this morning.
 a slept in c slept through
 b overslept d slept over

3

Progress check

1 Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence or the conversation.

- 1 'Did you know it's John's birthday today?'
'Of course. That's the reason I called.'
a because c why
b if d for
- 2 He's just bought kitchen unit.
a a spectacular new c new spectacular
b a new spectacular d spectacular new
- 3 The person on the phone told me we didn't need to book a table.
a I spoke to c that I spoke to him
b which I talked d who I talked
- 4 I went there early help them get things ready.
a in order would c so that
b in order to d in order that
- 5 Did you hear the news about the man house was burnt down?
a that his c whose is
b who is d whose
- 6 He showed me his new house, actually rather nice.
a that is c which is
b who is d which it is
- 7 They updated their on-line sales system fall behind the competition.
a so as they didn't c so to not
b so as don't d to don't
- 8 He's just bought a(n) house.
a big country old c old big country
b country big old d big old country

2 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Use between two and five words.

- 1 Someone has removed my books from the table. TAKEN
My books the table.
- 2 Everyone says that he is in prison. TO
He in prison.
- 3 A dog was attacking them. BY
They a dog.
- 4 He might work on a Kibbutz next summer. THINKING
He a Kibbutz next summer.
- 5 I was surprised you didn't go to the party. EXPECTED
I had to the party.
- 6 He really wanted to finish the project. DESPERATE
He the project.

3 Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

- 1 Oh no, we've again.
a run the bread out c run of bread
b run out of bread d run out bread
- 2 Tomorrow is an important day for me so don't
a let down me c me let down
b let me down d let down
- 3 I've just some files for you from the Internet.
a downloaded c edited
b uploaded d pasted
- 4 If you want to use this page you'll have to
a sign on c sign up
b sign off d sign out
- 5 My Internet service doesn't have a good email service.
a supplier c giver
b provider d maker
- 6 I'm sorry but Sheila isn't here. She's at the gym.
a working it out c working herself out
b working off d working out
- 7 You should always unwanted files on your computer.
a recycle c delete
b cancel d suppress
- 8 The supermarket has been accused of a number of illegal including price fixing.
a practices c techniques
b substances d performances
- 9 An armed robber has just escaped from a high security prison. Police say he is the most dangerous criminals in the country.
a between c around
b among d of
- 10 I hadn't seen him for ages but we last week.
a ran into c ran into each other
b ran each other into d were run into

4 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Use between two and five words.

- 1 'Fill in the form, please.' ASKED
The receptionist fill in the form.
- 2 I began again from the beginning. SCRATCH
I again.
- 3 'When are you arriving tomorrow?' TIME
They asked us arriving the next day.
- 4 We shouldn't have accepted his application. REJECTED
If only his application.
- 5 'Did you like my film?' IF
'Would you mind my film?'
- 6 He's going to lose his job soon. REDUNDANT
He's going soon.
- 7 I'm sure they'll give him a better job soon. PROMOTED
I'm sure soon.
- 8 I'd like to be able to speak Japanese. WISH
I Japanese.
- 9 Do you have to smoke all the time? WISH
I smoke all the time.

5 Complete the text by adding a word related to crime or completing the phrasal verbs in *italics*.

A police constable's day

In the morning, they tell me there's been another 1) in one of the big houses next to the park. Those houses are really popular among 2) as they're easy to 3) *into*. This time we actually have a 4), who claims she saw three men running out of the house. Unfortunately, she hasn't been able to give us a very accurate description, so I don't think we'll 5) the crime. But there's some good news as well. Some colleagues of mine have 6) a man for selling stolen goods. It's his third offence, so he won't 7) *off* with a light sentence. He'll probably be 8) to prison for five or six years. There have also been a number of car 9) We think they might have been the work of a gang of car thieves, but we'll need to examine the 10) first. We don't want to 11) to conclusions. Towards the end of the day, a woman says she has been 12) *off* by a false insurance salesman. We 13) *into* the matter and locate a possible 14) But when we get to his house, he's not there.

6 Read the article and choose the best answer, A, B, C or D.

Weekend jobs

Weekend jobs in cafés or restaurants are widely 1) and the vacancies are often filled by teenagers who want to earn a bit of pocket money. The jobs they do may not be particularly interesting or 2), but they do provide them with valuable 3) experience and acquaint them with useful life skills like doing interviews and filling in 4) forms. However, in recent years the number of people who are against teenagers working on Saturdays has 5) The 6) objection to teenagers working at weekends is that it can negatively 7) their studies and result in reduced class 8) A 9) objection is that, thanks to their increased purchasing power, working teenagers are more likely to take drugs than other teenagers. Personally, I feel that as long as a teenager is mature enough, the experience gathered in the workplace will be a useful 10) to their studies.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 a scattered | b available | c present | d existing |
| 2 a motivated | b rewarding | c giving | d grateful |
| 3 a post | b job | c profession | d work |
| 4 a applying | b appliance | c application | d applicant |
| 5 a risen | b raised | c heightened | d enlarged |
| 6 a principle | b partial | c principal | d partíciple |
| 7 a infect | b effect | c infer | d affect |
| 8 a attendance | b assistance | c attention | d ascendance |
| 9 a more | b wider | c further | d greater |
| 10 a contingent | b compliment | c condiment | d complement |

7 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Use between two and five words.

- 1 It was evident that he was quite tired. OBVIOUSLY
He tired.
- 2 I think it was his first time in Paris. PROBABLY
He to Paris before.
- 3 I'm almost certain that he'll come tomorrow. CERTAINLY
She said that he tomorrow.
- 4 We did practically nothing all day. HARDLY
We did all day.
- 5 He's actually not a bad cook. FAIRLY
He's actually cook.
- 6 He's learnt to play quite well. BECOME
He player.