**UNIT 7**

**GRAMMAR**

1. **Choose the correct option.**
2. Hotel guests *don’t have to /* ***mustn’t*** smoke in their rooms – it’s not permitted.
3. Users ***don’t have to*** */ mustn’t* put a photo on their web page, but it is a good idea.
4. My sister ***doesn’t have to*** */ mustn’t* study a foreign language at her school – they’re an option.
5. Passengers *don’t have to /* ***mustn’t*** take liquids on the plane. It’s not allowed.
6. Your son *doesn’t have to /* ***mustn’t*** take more than six pills every day. That’s the maximum.
7. I ***don’t have to*** */ mustn’t* wear a suit to work. I can wear jeans if I like.
8. **Rewrite the sentences with the correct forms of the words given in brackets.**
   * + 1. It was necessary for her to work all night to finish the report. **(have to)**

**SHE HAS TO WORK ALL NIGHT TO FINISH THE REPORT.**

* + - 1. They weren’t able to escape. **(can)**

**THEY COULDN’T ESCAPE.**

* + - 1. Was he able to play the piano when he was five? **(can)**

**COULD HE PLAY THE PIANO WHEN HE WAS FIVE?**

* + - 1. Is it necessary for them to wear their uniforms? **(have to)**

**DO THEY HAVE TO WEAR THEIR UNIFORMS?**

* + - 1. Are you able to speak any foreign languages? **(can)**

**CAN YOU SPEAK ANY FOREIGN LANGUAGES?**

* + - 1. It is a good idea to meet after the rain stops. **(should)**

**WE SHOULD MEET AFTER THE RAIN STOPS.**

* + - 1. Is it the right thing for the students to memorize all these formulas? **(should)**

**SHOUL THE STUDENTS MEMORIZE ALL THESE FORMULAS?**

* + - 1. It may be very crowded outside. Then we will stay at home. **(if)**

**IF IT IS CROWDED OUTSIDE, WE WILL STAY AT HOME.**

* + - 1. I’m almost sure that my brother will get the job. **(probably)**

**MY BROTHER WILL PROBABLY GET THE JOB.**

* + - 1. It isn’t possible for me to dance in front of so many people that night. **(can)**

**I CAN’T DANCE IN FRONT OF SO MANY PEOPLE THAT NIGHT.**

* + - 1. It is forbidden to eat and drink during the seminar. **(must)**

**YOU MUSTN’T EAT OR DRINK DURING THE SEMINAR.**

* + - 1. It is the right thing for me not to meet my ex-boyfriend again. **(should)**

**I SHOULDN’T MEET MY EX-BOYFRIEND AGAIN.**

* + - 1. When my cousin was only 4, he was able to sing lots of English songs correctly. **(can)**

**WHEN MY COUSIN WAS 4, HE COULD SING LOTS OF ENGLISH SONGS CORRECTLY.**

* + - 1. It is impossible that the manager will change the deadline of the project. **(definitely)**

**THE MANAGER DEFINITELY WON’T CHANGE THE DEADLINE OF THE PROJECT.**

* + - 1. I’m not sure if the teacher will hand out some extra worksheets. **(might)**

**THE TEACHER MIGHT HAND OUT SOME EXTRA WORKSHEETS.**

* + - 1. Bob was able to eat lots of food when he was younger but nowadays he’s careful with his diet. **(can)**

**BOB COULD EAT LOTS OF FOOD WHEN HE WAS YOUNGER BUT …..**

* + - 1. It is necessary for the students to cover the worksheet before it’s checked in the classroom. **(have to)**

**THE STUDENTS HAVE TO COVER THE WORKSHEETS BEFORE …**

* + - 1. Was it necessary for you to have an operation? **(have to)**

**DID YOU HAVE TO HAVE AN OPERATION?**

* + - 1. She may come late today. Then we will start without her. **(if)**

**IF SHE COMES LATE TODAY, WE WILL START WITHOUT HER.**

* + - 1. It is a good idea for children to read short stories before bedtime. **(should)**

**CHILDREN SHOULD READ SHORT STORIES BEFORE BEDTIME.**

* + - 1. Was it necessary for you to write a lot of essays last year? **(have to)**

**DID YOU HAVE TO WRITE A LOT OF ESSAYS LAST YEAR?**

* + - 1. Perhaps my husband will get a pay rise next month. Then we can change our furniture. **(if)**

**IF MY HUSBAND GETS A PAY RISE NEXT MONTH, WE CAN CHANGE OUR FURNITURE.**

* + - 1. It isn’t necessary for me to pay the bills. **(have to)**

**I DON’T HAVE TO PAY THE BILLS.**

* + - 1. It is necessary not to smoke during the meeting. **(must)**

**YOU MUSTN’T SMOKE DURING THE MEETING.**

* + - 1. There’s a chance that our teacher will arrive late due to the heavy traffic. **(might)**

**OUR TEACHER MIGHT ARRIVE LATE DUE TO THE HEAVY TRAFFIC.**

* + - 1. It is necessary not to speak loudly in a hospital. **(can)**

**YOU CAN’T SPEAK LOUDLY IN A HOSPITAL.**

**VOCABULARY**

1. **Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the box. There is one extra word.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| evidence | fingerprints | analysis | crime scene |
| investigate | reveal | crime | burglars |

1. The police are examining the \_**crime scene**\_\_ but don’t have any \_\_**evidence**\_ yet.
2. The police are employing an ex-thief to help them fight \_\_\_\_**crime\_**\_\_. He now works with the police, helping them to give advice to homeowners on how to stop potential \_\_\_\_**burglars\_**\_\_.
3. Detectives who \_\_**investigate**\_\_ the murder of a woman are trying to find out exactly how and when she died.
4. The police didn’t let anyone in because they were taking the murderer’s \_\_\_**fingerprints**\_\_\_. When they finish the \_\_**analysis\_**\_, they will compare them to the suspects’.
5. **Read the lines and fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.**
6. What has happened \_\_\_**to**\_\_\_ my clothes?
7. You should spend a lot of time \_\_\_**on**\_\_\_ this new project, it’s very important for us.
8. The branch has separated \_\_\_**from**\_\_\_ the trunk of the tree.
9. They were proud \_\_\_**of**\_\_\_ their success in the competition.
10. The principal has already received several calls \_\_\_**from**\_\_ the angry parents.

**KEY LANGUAGE**

1. **Choose the best phrases to complete the text.**

|  |
| --- |
| **The most important invention of the twentieth century**  The invention that I think is the most important is the Internet. It *has led to / ~~means~~* great changes in our lives, particularly in the areas of communication, information, creativity and business.  First of all, email *~~caused~~ / means* that we can communicate very quickly, efficiently and cheaply. This *is connected to* / *~~so~~* the globalization of business because doing business is now much easier and quicker. It has also *led to / ~~caused~~* people having personal relationships across the world. We can see this in the multinational chat rooms.  Secondly, the Internet is a great library of information. This *means / ~~is connected~~* ~~to~~ that people do not depend on the few hundred books in their local library, instead they can read billions of documents and files. People can find out about history, entertainment and their holiday destinations at the click of a button.  Thirdly, the Internet *has led to / ~~so~~* the development of a new type of business: e-business. Nowadays, a business does not need to have a building, and *so / ~~means~~* it is easier and cheaper to start a business. Also, on an individual level, it is very convenient for the customers who can now shop from their home.  Finally, the Internet *has caused / ~~meant that~~* a great increase in creativity. For example, people put videos online, they write blogs or start their own websites. This shows that the internet *~~means that~~ / has led to* positive or active changes in people’s lives, whereas inventions like the television are less positive and more passive. |

**PHRASAL VERBS**

**TURN UP** : to increase the amount of sound, heat, or light. X **TURN DOWN**: to reduce the amount of sound, heat, or light.

**TAKE OFF**: ***1)*** (of an aeroplane, a helicopter…) leave the ground and begin to fly.

***2)*** remove an item of clothing from one’s body.

**PICK UP** : ***1)*** give sb a lift in a car. ***2)*** to learn a new skill or start a habit without intending to ***3)*** to lift sb or sth up from a surface.

**UNIT 8**

**GRAMMAR**

**GERUNDS & INFINITIVES**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| VERB + INFINITIVE WITH TO | VERB + -ING FORM | VERB + PREPOSITION + -ING FORM |
| Hope  Manage  Tend  Want  Decide  Need  Seem  Plan  Refuse  Can’t afford  Promise | Keep  Enjoy  Suggest  Fancy  Avoid  Mind  Can’t help (=can’t stop)  Go  Finish | Think about  Succeed in  Look forward to  Talk about  Carry on  Give up  Be interested in  Be good at  Be bad at |

1. **Read the interviews with Toby and Matilda. Write the verbs in the correct form.**

I: Toby, what would you like \_**to be**\_ (be) when you grow up?

T: I’d like \_\_**to work**\_ (work) in space research.

I: Wow! Why do you want \_\_**to do**\_\_ (do) that?

T: Well, I enjoy \_**learning**\_ (learn) about the planets, and I love \_\_**thinking**\_\_ (think) about what’s out there in space.

I: Where do you hope \_\_**to work**\_\_ (work)?

T: I’d love \_\_**to go**\_\_ (go) to Switzerland and work for CERN, the nuclear research organization. That would be my dream job!

I: Well, good luck!

I: Matilda, what are you going to do when you retire?

M: Well, I’m very interested in \_\_**finding**\_\_ (find) out about my family history. I’ve decided \_**to do**\_\_ (do) some research on the net. I think I will succeed in \_\_**finding**\_\_ (find) some cousins who emigrated to Australia.

I: Would you like \_\_**to go**\_\_ (go) to Australia?

M: Yes, I would! Australia is a fascinating country. I love \_\_**travelling**\_\_ (travel)! I’ve just come back from \_\_**driving**\_\_ (drive) across America.

I: Where are you going next?

M: My friend and I are planning \_\_**to cross**\_\_ (cross) Russia by train. It takes about a week.

I: Wow! That sounds wonderful!

**NEW GRAMMAR**

1. There are some verbs which can be followed by ***–ing*** or ***to…*** **with a difference of meaning.**

**REMEMBER**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I **remember** **doing** something = I did it and now I remember this.  You **remember doing** something ***after*** you have done it.   * I’m absolutely sure I locked the door. I clearly **remember locking** it.   (= I locked it, and now I remember this.)   * He could **remember driving** along the road just before the accident happened, but he couldn’t remember the accident itself. | I **remembered to do** something = I remembered that I had to do it, and so I did it.  You **remember to do** something ***before*** you do it.   * I **remembered to lock** the door when I left but I forgot to shut the windows.   (= I remembered that I had to lock the door and so I locked it.)   * Please **remember to post** the letter.   (= don’t forget to post it.) |

**FORGET**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I **forget doing something** = not recall   * I’ll never **forget meeting** her for the first time.   (=I’ll never forget when I met her for the first time. That event or that moment is very important for me so I can’t get it out of my mind.)   * Sally forgot playing tennis when she was young.   (= she was playing tennis many years ago but now she doesn’t remember it.) | I **forget to do** something = not remember   * I’m sorry, I **forgot to call** you.   (= it was your birthday but I was very busy and I just couldn’t remember it.)   * Don’t forget to meet Mr. Morison at 10 this morning.   (= you should meet him.) |

**STOP**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I **stop doing** something = I stop an activity   * It’s a good idea to **stop eating** sweets between meals. * I **stopped smoking**.   (=I gave up smoking.) | I **stop to do** something = I stop in order to   * They **stopped to buy** some food, and then continued their journey.   (= they were driving and they wanted to buy some food so they stopped driving in order to buy food.)   * I’ve written three essays and now I want to **stop to have** a rest. |

**TRY**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Try to do** = attempt to do, make an effort to do:   * I was very tired. I tried to keep my eyes open but I couldn’t. * Please try to be quiet when you come home. Everyone will be asleep. | Try also means ‘do something as an experiment or test’. For example:   * These cakes are delicious. You must **try** one.   (=you must have one to see if you like it.)   * We couldn’t find anywhere to stay. We **tried** every hotel in the town but they were all full.   (=we went to every hotel to see if they had a room.),  If **try** (**with this meaning**) is followed by a verb, we say **try –ing**:   * A: The photocopier doesn’t seem to be working.   B: **Try pressing** the green button. (=press the green button – perhaps this will help to solve the problem) |
| * I **tried to move** the table but it was too heavy. (so I couldn’t move it.) | * I didn’t like the way the furniture was arranged, so I **tried moving** the table to the other side of the room. But it still didn’t look right, so I moved it back again. |

1. **HELP & CAN’T HELP**

These two verbs seem similar but they have **a different meaning**.

You can say **‘HELP TO DO’** or **‘HELP DO’** (infinitive with or without to):

* Everybody **helped to clean up** after the party. Or Everybody **helped clean up**…
* Can you **help me to move** this table? Or Can you **help me move** this….?

There is also an expression ‘**can’t/couldn’t help doing** something’. I can’t help doing something = I can’t stop myself from doing something.

* I don’t like him but he has a lot of problems. I can’t help feeling sorry for him.
* She tried to be serious but she couldn’t help laughing.
* I’m sorry I’m so nervous. I can’t help shouting at everybody.

1. **MAKE & LET**

These verbs have the structure **verb + object + infinitive (without to)**:

* The customs officer **made Sally open** her case.
* Hot weather **makes me feel** tired.
* Her parents never **let her go** out alone.
* **Let me carry** your bag for you.

1. **Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verbs (-ing or to +verb).**

**Mario:** Brian, hi! So, you seem \_\_\_\_**to be**\_\_\_\_ (be) really worried about the timetable.

**Brian:** Well, yes. You see, some of the students have a really important exam next term, and I can see them starting \_\_\_\_**to get**\_\_\_\_ (get) very tired already. That’s why I decided \_\_\_**to ask**\_\_\_\_ (ask) you about this now.

**Mario:** Good idea. In fact, I know other lecturers want \_\_\_\_**to discuss**\_\_\_ (discuss) similar issues as well. But first I need \_\_\_**to find out**\_\_\_ (find out) what exactly the problem is. I am thinking of \_\_\_**calling**\_\_ (call) a meeting.

**Brian:** Really? That would be very useful. In the meantime, maybe we could all keep \_\_\_**looking**\_\_\_ (look) for more research on teenagers’ sleep problems.

**Mario:** Sure. I remember when we were teenagers, our teachers tended \_\_**to blame**\_\_ (blame) us if were tired in the morning.

**Brian:** Yeah, it was the same at our college. But our problems had nothing to do with laziness, or going to bed late.

**Mario:** I know. It was beyond our control. Nobody likes \_\_**studying**\_\_ (study) when they are tired.

1. **Complete the text with the –ing or to- infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.**

People who remember \_\_\_**to do**\_\_ (do) everything they have planned are usually people who organize their tasks in some way, and avoid \_\_**getting**\_\_ (get) into a muddle. A shopping list is a good example of this technique, if you remember \_\_**to take**\_\_ (take) the list with you when you go \_\_**shopping**\_ (shop).

It’s sometimes possible to remember a fact, for example, if first of all you stop \_**to think**\_ (think) for a few moments. When you try \_**to remember**\_\_ (remember) something, this will be easier if you have learnt it in an organized way. If you are not sure how to do this, try \_\_**writing**\_ (write) brief notes about the text you are reading. Many people find this an effective way of learning. After all, it’s easy to read something and not understand or remember it, usually because you have stopped \_\_**paying**\_ (pay) attention.

1. **Complete the text with the –ing or to- infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.**

**Reading the digital way**

Many of us who love \_**reading**\_ (read) are changing our habits. Today, a lot of us have decided \_**to use**\_ (use) e-readers, and so we’ve stopped \_**buying**\_ (buy) traditional books.

E-readers have a number of advantages. They are very practical, so they are ideal for people who like \_**travelling**\_ (travel). If you’re abroad, you don’t need \_**to look for**\_ (look for) a bookshop that has books in your language – you can download it as a digital book. In addition to this, e-readers are private, so people around you can’t \_\_**see**\_\_ (see) what you’re reading. Finally, when you finish \_\_**reading**\_(read) a book, you no longer have to find room for it on a bookshelf.

However, there are some disadvantages. Some people say it makes your eyes \_**hurt**\_ (hurt) if you spend a long time in front of the screen. As well as this, an e-reader can let you \_**go on**\_ (go on) reading as long as the battery lasts, so you have to remember \_**to take**\_ (take) your charger with you and you mustn’t forget \_**to charge**\_ (charge) the battery.

1. **Choose the correct verb forms to complete the sentences.**
2. They *would like / ~~are going~~* to get married next year, but they need to save some money first.
3. I’m afraid we definitely can’t come to your party, we are *~~hoping~~ / going* to visit my parents that weekend.
4. He *would like / ~~is going~~* to leave his job, but he can’t because he needs the money.
5. Which university are you *~~going~~ / hoping* to go to? Have you had an interview yet?
6. I can give you a lift to work next week because *I’m going / ~~I would like~~* to buy a car tomorrow.

**VOCABULARY**

1. **Fill in the blanks with a correct word from the box. Use the correct form of tenses. There is one extra word.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| doze | light sleeper | nightmares | sleep through |
| insomnia | fall asleep | heavy sleeper | sleepless |

1. She \_**was dozing**\_\_ in a chair by the fire when the doorbell rang.
2. She was really tired after a long meeting, so she \_\_**fell asleep**\_ over her newspaper.
3. My brother is a real \_\_**heavy sleeper**\_. It is nearly impossible to wake him up in the morning.
4. Someone suffering from \_\_**insomnia**\_ is regularly unable to sleep at night.
5. ‘Did you hear the storm last night?’

‘No, I think I \_\_**slept through**\_\_ it.’

‘Really? There was a lot of noise around and you didn’t hear anything. I can’t believe it.’

1. I think he should cut down the amount of coffee he drinks. Yesterday he lied \_\_**sleepless**\_\_ most of the night.
2. I have \_\_**nightmares**\_\_ about falling off a cliff. I usually wake up covered with sweat.
3. **Choose the correct option.**
4. Nobody can understand why he murdered his wife. It’s a very *~~confused~~ / confusing* situation.
5. I’ve always been *interested / ~~interesting~~* in wild-life, especially birds.
6. I don’t like this city. It’s a quite*~~depressed~~ / depressing* place.
7. She doesn’t study hard enough. Her grades are *~~disappointed~~ / disappointing*.
8. Why do you always look *bored / ~~boring~~*? Is your life really*~~bored~~ / boring*?

**KEY LANGUAGE**

1. **Hank, Joey and Tilly are from New York. They’re visiting Paris for a long weekend. Complete the conversation with the phrases in the box.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A. I’d like to stay in bed | B. I’d rather go for a walk than stay in bed | C.I enjoy doing that |
| D. I’m not keen on going to the Eiffel Tower | E. I’d prefer not to visit a museum | F. I’d love to be the first person to go up the tower |

Hank: Right then guys, let’s sort out our schedule. We get there on Thursday evening, so, what shall we do on Friday morning?

Tilly: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Joey: Stay in bed! What do you mean? We haven’t got time to stay in bed.

Tilly: I know, but I’ll be tired. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_E\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or a gallery or anything like that.

Hank: Well, why don’t we go for a nice walk by the River Seine?

Joey: OK, that sounds good. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Perhaps we can find a nice place for a late breakfast. Tilly?

Tilly: Sure, that sounds fine. And, shall we go to the Eiffel Tower in the afternoon?

Joey: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The view should be fantastic from there.

Hank: Oh, I don’t know. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_D\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the afternoon.

Tilly: Really? Why not?

Hank: Well, I think it’ll be very busy. We should go early in the morning when it’s quiet.

Tilly: Yeah, good idea. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_F\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. What shall we do in the afternoon?

Joey: We could go and see some modern art at the Pompidou Centre?

Hank: Great idea! That’s decided then.

**PHRASAL VERBS**

**TAKE AFTER** :toresemble in parents in looks and/or character.

**BREAK INTO** : ***1)*** suddenly begin to cry, laugh, sing. ***2)*** to enter illegally ***3)*** to interrupt

**CHANGE INTO** : to pass from one form to another.

**UNIT 9 – Work and Industry**

**GRAMMAR**

1. **Use either "used to" or the Past Simple to complete each of the sentences. Use "used to" when possible.**
2. I \_**saw**\_\_\_ **(see)** Mark at the library working hard. He told me to say hello to you.
3. She \_**used to be**\_\_ **(be)** a lot happier, but then she lost her job.
4. There \_**used to be**\_ **(be)** three restaurants in this town, but two closed down leaving only one.
5. If you look over there, you can see the field where they **fought** **(fight)** the Battle of Harris Hill in 1509.
6. Did you \_**take**\_\_ **(take)** a lot of photos when you were in Moscow last year?
7. How many hours a day did you \_**use to go**\_\_ **(go)** to school when you were ten?
8. Children never \_**used to talk**\_\_ **(talk)** so aggressively to their parents when we were young.
9. Soldiers \_**built**\_\_\_ **(build)** this bridge near the end of the Second World War.

**B. Complete the blanks with your own sentences. Use ‘used to’.**

**What we used to do………..?**

1. People \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before the car was invented.
2. People \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before the electric light was invented.
3. People \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before the television was invented.
4. People \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before the calculator was invented.
5. People \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before money was invented.
6. People \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before the printing press was invented.
7. People \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before the gun was invented.
8. People \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before the mobile phone invented.
9. People \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before the mirror was invented.
10. People \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before the internet was invented.

**C. Complete the interview with the following questions.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **used to work** | **used to get** | **you use to work** | **used to go** |
| **used to make** | **used to enjoy** | **used to have** | **did you use to get** |

**A:** Where were you born?

**B:** I was born in west London.

**A:** Was it a pleasant place to grow up?

**B:** No it wasn’t. The area \_\_\_\_**used to have**\_\_\_\_ a lot of factories and things, no trees at all. It

has changed a lot since then.

**A:** Did you go to school in West London?

**B:** No, I didn’t. I \_\_\_**used to go**\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a school about ten kilometers away.

**A: Did you use to get*\_\_\_*** good marks at school?

**B:** No! I \_**used to get**\_\_\_\_\_ mainly D and E grades and I failed all my exams.

**A:** What were your best subjects at school?

**B:** I \_**used to enjoy**\_\_\_\_ music lessons most! I always liked singing really loudly.

**A:** Did \_\_**you use to work**\_\_\_ during the holidays?

**B:** Yes, I did. I \_\_\_**used to work**\_\_\_\_\_ at one of the film studios in the area. You know just making tea and coffee.

**A:** How did you get your first job as a film director?

**B:** I \_\_**used to make**\_\_\_ my own short films. I made one called ‘Night’. The screen was just black all the time. Really clever – black, ‘Night’, see? The studio bosses thought it was clever too, so they offered me a job.

**D. Rewrite the sentences in the active.**

**1.** Designer clothes are sold in this shop.

**This shop sells designer clothes**\_\_\_.

**2.** Chinese is spoken by more than one billion people.

**More than one billion people speak Chinese**\_.

**3.** Breakfast is served every day from 7 am to 10 am.

**They serve breakfast every day from 7 am to 10 am**\_.

**4.** Where is her jewelry kept in her house?

**Where does she keep her jewelry in her house\_**?

**5.** The world record isn’t broken by the American team every year.

**The American team doesn’t break the world record every year**\_\_\_\_\_.

**6.** Is Latin thought at this school?

**Do they teach Latin at this school**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**7.** Stonehenge is visited by a lot of tourists every year.

**A lot of tourists visit Stonehenge** **every year**\_\_\_.

**E. Rewrite the sentences in the passive.**

**1.** How many newspapers do they print in Britain every day?

**How many newspapers are printed in Britain every day**\_?

**2.** They speak German in Germany, Austria, and part of Switzerland.

**German is spoken in Germany, Austria and part of Switzerland\_.**

**3.** How much paper do they recycle in Poland each year?

**How much paper is recycled in Poland each year**\_\_?

**4.** In the UK, they don’t sell alcohol to anyone under 18.

**In the UK alcohol isn’t sold to anyone under 18\_.**

**5.** Dentists use diamonds for drilling.

**Diamonds are used for drilling\_\_\_\_\_\_**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**6.** Japan imports more oil than any other country in the world.

**More oil is imported by Japan than any other country in the world**\_.

**7.** A large number of people in the world don’t speak English as a first language.

**English isn’t spoken as a first language by a large number of people in the world\_.**

**VOCABULARY**

1. **Complete the blanks with the appropriate form of the words in the box.Two words are extra.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **staff** | **promotion** | **team** | **training course** |
| **report** | **industry** | **lunch break** | **employee** |

Maria is an **1. employee\_** in a large multinational company. Her hours are from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday to Friday. She has a **2. lunch break\_\_** from 12.00 to 1.00 p.m. every day . She uses a computer all day and prepares weekly **3. \_reports\_\_\_** to her manager. She is hardworking and successful, so she is expecting a **4. \_promotion\_\_\_\_** soon. Her job is a bit routine, but it’s secure and quite well-paid. She likes working as a **5. \_\_team\_** and being a member of the **6. \_\_staff\_\_**in her company.

1. **Match the words with their definitions.**
   1. retailer **d** **a.** offering goods and services for sale
   2. export(v) **g b.** goods or services bought from a foreign country
   3. sales **f** **c.** a business that produces some products
   4. quantity **i** **d.** a businessperson who sells goods in a shop or store in a large quantity
   5. manufacturer **c** **e.** the act of bringing something to a person or business
   6. import(v) **b f.** the action of offering lower prices to customers
   7. bargain(v) **h g.** goods or services sold to a foreign country
   8. delivery **e h.**to argue or discuss an amount or price (used on markets)
   9. supply(v) **a** **i.** how much there is of something that you can quantify (amount)
2. **Make compound nouns using a word from each box. Then use the compound nouns to complete the sentences below.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **glass** | **outer** | | **credit** | | **washing** | | **gold** | | **space** | | **public** | | **electronic** | |
| **equipment** | | **building** | | **shuttle** | | **maker** | | **space** | | **card** | | **machine** | | **wire** |

**1.** Tom stripped off his dirty clothes and threw them into the \_\_**washing machine**\_\_\_.

**2.** The astronaut had to conduct many experiments in the \_**space shuttle**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** \_**Gold wires**\_\_\_\_\_\_ are used to connect different parts of some electronic equipment.

**4. \_\_Outer space\_\_\_** the region beyond earth's atmosphere and especially beyond the solar system.

**5.** George doesn’t like carrying cash with him. He always pay by \_**credit card**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**6.** Mark can repair all kinds of \_\_\_\_**electronic equipment**\_ except computers.

**7**. By the middle of the eighteenth century, \_\_\_**glass makers**\_\_\_\_ in Britain were decorating glass by various techniques including engraving, cutting, gilding, and enameling.

**8**. \_**Public buildings**\_\_\_\_ are used by the public for any purpose, such as assembly, education, entertainment, or worship.

**PHRASAL VERBS**

**COME ACROSS** : to find sth by chance or to encounter sth unexpectedly.

**GET ALONG** : to have a good relationship with sb.

**GIVE UP** : to stop doing or having sth.

**UNIT 10– Global Affairs**

**GRAMMAR**

1. **Complete the calendar below about your plans for next week. Then use the information from your calendar and the present continuous to write sentences.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Monday** | **Tuesday** | **Wednesday** | **Thursday** | **Friday** | **Saturday** |
| **A.M.** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **P.M** |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**1. On Monday morning I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**10.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**B. Read the conversation and underline the most appropriate future forms.**

**Jason:** I just heard the weather report. **It’s** **raining / It’s going to rain** tomorrow.

**Ariel :** Oh no. I hate driving in the rain. And it’s a long drive to the conference.

**Jason:** Wait! I have an idea. **We’ll take / We’re going to take** the train instead!

**Ariel :** Good idea! Do you have a train schedule?

**Jason:** Yes. Here’s one. There’s a train that **will leave / leaves** at 7:00 A.M.

**Ariel :** What about lunch? Oh I know. **I’ll make / I’m making** some sandwiches for us.

**Jason:** OK. You know it’s along trip. What **are we doing / are we going to do** all those

hours?

**Ariel :** Don’t worry. **We’ll think / We’re thinking** of something.

**Jason:** Maybe **I’ll bring / I’m bringing** my laptop, and we can watch a movie.

**Ariel :** Great. You know, we have to get up early. I think **I’m going / I’ll go** home now.

**Jason:** OK. **I’m seeing / I’ll see** you tomorrow. Good night.

**C. Rewrite the sentences in the Past Simple Passive.**

**1.** The Chinese discovered acupuncture thousands of years ago.

**Acupuncture was discovered by the Chinese thousands of years ago\_\_.**

**2.** Two police arrested two suspects last night.

**Two suspects were arrested by two police last night\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**3.** They didn’t invite the children to the party.

**The children weren’t invited to the party \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**4.** The headmaster called his parents to the office.

**His parents were called to the office by the headmaster\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**5.** Did the storm destroy the house?

**Was the house destroyed by the storm\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**\_?

**6.**  Millions of fans saw the final game yesterday.

**The final game was seen by millions of fans yesterday\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**7.** Did Edison invent the gramophone?

**Was the gramophone invented by Edison\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**?

1. Many people didn’t use bicycles as a means of transport in the past.

**Bicycles weren’t used as a means of transport by many people in the past\_\_\_.**

1. Did they serve all main courses with vegetables and salad?

**Were all main courses served with vegetables and salad**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. **Correct the mistakes in the sentences.**
2. Top of Form
   1. The dishes **was** washedevery day by Kate. She does it after breakfast.

**is**

* 1. The Great Wall of China **were** built thousands of years ago.

**was**

* 1. New workers **are** employed by the factory last month.

**were**

* 1. Where **did** the first underground railway opened?

**was**

* 1. **Is** the Eiffel Tower built for the World Exhibition in 1889?

**Was**

* 1. Those prisoners **~~were~~** robbed five banks last year.
  2. More and more trees cut down every day.

**More and more trees are cut down every day.**

* 1. They **~~were~~** built these houses in 1902.
  2. The invoice sent to you by my assistant last Monday.

**The invoice was sent to you by my assistant last Monday.**

* 1. As Kate is very busy working, her children looked after by a nanny.

**As Kate is very busy working, her children are looked after by a nanny.**

**VOCABULARY**

1. **Complete the blanks with the words in the box.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ambassador** | **department** | **civil servant** |
| **president** | **committee** | **spokesperson** |

1. Bottom of Form

**1. President\_\_** is the chief executive officer of a company, corporation, etc.

**2**. **Spokesperson**\_\_\_\_ isa person who speaks on behalf of a group or an organization.

**3. Ambassador\_** is an important official who represents his or her government in a foreign

country.

**4.** \_**Civil servant**\_\_ is someone who [works](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/work_1) for a [government](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/government) [department](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/department).

**5.** **Committee**\_\_\_\_\_ is a group of people chosen to do a particular job, make decisions etc.

**6.** **Department\_\_\_** is a division of a large organization such as a government, university, or

business, dealing with a specific area of activity.

1. **Complete the blanks with the appropriate form of the adjectives below**. **One adjective is extra.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **fantastic** | **world-class** | **memorable** | **comprehensive** |
| **easy** | **high speed** | **electrifying** | **spacious** |

**1.** You will need to study everything we've covered this year because there will be a \_**comprehensive**\_\_\_ final exam.

**2.** We had a \_**fantastic**\_\_\_ holiday in Sweden. It was the best holiday I’ve ever had.(

**3.**He lives in a \_**spacious**\_\_\_ house which has got five bedrooms and two bathrooms.

**4.** It was a truly **\_\_memorable\_\_** experience. I’m sure I won’t forget it until the end of my life.

**5.** The dancers gave an **\_electrifying\_\_\_** performance. They fascinated all the spectators.

**6.** We are talking about a network of modern highways, **\_high speed\_** trains, airports and air routes*.*

**7**. We ate at a \_\_**world-class**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ restaurant in the city center last night. The meals were really delicious and the service was excellent.

1. **Choose the correct verbs to complete the definitions.**

**1.** to improve something: to make something bigger or better

*to develop / ~~publish~~* new software

**2.** to plan something that you will build or create

*to ~~support~~ / design* a car

**3.** to make a new service available

*to launch / ~~solve~~*an online shopping service

**4.** to say something is bad in some way

*to ~~respect~~ / criticize* someone’s idea

**5.** to make a new product available

*to release / ~~respect~~* ~~a~~ film or a song

**6**. to produce a book for sale

*to ~~design~~ / publish* a novel

**7.** to help or encourage someone or something

*to support / ~~announce~~*a charity

**8.** to have a good opinion of someone

*to ~~announce~~ / respect* your President

**9.** to find the answer to something

*to solve / ~~design~~* a complex problem

**10.** to say something in public

to announce / ~~launch~~ some good news

1. **Fill in the blanks with the correct phrasal verb. Use the correct tense form. There is one extra.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **take off** | **pick up** | **change into** | **run out of** |
| **run through** | **break into** | **take after** | **turn down** |

1. We should urgently find a petrol station because we can \_**run out of**\_\_\_\_\_ oil at any time.
2. There are a lot of souvenirs in this store but first I have to \_**change**\_\_\_\_\_\_ some dollars **into**\_\_\_\_ euros. Is there an exchange office near here?
3. My mother \_\_\_**picked up**\_\_\_ the telephone and dialed the number but nobody answered it.
4. As the President’s car arrived, the crowd \_\_\_\_**broke into**\_\_\_\_\_ loud applause. He stopped and greeted everyone with a friendly wave of the hand.
5. Don’t forget to \_**turn down**\_\_\_\_\_\_ the gas before you leave home. It’s more economical this way.
6. Your daughter doesn’t \_\_\_**take after**\_\_\_\_\_ you at all. You’re blonde with green eyes but she is quite dark.
7. The crash occurred only three minutes after the private plane **\_\_\_took off\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**