**UNIT 4 – LANGUAGE**

**GRAMMAR**

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| --- |
| **Future Time Clauses**   * **As soon as** you get your exam results, call me. * I’ll call you **as soon as** I arrive. * We’ll have dinner **when** your father gets home. * I won’t go to bed **until** you come home. * I’ll have lunch **before** I leave. * **After** I finish university, I’ll probably take a year off and travel. * **Use the Present Simple (not the future) after ‘when, as soon as, until, before and after’** |
| **Present Simple (future meaning)**   * **Timetables/programmes** * The plane reaches London at 9.45 pm. * The lesson starts at 10 o'clock. |
| **Present Continuous (future meaning)**   * **Fixed arrangements in the near future**   Sally is seeing her dentist tomorrow afternoon. (Sally has already made an appointment.) |

1. **Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple, the present continuous,**

**be going to or will.**

**Gary:** What 1) **are you planning** **(you/plan)** to do after the exams? 2) ***Are you staying/Are you going to stay*** **(you/stay)** in London?

**Angela:** No, I 3) ***am leaving*** **(leave)** this weekend. I 4) ***am going to visit*** **(visit)** my brother in Wales. What about you?

**Gary:** I 5) ***am thinking*** **(think)** of getting a part-time job. I 6) ***want*** **(want)** to buy a new electric guitar.

**Angela:** Oh, so 7) ***are you*** **(you/be)** still with your band?

**Gary:** Yes. In fact, we 8) ***are playing*** **(play)** at Sam's Place this Friday. Can you come?

**Angela:** Of course. My plane 9) ***doesn’t leave*** **(not/leave)** until 8 pm on Saturday so I 10) ***will have* (have)** plenty of time to pack.

**Gary:** Great!

**Angela:** Is it OK if I bring a friend?

**Gary:** Of course. Invite as many people as you like.

**Angela:** Thanks. I 11) ***will see*** **(see)** you there.

1. **Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple, the present continuous,**

**be going to or will.**

1. A: **I’m seeing** **(see)** Jim at 8 o'clock tonight.

B: Really? I thought he was away on a business trip.

1. A: Would you like something to drink?

B: I ***will have*(have)** a glass of orange juice, please.

1. A: What time ***does the bus leave*(the bus/leave)?**

B: In half an hour.

1. A: I don't understand this exercise, Dad.

B: OK, Peter I ***will help*** **(help)** you.

1. A: Have you decided what to get Jim for his birthday?

B: Yes. I ***am going to buy* (buy)** him a watch.

1. A: I ***am going*** **(go)** to the cinema. There's a new film on. Would you like to come?

B: What time ***does the film start*** **(the film/start)?**

1. A: Look at that car!

B: Oh no! It ***is going to hit* (hit)** the lamppost!

1. A: The Ting Tings ***are playing* (play)** a concert at Wembley Stadium.

B: I know. I have already bought a ticket.

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the future simple.

|  |
| --- |
| "You 1) **‘ll meet** (meet) Agent 205 under the clock at the Leicester Square Station. When she  2) ……**arrives**….. (arrive), she 3) ......**will have**..... (have) an envelope to give you. Before  she 4) .....**gives**.... (give) it to you, she 5) ....**will ask**... (ask) you for the secret code. The  secret code is "Jaguar". Take the envelope and go into the station. When the train 6) ....**comes**... (come),  get on it and go to Waterloo Station.  As soon as you 7) .....**reach**..... (reach) Waterloo, take a taxi to the Opera House. By the time you get there, Jenny will be there. Give her the envelope. Wait until she 8) .......**drives**....(drive) off and then go home.  We 9) ....**will call**... (call) you there. If you 10) ....**.think**.... (think) someone is following you at any time, stop and go home. We 11) ....**will contact**... (contact) you. Do you have any questions?" |

1. **Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.**

1. A: I must be at the airport by 9:00 am.

B: Well, if you **don’t leave** **(not/leave)** right away, you **will miss (miss)** your flight.

2. A: How long will you stay in Europe?

B: I …**won’t stay**.. **(not/stay)** long unless I …**find**….. **(find)** a summer job.

3. A: I need some help with the housework.

B: Well, if you …**hoover**….. **(hoover)** the carpets, I …**’ll make**… **(make)** the beds.

4. A: How can I print this information?

B: I …**’ll show**…. **(show)** you if you …**wait**... **(wait)** a few minutes.

1. **Fill in with if or unless.**

1. …**IF….** you make so much noise, I won't be able to sleep.

2. You won't understand .....**UNLESS**....you listen carefully.

3. I won't be able to finish the work....**UNLESS**... you help me.

4. .....**IF**....you're hungry, I'll make you a sandwich.

5. We'll miss the bus .....**UNLESS**....we hurry.

6. They won't be able to buy a house ...**UNLESS**..... they save money.

7. I'll tell you .....**IF**... you get any messages.

8. I'll come with you to the dentist's....**UNLESS**.....you want to go alone.

1. **Complete the sentences with *if* or *when*.**
2. A:Mum, can you help me with my homework \_\_**WHEN**\_\_ you finish the washing-up?

B:Sure, \_\_\_\_**IF**\_\_ I know the subject.

1. I’ll close the curtains at about seven o’clock \_\_\_**WHEN**\_ it gets dark.
2. A: What will you do \_\_\_**WHEN**\_\_ you’re eighteen?

B: Go to university, I hope.

1. \_\_\_**IF**\_\_\_ you miss the bus tomorrow, telephone me and I’ll come and pick you up.
2. A: I hear you’re going skiing next week. What will you do \_\_\_**IF**\_\_\_ you break your leg.

B: Well, I don’t think I will, but \_\_\_**IF**\_\_ I do, I’ll probably cry!

1. A: Charlie, what are you going to be \_\_\_**WHEN**\_\_\_ you grow up?

B: I want to be an astronaut.

1. **Rewrite the sentences by using the words in brackets.**
2. I’ll save money, then I’ll go to France on holiday. **(if)**

**If I save money, I will go to France.**

1. Wait five minutes and I’ll give you a lift. **(if)**

**If you wait five minutes, I’ll give you a lift.**

1. If you don’t do your homework, you won’t be allowed to go out. **(unless)**

**Unless you do your homework, you won’t be allowed to go out.**

1. Unemployment will increase if the government doesn’t take appropriate measures. **(unless)**

**Unemployment will increase unless the government takes appropriate measures.**

1. The teacher gets frustrated if we don’t do our homework. **(when)**

**The teacher gets frustrated when we don’t do our homework.**

1. She wears trousers and jacket if she has an interview. **(when)**

**She wears trousers and jacket when she has an interview.**

1. They will plan their wedding when they graduate from university. **(as soon as)**

**They will plan their wedding as soon as they graduate from university.**

1. I’ll call my mother when I get the news about my father. **(as soon as)**

**As soon as I get the news about my father, I’ll call my mother.**

**VOCABULARY**

1. **Some students are talking about learning languages. Match one of these terms to each sentence.**

|  |
| --- |
| **grammar / foreign languages / bilingual / native speakers / accent / dialect / slang** |

1. ‘I want to learn street English, for example, the informal words that people use with their friends.’ \_\_\_**slang**\_\_\_\_
2. ‘I’m OK with the grammar, but when I listen I find it really hard to understand the pronunciation of some native speakers.’\_\_\_**accent**\_\_\_
3. ‘I like to try and talk to people who were born in a country where English is the first language’. \_\_\_**native speakers**\_\_
4. ’I love to find out the way language works and all the rules.’ \_\_\_**grammar**\_\_\_
5. ‘They are really hard to learn. Why can’t everyone just speak the same language as me!’ \_\_\_**foreign languages**\_\_\_\_
6. ‘People with parents from different countries are really lucky because they can learn two languages from birth.’ \_\_**bilingual**\_\_\_
7. ‘It isn’t just the fact that their accent is different, but their English even uses different words and incorrect grammar!’. \_\_\_**dialect**\_\_\_
8. **Write the correct verb in each space. Change the verb form if necessary.**

|  |
| --- |
| **take / pick / catch / fall / keep / let / get** |

1. My poor English often \_\_**let’s**\_\_\_ me down.
2. I’m quick to \_\_\_**catch**\_\_\_ on and learn new words.
3. She’s currently \_\_\_**falling**\_\_\_ behind the rest of the class.
4. My friend \_\_\_**picks**\_\_\_ up languages really easily.
5. I’m not fluent but I can \_\_\_**get**\_\_ by in French when I’m travelling.
6. I suggest you \_\_\_**take**\_\_\_ up a new language in your free time.
7. Sorry, but I can’t \_\_\_**keep**\_\_\_ up with you. Please speak more slowly.

**KEY LANGUAGE**

1. **Put the words in order to make correct sentences.**
2. I about that don’t know.

\_\_\_\_**I don’t know about that**.\_\_\_

1. If we will that it do some cause problems.

If \_\_\_**we do that** \_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_**it will cause some problems**.\_\_\_\_

1. you right I ‘re think.

\_\_\_\_**I think you’re right**.\_\_\_\_

1. I would think work that.

\_\_\_\_**I think that would work**.\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I don’t like I afraid ‘m idea that.

\_\_\_\_**I’m afraid I don’t like that idea**.\_\_\_\_

1. worth considering it definitely ‘s.

\_\_\_\_**It’s definitely worth considering**.\_\_\_\_

1. I that not sure ‘m about.

\_\_\_\_**I’m not sure about that**.\_\_\_\_

1. what if happen that we do will.

\_\_\_\_**What will happen if we do that**?\_\_\_\_

1. **Use some of the words from sentences 1-8 in Exercise C to complete this discussion.**

A: I wonder if we should offer English lessons to staff at lunchtime. What \_**will happen if we do that**\_?

B: I’m afraid \_**I don’t like that idea**\_. Staff will complain that we want them to work through their free time.

C: Yes, I \_\_**think you’re right**\_\_. How about asking them about having a class after work?

A: I don’t \_\_**know about that**\_\_. The problem is that not everyone finishes work at the same time.

B: Yes, \_\_\_**if we do that**\_, it will also cause some problems with rooms. We have other courses in the training rooms.

A: What about making it voluntary? So people can choose.

B: Yes, I think \_\_**that would work**\_\_\_.

C: It’s definitely worth considering.

**PHRASAL VERBS**

**Make up :** to invent a story or lie.

**Put off :** to postpone.

**Use up :** to exhaust, use completely.

**Look up :** to search in a list.

**UNIT 5 - ADVERTISING**

**GRAMMAR**

1. **Write the verbs in brackets in the correct form to make second conditional sentences.**

**1.** She \_\_\_\_**wouldn’t mind**\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / mind) if we \_\_\_**borrowed**\_\_\_\_\_ (borrow) this tape for a day.

**2.** If I \_\_\_**were**\_\_\_\_\_ (be) you , I \_\_\_\_**wouldn’t go**\_\_\_\_ (not / go) out with him.

**3.** What \_**would you do**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you / do) if you \_\_\_\_**won**\_\_\_\_\_\_ (win) the lottery?

**4.** Where \_\_\_**would you go**\_ (you / go) on holiday if you \_\_\_\_**could**\_\_\_ (can) choose any place in the world?

**5.** If he \_\_**had**\_\_\_\_\_ (have) a bike, he \_\_\_**could**\_\_ (can) save money on his bus fare.

**6.** She \_\_**would look**\_\_\_\_\_ (look) nicer if she \_\_\_**cut**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cut) her hair.

**7.** If he \_\_\_**was/were**\_\_\_\_\_ (be) the richest man in the world, he still \_\_\_\_\_**wouldn’t lend**\_ (not / lend) you any money.

**8.** You \_\_**wouldn’t feel**\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / feel) sick if you \_\_\_**didn’t eat**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / eat) so fast.

**9.** I \_\_\_\_**wouldn’t ask**\_\_\_\_\_ (not / ask) to borrow money from you if I \_\_**didn’t know**\_\_\_\_ ( not / know) you so well.

**10.** Who \_\_\_**would you like** \_\_\_\_ (you / like) to meet if you \_\_\_**could**\_\_\_\_\_ (can) choose any famous person in the world?

1. **Rewrite the sentences using the second conditional.**

**Joe goes to bed at 2 a.m. He feels tired all the time.**

***If Joe didn’t go to bed at 2 a.m. he wouldn’t feel tired all the time.***

**1.** She doesn’t play for the team – she isn’t fast enough.

**\_\_She would play for the team if she was fast enough \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**2.** We can’t drive to your house because we don’t have a car.

\_\_**If we had a car, we could drive to your house**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** You don’t water your plants regularly. They look so dry!

\_\_**If you watered your plants regularly, they wouldn’t look so dry**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4.** Tom and Dave never help in the house . Their mother doesn’t ask them.

\_\_**Tom and Dave would help in the house if their mother asked them.\_**\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**5.** I work on Saturdays. I can’t come to the barbecue.

\_\_**If I didn’t work on Saturdays, I would (could) come to the party**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense to make conditional sentences; (type1 or type2)**

**1.** A: What time will you be at home tonight?

B: I’m not sure. If I \_\_**have to**\_\_\_ (have to) work late, I**’ll call**\_\_\_ (call) you.

**2.**  A: Should I buy that car?

B: Why not? If I \_\_**had**\_\_\_ (have) the money, I \_\_**would buy**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) it myself.

**3.** A: If you \_\_**pass**\_\_\_\_\_ (pass) a chemist’s, \_\_**will you get**\_\_\_\_ (you / get) me some cough medicine?

B: Yes, certainly.

**4.** A: My sister seems very upset at the moment.

B: If I \_\_**were**\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) you, I \_**would talk**\_\_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to her about it.

**5.** A: Unless you \_\_**hurry**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (hurry), you **‘ll be late**\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) late again.

B: No, I won’t . There’s plenty of time.

**6.** A: Oh! I forgot to ask Sarah over for dinner.

B: If I \_\_**speak**\_\_\_\_\_\_ (speak) to her today, I**’ll ask**\_\_\_\_\_ (ask) her for you.

1. **Complete the sentences with as+adjective+as , or the comparative or superlative form.**

Dear Nadia,

My holiday job this summer is at the zoo. It’s **1.** \_**the strangest**\_\_\_ (strange) job I’ve ever done. The good thing about the job is that the salary is **2.** \_**better** \_\_\_\_\_\_ (good) than most other jobs. The bad thing is that I have to get up much **3.** \_\_**earlier** \_\_\_\_\_\_ (early) than everyone else in my family – at four in the morning, in fact! Also the work is **4.** \_\_\_**more tiring** \_\_\_ (tiring) than any other job I’ve done.

Yesterday I cleaned out the lions’ cage. It didn’t smell **5.** \_**as bad\_as** (bad) the wolves’ cage but it was **6.** \_**the most frightening**\_\_ (frightening) thing I’ve ever done.

The monkeys are **7.** \_**the funniest**\_\_\_\_ (funny) and **8.** \_\_**the most intelligent\_**\_\_ (intelligent) of all the animals. One of the baby monkeys is **9.** \_\_\_**frendlier / more friendly** \_\_\_ (friendly) than the others. I usually feed him first because he waits for his food patiently.

The penguins can be almost **10. \_\_as interesting as** (interesting) the monkeys to watch. They’re strange birds. They can’t fly but they swim very well. I think the penguins eat their food **11.** \_\_**faster**\_\_\_\_\_ (fast) than the other animals at the zoo. The fish disappears down their throats in seconds! They remind me of my brother.

Write to me soon.

Lots of love,

Patsy.

1. **Complete the sentences with the words in brackets so that they have similar meanings.**

**1.** This little cat is more charming than the other cats. (less)

The other cats are \_\_**less charming than**\_\_\_\_\_ this little cat.

**2.** This design is definitely the most stylish of the three. (much)

This design is \_\_**much more stylish**\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the other two.

**3.** It’s by far the funniest of the pictures. (a lot)

It’s \_**a lot funnier**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the other pictures.

**4.** Physics exams are more difficult than maths exams. (as)

Maths exams aren’t \_\_**as difficult as**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ physics exams.

**5.** I think a computer isn’t as important as a smart phone. (less)

I think a computer is \_\_**less important than**\_\_\_ a smart phone.

**6.** Africa is hotter than any other continent in the world. (the)

Africa is \_**the hottest** \_\_\_\_ continent in the world.

**7.** My father is less patient than any other person in my family. (least)

My father is \_**the least patient**\_\_\_\_\_ person in my family.

**8.** Her boyfriend is a little older than her. (much)

Her boyfriend isn’t \_**\_much older than**\_\_\_\_\_\_her.

**VOCABULARY**

1. **Match the words with their definitions.**

**1.** logo (n) \_\_**b**\_\_\_\_\_ **a.** pleasing and easily remembered

**2.** jingle (n) \_\_**d**\_\_\_\_\_ **b.** a printed design or symbol that a company or an organization uses as its

special sign.

**3.** witty (adj) \_\_**g**\_\_\_\_\_ **c.** causing intense surprise, disgust, horror, etc

**4.** slogan (n) \_\_**f**\_\_\_\_\_ **d.** a short song or tune that is easy to remember and is used in advertising

on radio or television

**5.** catchy (adj) \_\_**a**\_\_\_\_\_ **e.** immediately noticeable because it is particularly interesting, bright or

attractive

**6.** shocking (adj) \_\_**c**\_\_\_\_\_ **f.** a word or phrase that is easy to remember ; used to attract people’s

attention or to suggest an idea quickly.

**7.** eye-catching (adj) \_\_**e**\_\_\_\_ **g.** characterized by clever humour

1. **Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words in the box. Two words are extra.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **sponsorship** | **misleading** | **promote** | **persuasive** | **original** |
| **endorse** | **intriguing** | **sophisticated** | **dull** | **romantic** |

**1.** The countryside was flat, \_\_**dull**\_\_\_\_\_ and uninteresting. I couldn’t find anything exciting to do there.

**2.** I wonder how many celebrities actually use the products they \_**endorse**\_\_\_\_\_. I’m not sure if they know the

products in detail.

**3.** These discoveries raise \_**intriguing**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ questions. People want to know more about them.

**4.** Mark is a smart and \_\_\_**sophisticated**\_\_\_\_ young man who knows a lot about fashion, culture and many other socially important things.

**5.** We need to find \_**sponsorship**\_\_\_ for the expedition. Otherwise, financially it will be impossible for us to

organize it.

**6.** My husband never gives me flowers. I wish he’d be more \_\_**romantic**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**7.** The band has gone on tour to \_\_\_**promote**\_\_\_ their new album. They hope this tour will help to increase the sales figures of the album.

**8.** I don’t think many TV commercials are \_\_\_**persuasive**\_\_\_\_. They’ve never convinced me to buy anything.

1. **Combine a word in A with a word in B. Use these to complete sentences, 1-8.**

**\_\_A\_\_ \_\_B\_\_**

advertising message

junk managers

media analysis

fast website

interactive sums

persuasive target

attractive food

vast food

**1.****Advertising***\_* **managers***\_* are becoming more and more interested in how to attract the child consumer.

**2.** Find out more information about the toys online at the store’s own \_**interactive**\_\_\_\_\_ \_**website**\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** Advertisements with a \_\_**persuasive**\_\_\_\_ \_\_**message**\_\_\_\_\_ tend to follow the formula of AIDA.

**4.** Now that there are more older people with spare time and cash,’ the grey consumer’ has become a very

\_**attractive**\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_**target**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for advertisers.

**5.** \_**Media**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_**analysis**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tells us that children influence 50 percent of what a family buys.

**6.** This is just \_\_**junk**\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_**food**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It’s full of fat, salt and sugar. Throw it away!

**7.** McDonald’s and other \_\_**fast**\_\_\_\_ \_\_**food**\_\_\_\_\_ restaurants are masters of advertising to children.

**8.** We’ve spent \_\_\_**vast**\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_**sums**\_\_\_\_\_ of money on TV commercials but I don’t see any increase in sales!

**PHRASAL VERBS**

**Cheer (sb) up :** to make happier

**Cross sth out :** to remove sth by drawing a line through it.

**Drop in/by/over** **:** to come without an appointment.

**Get over : 1)** to recover from an illness, loss, difficulty. **2)** to overcome a problem.

**UNIT 6 – EDUCATION**

**GRAMMAR**

1. **Complete the sentences with *who, whose, which / that, where or when*. Put in commas where necessary and say whether the relative can be omitted or not.**

*My cousin Rob****,*** *\_\_\_\_****who****\_\_\_ is only eighteen****,*** *already has a car of his own.* ***(can not be omitted)***

**1.** Liverpool **,**\_\_**where**\_\_\_\_\_ my mother was born**,** stands on the River Mersey. **(can not be omitted)**

**2.** This is the kitten \_\_\_**which / that**\_\_\_\_\_ I found in my garden. **(can be omitted)**

**3.** That’s the man \_**whose**\_\_\_\_\_\_ dog I look after in the summer. **(can not be omitted)**

**4.** Albert Bridge**,** \_\_\_**which**\_\_\_\_ is one of the nicest bridges in London**,** is pink and white. **(can not be omitted)**

**5.** Julia Stewart**,** \_\_\_**who**\_\_\_ was in my class at school**,** is a very successful lawyer now. **(can not be omitted)**

**6.** I’ll always remember the day \_**which / that**\_\_\_\_ I graduated. **(can be omitted)**

**7.** Are you going to stay in the village \_\_**where**\_\_\_\_\_ you stayed last year? **(can not be omitted)**

**8.** I know a girl \_\_**who /that**\_\_\_\_ goes skiing in Switzerland every winter. **(can not be omitted)**

**9.** My garden**,** \_\_\_**which**\_\_\_\_\_\_ I like very much**,** looks beautiful when all the flowers bloom.**(can not be omitted)**

**10.**Martin**,** \_\_**whose**\_\_\_\_\_ sister has travelled the world**,** is a very interesting person. **(can not be omitted)**

1. **Join the sentences using *which, that, who, where, whose*. Use the second sentence as an adjective clause. If it is possible to omit the relative pronoun, write it in brackets.**

**1.** He broke all the glasses. They were on the kitchen table.

**He broke all the glasses which / that were on the kitchen table.**\_.

**2.** The painterPicasso lived in France for many years. He was born in Spain.

**The painter Picasso, who was born in Spain, lived in France for many years**\_.

**3.** War and Peace is a very long book. I read it last summer.

**War ad Peace, which I read last summer, is a very long book**\_.

**4.** I spoke to a doctor. He was very nice.

**I spoke to a doctor who /that was very nice**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**5.** Let’s go to the new park. You can swim in the lake there.

**Let’s go to the new park where you can swim in the lake**\_.

**6.** Did you like the girl? She talked to us in the park.

**Did you like the girl who / that talked to us in the park\_**\_\_.

**7.** Wimbledon is in London. The Lawn Tennis Championships take place there.

**Wimbledon, where The Lawn Tennis Championships take place, is in London**\_\_.

**8.** The movie wasn’t very good. We saw it last night.

**The movie (which / that) we saw last night wasn’t very good\_\_\_**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**9.** The scientist is well known for her research. We met her yesterday.

**The scientist ( who / that) we met yesterday is well known for her research**\_\_\_\_.

**10.** Mr. North teaches a class for students. Their native language is not English.

**Mr North, whose native language is not English, teaches a class for students**\_\_\_.

1. **Fill in the blanks with *who, which, whose, or where.***

My favourite place is York, a city in the North East of England, **1.** \_\_**where**\_\_\_ the rivers Ouse and Foss meet. It is a beautiful city **2. which**\_\_\_\_\_\_ also has an interesting history.

The city wasn’t always called York. In 71 AD it was named Eboracum by the Romans **3.** \_**who**\_\_\_\_ lived there. Then, the city was conquered by the Vikings, **4.** \_\_**who**\_\_\_\_\_\_ gave it the name Jorvik. Only later did the city become known as York.

Visitors to York can go to the Castle Museum, **5.** \_\_**where**\_\_\_\_\_\_ an amazing collection of objects is on show, or the National Railway Museum, **6.** \_\_**which**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the only national museum outside London.

Famous people **7.** \_**who**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were born in York include Guy Fawkes, **8. \_\_whose\_\_\_\_\_\_** attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament led to his execution, and Dick Turpin, **9.** \_\_\_\_**who**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was an 18th century highway man! However, most people **10.** \_\_**who**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ live in York today are kind and friendly and that’s the reason why I love it so much.

**VOCABULARY**

1. **Fill in the blanks with the correct phrases in the box. ONE phrase is extra.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **mixed-sex schools** | **higher education** | **primary school** | **formal learning** |
| **curriculum** | **private education** | **compulsory education** | **continuous assessment** |

**1. Compulsory education\_\_\_\_\_** laws require children to attend a public or private school for a certain period of time.

**2.** The term **\_curriculum\_\_\_\_\_** refers to the lessons and academic content taught in a school or in a specific course or program.

**3. \_Formal learning\_\_** is planned learning that derives from activities within a structured learning setting.

**4. Higher education\_** is often delivered at universities, academies, colleges, seminaries, and institues of technology.

**5. Mixed-sex \_schools\_\_\_\_** are schools where males and females are educated together.

**6.** A **\_primary school\_\_\_** is a school in which children receive elementary education from the ages of about five to eleven, coming before secondary school and after preschool.

**7. \_Private education\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is the education provided by a private individual or organization, rather than by the state or a public body.

1. **Underline the correct word.**

**1.** Our teacher has a very ***friendly / unfriendly***  approach to the class. Everyone feels relaxed in his lessons.

**2.** The class has a very ***outgoing / easy-going*** atmosphere. The students were all smiling and joking.

**3.** I remember a maths teacher who used to make you stand if you made a mistake. He was very ***strict*** */* ***informal.***

**4.** Anyone in my class who isn’t ***punctual / informal*** in the morning will have to stay one hour extra after school.

**5.** Our teacher always comes to class ***strict / well-prepared***. She must spend hours planning her lessons.

**6.** I never get bored in my English classes. The teacher is interesting and the lessons have a fast ***speed / pace***.

**7.** Her approach to learning is probably ***common / unique***. I don’t know anyone who does anything like it.

**8.** Children should be given positive encouragement rather than ***criticised / complimented.***

1. **Match the two halves , 1-8 with a-h, to complete the sentences.**
2. He failed maths but passed \_**c**\_\_\_\_ **a.** good grades at college.
3. We’re revising geometry \_**f**\_\_\_\_ **b.** from Cambridge University in 1978.
4. If you try to do \_\_**g**\_\_\_ **c.** all his other subjects.
5. Have you handed \_**h**\_\_\_\_ **d.** a lot more progress
6. You should improve your study skills to get \_\_**a**\_\_\_ **e.** his Accountancy exams next week.
7. Her father graduated \_**b**\_\_\_\_ **f.** for the exam tomorrow.
8. Dave is taking \_\_**e**\_\_\_\_ **g.** your best, there will be no failure.
9. If you clearly define your goals, you’ll make \_**d**\_\_\_\_ **h.** in your history essay yet?

**PHRASAL VERBS**

**Fill in the blanks with the correct phrasal verbs. There are two extra. Be careful with the tenses.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Look up** | **Cross out** | **Drop in** | **Make up** | **Get by** |
| **Get over** | **Cheer up** | **Set off** | **Use up** | **Put off** |

* 1. The gang members \_\_**used up**\_\_ all the money and went out to rob some more banks.
  2. She knew she was in trouble, so she \_\_**made up**\_\_ a story about going to the movies with her friends.
  3. You’ve misspelled this word again. You should \_\_**look**\_\_ it \_\_**up**\_\_.
  4. The company will have to close if it can’t \_\_**get over**\_\_\_ the new regulations.
  5. We asked the boss to \_\_\_**put off**\_\_\_ the meeting until tomorrow.
  6. Please \_\_\_**cross out**\_\_\_ your old address and write your new one.
  7. I might \_\_\_**drop in**\_\_\_ for tea sometime next week.
  8. I brought you some flowers to \_\_\_**cheer**\_\_\_ you \_\_**up**\_. I want to see you smiling.

**UNIT 7 – DESIGN**

**GRAMMAR**

1. **Choose the correct modal to complete the sentences. ( must, can’t, could/might/may)**
2. That \_**can’t**\_ be Danny. He said he was going abroad this week.

2) I'm leaving work now but I \_**could /may/might**\_ be a little late if there's traffic on the road.

3) Of course John isn't here today. He spent the whole night drinking. He \_**must**\_ be at home with a serious hangover.

4) You \_**can’t**\_ possibly be tired. You've just woken up.

5) You \_ **could /may/might** \_ know Peter because he went to the same school that we went to but he is a few years younger than we are.

6) I'm sorry, you \_**must**\_ be confusing me with someone else, that's not my name.

**B. Read the sentences. Make deductions using "can't", "could/may/might" and "must".**

1. Annie goes to school from 9 am to 2 pm. It's 1:30 pm. Where's Annie? She \_\_**can’t**\_\_ be at home. She \_\_**could**\_\_\_ be in biology class.

2. Ron likes playing soccer on Saturday mornings. It's Saturday afternoon. What's Ron doing? He \_\_**can’t**\_\_ still be playing soccer, can he? He \_\_\_**must**\_\_ be at home by now.

3. Pedro only skips work for important events. Today is the final game of the Soccer World Cup. Where's Pedro?

He \_\_**can’t**\_\_ be at a bar watching the game. He \_\_**could**\_\_ be watching the game online, but he \_\_\_**must**\_\_ be in the office.

4. Rhonda and Jackie love watching movies. Their favorite movies are comedies, but they don't like animated movies very much. Today, a new 3D animated movie is premiered. What are they doing? They \_\_\_**can’t**\_\_ be at the premier, they don't like animated movies that much. They \_\_\_**could**\_\_\_ be home watching a comedy.

**C. Rewrite the sentences with the words given in brackets.**

1. Maybe we won’t stay in a hotel. **(might)**

**We might not stay in a hotel.**

2. It is possible that Mary is trying to call us. **(could)**

**Mary could be trying to call us.**

3. There’s no need for him to do ironing now. **(have to)**

**He doesn’t have to do ironing now.**

4. I’m sure John isn’t lying. **(can’t)**

**John can’t be lying.**

5. Please turn on the light. **(could)**

**Could you turn on the light, please?**

6. Riding motorbikes in the park is forbidden. **(must)**

**You mustn’t ride motorbikes in the park.**

7. Perhaps he isn’t coming now. **(may)**

**He may not be coming now.**

8. I’m sure you’re very tired. **(must)**

**You must be very tired.**

9. Because of engine trouble, the plane was forced to make an emergency landing. **(have to)**

**Because of engine trouble, the plane had to make an emergency landing.**

10. Is it necessary for us to be at school so early tomorrow? **(have to)**

**Do we have to be at school so early tomorrow?**

11. You mustn’t go over 90 kph on this road. **(allowed)**

**You aren’t allowed to go over 90 kph on this road.**

12. There’s a possibility that it will rain tomorrow.  **(may)**

**It may rain tomorrow.**

13. I’m not sure, but I expect to finish this project by the end of the week. **(should)**

**I should finish this project by the end of the week.**

14. The children can’t stay up after 9:00 p.m. **(be allowed to)**

**The children aren’t allowed to stay up after 9:00 p.m.**

15. We should start studying for the exam now. **(had better)**

**We had better start studying for the exam now.**

16. Did he manage to repair the washing machine? **(be able to)**

**Was he able to repair the washing machine?**

17. You should apologize to Barry. **(ought)**

**You ought to apologize to Barry.**

18. Perhaps these people are waiting for the bus. **(might)**

**These people might be waiting for the bus.**

19. I think it would be a good idea to see my dentist. **(should)**

**I should see my dentist.**

20. It isn’t a good thing to believe whatever you read in the newspaper. **(should)**

**You shouldn’t believe whatever you read in the newspaper.**

21. Don’t touch the top of the oven, it’s still very hot. **(had better)**

**You had better not touch the top of the oven, it’s still very hot.**

22. I can’t go out tomorrow. **(won’t)**

**I won’t be able to go out tomorrow.**

23. Wearing a uniform is not obligatory. **(have to)**

**We don’t have to wear a uniform.**

24. The lights are on so I’m sure he’s at home. **(must)**

**The lights are on so he must be at home.**

25. I’m sure he’s not American. He hasn’t got an American accent. **(can’t)**

**He can’t be American. He hasn’t got an American accent.**

26. I advise him to practise more, or there’s a possibility that he’ll forget the meanings of words. **(had better, may)**

**He had better practise more, or he may forget the meanings of the words.**

27. She might not take a vacation this summer. **(probably)**

**She probably won’t take a vacation this summer.**

28. I’m certain that there’s some money in the envelope under the bed. **(must)**

**There must be some money in the envelope under the bed.**

29. Nobody answers the phone so I’m sure they aren’t at home. **(can)**

**Nobody answers the phone so they can’t be at home.**

30. You aren’t allowed to enter the store with a pet. **(must)**

**You mustn’t enter the store with a pet.**

**VOCABULARY**

1. **Match the vocabulary with the definitions.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1) elegant\_\_\_**g** | a)  looking like or relating to styles or fashions from the past. |
| 2) functional\_\_\_**e** | b) made with the hands or by using hand tools. |
| 3) futuristic\_\_\_**h** | c)  including the latest information. |
| 4) handmade\_\_\_**b** | d) to produce very large amounts of (something) usually by using machinery. |
| 5) mass-produce\_\_\_**d** | e) designed to have a practical use. |
| 6) retro\_\_\_**a** | f) having flowing lines |
| 7) streamlined\_\_\_**f** | g) showing good taste : graceful and attractive. |
| 8) up to date\_\_\_**c** | h) very modern. |

1. **Complete the sentences by using the correct form of the words given.**

**ART**

1) The museum has a large collection of folk *\_\_***art***\_\_\_\_.*

2) We have discovered some talented **\_\_\_\_artists\_\_\_** who, with further training, could become professional.

3) Creative, *\_\_\_***artistic***\_\_\_* and spontaneous thoughts are derived from the right hemisphere of the brain.

**DESIGN**

1) As an alternative, they can *\_\_***design***\_\_\_* a new section for their town's Web site.

2) The historical advisers on the film knew that some actual soldiers wore green and told the costume *\_\_\_***designer***\_\_\_\_* and director.

**DEVELOP**

1) Broccoli needs full sun to *\_\_***develop***\_\_\_*, even in desert climates.

2) He picked it up cheaply when another *\_\_\_***developer***\_\_\_* went bankrupt after putting a handful of houses on it.

3) But the second act, instead of *\_\_***developing***\_\_\_*a plot, changes into a parody.

4) Free, imaginative play is crucial for normal social, emotional and cognitive *\_\_\_***development***\_\_\_.*

**ENGINEER**

1) The *\_\_***\_engineer***\_\_\_* can virtually remove a part from the model, turn it around, and change its diameter or location.

2) One is to fund research with a strong emphasis on energy  *\_\_***engineering***\_\_* and science.

**INNOVATE**

1) Here are some ways that the authorities can continue to *\_***\_innovate***\_\_*and mediate the problem of air pollution.

2) Clearly, it is not enough to have an \_\_**innovation**\_\_\_ strategy, one must also be an *\_\_***innovator***\_\_* in one's choice of words.

3) Through technology and *\_***\_innovation***\_\_*, they found ways to get better results with less work.

4) Candidates must be *\_\_***innovative***\_\_* and creative, and must possess superb communications skills and a collegial leadership style.

**INVENT**

1) Thomas Edison *\_\_***\_invented***\_\_\_* the phonograph.

2) But the *\_\_***inventor***\_\_* hopes to develop the device, and that the immediate feedback will convince people to change their transportation.

3) The light bulb was one of the most important *\_\_***invention***\_\_\_* of the 19th century.

4) They have given their new company an *\_\_***inventive***\_\_*name.

**PRODUCE**

1) Thousands of cars are *\_\_***produced***\_\_\_* here each year.

2) The country is the world's leading oil *\_\_***producer***\_\_.*

3) The company's newest *\_\_***product***\_\_* is selling well.

4) Some staff members are more *\_\_***productive***\_\_* than others.

**KEY LANGUAGE**

1. **The speaker is introducing a new product. Put the presentation in order from 1 to 7.**

\_**2**\_\_ Today I’d like to present this new design.

\_**4**\_\_ However, the elegant handle is made completely of metal.

\_**1**\_\_ Good morning everyone and thanks for coming.

\_**5**\_\_ Because of this, one of the best points is that it’s unlikely to break when you use it.

\_**7**\_\_ I’d expect that it would appeal to anyone who enjoys a glass of wine with their dinner.

\_**6**\_\_ At £5.50 it’s excellent value for money and …

\_**3**\_\_ As you can see it looks very similar to the old wooden design.

**EXTRA PRACTICE**

**A. Complete the paragraphs with the most appropriate sentences.**

1.Squirrels live mostly in the forests of Europe and north America. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. That is the size of two of your hands. Behind them and often suspended over their backs are their tails, wide, upright and furry, and almost the same size as their length. Thanks to this long tail, a squirrel can jump from one tree to another without losing its balance.

A.It can readily run along branches

**B.They are about 25 centimeters long**

C.It’s an interesting method of communication

D.Some squirrel species can also fly

E.Sleeping is a great threat to squirrels

2.Snoring cures usually involve clearing the blockage in the breathing passage. This is the reason snorers are advised to lose weight. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They are also advised to stop smoking (smoking weakens and clogs the throat), and to sleep on their side (to prevent the tongue from blocking the throat). But for many snorers those pieces of advice are not enough.

**A.This stops fat from pressing on the throat.**

B.Surgery is the only option to cure snoring

C.Snoring is usually an involuntary act, but may also be produced

D.Most of the time snoring is not a health risk to the snorer

E.Snoring is known to ruin the lives of many people.

3.People believe that cell phones cause cancer, especially brain cancer. A few studies suggested a link with certain rare types of brain tumors. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . These studies didn’t receive front-page coverage. Therefore, most consumers could not notice them.

A. Electronic devices, like cell phones, can cause cancer in the people who use them.

B. Using a cell phone while driving increases the risk of having a car accident.

C. Keeping your hands free and your eyes on the road is a more significant issue.

D. Lower frequency radiation has not been proven to cause these DNAS changes.

**E. But most studies show that there is no link between cell phone use and brain cancer.**

1. **Choose the correct sentence with the closest meaning to the given sentence.**

1. I have persuaded Tom to become the new secretary of the club.

1. I am considering Tom for the job of secretary.
2. **I asked Tom to be the secretary of the club and Tom agreed.**
3. Tom is wondering whether to accept to be the secretary.
4. Tom begged to become secretary of the club.
5. I offered Tom to take the job but he didn’t accept it.
6. The only members of the cat family that can roar are lions, leopards, tigers, and jaguars but lions are by far the loudest.
7. Like leopards, tigers, and jaguars, lions are among the members of the cat family that can roar.
8. Since lions come from the same cat family as leopards, tigers and jaguars do, they can roar as loud as the others.
9. **Lions, leopards, tigers, and jaguars are the only four cats that can roar: however, the others can’t roar as loudly as lions do.**
10. The roar of a lion is enough to make other animals, such as leopards, frightened.
11. Lions, leopards, tigers, and jaguars can roar, however, the roar of a lion is not as frightening as the roar of the others.
12. Swimming with the dolphins was something that only a few could ever experience in their lifetime.
13. Swimming with the dolphins in an event that everybody should at least experience once in their lifetime.
14. Although swimming with the dolphins is an unforgettable experience, only a few have the chance to experience it.
15. **Swimming with the dolphins was an event that not many had the chance to experience throughout their lives.**
16. Swimming with the dolphins was and is still something that only a few can experience it in their lifetime.
17. Swimming with the dolphins was such an expensive experience that it could be experienced only once in a lifetime.

**UNIT 8 – BUSINESS**

**GRAMMAR**

1. **Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. (active, passive, mixed tenses)**

I woke up while the flight attendant \_\_**was serving**\_\_ (serve) breakfast. The plane \_\_**was crossing**\_\_ (cross) the Channel, and when I \_\_**looked**\_\_ (look) out of the window, I \_**could**\_\_ (can) see ships far below me. I \_\_**was coming**\_\_ (come) home after a long time abroad. I \_\_**had been**\_\_ (be) away for twenty years. I \_\_**didn’t know**\_\_ (not know) what to expect. I \_\_**wondered/was wondering**\_\_ (wonder) whether things \_\_**had changed**\_\_ (change) much.

The plane \_\_**landed**\_\_ (land) and the bus \_\_**took**\_ (take) us to the terminal building. After I \_**had collected**\_\_ (collect) my luggage, I \_\_**walked**\_\_ (walk) out of the baggage hall. I didn’t know whether anyone \_\_**was**\_\_ (be) there to meet me. But when I \_\_**appeared**\_\_ (appear), I \_\_**had**\_\_ (have) a big surprise. Almost half my family was there! It \_\_**was**\_\_ (be) wonderful.

‘You \_**won’t recognize**\_\_ (not recognize) the old town, ‘ my sister told me. ‘Almost everything \_\_**has changed**\_ (change) since you last \_\_**saw**\_\_ (see) it. They \_\_**have built**\_\_ (build) a new shopping centre near the park. The old town hall \_\_**was destroyed**\_\_ (destroy) by a fire about five years ago. They \_\_**are building**\_\_ (build) a new one at the moment. They \_**have been building**\_\_ (build) it for the past three years in fact, but they \_\_**haven’t finished**\_\_ (not finish) it yet.

I \_\_**have been**\_\_ (be) back for nearly a month now. And my sister was right. The place looks very different, but strangely enough it still \_\_**feels**\_\_ (feel) the same, because the people that I \_\_**love**\_\_ (love) are here. I \_\_**am leaving**\_\_ (leave) again in a few weeks’ time. But I know that even if I \_\_**am**\_ (be) away for twenty years again, this place \_**will always be**\_\_ (always/be) my home.

1. **Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.**

|  |
| --- |
| **STARS AT THE START**  Don't feel bad if your first job isn't anything exciting. Before they were famous, some of today's stars 1) ........... ordinary jobs, too!  Tom Cruise 2) ................ from a wealthy family. When he was a teenager, he 3) ........ newspapers in his neighbourhood.  4) ........... Beyonce Knowles was a singer and well-known actress, she helped out at her mother's beauty salon. She 5) ………………... money cleaning the floors.  Brad Pitt wasn't always a famous actor. 6) ……………. he was trying to get acting roles, he 7) ........ many odd jobs to pay his bills. Once he worked at an el Pollo Loco restaurant dressed as a giant chicken!  Pop star Gwen Stephanie 8) ................. start off on stage. Before she 9) …………….. a famous singer, she 10) ……………. at a local ice cream shop. |

1. a. has b. were having  **c. had had** d. have had
2. a. hasn't come b. not came  **c. didn't come** d. was not coming
3. **a. delivered** b. was delivering c. has delivered d. had delivered
4. a. When **b. Before** c. While d. Since
5. a. did make b. had made c. has made **d. made**
6. **a. While** b. After c. By d. By the time
7. a. does **b. did** c. was doing d. had done
8. a. didn't use to b. wouldn't  **c. didn't** d. had not
9. a. become b. has become **c. became** d. was becoming
10. a. had used to work **b. used to work** c. was used to d. would work
11. **Rewrite the sentences. Use the words in capital letters. Do not change the meaning of**

**the original sentences.**

1. I put on ten pounds and then decided to go on a diet. **BY THE TIME**

By the time ……**I decided to go on a diet, I had put on ten pounds**……

1. Judy was walking down the street when she saw an accident. **AS**

…**As Judy was walking down the street, she saw an accident**….

1. First they washed the car and then I they waxed it. **AFTER**

After ……**they had washed the car, they waxed it**.….

1. Lisa made a sandwich and then sat on the coach to relax. **BEFORE**

Before ……**Lisa sat on the coach to relax, she had made a sandwich**…….

1. We packed our suitcases and then left for the airport. **AS SOON AS**

As soon as ……**we had packed our suitcases, we left for the airport**……

1. We finished our work and then went out. **HAD**

We ……**went out after we had finished our work**…….

1. They first met in France and, three years later, they got married. **HAD**

They ……**got married, three years later, after they had met in France**……..

**VOCABULARY**

1. **Match the vocabulary with the definitions.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. charge \_\_\_**F** | 1. money that is made in a business, through investing, etc., after all the costs and expenses are paid: a financial gain. |
| 1. competitor \_\_\_**D** | 1. failure to keep or to continue to have something. |
| 1. entrepreneur \_\_\_**G** | 1. somebody who sells in small quantities directly to the ultimate consumer. |
| 1. loss \_\_\_**B** | 1. someone who is trying to win or do better than all others especially in business or sports: someone who is competing. |
| 1. manufacturer \_\_\_**J** | 1. payment for labor or services to a worker, especially payment on an hourly, daily, or weekly basis or by the price. |
| 1. profit \_\_\_**A** | 1. to give a job or responsibility to (a person or group) : to make (a person or group) responsible for something. |
| 1. retailer \_\_\_**C** | 1. a person who starts a business and is willing to risk loss in order to make money. |
| 1. supplier \_\_\_**I** | 1. someone who buys large quantities of goods and resells to merchants rather than to the ultimate customers. |
| 1. wage \_\_\_**E** | 1. someone whose business is to supply a particular service or commodity. |
| 1. wholesaler \_\_\_**H** | 1. a company that makes a product. |

**B.Read the dialogue and fill in the blanks with the appropriate sentences given in the box.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| How many would you like to order? | Let me check if I understand you. | That sounds fine. |
| We’re thinking of placing a large order. | I’m afraid that would be a bit difficult. | What about if we paid earlier? |

*Italian salesman, American supplier*

I: Hello, Prima Furnishings. Can I help you?

A: Hello, I’m calling from a company in the United States and we’ve been looking at your catalogue. (1)\_\_**We’re thinking of placing a large order** \_\_.

I: I see. Are you a supplier in the US?

A: Yes, we supply furniture stores. Especially slightly upmarket ones and we really like your range of lamps a great deal.

I: That’s nice to hear. Were there any in particular?

A: We were thinking of ordering some of the Fatima lamps.

I: OK. So (2)\_\_**How many would you like to order?**\_\_.

A: Well, we think we’ll need about three hundred.

I: Er… (3)\_\_**I’m afraid that would be a bit difficult**\_\_. That’s a large quantity. We wouldn’t have that amount in stock.

A: I know, but the more we order the lower our shipping costs will be. (4)\_\_**What about if we paid earlier?**\_\_. So instead of payment on delivery we could pay- say 50 percent before. How do you feel about that?

I: (5)\_\_\_**Let me check if I understand you**\_\_. You’d pay us half the amount before you receive them?

A: Yes, would you be able to do that?

I: (6)\_\_**That sounds fine**\_\_\_. You know we could probably do something about the shipping costs as well…