**Unit 9 – Engineering**

**GRAMMAR**

**The Passive Form**

We form the **passive** with the verb **to be** in the appropriate tense and the **past participle** of the main verb.

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|  | **ACTIVE** | **PASSIVE** |
| PRESENT SIMPLE | They **clean** the house every day. | The house i**s cleaned** every day. |
| PRESENT CONTINUOUS | They **are cleaning** the house now. | The house **is being** cleaned now. |
| PAST SIMPLE | They **cleaned** the house yesterday. | The house **was cleaned** yesterday. |
| PAST CONTINUOUS | They **were cleaning** the house at 10 o’clock yesterday. | The house **was being cleaned** at 10 o’clock yesterday. |
| PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE | They **have already cleaned** the house. | The house **has already been cleaned.** |
| PAST PERFECT SIMPLE | They **had cleaned** the house. | The house **had been cleaned.** |
| FUTURE SIMPLE | They **will clean** the house tomorrow. | The house **will be cleaned** tomorrow. |
| MODAL VERBS | They **can clean** the house. | The house **can be cleaned**. |

**A. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *passive* form.**

**1. A: Have the bank robbers been caught**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( the bank robbers / catch ) yet?

**B:** Unfortunately, the police are still looking for them.

**2. A:** Did you get the art book you wanted?

**B:** No, it \_**had already been sold**\_\_\_ ( already /sell ) when I got to the shop.

**3. A:** Can I take some photos of this painting, please?

**B:** I’m afraid not. Cameras \_**are not allowed**\_\_\_\_\_ ( not / allow ) in the gallery.

**4. A:** Did you know Gandhi \_\_**was assassinated**\_\_\_\_ ( assassinate ) in 1948?

**B:** Yes, It was a tragic loss.

**5. A:** Racial discrimination \_\_**should be banned**\_\_\_ (should / ban ) all around the world.

**B:** I think you’re right.

**6. A:** Who \_\_\_**was Four Dancers painted by**\_\_\_ ( Four Dancers / paint ) by?

**B:** Edgar Degas**.**

**7. A:** I \_**was hurt**\_\_\_\_ ( hurt ) by what you said.

**B:** I’m sorry, I shouldn’t have been so rude.

**8. A: Will the security alarm be installed**\_\_ ( the security alarm / install ) tomorrow?

**B:** Yes, they’re coming to put it in at 10:00 am.

**B. Turn the sentences from the active to the passive.**

**1.** They took Darren to hospital after his accident last week.

**Darren was taken to hospital after his accident last week\_**.

**2.** When will they show her cookery programme on TV?

**When will her cookery programme be shown on TV**\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**3.** The doctor is examining Tom.

**Tom is being examined by the doctor**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4.** They have discovered a new medicine.

**A new medicine has been discovered (by them)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**5.** Who made the ice cream?

**By who(m) was the ice cream made**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**C. Turn the sentences from the passive to the active.**

**1.** The flat tire was changed by Sue.

**Sue changed the flat tire\_**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** The house will be cleaned by me next Saturday.

**I will clean the house next Saturday\_\_**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** The students’ questions are always answered by the teacher.

**The teacher always answers the students’ questions\_**\_\_.

**4.** A special dinner is going to be made by Mary tonight.

**Mary is going to make a special dinner tonight**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**5.** Money was generously donated to the homeless shelter by Larry .

**Larry generously donated money to the homeless shelter**\_.

**D. Rewrite the following passage in the passive. Be careful that some sentences may need to remain in the active form.**

Yesterday a group of French tourists arrived in İstanbul. The travel agency had organized a daily tour for them and took them to several places around the city. First, they visited the historical places in Sultanahmet and then there was lunch at the Four Seasons Hotel. When the tourists got to the Archeological Museum, they were taking a group of Italian tourists into the museum. The local guides gave information about the items in the museum in English, French and German. Nobody translated it into Italian. So, some of the tourists didn’t understand this information. They were asking questions in Italian. Finally, they called another guide and he explained them everything in Italian.

**Yesterday a group of French tourists arrived in İstanbul. A daily tour had been organized for them by the travel agency and they were taken to several places around the city. First the historical places in Sultanahmet were visited (by them) and then there was lunch at the Four Seasons Hotel.When the tourists got to the Archeological Museum, a group of Italian tourists were being taken into the museum. Information about the items in the museum was given in English, French and German by the local guides. It wasn’t translated into Italian by anybody. So, this information wasn’t understood by some of the tourists. Questions were being asked in Italian (by them). Finally, another guide was called and they were explained everything in Italian / everything was explained in Italian.**

**CAUSATIVES**

1. We use the structure **have/get something done** when we want to say that we ask someone else to do something for us.

Compare the sentences:  
I fixed the washing machine. (I did it myself)  
I had my washing machine fixed. (I asked someone to fix it for me)

**FORM**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***Tense*** | ***have/get something done*** |
| **Present Simple** | I *have/get* my hair *cut*. |
| **Past Simple** | I *had/got* my hair *cut*. |
| **Present Continuous** | I'*m having/getting* my hair *cut*. |
| **Past Continuous** | I *was having/getting* my hair *cut*. |
| **Present Perfect** | I *have had* my hair *cut*. |
| **Past Perfect** | I *had had* my hair *cut*. |
| **will** | I *will have* my hair *cut*. |
| **must** | I *must have* my hair *cut*. |
| **be going to** | I'*m going to have* my hair *cut*. |

**2.** We use **CAUSATIVE HAVE** to show that you ask someone to do something.  
 **(have + someone + infinitive ~~without TO~~.)**

I had my sister do my exercises.  
They had their mothers pick them at school.

**3.** We use **CAUSATIVE GET** to show the idea that someone convinces another person to do something.  
 **(get + someone + infinitive WITH TO)**

I got her to let me copy her homework.  
He'll get them to arrive before 10 pm.

**4.** We use **CAUSATIVE MAKE** to show the idea 'to force someone to do something'.  
 **(make + someone + infinitive ~~without TO~~.)**

The mother made her kid do his homework.  
Did teacher make you memorize all the poem?

**E. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs ‘let, make, have and get’.**

**1.** Sam really wanted a dog, but his parents wouldn't **\_\_\_\_LET\_\_\_** him have a pet.  
**2.** I can't believe she **\_\_MADE\_\_\_** you look at her vacation pictures again last night. We have to look at those stupid pictures every time we go to her house.  
**3.** I don't know how you convince your children to clean up their rooms. I couldn't **\_\_\_GET\_\_\_** my children to clean up their rooms if my life depended on it.  
**4.** Professor Yu **\_\_\_HAD\_\_\_** each of her students write an essay describing their future goals in life.  
**5.** Professor Yu **\_\_\_LET\_\_\_** her students use a dictionary while they were taking the test.  
**6.** Debbie's husband hates the opera. But after days of nagging, she finally **\_\_\_GOT\_\_\_** him to go see the new production of La Boheme.  
**7.** Sally **\_\_\_MADE\_\_\_** me take off my shoes before I went into her house. She said she wanted to keep the carpet clean.  
**8.** Rebecca Smith requested a copy of that expense report, so I **\_\_\_HAD\_\_\_** the courier take one over to her last week.  
**9.** Diane thinks television is a waste of time, so she won't **\_\_LET\_\_\_** her children watch TV.  
**10.** Mr. Levine **\_\_\_\_HAD\_\_** his secretary call Ms. Jackson and reconfirm their meeting on Thursday.  
**11.** Marcus **\_\_\_LET\_\_\_\_** me drive his new BMW. I couldn't believe how quickly it picked up speed.  
**12.** How did you **\_\_\_\_GET\_\_\_** the doctor to make a house call? I haven't heard of a doctor actually going to a patient's house in years.  
**13.** My boss **\_\_MAKES\_\_\_** me get him coffee, pick up his dry cleaning and buy presents for his wife. He can't do anything by himself!  
**14.** Tommy didn't want to go to his cousin's birthday party, but his mom **\_\_\_\_MADE\_\_** him go.  
**15.** I can't believe the zoo keeper **\_\_\_LET\_\_\_** you feed the snake. That was so cool!  
**16.** The contract was very detailed, and it was essential that the wording be absolutely correct. Therefore, I **\_\_HAD\_\_\_**the translator recheck his work several times to make sure there would be no misunderstandings.  
**17**. Cheryl didn't want to wash her car, so with a little smooth talk she **\_\_\_GOT\_\_\_** her boyfriend to wash it for her.  
**18.** If you ask me nicely, I'll **\_\_\_\_LET\_\_\_** you lick the bowl after I make the cookies.  
**19.** Dr. Jackson **\_\_\_\_HAD\_\_\_** the nurse monitor the patient's condition overnight.  
**20.** The news coverage of the recent tornado was incredibly moving. The interview with the little boy who lost his family in the tragedy **\_\_\_MADE\_\_\_\_** everyone cry.

**F. Rewrite these sentences with the verbs ‘have, let, make, get’.**

1.My father permits me to take the car when it’s rainy.

\_\_\_**My father lets me take the car when it’s rainy**\_\_\_.

2.Susan persuaded us to stay a little later.

\_\_\_\_**She got us to stay a little later**\_\_\_\_\_.

3.Our teacher will force us to rewrite the essay.

\_\_\_**Our teacher will make us rewrite the essay**\_\_\_\_.

4.I’ll ask the driver bring the car round at 4:00 p.m.

\_\_\_**I’ll have the driver bring the car round at 4:00 pm**\_\_\_\_\_.

5.Her hair was cut yesterday.

\_\_\_**She had her hair cut**\_\_\_\_.

6.The doctor advised him to test his eyes every month.

The doctor advised him to\_\_**have his eyes tested**\_\_\_\_.

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| **We do NOT use an article**   * before plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns when we mean ‘in general’   *I like* ***cats***  ***Doctors*** *have to study for a long time*   * before abstract nouns   *What is the difference between* ***jealousy*** *and* ***envy****?*   * Before names of meals, languages, sports, and many expressions of place and time.   *I never drink before* ***breakfast.***  *Can you speak* ***German****?*  *Do you play* ***tennis****?*  *I’ll see you* ***next week.***  *He stayed at* ***home*** *because he was ill.*  *My mum went to* ***work*** *at six this morning.* |

**G. Underline the correct form.**

1. *The hydrogen /* ***Hydrogen*** is lighter than***the* *atmosphere*** */atmosphere*.
2. ***Windows*** */ The Windows* are made of *the glass /****glass****.*
3. Many people say they are interested in *the nature /* ***nature*** and the environment.
4. We’re studying ***the grammar /*** *a grammar* of *the English /****English***.
5. Most experts agree that ***ice*** */ the ice* at the North and South Pole is melting.
6. *The gravity /* ***Gravity*** is ***the force*** */ force* of attraction between ***masses*** */ the masses*.
7. *The global warming /* ***Global warming*** is causing ***a rise*** */ rise* in temperature.
8. ***Scientists*** */ The scientists* have discovered ***a new galaxy*** */ the new galaxy*.

**H. Use *a, an, the, or Ø* to complete the paragraphs.**

The French Open, which is held in Paris every summer, is the best international clay court tennis competition. Men’s singles at the French Open started in **1.** \_\_**Ø**\_\_\_ Paris in 1891, and women’s singles began in 1897. At first, only French citizens and residents could play in the competition. In 1925, **2.** \_**The**\_\_\_ French Tennis Federation opened it to **3.** \_\_**Ø**\_\_\_\_ foreign players. **4.** \_\_**The**\_\_\_ event took place at two different tennis clubs until 1928, when construction of **5.** \_\_**the**\_\_\_ current stadium, Roland-Garros, was completed.

The name of the stadium comes from **6.** \_\_**a**\_\_\_\_ French hero who later fought in World War II.Before the war, Roland-Garros was **7.** \_\_**an**\_\_\_\_ aviation Pioneer who, on September 23, 1913, was the first man to fly **8.** \_**a**\_\_\_\_\_ plane over **9.** \_\_**the**\_\_\_ Mediterranean Sea. He was also **10.** \_**a**\_\_\_\_ tennis player. Although there were no competitions at Roland-Garros from 1940 to 1945 because of World War II, the matches began again after **11.** \_**the**\_\_\_\_\_ war ended. Since that time, **12. \_\_**\_\_**Ø**\_\_\_\_ amazing players like Bjorn Borg, Mats Wilander, Chris Evert, and Martina Navratilova have completed in thetournament. **13.** \_**The**\_\_\_\_ level of competition is so high at the French Open that there have been only five French winners from **14.** \_\_\_**the**\_ late 1940s until today.

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| **In spite of / despite / although / even though / due to**  *In spite of, despite and although* are all used to show a contrast but there are differences in the structures used with them.  **In spite of / despite** After **in spite of** and **despite**we use a *noun* or a *pronoun*.  We enjoyed our camping holiday **in spite of** the rain.  **Despite** the pain in his leg he completed the marathon.  **Despite** having all the necessary qualifications, they didn’t offer me the job.  Remember that the **gerund (‘-ing’ form)** is **the ‘noun’** form of a verb.  **In spite of** being careful, she made lots of mistakes.  **Despite** working hard, I failed the exam.  **Although** After **although** we use a *subject* and a *verb*.  We enjoyed our camping holiday **although** it rained every day.  **Although** he worked very hard, he didn’t manage to pass the exam.  The holiday was great **although** the hotel wasn’t very nice.  We can use **in spite of** and **despite**with a subject and verb if we include the expression ‘**the fact that’**.  **In spite of the fact** that he worked very hard, he didn’t manage to pass the exam.  **Despite the fact that** he worked very hard, he didn’t manage to pass the exam.  **Even though** **Even though** is a slightly stronger form of although.  We decided to buy the house **even though** we didn’t really have enough money.  You keep making that stupid noise **even though** I’ve asked you to stop three times.  Like **although**, even though is followed by a subject and a verb.  **Due to**  **Due to**" is very similar to "because of." It gives a reason for why something is true. You can use **"due to"** with *phrases and single words*, but you can't use "**due to"** with a *clause*.  Traffic was very slow coming home today **due to** a heavy snowstorm.  You may use *gerunds* after **"due to”.**  His weight problem is **due to** overeating. |

**I.Fill in the blanks with “despite / in spite of / although / even though / due to.** **(More than one correct answer is possible)**

**1.**\_**Despite /In spite of** \_\_\_ the bad weather, we went on a school picnic.

**2. Even though / although**\_\_ she was very busy, my mother cooked a great meal for us.

**3.**My mother is never pleased with my grades \_\_**although / even though\_\_\_** I get nothing less than a 'B'.

**4. Despite / In spite of\_** his illness, Benny went to school because he had an important exam.

**5.**\_**Due to**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a broken wing, this bird can't fly.

**6. Despite / In spite of**\_\_\_the heavy fog, we managed to get to the meeting on time.

**7.** The elevator was out of order so I had to use the stairs \_**despite / in spite of**\_\_ being exhausted.

**8.**She still loves her husband \_**although / even though**\_\_ they broke up.

**9. Due to**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rapid global warming, many polar bears are unable to adapt to a new environment and now they are starving to death.

**10.** He's decided go on a vacation \_\_**despite / in spite of**\_\_\_\_ all the financial problems they are going through.

**VOCABULARY**

**A.Fill in the blanks with the words in the box. ONE word is extra.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **meteorite** | **threat** | **hazardous** | **impact** | **devastation** | **extinction** |
| **comet** | **famine** | **wipe out** | **deflect** | **probe** | **collide** |

**1.** It was ​[predicted](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/predict" \o "predicted) that a ​[comet](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/comet) would **\_collide\_\_\_** with one of the ​[planets](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/planet).

**2.** Hockey players **\_deflect\_\_\_\_\_** the flying puck with their sticks to change it’s direction, preferably to a teammate’stick.

**3.** When a natural disaster causes widespread death and destruction, that’s \_\_**devastation\_\_\_\_\_.**

**4.** People are still trying to figure out what caused the \_ **extinction\_**\_ of the dinasours: many think it was because often asteroid.

**5.** A \_ **famine**\_\_\_\_\_ is a severe shortage of food, which is usually caused by crop failure or disaster.

**6.** A golf course with lots of sand traps is especially \_\_ **hazardous** \_\_\_ for golfers. That’s why those traps are called hazards.

**7.** A \_\_ **meteorite**\_\_\_ is a rock that falls to earth after a brilliant meteor has passed through the earth’s atmosphere.

**8.** In 1979 the United States launched the world’s first space \_\_ **probe** \_\_\_\_ into outer space.

**9.** The police are investigating a potential bomb **threat** \_\_\_\_\_ that prompted management to evacuate the town centre on Saturday afternoon.

**10.** Scientists are warning that a banned toxic waste could \_\_ **wipe out**\_\_\_\_\_ Europe’s killer whales and dolphins.

**11.** A **\_\_ comet**\_ is a small, icy object that orbits the sun and has a long “tail” of gas.

**B. Match the first half 1-8 with the second half a-h of these sentences.**

**1.** I’d like to test \_**h**\_\_

**2.** I’m afraid we couldn’t find \_**f**\_\_

**3.** Without doing some \_**a**\_\_\_

**4.** It shouldn’t be much longer before they’ve built **d**\_\_\_

**5.** They say they’ve made \_\_**b**\_

**6.** They haven’t met one single \_\_**e**\_

**7.** Maybe we could solve **c**\_\_\_

**8.** He’s doing his \_**g**\_\_

**a.** tests, it’s impossible to know if it’s safe.

**b**. a major breakthrough.

**c.** the problem with a new version**.**

**d.** us a prototype.

**e.** deadline since we started.

**f.** a solution

**g.** research into nanotechnology .

**h.** your theory with this experiment

**EXTRA PRACTICE**

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

**1.**Food and cooking hygiene includes a number of routines which should be followed to avoid potentially severe health hazards. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Besides, wash hands with soapy water before preparing food. Also, wash meat, fruit, and vegetables thoroughly before use.

A.Food can transmit disease from person to person

**B.First of all, wear clean clothes and protective apron**

C.The bacteria in food can cause food poisoning

D.Among the modern processes for food preservation are refrigeration and canning

E.Freezing is one of the most commonly used processes for preserving a very wide range of food stuffs

**2.**Atlantis is an island whose existence and location have never been confirmed. The first references to Atlantis are from the classical Greek philosopher Plato, who said it was engulfed by the ocean as the result of an earthquake 9,000 years before his own time. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They also added that Plato made up the story using elements that may have been drawn from real events.

A.Plato described Atlantis as an ideal state, and the name is considered synonymous with Utopia.

B.Plato’s accounts of Atlantis are in his works Timaeus and Critias and these philosophical dialogues are the earliest known references to Atlantis

C.The legend of Atlantis is frequently featured in many books, movies, television series, and other creative works

**D.While there are many hypotheses about Atlantis, the vast majority of scientists conclude that Atlantis never existed**

E.According to the legend, an island called Atlantis in the Atlantic Ocean was swallowed by an earthquake

**3.**If you are under stress, your eating habits are making the problem worse. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. First, cut down on coffee, tea and cola drinks. They all contain caffeine, which makes you feel better for a few minutes, but which also destroys the vitamins in our bodies. Try not to sweets, biscuits and cakes as well.

A.In the long term, alcohol causes depression

**B.The effects of stress can be lessened by following some simple advice**

C.They consume sweets, biscuits and cakes frequently

D.Remember to eat a good breakfast to start the day well

E.If you eat too quickly, you can have problems with your stomach in the long term

1. **Choose the correct sentence with the closest meaning to the given sentence.**
   * + 1. Due to the fact that the demand for tea was very high in the 19th century, its price was astronomical.
2. It was not until the 19th century that the demand for tea started to increase.
3. **The demand for tea was so high in the 19th century that its price was enormous.**
4. In the 19th century the price for tea didn’t increase despite the demand.
5. It was its astronomical price which decreased the demand for tea in the 19th century.
6. In the 19th century, even though the demand for tea was enormous its price remained cheap.
7. Adults laugh less than children, probably because they play less.
8. Unlike adults children laugh more while playing games.
9. Since adults have less time playing games; they don’t laugh as much as children.
10. No matter how much adults play, they can’t laugh more than children.
11. It seems that adults, who don’t laugh much, didn’t play much with other children when they were young.
12. **The reason why adults laugh less than children might be that they play less.**
13. We must remember what happened in the past so that it will never happen again.
14. If we could remember the past, it would not happen again.
15. Since we all tend to forget what happened in the past we do the same again.
16. We couldn’t remember what happened in the past so we did it again.
17. **In order not to repeat the past, we should certainly not forget what happened then.**
18. Those who couldn’t remember what happened in the past were more likely to repeat it.

**UNIT 12 – CRIME**

**GRAMMAR**

1. **Complete the email, using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

|  |
| --- |
| **Help!**  Hi Mum and Dad  I’m afraid I have to ask you for some money – and I’m very ashamed to tell you about this. You see, I lost my job a few weeks ago. I deserved it because I upset a customer – if I hadn’t been rude to the customer, my boss \_\_**wouldn’t have fired**\_\_ (fire) me. And I was in debt because of the car – obviously, I wouldn’t have got into debt if I \_\_**hadn’t bought**\_\_\_ (not buy) the car, but I needed it for work. Then, one day recently I was in a local shop and I took some money from the till. If it hadn’t been open, I \_\_**wouldn’t have taken**\_\_ (not take) the money, but it was so easy. I left the shop before they noticed, but then, a couple of days later I went back into the shop and the shopkeeper saw me. That was really stupid – if I \_\_**hadn’t gone back**\_\_ (not go back), he wouldn’t have recognized me. I denied taking the money, so he called the police, and they arrested me. If I’d admitted it to the shopkeeper and paid him back, he \_\_**wouldn’t have called**\_\_ (not call) the police. So … can I borrow £500 to pay the fine? I know I’ve been stupid – if I \_\_**had asked**\_\_ (ask) for your help weeks ago, this wouldn’t have happened.  Love Harry |

1. **Read the text and choose word(s) A, B, C, or D for each space.**

If I wanted to have a good holiday (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_ go to Italy. You can find everything (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_ want if you go there. If you wanted, you (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to the seaside or take a sightseeing tour. But if I (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you, I would go to the mountains. If you go to the Alps, for example, you (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do both downhill skiing and cross-country skiing in winter. There are miles of wonderful runs and trails! If you go in the summer, you can go hiking or climbing. If you’d come with me last summer, you (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the top of Mount Rosa. You really (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there! It was awesome! All the lower peaks beneath us looked like rocks in a blue sea. And then the changing colours at sunset! We slept in the highest hut. Accommodation was basic, of course, but the atmosphere was so warm and friendly that I (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there much longer if I (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enough time off work.

How about the Appennines? If I (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ talking about the resorts there, I would never finish! I guess you don’t know that you can learn to ski not far from Rome, on the slopes of Gran Sasso. And (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you believe me if I told you that you can ski in the South of Italy? The Sila Massif in Calabria offers 2 downhill runs and 35 km of cross-country trails. If you (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your holiday now, you can see for yourself.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 1. **I’d** | 1. I | 1. I’ve | 1. I’ll |
| 2 | 1. they’re | 1. you’ve | 1. **you** | 1. they |
| 3 | 1. should | 1. **could** | 1. would | 1. can |
| 4 | 1. be | 1. am | 1. was | 1. **were** |
| 5 | 1. **can** | 1. would | 1. will | 1. - |
| 6 | 1. had climbed | 1. could climb | 1. **could have climbed** | 1. climbed |
| 7 | 1. should be | 1. would be | 1. had been | 1. **should have been** |
| 8 | 1. **could have stayed** | 1. had stayed | 1. would stay | 1. could stay |
| 9 | 1. had | 1. **had had** | 1. have had | 1. have |
| 10 | 1. **started** | 1. start | 1. would start | 1. will start |
| 11 | 1. do | 1. would have | 1. will | 1. **would** |
| 12 | 1. booking | 1. **book** | 1. would book | 1. will book |

1. **Choose the correct option.**
2. The train to Paris \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at 6.45 am.
3. leave **b. leaves** c. is leaving
4. Tommy is sweaty; he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ football for hours.
5. played b. had played **c. has been playing**
6. He filled in his name, signed the contract and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it to the secretary.
7. **gave** b. has given c. had given
8. The reason \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he left is that he is ill.
9. **why** b. which c. when
10. By the time the train stopped, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two pots of coffee.
11. have drunk **b. had drunk** c. drunk
12. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ talk with your mouth full.
13. don’t have to b. must **c. mustn’t**
14. She won’t talk to you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you apologize for your rude remarks.
15. if **b. unless** c. when
16. This factory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more cars this year than ever before.
17. produces **b. has produced** c. produced
18. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be going to France this summer, but we’re not sure yet.
19. can b. must **c. might**
20. This car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to use less petrol than any other.
21. designs **b. was designed** c. has designed
22. I’m glad you remembered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some tea because I haven’t got any.
23. **to bring** b. bringing c. bring
24. I got to class on time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I had missed the bus.
25. **even though** b. despite c. because
26. Swansea, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my father was brought up, is a beautiful town.
27. who **b. where** c. that
28. She was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tired that she fell asleep.
29. **so** b. such c. too
30. Jack is an interesting story-teller and conversationalist. His brother, on the other hand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
31. is a newspaper reporter b. knows a lot of stories, too **c. bores other people by talking about himself**
32. ‘Everything in this room is wet from the rain.’ ‘I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the windows!’
33. mustn’t have shut b. must have shut **c. should have shut**
34. Take some money if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to do some shopping.
35. had wanted b. will want **c. want**
36. ‘Why didn’t you ring me?’

‘I would have rung you if I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the time.’

1. have had **b. had had**  c. had
2. He is by far \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pianist alive.
3. A good b. better **c. the best**
4. ‘Did you play football yesterday?’ ‘Yes, we did, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the snow.’
5. although b. in spite **c. despite**
6. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her before, I would have recognized her.
7. saw **b. had seen** c. would see
8. I should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her this morning – now it’s too late.
9. phoned **b. have phoned** c. phone
10. He had sent several job applications \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he graduated from university.
11. **by the time** b. as c. while
12. Jim wanted to borrow my book because he had lost \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
13. him **b. his**  c. himself
14. John doesn’t enjoy Indian food. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
15. So do I **b. nor do I**  c. so don’t I
16. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ live in a big house, but now we live in a flat.
17. Would live b. have lived **c. used to live**
18. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last night and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ later today.
19. **Was arrested/will be questioned**
20. Arrested/will be questioned
21. Was arrested/be questioned

**VOCABULARY**

**A.Read the letter in response to the newspaper report. Complete the letter with the correct option.**

|  |
| --- |
| Dear Sir  I read with interest your story yesterday about the young cyber (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. My view of the (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is that the boy in question should be put into some kind of prison for (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We cannot continue to have these types of individuals (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the net and being allowed to steal. By ignoring the (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and not locking away such (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, judges are sending out the wrong message to young people. They are encouraging (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ card theft. Not only that, but we’re paying taxes for our police force to (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_ these crimes. If he was (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with theft then obviously he should be punished and I think you will find that the (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of sensible people feel the same way.  Dr R. Smithers, London. |

1. **a) criminal** b) robber c) robot

2. a) computer **b) case** c) police

3. a) someone **b) juvenils** c) people

4**. a) surfing** b) emailing c) texting

5. **a) evidence** b) boy c) news

6. a) keys b) crimes **c) offenders**

7. a) post **b) credit** c) PIN number

8. a) look up b) find **c) investigate**

9. a) caught b) done **c) charged**

10.**a) majority** b) minority c) most

**B.Write one of these words to complete each sentence.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| witnesses | mind | evidence | innocent | minds |
| facts | defendant | punishment | jury | case |

1.Let me summarise the main \_\_**facts**\_\_ for you.

2.The \_**evidence**\_\_ clearly shows he is guilty.

3.I don’t think the facts of the \_\_**case**\_\_ are very clear.

4.I’ve made up my \_\_**mind**\_\_\_.

5.There should be no doubt in your \_\_**minds**\_ that this man is guilty.

6.I will bring \_**witnesses**\_ who can confirm that the accused was there at the time of the kidnapping.

7.Members of the \_\_**jury**\_\_\_, the facts are very simple.

8.I am confident that you will find the \_**defendant**\_ guilty.

9.You have to decide the \_**punishment**\_ to fit the crime.

10.I believe he’s \_\_**innocent**\_\_ because he has no other previous criminal record.

**UNIT 11 - Arts and Media**

**GRAMMAR**

1. **Put the following sentences into *reported speech*.**

**1.** John said, “ Mary is good at English.”

**John said (that) Mary was good at English** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** He said, “She doesn’t like getting up early.”

**He said (that) she didn’t like getting up early**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** My sister said, “The dog is sleeping in its kennel”

**My sister said (that) the dog was sleeping in its kennel**.

**4.** “My parents were ill yesterday”, Tom said.

**Tom said (that) his parents were ill / had been ill the previous day.**

**5.** “I can’t see the screen very well”, Carol said.

**Carol said (that) she couldn’t see the screen very well**\_.

**6.** “The police caught the burglar today” , the reporter said.

**The reporter said (that) the police caught / had caught the burglar that day**.

**7.** “Mary will be a witness in court”, said her lawyer.

**Her lawyer said (that) Mary would be a witness in court**\_.

**8.** The boys said, “Our father has bought a new bike to us today.”

**The boys said (that) their father had bought a new bike to them that day**\_.

**9.** “Don’t move!” the policeman told the man.

**The policeman told the man not to move**\_.

**10.** “Don’t drink cold water after you play a game”, the doctor told me.

**The doctor told me not to drink cold water after I played a game.**

**B. Rewrite the orders and questions in *reported speech*.**

**1.** “What time does the documentary start tonight? he asked.

**He asked what time the documentary started that night**\_.

**2.** Mr. Collins said to me, “Do you know where he is?”

**Mr. Collins asked me if I knew where he was**\_.

**3.** “Where were you at the time of the robbery?” the policeman asked me.

**The policeman asked me where I was / had been at the time of the robbery**\_\_.

**4.** "When can we have dinner?" she asked.

**She asked when they could have dinner**\_.

**5.** "Have you been to Bristol before?" she asked me.

**She asked me if I had been to Bristol before**\_.

**6.** “Did you phone the fire service “ Kelly asked us.

**Kelly asked us if we phoned / had phoned the fire service**.

**7.** "Will Mandy have lunch with Sue?" Andrew asked me.

**Andrew asked me if Mandy would have lunch with Sue.**

**8.** "Where have you spent your money?" she asked him.

**She asked him where he had spent his money**.

**9.** "Are you going to the cinema?" he wanted to know.

**He wanted to know if I was going to the cinema**.

**10.** “How are you getting along with your new friend ?” Ted asked Henry.

**Ted asked Henry how he was getting along with his new friend**.

|  |
| --- |
| **Reporting Verbs**  We use a variety of verbs to report what someone said, like “promise”, “warn”, “advise” and “recommend”.  The grammar structure we use after them changes.  **“invite / remind / warn / advise / allow” + object + infinitive with to**  **Example:**  *He invited me to go to a party.*  *I reminded her to bring her ID.*  *She warned him not to drive too fast.*  **“offer / refuse / promise / agree / threaten” + infinitive with to**  **Example:**  *Tim offered to give me a lift home.*  *She refused to accept any help.*  *He promised to keep the secret.*  *I agreed to do extra shifts at work this week .*  *He threatened to kill if she told anyone.*  **“admit / suggest / deny” + verb +ing**  **Example:**  *Jo admitted breaking the vase.*  *Emily suggested buying a new one.*  Some reporting verbs have more than one verb pattern . After “promise”, “agree”, “admit”, and “suggest” we can use “THAT + clause”.  **Example:**  *James admitted that he was in love with her.*  *I agreed that the children could do their homework later.*  *I suggest that you come as soon as you can.*  **explain to sb + how**  **Example:**  *“This is how you turn on the computer,” he told me.*  *He explained to me how to turn on the computer.* |

**C.Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets so that it has the same meaning as the first.**

**1.** “I’m not coming with you,” Gina told me. (REFUSE)

**Gina refused to come with me**\_.

**2.** “I’ll definitely call you later,” he told her. (PROMISE)

**He promised to call her later**\_\_.

**3.** “OK. We won’t go on holiday this year,” they said. (AGREE)

**They agreed to go on holiday that year**\_.

**4.** “James, why don’t you come to the theatre with us on Friday?” they asked. (INVITE)

**They invited James to come to the theatre with them on Friday**\_.

**5.** “Let’s have a barbecue tonight,” John said. (SUGGEST)

**John suggested having a barbecue that night**\_.

**6.** “This is how you save a file,” he told me. (EXPLAIN)

**He explained to me how to save a file**\_.

**7.** “No, I didn’t cheat in the test,” he said. (DENY)

**He denied cheating in the test**.

**8.** “You should get more sleep,” she told me. (ADVISE)

**She advised me to get more sleep**.

**9.** “Yes, I failed my exams,” Emily said. ( ADMIT)

**Emily admitted failing her exams**.

**10.** “You can go to the concert,” my father said. (ALLOW)

**My father allowed me to go to the concert**.

**VOCABULARY**

**A. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the words in the box. Two words are EXTRA.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **outstanding** | **episode** | **audiences** | **plot** | **sketch** |
| **heavy going** | **hilarious** | **ground breaking** | **cast** | **disturbing** |

**1.** The ​[movie](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/movie" \o "movie) has a very ​[simple](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/simple)  **\_plot\_\_**. It is a conventional story about love and marriage.

**2.** Things that are funny can cause you to smile or giggle, but when something is **\_\_ hilarious ,** it causes you to laugh out loud.

**3.** The thriller I watched last night was **\_\_ ground breaking \_**and electrifying. It was perfect.

**4.** This week, in the second **\_\_\_ episode\_** of my favourite TV series, there’s a long scene in a coffee shop that is very funny.

**5.** It can be **\_\_ disturbing\_** to see people be hurt, or a child going hungry: it troubles the person who is witnessing such difficulties.

**6.**After the ​[final](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/final) ​[performance](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/performance) the ​[director](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/director) ​[threw](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/threw) a ​[party](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/party) for the **\_\_ cast \_\_** who has an importantrole in thesuccess ofthe performance.

**7.** Your**\_ outstanding** presentation captured everyone's attention; it was really impressive.

**8.** A **\_\_ sketch \_\_\_\_** is a short [humorous](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/humorous#humorous__2) [play](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/play#play__53) or performance, consisting typically of one [scene](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/scene#scene__14) in a revue or [comedy](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/comedy#comedy__9) [programme](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/programme#programme__9).

**B. Match the best word in the left column with each category on the right.**

**1.** bestseller \_**g**\_ **a.** music

**2.** blockbuster \_**e**\_ **b.** work of art

**3.** critic \_**d**\_ **c.** payment

**4.** royalty \_**c**\_ **d.** person

**5.** household name \_**f**\_ **e.** film

**6.** hit \_**a**\_ **f.** celebrity

**7.** masterpiece \_**b**\_ **g.** book

**C. Complete these sentences with words from the left column in Part E.**

**1.** One \_\_\_**critic**\_ said that he had fallen asleep during it but I really enjoyed it.

**2.** She earned a 15 percent \_\_**royalty**\_\_\_ every time the book was sold.

**3.** It’s too early to say if that painting will become a \_\_\_\_\_\_**masterpiece**\_\_\_.

**4.** He’s still a \_\_\_**household name**\_\_\_\_\_\_ even though he’s been a recluse for the last ten years.

**5.** It became a \_\_**hit**\_\_\_\_\_ and stayed at number one in the charts for ten weeks.

**6.** Harry Potter is the biggest children’s \_\_\_\_\_**bestseller**\_\_\_\_ this century.

**7.** The trouble with all these \_\_\_**blockbuster**\_\_\_ movies is that they have lots of special effects and little real acting.

1. **Fill in the blanks by using the words in the box.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **animation** | **autobiography** | **current affairs** | **documentary** | **folk music** | **reality** | **reggae** | **science fiction** |

1. The sound of \_\_**folk music**\_\_ sometimes ushers you to dance in the streets.
2. Fantasy films and \_\_**science fiction**\_ also have dominated my adult life.
3. Elections came and went, but news and \_\_**current affairs**\_\_ stayed on to lend credibility to networks.
4. But he was also the artist who more than any before or since has epitomized the Jamaican heartbeat sound of \_\_**reggae**\_\_.
5. Sixty years ago, Walt Disney dreamed of making the ultimate cartoon film – one that combined \_\_**animation**\_\_ with classical music.
6. In his \_**autobiography**\_, he said: ‘our beers are designed to savor slowly.’
7. Confronted for the first time with the \_\_**reality**\_\_ of where Nick lived, Adam realized he’d expected something more dramatic.
8. The story of the regeneration plan was the subject of a BBC \_\_**documentary**\_ recently.