VOCABULARY

A) Which noun does not usually go with the verb?

1) to solve an exam / a problem / a crime
2) to discover an idea / a clue / the truth
3) to reveal the truth / a secret / a drama
4) to analyse some evidence / a witness / a problem
5) to commit a crime / a secret / suicide
6) to do a decision / a test / some research
7) to take a picture / notes / research
8) to interview a witness / an application / a suspect

B) Look at the words and make nouns and verbs.

1) burgle (verb)
   a) burglar (noun, person)
   b) burglary (noun)
2) investigation (noun)
   a) investigator (noun)
   b) investigate (verb)
3) discoverer (noun, person)
   a) discovery (noun)
   b) discover (verb)
4) examiner (noun, person)
   a) examination (noun)
   b) examine (verb)
5) analysis (noun)
   a) analyst (noun)
   b) analyse (verb)

C) Complete the definitions of these subjects with words from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Astronomy</td>
<td>the study of <strong>stars</strong> and <strong>planets</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biology</td>
<td>the study of <strong>living things</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>the study of <strong>chemicals</strong> and what happens to them when they change or <strong>combine</strong> with each other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>the study of <strong>money</strong> and <strong>business</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>the study of things <strong>in the past</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>the study of <strong>numbers</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>the study of <strong>illnesses</strong> and <strong>injuries</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>the study of heat, light, sound and <strong>movement</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D) Choose the correct prepositions to complete the sentences.

1) She wasn’t interested in / of / at Chemistry at school.
2) I have a good relationship / for / with my boss.
3) I’m afraid to / of / by snakes.
4) They’re proud of / with / in their country.
5) Look at him! What’s happened at / to / with him?
6) I spend all my money to / on / in computers.
7) They belong at / for / to the college boat club.
8) They received their prizes from / by / of the Prime Minister.
9) Her last book was about the history of / in / for science.
10) Thanks to / at / for you, I understand the homework.

E) Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

- electricity / genetics / infinity / levers and pulleys / molecules / printing press / psychoanalysis / refrigerators / theory of relativity / vaccination

1) Einstein published his __theory of relativity____ in 1905.
2) In 460BC, the Greek philosopher Leucippus proposed the existence of atoms and _molecules_.
3) In 400BC, Indian mathematicians wrote about the concept of _infinity___________.
4) The discovery of the structure of DNA in 1953 led to great advances in _genetics___________.
5) Edward Jenner and Louis Pasteur were pioneers of _vaccination____________ techniques.
6) Guttenberg, of Germany, invented the _printing press_____________ in 1445.
7) Sigmund Freud was the founder of _psychoanalysis_____________.
8) The Greek philosopher Archimedes (287-212BC) is famous for his engineering inventions that used _levers and pulleys____________ .
9) In 1750, the American scientist Benjamin Franklin showed that lightning is _electricity_______.
10) People first used _refrigerators____________ in their kitchens at home in the 1920s.

KEY LANGUAGE

A) 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.

GRAMMAR

A) Complete the sentences with have to / has to / had to.
1) Bill starts work at 5 a.m. He has to get up at four. (he / get up)
2) ‘I broke my arm last week.’ Did you have to go to hospital?’ (you / go)
3) There was a lot of noise from the street. We had to close the window. (we close)
4) Karen can’t stay for the whole meeting. She has to leave early. (she / leave)
5) How old do you have to be to drive in your country? (you / be)
6) I don’t have much time. I have to hurry. (I / hurry)
7) How is Paul enjoying his new job? Does he have to travel a lot? (he / travel)
8) ‘I’m afraid I can’t stay long.’ ‘What time do you have to go?’ (you / go)
9) ‘The bus was late again.’ ‘How long did you have to wait?’ (you / wait)
10) There was nobody to help me. I had to do everything by myself. (I / do)

B) Match the signs with the sentences. Then complete each sentence with must or must not.

1) You must not make any fires. E
2) You must put some coins in the meter. D
3) You must not dive into the pool. A
4) You must behind this sign. B
5) You must walk on the left. F
6) You must not bring your dog into the shop. C

C) Put the words in the box in the gaps. Don’t add any other words.

Mark: We _______to get up early tomorrow.
Bob: Why?
Mark: Have you forgotten? Angela ________ to move to a new flat tomorrow, and I promised we would help her.
Bob: ______she ________ have to move out by a particular time?
Mark: No, there’s no rush. She doesn’t ______ leave her old flat before the afternoon, but there are lots of things that ______ to pack, so we ______ get there fairly early.
Bob: Why ______ have to move, by the way?
Mark: She said that I __mustn’t______ tell you because she wants to tell you herself, when she sees you tomorrow.

D) Choose the right answer.
1) I __________ go to the dentist. I’ve had toothache for 2 days.
   a) don’t have to   b) mustn’t   c) have to   d) must
2) John is joining the army next week so he __________ get his hair cut.
   a) must       b) has to       c) doesn’t have to       d) mustn’t
3) You __________ try this ice-cream. It’s delicious.
   a) must       b) have to       c) mustn’t       d) don’t have to
4) I __________ call my parents tonight. I haven’t spoken to them all week.
   a) have to   b) don’t have to   c) mustn’t   d) must
5) I __________ pay for my plane ticket by 6 pm. or the airline company will cancel my reservation.
   a) mustn’t   b) must   c) have to   d) don’t have to
6) Children __________ have a series of vaccinations before they start school.
   a) mustn’t   b) must   c) have to   d) don’t have to
7) At university, you __________ to wear a uniform.
   a) mustn’t   b) must   c) have to   d) don’t have to
8) You __________ spend all your money on clothes or going out.
   a) have to   b) don’t have to   c) mustn’t   d) must

E) For each situation, write a sentence with should or shouldn’t + the following.

1) Liz needs a change. __________
   a) go away for a few days   b) go to bed so late
2) Your salary is very low. __________
   a) look for another job   b) use her car so much
3) Jack always has difficulty getting up. __________
   a) put some pictures on the walls   b) take a photograph
4) What a beautiful view! __________
   a) She should go away for a few days.   b) You should look for another job.
5) She drives everywhere. She never walks. __________
   a) He shouldn’t go to bed so late.   b) She shouldn’t use her car so much.
6) Bill’s room isn’t very interesting. __________
   a) He should put some pictures on the walls.   b) She should take a photograph.

F) Read the questions. Look at the poster. Circle the answers.
1. What should you do to lower your blood pressure?
   a. change your lifestyle
   b. drink coffee
   c. eat fat
   d. use salt

2. You have high blood pressure. What should you eat?
   a. fat
   b. fruits
   c. salt
   d. none of the above

3. You need to lower your blood pressure. What should you do?
   a. drink coffee
   b. start smoking
   c. eat healthy foods
   d. use salt

4. You need to change your diet. What should you do?
   a. drink coffee
   b. eat vegetables
   c. exercise
   d. take medicine

5. You need to lose weight. When should you exercise?
   a. every year
   b. every month
   c. every week
   d. every day

6. Who should check your blood pressure?
   a. your doctor
   b. your English teacher
   c. your parents
   d. none of the above

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G) Complete the text with phrases from the box.

| could dive / could enter / could practice / could walk / couldn’t drive / couldn’t surprise |

NOT LONG AGO Tom Daley _could walk_ through the streets in his town and no one stopped him—but it’s different now because he is a member of the Great Britain Olympic team.

Tom’s the best diver in Europe now, but he _couldn’t dive_ at all a few years ago. He saw a diving board at his local swimming pool when he was seven and in a few months he _could dive_ really well. People in the sport started to notice him, and told him that he _could practise_ in the best diving centre in the UK.

Before he _could enter_ the Beijing Olympics, Tom needed to finish in the first eight at the competitions in Beijing. He finished seventh, so at the age of fourteen, he returned to Beijing as part of the Olympic team. Although Tom _couldn’t surprise_ everyone by winning in Beijing, he finished seventh out of twelve divers in one event. Tom will be an amazing diver when he’s older.

H) Rewrite the sentences with the words given in parentheses without changing the meaning.

1) It was necessary for Bob to go to school six days a week. *(had)*
   _Bob had to go to school six days a week._

2) Is it necessary for me to bring my passport? *(have)*
   _Do I have to bring my passport?_

3) An aerial is not required with this radio. *(have)*
   _You don’t have to have an aerial with this radio._
It would be a good idea if Harry took a holiday. (should)

Harry should take a holiday.

It’s against the law to drop litter in the street. (mustn’t)

You mustn’t drop litter in the street.

It’s the rule to write this test in pencil. (have)

You have to write this in pencil.

It’s your duty to obey the law. (must)

You must obey the law.

I’m sorry, but you aren’t allowed to enter this room. (mustn’t)

You mustn’t enter this room.

It isn’t necessary for Joe to come here. (have)

Joe doesn’t have to come here.

The only thing I could do was run away! (had)

I had to run away.

You are not allowed to park your car in the college car park. (mustn’t)

You mustn’t park your car in the college car park.

It isn’t necessary for Emma to attend tomorrow’s staff meeting. (not have to)

Emma doesn’t have to attend tomorrow’s staff meeting.

He had the ability to play the guitar when he was 5. (could)

He could play the guitar when he was five.