**UNIT 3 – The media**

**GRAMMAR**

**A. Complete the sentences, using a past continuous or past simple form of the verb.**

**1.** While I \_\_\_**was watching**\_\_\_\_\_(watch) a documentary about wildlife, my father \_\_\_**changed**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(change) the channel to a news program.

**2.** ‘What \_\_**were you doing**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(do) at 2 o’clock yesterday afternoon?’

‘I \_\_**was sending**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(send) an email to my best friend’

**3.**He\_\_**checked**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(check) his emails, \_\_**wrote**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(write) his blog and \_\_\_**went**\_\_\_\_\_\_(go) out for lunch.

**4.** I \_\_**was walking**\_\_\_\_\_\_(walk) to work this morning when I \_\_\_**saw**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(see) a TV celebrity.

**5.** While Mark \_\_**was watching**\_\_\_\_\_(watch) the weather forecast, Sheila \_\_**was cooking**\_\_\_\_(cook) dinner.

**B. Write questions for the underlined words.**

**1. How many people were using the internet in 2009** \_\_\_\_\_?

About 1.7 billion people were using the internet in 2009.

**2. When was email beginning to change the world**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

In the mid-1980s, email was beginning to change the world

**3. What did Professor Kleinrock receive in his office on October 29th 1969\_**?

Professor Kleinrock received a large metal box in his office on October 29th 1969.

**4. At the time, where was Kleinrock working**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

At the time, Kleinrock was working at the University of California in Los Angeles.

**5. What was a student, Charley Kline, doing when the system crashed**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A student, Charley Kline, was writing the word ‘LOGIN’ when the system crashed.

**C. Answer the questions.**

What were you doing:

**1.** yesterday afternoon at 3 pm?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** last Sunday at 10 pm?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** on Saturday at 4 pm?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4.** last Wednesday at 9 am?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**D. Complete the sentences with your own ideas. Use the past simple and/or the past continuous.**

**1.** I was doing my homework when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2.** Mum was reading an article while Dad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** My friend was surfing the Net when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4.** At 7 pm last Thursday I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ while \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**E. Rewrite the sentences with the words in parenthesis.**

**1.** I was playing tennis when my mum called.(while)

**While I was playing tennis my mum called\_.**

**2.** He watched TV from 8:00 to 8:30. (at 8:15)

**He was watching TV at 8:15**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** Jill twisted her ankle while she was running to school.(when)

**Jill was running to school when she twisted her ankle** \_.

**4.** I was on my bike when I fell. (ride)

**I was riding my bike when I fell\_**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**5.** I was making tea and my mum was sitting in the living room. (while)

**\_I was making tea while my mum was sitting in the living room\_.**

**F. Complete the story with the past simple or past continuous.**

Last summer I **1.**\_\_**went**\_\_\_\_(go) to Los Angeles to stay with my cousin for a few weeks. One afternoon we **2.**\_\_\_**were having**\_\_\_\_(have) lunch in a nice restaurant in the center of town when my cousin **3.**\_\_**got**\_\_\_\_\_(get) a call on her mobile phone and went outside to talk. While she **4.**\_\_**was speaking**\_\_\_(speak) to her friend, I suddenly **5.**\_\_\_**noticed**\_\_\_\_\_\_(notice) a man in a black hat who **6.** \_\_**was sitting**\_\_\_\_\_\_(sit) at the next table. It was the actor Johnny Depp! He was alone, and I **7.**\_\_**decided**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(decide) to take my chance. So I got up and **8.**\_\_**went**\_\_\_\_\_\_(go) to his table. ‘Excuse me, could I have my photo taken with you?’ I asked. He **9.**\_\_\_\_**said**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(say) yes, so I **10.**\_\_\_**stopped**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(stop) a waitress who **11.**\_\_**was passing**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(pass) by and gave her my camera. She **12.**\_\_\_**took**\_\_\_\_\_\_(take) the photo of me and Johnny. I thanked them both, and then I returned to my table. When my cousin **13.**\_\_\_\_**came**\_\_\_\_\_\_(come) back, I **14.**\_\_\_**was smiling**\_\_\_\_\_\_(smile).

‘Why are you looking so pleased with yourself?’ she asked.

‘I had my photo taken with Johnny Depp.’

‘Johnny Depp? Where is he’

‘He’s sitting over there. Look!’

She turned around to look and then started to laugh.

‘That’s not Johnny Depp!’

I **15.**\_**looked**\_\_\_\_\_(look) at the man in the black hat – he **16.**\_**was laughing**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(laugh) too.

**G. Join the sentences as in the example. Use who, which or whose.**

**1.** *BBC World* and *CNN* are popular channels. They offer good quality news programs.

***BBC* World and *CNN* are popular channels that / which offer good quality news programs**.

**2.** A news program is a regularly scheduled radio or television program. It reports current events.

**A news program is a regularly scheduled radio or television program which/that reports current events**\_\_\_\_.

**3.** A journalist is a person. He/She collects, writes or distributes news or other current information.

**A journalist is a person who/that collects, writes or distributes news or other current information**

**4.** ABC News is an internet site. You can get breaking national and world news.

**ABC News is an internet site where you can get breaking national and world news.**

**5.** *All Jazeera International* and *Russia Today* are international channels. They broadcast in English.

***All Jazeera International* and *Russia Today* are international channels which/that broadcast in English.**

**6.** The journalists in *BBC World* and *CNN* are experienced writers. They produce journalism of a high standard.

**The journalists in *BBC World* and *CNN* are experienced writers who/that produce journalism of a high standard**.

**7.** ‘Fameand Fortune’ is a program. It brings you the freshest news from the worlds of business and entertainment.

**‘Fame and Fortune’ is a program which/that brings you the freshest news from the worlds of business and entertainment.**

**H. Find and correct the mistakes. There are mistakes in seven of the sentences.**

**1.** Are these the photos ~~who~~you were looking for?

**that**

**2.** It’s a place ~~which~~ you can really relax.

**where**

**3.** Do you still see your friend who **~~she~~**became a motorcycle courier?

**4.** Clarissa started a company that **~~it~~** sells organic food?

**5.** The book is about a girl who finds a magic forest.**√**

**6.** That’s the house ~~that~~ I was born.

**where**

**7.** I don’t like people ~~which~~ talk all the time.

**who**

**8.** What’s the name of the cake that we ate yesterday?**√**

**9.** Is this the iPod that you want **~~it~~**?

**I. Complete the dialogue with the phrases in the box.**

**Great idea Let’s What about (x2) Why don’t we What else**

**A: 1.** \_**What about**\_\_\_\_ going to the art gallery?

**B:** I’m sorry but I don’t like art galleries.

**A:** Well, **2. \_Let’s\_\_\_\_** go to the museum.

**B:** I think that’s not a good idea. **3.** \_**What else**\_\_\_\_ shallwe do?

**A:** Hmm, **4.** \_**Why don’t we** \_\_\_\_\_ go to the cinema? There’s a new James Bond film.

**B: 5.** \_**Great idea**\_\_\_\_\_. I love James Bond films.

**A:** OK, it starts at 7.45. **6.** \_\_**What about\_\_\_** having a pizza first?

**B:** Sure. I’ll get my coat.

**VOCABULARY**

**A. Match the TV programs with their definitions.**

**1.** chat show \_\_\_**i**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **a.** a television program about an actual event, life story, etc. without fictional elements.

**2.**currentaffairs program **\_\_h\_\_\_ b.** a television program consists of interviews, commentary

and entertainment about various subjects, such as hobbies,

sports, celebrities, etc.

**3.** gameshow\_\_\_**e**\_\_\_\_\_\_  **c.** a television program in which people discuss political,

social and economic events that are happening in the world at the present time.

**4.** quizshow\_\_\_\_**g**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **d.** a television program in which amateur singers, dancers , comedians, instrumentalists perform sometimes for a reward or prize.

**5.** documentary \_\_\_\_**a**\_\_\_\_\_\_ **e.** a radio or television program in which contestants play games in order to win prizes.

**6.** cookery programme \_\_\_**f**\_\_\_\_\_ **f.** a television program that presents food preparation in a

kitchen studio set.

**7.** newsshow \_\_\_**c**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **g.** a radio or television program in which contestants

compete, often for prizes, by answering questions.

**8.** talentshow \_\_\_**d**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **h.** a radio or television program that reports current events.

**9.**magazine show \_\_**b**\_\_\_\_\_\_  **i.** a radio or television program in which a host interviews or chats with guests.

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

**headline blog media journalist advertisement frontpage article homepage celebrity**

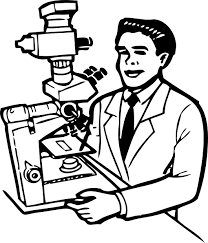
**1.**\_\_**journalists**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ write the stories but the editor controls the contents of the newspaper. He or she decides which stories should go on the**2.**\_\_\_**frontpage**\_\_\_\_. Editors also write the **3.**\_\_**headlines**\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the main stories. The Sunday papers have more sections than daily papers , for example they have a sports section with reports of different sporting events, a financial section with **4.**\_\_\_**articles**\_\_\_\_\_about money and the stock market and a review section. This often has interviews with **5.**\_\_\_**celebrities\_**like film stars and singers. Newspapers are cheap in the UK and they make lots of money by including **6.**\_\_**advertisements\_\_.** Online news is one of the fastest growing areas of the **7.**\_\_**media**\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**C. Label the pictures with the jobs in the box.**

**psychologist scientist photographer journalist artist politician**

**1.\_\_\_artist\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2.\_\_\_photographer\_\_\_ 3.\_\_psychologist\_\_**



**4.\_scientist\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5.\_journalist\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. politician\_\_\_\_\_**

**D. Look at the jobs in part C and answer the questions.**

**1.** In which of the jobs do you work outside/inside?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** For which of the jobs do you need a degree?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3**. For which of the jobs do you need special equipment?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4.** Which jobs involve working with your hands?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **upload** | **write** | **watch** | **listen** | **read** | **use** | **check** |

**1.** My parents used to **\_listen\_\_** to those old songs.

**2.** After breakfast they went upstairs to **\_watch\_\_\_** a children's movie on the television with Mary and Jonathan.

**3.** Your profile page includes a place for you to **\_\_upload\_\_\_\_**photos, write a blog, and the ability to send messages to other users.

**4.** According to a recent research 40% of cell phone owners**\_\_\_use\_\_\_\_\_\_** a social networking site on their phones.

**5.** The little girl’s father \_\_**read**\_\_\_\_\_ to her from a book for a few minutes until she fell asleep and then turned the light off.

**F. Complete the chart with the correct noun forms.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1.** artist**\_\_\_\_**  **2. politician\_**  **3.** scientist**\_\_**  **4.** photographer  **5. blogger\_\_\_\_**  **6.** journalist**\_\_**  **7. psychologist\_**  **8. reporter\_\_\_\_\_** | **art\_\_\_\_**  politics**\_\_\_**  **science\_\_\_**  **photography\_**  blogging**\_**  **journalism\_\_**  psychology**\_**  reporting**\_\_\_** |

**UNIT 4 – Health**

**GRAMMAR**

**PRESENT PERFECT TENSE**

1. **We use the Present Perfect when we talk or ask about things that have happened in the past, but when we don’t say when.**

**e.g.** I’**ve been** to London. NOT ~~I’ve been to London last year.~~

They’**ve met** a famous actor.

I’**ve forgotten** your name.

He**’s seen** the film.

1. **We often use the Present Perfect Tense with ‘ever’ (=at any time in your life) and never (=at no time in your life).**

**e.g.** Have you **ever** read a Russian novel?

Sarah has **never** worked in a big company.

Have you **ever** won a competition?

I’ve **never** eaten Japanese food.

1. **We use ‘just’ in positive sentences to say that something happened very recently. Put ‘just’ before the main verb.**

**e.g.** A: Would you like a coffee?

B: No, thanks. I’ve **just** had one.

1. **We use ‘yet’ in negative sentences and questions. We use it to ask if something that you think is going to happen has happened. Put ‘yet’ at the end of the sentence.**

**e.g.** Have you made your bed **yet**?

I haven’t found a job **yet**.

She hasn’t seen that film **yet**.

Has Ann written the essay **yet**?

1. **We use ‘so far’ to talk about a period that continues until now. (so far=until now)**

**e.g.** Everything is going well. We haven’t had any problems **so far**.

I’ve met a lot of famous people **so far**.

My sister has won several medals **so far**.

I haven’t seen any wildlife animals **so far**.

**BEEN-GONE**

* ***‘Been to’*** and **‘*gone to’*** have different meanings. Been is the past participle of be, and gone is the past participle of go.
* In the Present Perfect we use **‘been to’** to say that somebody has visited a place.

**e.g.** I’ve been to the USA three times. Have you been to the new Italian restaurant in George Street?

* We use **‘gone to’** when somebody goes to a place and is still there:

**e.g**. My parents have gone to the USA for their holidays. They don’t come back until Saturday.

Compare: **Nick has been to Paris** = He visited Paris and came back at some time in the past.

**Nick has gone to Paris** = He went to Paris and he is in Paris now.

**PRESENT PERFECT or PAST SIMPLE**

***A:*** *Have you been to Luigi’s?*

***B:*** *Yes, I have.*

***A:*** *When did you go there?*

***B:*** *I went last weekend.*

***A:*** *Who did you go with?*

***B:*** *I went with some people from work.*

* **We often use the Present Perfect to ask about or tell somebody about a past action for the first time.** We don’t ask/say when the action happened:

*Have you been to Luigi’s?*

*I’ve been to New York twice.*

* **We then use the Past Simple to ask/talk about specific past details:**

*When did you go there?*

*I went to visit my sister.*

* **We use the Past Simple NOT the Present Perfect with ‘when’ and ‘past time expressions’, e.g. yesterday, last week.**

*When did you see it? NOT ~~When have you seen it?~~*

*I saw it last week. NOT ~~I’ve seen it last week.~~*

**A. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.**

**1.** Last year, we \_\_**ran**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (run) ten health centers in Africa, but this year, we \_**have received**\_\_\_ (receive) very little money and we can’t continue to offer health care across the continent.

**2.** I \_\_**have never done**\_\_\_\_ \_(never/do) such important work before.

**3.** I usually do about two operations a day and, so far, I \_**have saved**\_ (save) about a hundred lives.

**4.** Working here is the best thing I \_\_**have ever done**\_\_\_\_ (ever/do).

**5.** I often work for IMA and I \_\_**have worked**\_\_ (work) in Kenya, Nepal and Peru.

**6.** Last year, an earthquake \_**hit**\_\_\_\_\_ (hit) this area, and this \_\_**caused**\_\_\_ (cause) a massive amount of damage. I **\_have never seen**\_\_\_\_\_ (never/see) so much destruction before.

**B. Complete the dialogues. Use the present perfect or past simple and the verbs in brackets.**

**1. A:** **Have you ever played\_** (you / ever / play) in a band?

**B:** Yes, I  **have**\_\_\_\_\_\_. I \_**played**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) in a band when I was at school.

**A:** Cool. **Did you enjoy**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you / enjoy) it?

**B:** Yes, I \_**did**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We \_\_\_**won**\_\_\_\_\_\_ (win) a lot of competitions.

**A:** And \_**Have you ever been**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you / ever / go) to a music festival?

**B:** Yes, I \_**have**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_**went**\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Glastonbury in the UK in 2013. It \_**was**\_\_

(be) fantastic.

**2. A: Have you ever bought\_\_\_\_\_** (you / ever / buy) any clothes on the internet?

**B:** Yes, I **\_have\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A:** What \_**did you buy**\_\_\_\_ (you / buy)?

**B:** I \_**bought**\_\_\_\_ (buy) a dress for a wedding, but it didn’t fit!

**3. A: \_Have you ever lost\_\_\_** ( you /ever / lose) your wallet?

**B:** Yes, I \_\_**have**\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_**left**\_\_\_ (leave) it in a trolley at the supermarket.

**C. Use the prompts to complete the conversation. Use the Present Perfect or the Past Simple.**



*8:00 p.m. Jake and Lucy are having dinner at a Chinese restaurant.*

**Jake:** you / eat / here / before? **Have you ever eaten here before?**

**Lucy:** Yes, I have.

**Jake:** when / you / come / here? \_**When did you come here**\_\_\_?

**Lucy:** My parents brought me here for my birthday last year.

**Jake:** what / you / eat? \_**What did you eat**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**Lucy:** I thinkI had fish with rice and vegetables. It was very nice.

**Jake:** I / not eat / Chinese food before. **I have never eaten Chinese food before**\_\_\_\_. I think I’ll have the chef’s suggestion.

**Lucy:** That’s a good idea. I’ll have the same.

**D. Put the words in the correct order to complete the conversations.**

**1. A:** Are you ready for your holiday?

**B: I haven’t finished packing yet**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (packing / I / finished / yet / haven’t)

**2. A:** Hi. You look well!

**B: Yes, we’ve just got back from holiday**\_.(just / from / we’ve / holiday / back / yes / got)

**3. A:** Is that the new Indiana Jones DVD?

**B: Yes, but I haven’t watched it yet**\_\_\_\_\_. (haven’t / yet / it / watched / yes / I / but)

**4. A:** **Have you cooked dinner yet**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (you / cooked / yet / have / dinner)

**B:** No, **I have just got home**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (I / got / just / home / have)

**E. Fill in the gaps with *have / has been (to)* or *have / has gone (to).***

**A:** Hi Phil. Your house is really quiet. Where is everyone?

**B:** Well, Mum and Dad **1.**\_**have gone to** my uncle’s house and Amy **2.** \_**has gone to** the parade.

**A:** Oh, I **3.** **have been to** the parade lots of times. It’s fun. Where’s mark?

**B:** He **4.** \_**has gone to**\_ the Marina Food Festival on the seafront.

**A:** Oh, yes, My sister **5.** \_**has been to** there several times and she liked it. Do you want to go

there and get some lunch?

**B:** Sounds good. Let’s go.

**F. Complete the gaps in the sentences with *a / an / the* or leave them blank if you don’t need an article.**

**1.** We have bad eating habits because it is faster to eat \_\_**a**\_\_\_ sandwich than to eat \_\_**a**\_\_ big salad.

**2.** Eating habits are really important for our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ health.

**3.** In these days, there are all kinds of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food with a lot of fat in the supermarkets.

**4.** In Spain, **\_\_the\_\_\_** last meal of the day is a small supper which is served as late as 9:00 pm.

**5.** She's working at \_\_**a**\_\_\_ hospital to pay for her education.

**6**. He had a terrible stomachache so we took him to \_\_**a**\_\_\_ doctor yesterday and \_\_\_**the**\_\_ doctor sent him for an xray.

**7.** \_**The**\_ children who have healthy diets have high concentration levels.

**G. Circle the correct articles to complete the sentences. Circle (-) if you don’t need an article.**

**1.** Is there **a** / the good bookstore around here?

**2.** I want to buy **a** / the book for my niece.

**3.** She really enjoys the / **-** fables.

**4.** I just read a / **an** excellent article on eating habits.

**5.** This story is famous all over ***the*** /- world.

**6.** I think *the /* ***-*** cars are safer than *the /* ***-*** motorbikes.

**7.** He lives just outside ***a*** */ the* small town in *- /* ***the*** south of Italy.

**8.** We saw ***a*** */ the* play last night. *A /* ***The*** play was really good.

**H. Give advice to these people. Use *should / shouldn’t / ought to / try + Ving.***

**1.** Mary’ got a bad cold.

**I think she should rest at home.**

**2.** My tooth hurts.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**3.** I’m so fat! My trousers don’t fit me anymore!

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4.** I’ve got a terrible cough.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**5.** Jeff feels stressed.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**6.** My mother has a bad headache.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**7.** I’m always very tired.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**“ because of”: You can use “because of” before a noun phrase when you are giving the reason for something.**

**e.g : I arrived late because the traffic was very bad.**

**I arrived late because of bad traffic.**

**G. Complete these sentences with the words in the box.**

**because because of so that to in order**

1. She should change her job \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she is unhappy at work.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to save money, you shouldn’t eat in restaurants.
3. You should join a sports club \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meet more people.
4. You should buy a suit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you look smart at the interview.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is raining, you should cancel the day trip.
6. They should cancel the game \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the snow.

**VOCABULARY**

1. **Fill in the blanks with the words in the box in the appropriate forms. Two words are extra.**

**treatment injury insomnia optician surgery depression**

**vaccination illness hospital healthcare**

1. Anne should visit her psychiatrist because she has been suffering from \_**depression**\_\_\_ for some time.
2. **Healthcare**\_\_\_ is the service that is responsible for looking after the health of all the people in a country or an area.
3. I went to the \_\_**hospital**\_\_\_\_ to visit my uncle who had an open heart surgery last week.
4. Everyone should visit an \_**\_optician**\_\_\_\_ for a routine eye test.
5. Mike’s father died at the age of 83 after a serious \_\_\_**illness**\_\_\_\_\_.
6. She’s receiving \_**treatment**\_\_\_\_\_ for a lung infection.
7. Every child should receive\_\_\_ **vaccination**\_\_ against the major childhood diseases; such as measles, polio etc.

**8 .** Mary’s mother underwent\_ **surgery**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to remove a small lump in her breast.

**B. Complete the paragraph with the words in the box. Two words are extra.**

**concentration diet treatment insomnia mental nutrition psychological pressure serious vitamins clinic disease**

Good **1.*nutrition*\_**\_and eating healthy food is essential for good health. Some food contains protein, e.g. meat, some food contains carbohydrates, e.g. pasta, and some food contains **2.** \_\_ **vitamins**\_\_\_\_ ,e.g. fruit. Our bodies need these things. However, other food contains a lot of sugar, e.g. chocolate, or a lot of fat, e.g. crisps. These foods can cause **3.**\_\_ **serious**\_\_\_ health problems such as high blood **4. pressure**\_\_\_ or heart disease. Food also influences our **5. psychological\_** health for example chocolate can change your mood. Vegetables and fish help reduce minor problems such as lack of **6.** \_ **concentration**\_\_\_\_, poor memory and poor motivation. If you can’t sleep (**7.**\_\_ **insomnia**\_\_\_\_) , eat nuts. If you feel depressed, try eating brown rice. With regard to more **8**.\_\_\_\_**mental\_\_** illnesses, the Mediterranean **9.** \_\_\_\_**diet**\_\_\_\_\_ may protect you from Alzheimer’s **10.** \_**\_disease**\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**C. Write the word category for the words below (e.g. noun, verb, etc.) and match them with their dictionary meaning.**

**1.**insomnia ***noun (n)*d a.** harm or damage: an act or event that causes someone or something to no longer be fully healthy or in good condition.

**2.**surgeon **noun**\_**g**\_\_\_ **b.** for the use of one single person or group, not public.

**3.**private **adj. b**\_\_\_ **c .**to stop something from happening and existing

**4.**injury **noun a\_**\_\_ **d.** habitual sleeplessness; inability to sleep.

**5.**recently **adverb f**\_ **e.** medical care given to a patient for an illness or injury.

**6.**prevent **verb** \_\_**c**\_ **f.** in the last few days, weeks, or months; a short time ago.

**7.**treatment **noun** \_**e**\_\_ **g.** a medical practitioner qualified to practice surgery.

**D. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in part C.**

**1.** Some herbs might help you with the **\_treatment\_\_\_** of poor memory.

**2.** There will be a greater need for **\_surgeons\_\_\_** in the future as the population grows.

**3.** Falls, burns, poisoning and knife cuts are some common examples of home **\_injury\_\_\_**.

**4**. **Recently**, some researchers claim that butter may not be as dangerous as once people thought.

**5**. Some research shows that there is a higher risk of blood pressure in people with **\_insomnia\_\_**.

**6.** Universities as well as state and **\_\_private\_\_** sector operate hospitals in Turkey.

**7.** Parents need to be good role models to **\_prevent\_\_\_** obesity in childhood.

**E. Find the following hidden words in the word search puzzle.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **clinic** | **dentist** | **medicine** | **nurse** | **operation** | **disease** |

U S S N **D** Y I M N P   
N F L D **I** **D** **M** M C S   
G H O **N** **S** **E** **E** T N Q   
R Z L **U E** **N** **D** H G I   
**O P E R A T I O N** S   
T S W **S** **S** **I** **C** T E C   
G U I **E** **E** **S** **I** I A F   
E R A C Z **T** **N** S X V   
I S E H D D **E** O A M   
X C E **C I N I L C** S

**F. Use the words in part E in sentences.**

**1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

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

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

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

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

**G. Fill in the gaps with the correct words.**

**1.** He had to stop playing football because of his **\_\_\_(blood) pressure.**

**2**. More people suffer from **dep\_(ression)\_** in winter than in summer.

**3.** He’s got a **poor (memory)\_\_\_\_\_**. He can’t remember anything!

**4**. Hamburgers and pizzas are **j\_(unk)\_\_\_\_\_\_** **f**\_**(ood)\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**5.** David always fails exams because he has **poorcon (centration)\_\_\_\_\_.**

**6.**He’s not sleeping at all. I think he has **i (nsomnia)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

**7.**There are a lot of **car (bohydrates)\_\_\_\_** in bread.

**8.**I need more **v (itamins)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** so I am going to drink more orange juice.

**9.**I love **s(almon)\_\_\_.** It’s my favourite fish.

**H. Match the phrases with their meanings.**

**1.** [put forward](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/put) for [consideration](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/consideration) **b** **a.** recommend

**2.** [express](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/express#express) something [definitely](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/definitely) or [clearly](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/clearly) in [speech](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/speech) or [writing](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/writing) **f** **b.** suggest

**3.** [demonstrate](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/demonstrate) or [prove](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/prove) **e** **c.** reveal

**4.** [advise](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/advise) or [suggest](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/suggest) (something) as a course of action **a** **d.** think

**5.** make (previously [unknown](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/unknown) or [secret](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/secret) information)[known](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/know) to others **c**  **e.** show

**6.** have a [particular](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/particular) [belief](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/belief) or [idea](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/idea) **d** **f.** state

**UNIT 5 – Natural World**

**GRAMMAR**

1. **Correct the sentences. There are seven mistakes. The first one is already corrected. Find and correct six more.**

**more**

1. Our new apartment is**^**comfortable than our old one.
2. Florida is more hotter than Maine**.** (Florida is **~~more~~ hotter** than Maine)
3. Oregon is far north than California. (Oregon is **farther/further** north than California)
4. Istanbul is most crowded city in Turkey. (Istanbul is **the** most crowded city in Turkey)
5. A bicycle isn’t as faster as a motorcycle. (A bicycle isn’t as **fast** as a motorcycle)
6. The traffic is more worse than it was an hour ago. (The traffic is **~~more~~ worse** than it was an hour ago)
7. I think Seoul has the better transportation system in the world. (I think Seoul has the **best** transportation system in the world.)
8. **Rewrite these sentences using the words in brackets so that they mean the same.**
9. Ibiza is more popular than Mayorca. (not as..........as)

**Mayorca isn’t as popular as Ibiza.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

1. Mount Everest is higher than K2. (low)

**K2 is lower than Mount Everest**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. The view of Lake Garda is not as impressive as the view of Lake Como. (more)

**The view of Lake Como is more impressive than the view of Lake Garda**.

1. The Eastern Anatolia Region is hillier than The Black Sea Region in Turkey. (flat)

**The Black Sea Region is flatter than The Eastern Anatolia region in Turkey**.

1. Greenland is bigger than all the other islands in the world. (biggest)

**Greenland is the biggest island in the world\_\_**\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **Complete the article with the correct form of the adjectives.**

China has the **1.** \_**largest**\_\_\_ (large) population in the world and its capital city, Beijing, has some of the **2.** \_\_**worst**\_\_\_ (bad) traffic problems. A few decades ago, China’s streets weren’t as **3. \_polluted\_\_\_** (polluted) as they are now because most people rode bicycles. But in modern China, cars are selling **4. \_\_faster\_\_\_\_\_** (fast) than in the USA.

However, one city in China recently received a prize for its transportation system from the Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP). The ITDP works with cities to make city life **5.** \_\_**better**\_\_\_ (good). This year it gave the city of Guangzhou a prize because it has one of the **6.** \_**best**\_\_\_\_\_\_ (good) public transport systems, not only in China, but worldwide. The system transports 800,000 people a day and runs on time. And bicycles are still as **7.** \_\_**popular**\_\_ (popular) as ever because of the extensive network of bicycle paths. It all means the air in Guangzhou is **8.** \_**cleaner**\_\_\_\_\_ (clean) than in other cities.

|  |
| --- |
| **plenty of = a lot of = a large quantity or amount** |

**Choose the correct answers.**

1. We don’t have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time to get to the airport.
2. many **b)** little **c) much**
3. There weren’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people left when the party came to an end.
4. much **b)** few **c) many**
5. Unfortunately, there is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wine left in the bottle.
6. few **b)** much **c) little**
7. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people who want to come to the party.
8. **a lot of** **b)** much **c)** little
9. There is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time, we can just relax here.

**a)** little **b)** much **c) plenty of**

1. There isn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sugar left in the jar.
2. little **b) much** **c)** few
3. She’s happy because she has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ friends in this town.
4. few **b)** much **c)** **many**
5. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money do you have left?
6. many **b) much c)** a lot of
7. There is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ little pollution in Sweden.
8. much **b)** few **c) little**
9. It has been so dry recently. There hasn’t been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rain.
10. **much** **b)** many **c)** little
11. Have you eaten \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chocolate?
12. many **b)** **a lot of** **c)** few

**12. \_\_\_\_\_\_** people believe in ghosts.

**a)** much  **b) plenty of** **c)** little

**VOCABULARY**

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. sandy **c** | **a.** having a [large](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/large) [distance](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/distance_1) from the [bottom](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/bottom_1) to the [top](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/top_1) |
| 1. deep **d** | **b.** having a [temperature](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/temperature) between [cool](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/cool_1) and [hot](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/hot) |
| 1. impressive **i** | **c.** [covered](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/cover_1) with or [containing](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/contain) a [substance](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/substance) that is [found](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/found_1) on [beaches](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/beach) and in [deserts](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/desert_1) |
| 1. shark  **f** | **d.** having a [long](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/long_1) [distance](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/distance_1) from the [top](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/top_1) to the [bottom](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/bottom_1) |
| 1. high **a** | **e.** (of a [slope](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/slope)) [rising](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/rising) or [falling](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/falling) at a [sharp](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/sharp) [angle](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/angle) |
| 1. steep  **e** | **f.** a [large](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/large) [fish](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/fish_1) with very [sharp](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/sharp_1) [teeth](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/teeth) |
| 1. warm **b** | **g.** the [highest](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/high) point, [strongest](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/strong), or [best](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/best) [point](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/point), [value](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/value), or [level](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/level) of [skill](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/skill) |
| 1. peak **g** | **h.** a [lake](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/lake) that [contains](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/contain) [sea](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/sea) [water](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/water_1) |
| 1. lagoon **h** | **i.** someone or something that you [admire](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/admire) and  [respect](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/respect_1) them |
| 1. harm **j** | **j.** [hurt](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/hurt_1) or [damage](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/turkish/damage_1) |

**B. Fill in the gaps with the words from part A.**

**1.** The [castle](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/castle) is set on a \_\_\_**steep**\_\_\_ hill. That’s why it’s very difficult to visit it.

**2.** Insects and diseases  cause well-grown plants severe \_\_**harm**\_\_\_\_.

**3.** The water's not \_**deep**\_\_\_\_\_\_, so we'll be [able](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/able_1) to get [across](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/across) the [river](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/river) [easily](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/easily).

**4.** An [area](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/area) of [sea](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/sea) [water](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/water_1) [separated](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/separate) from the [sea](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/sea) by a [reef](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/reef) is called a \_\_**lagoon**\_\_.

**5.** The [movie](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/movie) "Jaws" is about a [man-eating](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/man-eater) \_**shark**\_\_\_\_\_ which is very scary.

**6.** It is one of the most [difficult](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/difficult) \_**peak**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to [climb](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/climb).

**7.** Hawaii is a wonderful island with palm trees, crystal blue waters and \_\_**sandy**\_\_ beaches.

**8.** Avenue Shanghai is an \_**\_impressive** building. It won the Quality Building Grand Award last year!

**9.** The [wall](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/wall) that [isolated](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/isolated) the [house](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/house) from the [rest](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/rest) of the [village](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/village), is five and a [half](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/half) [meters](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/metre) \_**high**\_\_\_.

**10.** It was a sunny day and it was fairly \_**warm**\_\_\_\_\_, reaching a temperature of 21 degrees Celsius.

**C. Fill in the gaps with words given below. One word is EXTRA.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **destroy** | **extinction** | **giant** |
| **spread** | **obvious** | **invasion** |

**1.** Many plant species in Turkey will face \_**extinction**\_ if farmers keep overusing pesticides, so we won’t be able to see them in the nature anymore.

**2.** Istanbul is full of **\_giant**\_\_ shopping malls, which have hundreds of stores, movie theatres, and fun centers.

**3.** Smoke from this factory \_**spreads**\_\_\_ all over the town at nights and this damages local people’s health a lot.

**4.** All these human activities such as building roads and high buildings will \_\_**destroy**\_\_ all the forests around Istanbul.

**5.** It is \_**obvious**\_\_\_ that the climate is getting warmer and warmer, which will affect the life on the earth negatively.

**D. Fill in the gaps with suitable adjectives given below. Two adjectives are extra.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **popular** | **romantic** | **beautiful** | **tropical** | **long** |
| **wild** | **calm** | **magical** | **peaceful** | **pleasant** |

**1.** Our hotel room had a \_**beautiful**\_ view of the ocean. I was fascinated when I first saw it.

**2.** It was really nice just to follow the cliffs and look down onto a dead \_\_**calm**\_\_ sea.

**3.** It's very \_**peaceful** out here in the woods. It is quiet and relaxing without any worry or excitement.

**4.** The castle is set in one of England's most \_**romantic\_** landscapes. It is an ideal place for those who want to experience a holiday romance.

**5.** \_**Tropical**\_ islands offer some of the best beaches and places to relax in the world.

**6.** The island is still in its natural state. It’s full of \_**wild**\_ animals and plants.

**7.** Maldives are one of the most \_**popular**\_ holiday destinations in the world. Natural beauties of the islands attract many tourists every year.

**8.** It was a **pleasant**\_\_\_ evening. The music and the food was excellent and everybody at the party enjoyed themselves very much.

**E. Decide and write if the words in bold are verbs or nouns.**

**e.g :**The [difficult](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/difficult) [driving](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/driving) [conditions](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/conditions) **caused** several [accidents](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/accident). **Verb**

The [police](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/police) are still [trying](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/trying) to establish the **cause** of the [fire](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/fire). **Noun**

**1.** The [air](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/air) [conditioner](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/conditioner) has **stopped** [working](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/working). **Verb**

Please [remain](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/remain) in [your](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/your) [seat](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/seat_1) until the [plane](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/plane) comes to a [complete](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/complete) **stop.** **Noun**

**2.** Fires can **damage** crops and animals. **Verb**

The earthquake caused extensive structural **damage.** **Noun**

**3.** They've made a lot of **changes** to the [house](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/house). **Noun**

Susan has **changed** a lot since I last saw her. **Verb**

**4.** She's a good teacher who has **control** of her class. **Noun**

Firefighters took two [hours](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/hour) to **control** the [blaze](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/blaze) **Verb**

**5.** Thank God, the kidnappers didn't **harm** the child. **Verb\_**

Modern farming methods have done considerable **harm** to the countryside. **Noun**\_

**6.** We **hope** that more women will decide to join the course. **Verb\_**

The people are full of **hope** for the future. **Noun**\_

**7.** The [courtyard](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/courtyard) was [full](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/full) of [exotic](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/exotic)**plants** in [terracotta](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/terracotta) [pots](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/pot). **Noun**\_

We **planted** [trees](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/tree) and [bushes](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/bush) in [our](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/our) new [garden](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/garden). **Verb\_**

**8.** I usually **shop** for vegetables in the market. **Verb**\_

Her brother runs a record **shop** in Chester. **Noun\_**

**UNIT 6 – Society and family**

**GRAMMAR**

1. **Answer the questions below. Use the words in the box in your answers.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **definitely** | **definitely not** | **might** | **may** | **probably** | **probably not** |

1. Will people use mobile phones in the future?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. What type of car will you drive in the future?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. What will you do this weekend

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Will computers replace teachers?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Will we use the internet in the future?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. How will you celebrate your next birthday?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Will people spend more time at home?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **Order the sentences.**
2. probably / discover / other / life / won’t / planets / we / on

**We probably won’t discover life on other planets**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. people / space / definitely/ ordinary / won’t / travel / in

**Ordinary people definitely won’t travel in space**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. hotels / might be / space / in the next twenty years / there / in

**There might be hotels in space in the next twenty years.**

1. build / definitely / in / engineers / will / factories / space

**Engineers will definitely build factories in space**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. swimming pool / I / a / swim / won’t / I / definitely / have / because / can’t

**I definitely won’t have a swimming pool because I can’t swim**.

1. **Choose the correct answers. The percentage (%) in brackets shows the probability.**
2. Electrical appliances *definitely* *won’t /* ***will probably*** be less expensive in the future.(75%)
3. Scientists ***will definitely*** */ probably won’t* find an alternative to petrol. (99.9%)
4. In the future, more people will *definitely /* ***probably*** work from home. (75%)
5. People ***may*** */ will probably* write personal letters in the future. (%40)
6. Children ***definitely won’t*** */ might* stop going to school. (1%)
7. **Complete the conversation with the correct form of the** **verbs in brackets.**

**A:** Ben I’m planning to go to your home city this summer.

**B:** Really? You’ll have a great time!

**A:** Yeah, but I’m a bit worried. I’ve heard that there are a lot of pickpockets, and that if I **1.** \_\_\_\_**go**\_\_\_\_ **(go)** there , I **2.** \_**will lose**\_\_\_\_\_ **(lose)** my wallet or camera. Is that true?

**B:** Well, there are criminals around. For example, you **3. \_will see\_\_\_ (see)** people playing the shell game if you **4.** \_**walk**\_\_\_\_\_ **(walk)** down the main street. And if you **5.** \_\_**leave**\_\_\_\_ **(leave)** your bag open, it **6.** \_**will be**\_\_\_\_\_ **(be)** easy for someone to take your wallet!

**A:** Hmm, you’re right.

**B:** But if you **7.** \_**are**\_\_\_\_\_ **(be)** careful, you **8.\_\_won’t have\_\_\_** **(not/have)** any problems.Don’t carry a lot of money in your wallet. That way, if someone **9.** \_\_**takes**\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(take)** it, you **10.** \_\_\_**won’t lose**\_\_\_\_ **(not/ lose**) all your money.

**A:** Good advice! Thanks Ben.

**E. Match the halves of the sentences.**

**1.** If we sell the business **i** **a.** if you pass your exams

**2.** We will be very pleased with you **a** **b.** if you break the window

**3.** If she doesn’t come **h** **c.** if you miss the train

**4.** You’ll be late **c** **d.** if we take the car

**5.** If I find your wallet **g** **e.** I’ll lend you some

**6.** If you need some money for the bus **e** **f.** the journey will be slow

**7.** If we take the bus **f** **g.** I’ll give it back to you

**8.** We won’t find a parking space **d** **h.** I won’t invite her again

**9.** If you want to catch the plane **j** **i.** we’ll make a lot of money

**10.** I’ll be furious **b**  **j.** I’ll give you a lift to the airport

**VOCABULARY**

A. Match the ages in the box with the definitions 1-8.

|  |
| --- |
| **7 15 17 ~~25~~ 36 52 67 82** |

**1.** a young adult \_\_\_**25**\_\_\_\_

**2**. a child \_\_\_**7**\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** an adolescent \_\_\_**17\_\_\_**

**4.** an elderly person \_\_\_**82**\_\_\_\_

**5**. a middle-aged person \_\_\_**52**\_\_\_\_

**6 .**a teenager \_\_\_**15**\_\_\_\_

**7.** a retired person \_\_**\_67**\_\_\_\_

**8.** a thirty-something \_\_**\_36**\_\_\_\_

B. Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false ones by making changes to the underlined adjectives.

***He almost died. He is very lucky. \_true\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

**1.** He always fails his exams. He’s very careful. **careless**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** A calculator is useful in English exams. **true**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** What a terrible thing to say! You are so unkind! **true**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4.** I feel very uncomfortable with new people. **true** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5.** He has no chance. It’s hopeless. **true**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**6.** That’s a very unusual pen. Where did you buy it? **true**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**7.** He nearly won. He is very luckyless. **unlucky**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**C. Use the words in the box with *un-* or *–less* to complete the sentences.**

**care clear comfortable fair lucky help**

**~~home~~  tidy hope kind usual use**

**1.** There are 50,000 \_\_**homeless**\_\_children living on the streets of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

**2.** The instructions for the new TV are really \_**unclear**\_\_\_\_\_. I can’t understand anything at all.

**3.** He broke a lot of glasses when he was doing the washing-up – he’s very \_**careless**\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4.** Humans are different to many other animals because they are \_**helpless\_\_\_** for a very long time after birth.

**5.** She’s very \_**untidy**\_\_\_\_\_ so her room is always a terrible mess.

**6.** All my friends from school can go on holiday with their families in August, but I can’t – it’s really \_**unfair**\_\_\_\_\_.

**7.** The new dining-room chairs are really \_\_**uncomfortable**\_\_\_\_\_. My back aches.

**8**. She couldn’t get the job because she was \_\_**unlucky**\_\_\_ enough to get a flat tire on the way to her job interview.

**9.** It’s \_\_**useless**\_\_\_\_ trying to talk to her because she never listens.

**10.** Although we knew that it was a \_\_**hopeless**\_\_\_\_ situation, we tried to stop the flames from spreading.

**11.** Her husband is very \_\_**unkind**\_\_\_\_\_\_ to her*.* He is very rude and thoughtless.

**12.** If you notice anything **unusual**\_\_\_\_\_ you should contact the police.

**D. Use the words in the box to complete the sentences. Two words are extra.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **advice** | **analysis** | **prediction** | **consumer** |
| **need** | **investor** | **improve** | **profit** |

**1. \_Consumer\_\_\_\_\_** is a person who [purchases](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/purchase#purchase__3) [goods](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/good#good__38) and services for [personal](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/personal#personal__3) [use](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/use#use__21).

**2. \_Investor\_\_\_\_\_\_** is a [person](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/person_1) who puts [money](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/money) into something in [order](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/order) to make a [profit](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/profit) or get an [advantage](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/advantage).

**3**. \_**Profit**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is money that you gain by selling things or doing business, after your costs have been paid.

**4.** \_**Analysis**\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a detailed examination of something in order to understand it better.

**5. \_Prediction \_\_\_** is a [statement](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/statement) about what you [think](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/think) will [happen](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/happen) in the [future](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/future).

**6.\_Need\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is something that is necessary.

**E. Choose the correct words.**

**1**.[A](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/search/british/direct/?q=a) [lack](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/search/british/direct/?q=lack) [of](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/search/british/direct/?q=of) [adequate](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/search/british/direct/?q=adequate) [***childcare***](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/search/british/direct/?q=childcare)*/ birthrate*[is](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/search/british/direct/?q=is) [making](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/search/british/direct/?q=making) [it](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/search/british/direct/?q=it) [difficult](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/search/british/direct/?q=difficult) [for](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/search/british/direct/?q=for) [women](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/search/british/direct/?q=women) [to](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/search/british/direct/?q=to) [return](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/search/british/direct/?q=return) [to](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/search/british/direct/?q=to) [work](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/search/british/direct/?q=work).

**2.**It's about [time](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/time_1) ***employers /*** *graduates* [realized](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/realize) that [staff](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/staff) who are [happy](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/happy) [work](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/work_1) more [efficiently](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/efficient).

**3.**Many [big](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/big) [companies](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/company) are now [becoming](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/becoming) more ***responsible /*** *suitable*about the way they [operate](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/operate).

**4**.We have received reliable ***information /*** *prediction*that a strike is planned next month.