**VOCABULARY**

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

**Art**

1. The museum has a large collection of folk \_\_**art**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. We have discovered some talented \_**artists**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who, with further training, could become professional.
3. Creative, \_**artistic**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and spontaneous thoughts are derived from the right hemisphere of the brain.

**Design**

1. As an alternative, they can \_**design**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new section for their town’s Web site.
2. The historical advisers on the film knew that some actual soldiers wore green and told the costume \_\_**designer**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and director.

**Develop**

1. Broccoli needs full sun to \_\_**develop**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, even in desert climates.
2. He picked it up cheaply when another \_\_**developer**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ went bankrupt after putting a handful of houses on it.
3. But the second act, instead of \_\_**developing**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a plot, changes intı a parody.
4. Free, imaginative play is crucial for normal social, emotional and cognitive \_**development**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Engineer**

1. The \_\_**engineer**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can virtually remove a part from the model, turn it around, and change its diameter or location.
2. One is to fund research with a strong emphasis on energy \_\_**engineering**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and science.

**Innovative**

1. Here are some ways that the authorities can continue to \_**innovative**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and mediate the problem of air pollution.
2. Clearly, it is not enough to have an \_\_**innovator**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ strategy, one must also be an \_\_**innovation**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in one’s choice of words.
3. Through technology and \_\_**innovation**\_\_\_\_, they found ways to get better results with less work.
4. Candidates must be \_**innovative**\_\_ and creative, and must possess superb communication skills and a collegial leadership style.

**Invent**

1. Thomas Edison \_**invented**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the phonograph.
2. But the \_**inventor**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hopes to develop the device, and that the immediate feedback will convince people to change their transportation.
3. The light bulb was one of the most important \_\_**invention**\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the 19th century.
4. They have given their new company an \_\_**inventive**\_\_\_\_\_ name.

**Produce**

1. Thousands of cars are \_\_**produced**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here each year.
2. The country is the world’s leading oil \_**producer**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The company’s newest \_\_**product**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is selling well.
4. Some staff members are more \_\_**productive**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than others.
5. **Match the vocabulary with the definitions.**

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

1. **Complete the sentences by using the correct word from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| **streamlining / efficiency / ergonomics / modernity / optimism / consumerism / recycling / innovation / industrialisation** |

1. \_**Streamlining**\_\_\_\_ originally evolved through the design of boats and aircraft.
2. The bright colours and shapes in design were a response to the new \_**optimism**\_\_\_\_ in the country after the war.
3. The old traditions and styles were replaced with the need for \_\_**modernity**\_\_\_\_ in design.
4. Television advertising was partly responsible for mass \_**consumerism**\_\_\_\_.
5. For many years people didn’t realise the damage done to the environment by \_\_**industrialisation**\_\_\_\_\_.
6. Greater \_**efficiency**\_\_\_\_\_ in this factory would help to reduce the costs.
7. \_**Ergonomics**\_\_\_ is the study of the ways in which a design can be made easier to use.
8. \_**Recycling**\_\_ is one major factor affecting modern designs and consumer taste.
9. Designers need to keep up with the latest technological \_\_**innovation**\_\_\_\_\_.
10. **Write the correct adjective for each of the shape nouns.**
11. Triangle (n) - \_\_**triangular**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
12. Circle (n) - \_\_**circular**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
13. Square (n) - \_**square**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
14. Rectangle (n) - \_**rectangular**\_\_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
15. Cube (n) - \_\_**cubic**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
16. Sphere (n) - \_\_**spherical**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (adj)
17. **Now use one of the adjectives in Exercise D in each of these sentences.**
18. It has a \_**triangular**\_\_\_\_\_\_ point which writes on the paper.
19. The area is one hundred \_**square**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ metres in total.
20. It was a long time before the first people discovered that a \_**circular**\_\_\_\_\_\_ shape would be useful. Nowadays, it’s hard to imagine life without the wheel!
21. There’s a small \_**rectangular**\_\_\_\_ wooden box on my desk which has pens in it.
22. The measurements of the box are 3cm X 3cm X 3cm. So it’s 27 \_\_**cubic**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ centimetres in total.
23. Football in England uses a \_**spherical**\_\_\_\_\_ ball but a football in the USA is a different shape.

**KEY LANGUAGE: describing qualities**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**GRAMMAR**

1. **Read the article and choose the correct answer, A, B or C below.**

**Hot-to Guides**

**12 Using Dry Ski Slopes**

Dry ski slopes are a cheap and effective way of learning to ski before you take the plunge and book that expensive holiday in the mountains. But, as with all sports, there are several *dos* and *don’ts* that you should know before you start.

* Skiers (0) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be reasonably fit. Skiing can be physically demanding. If you are in any doubt about your fitness you (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ get a check-up from your doctor before using the slope.
* You (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be an experienced skier – all levels of ability are welcome on the dry ski slope.
* You (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wear skis at all times on the slope – it isn’t safe to walk on it in ordinary shoes. (You (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bring your own skis, they are available to hire.)
* You (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wear special clothes when you are on the dry ski slope, but we recommend that you wear strong gloves as the surface of the slope can easily burn your hands if you fall. Because of safety regulations, children under the age of sixteen (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wear protective helmets.
* Most dry ski slopes have a café or restaurant so you (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bring your own food or drinks. But remember that food and drinks (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be taken onto the ski slope at any time, because of the risk of accidents.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **0** | 1. need
 | 1. mustn’t
 | 1. **have to**
 |
| **1** | 1. **will have to**
 | 1. mustn’t
 | 1. won’t have to
 |
| **2** | 1. have to
 | 1. must not
 | 1. **don’t have to**
 |
| **3** | 1. had to
 | 1. don’t have to
 | 1. **must**
 |
| **4** | 1. have got to
 | 1. **don’t have to**
 | 1. have to
 |
| **5** | 1. have to
 | 1. mustn’t
 | 1. **don’t have to**
 |
| **6** | 1. didn’t have to
 | 1. **must**
 | 1. had to
 |
| **7** | 1. must not
 | 1. needn’t
 | 1. **don’t have to**
 |
| **8** | 1. have to
 | 1. must not
 | 1. don’t have to
 |

1. **Read the conversation and choose the correct words in *italics*.**

**Mike:** I went skiing at the new dry ski slope last Wednesday. It was great fun.

**Della:** Really? I didn’t know you could ski!

**Mike:** Well, I (0) ***can’t*** */ mightn’t* really. But you (1) *mustn’t /* ***don’t have to***be an experienced skier. Anyone (2) ***can*** */ may* do it. I mean, I’ve never skied before so I (3*) must /* ***had to***have lessons. But they have really good instructors who teach you the basics. After about half-an-hour I (4) *can /* ***managed to***start skiing reasonably well.

**Della:** Did you (5) ***have to*** */ had to* wear special clothes?

**Mike:** Not really. I (6) ***had to*** */ must* wear skis of course. But I (7) ***was able to*** */ have to* hire them at the slope.

**Della:** Did you have lunch there?

**Mike:** Well, I took some sandwiches.

1. **Read the conversation and choose the correct words in italics. In two places, both answers are possible.**

**Lucas:** This is a nice painting. Wow. Five thousand pounds! It ***must*** */ can* be by someone famous.

**Jodie:** Let me see… er, it’s by Darren Hudson. I’ve never heard of him.

**Lucas:** He ***might / could*** be one of those new Canadian artists.

**Jodie:** No, he *mustn’t /* ***can’t*** be. All the artists in this exhibition are British.

**Lucas:** Oh. Look at this one. What do you think it is?

**Jodie:** I don’t know. It ***could*** */ can* be a person. Yes. I think it’s a woman.

**Lucas:** I’m not so sure. It *could /* ***might*** not be a person. I think it looks more like a tree.

**Jodie:** No, it *mustn’t /* ***can’t*** be that. Look, you can see the eyes, just there.

**Lucas:** Oh, yes, I hadn’t noticed them.

**Jodie:** There’s another one like it over there. *May it be /* ***Do you think it’s*** by the same artist?

**Lucas:** It ***might / may*** be. Let’s have a look…no, it’s got a different name on it.

**Jodie:** Well, I don’t like any of these paintings, anyway. Why don’t we go to the Bloomsbury Gallery? There *can /* ***should*** be lots of nice pictures there.

**Lucas:** Yes, but it’s already five o’clock. It ***might*** */ could not* be open by the time we get there.

**Jodie:** I think it’s open until 6:30. I think we *must /* ***could*** get there in time.

1. **Rewrite the sentences with the words given in brackets.**
2. Maybe we won’t stay in a hotel. (might)

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

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

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

1. Riding motorbikes in the park is forbidden. (must)

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

1. Because of engine trouble, the plane was forced to make an emergency landing. (had)

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

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

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

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

\_**It may rain tomorrow**.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. **Respond to the statement or questions using the word or words in brackets.**

**e.g. I haven’t eaten anything since breakfast. (must, very)**

***You must be very hungry.***

1. Mr. and Mrs. Ravel never go on holiday. (can’t, much money)

\_**They can’t have much money**.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The phone is ringing. (might, Jane)

\_**It might be Jane**.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. My aunt isn’t in the kitchen. (can’t, cook dinner)

\_**She can’t be cooking dinner**.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. We’ve won the lottery! (must, joke)

\_**You must be joking**!\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. There are three fire engines! (must, fire somewhere)

\_**There must be fire somewhere**.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Paul’s taking his umbrella. (must, rain)

\_**It must be raining**.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Whose coat is this? (might, John’s)

\_**It might be John’s**.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**EXTRA PRACTICE**

1. **Choose the correct sentence with the closest meaning to the given sentence.**
2. I am amazed that we arrived at the airport on time.

**A)** We made an amazing appointment to meet at the airport on time.

**B) I did not expect to get to the airport on time but surprisingly, we did.**

**C)** I am surprised that we had so much time left before we boarded the plane.

**D)** My friend and I were amazed to see each other at the airport at the same time.

1. You only have to visit your local hospital to see that the system is not working.

**A)** In order to visit the local hospital, you have to see that the system isn’t working.

**B)** **It is enough to visit the local hospital to understand that the system isn’t working.**

**C)** Since the system does not work, you have to go and visit your local hospital.

**D)** Because this system works only in your local hospital, you have to visit it.

**G) Complete the paragraphs with the most appropriate sentences so that the paragraph flow is not broken.**

1. You need a total of about 60 minutes of physical activity a day. Here is the good news. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Five or ten minute sessions of physical activities throughout the day are just as good for you. These may include walking, jogging, running and riding a bike.
2. It will give you lots of ideas for staying fit and healthy.
3. He regularly takes physical education classes at school.
4. You should turn off that television and het moving instead.
5. A program called “The Fitness Fighters” was started.
6. **This does not have to be done all at one time.**
7. I was only 4 years old when my dad was working with elephants, lions and tigers. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. When I was 14, I was already taking care of and raising baboons and lion cubs, leopard cats and other animals. At 17, I began working professionally with elephants. I did that for about 8 years and then gave it up. I have been working in the construction business since then.
8. Elephants and many other animals are just like people.
9. **Therefore, I always had animals around me.**
10. You have to love them unconditionally.
11. But nothing would happen to elephants.
12. They are the type of animal that demands food all the time.