



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Year \_\_\_\_\_

# Unit 1

## Reading and Vocabulary

Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

**A Green Christmas**

I Christmas is often a time of indulgence. But while the extra kilos gained by overeating can usually be taken off with a little discipline, damage to the environment cannot be so quickly repaired. Therefore it is worthwhile to prevent the holiday from becoming ecologically destructive.

II The Christmas tree can be damaging to the environment. Artificial trees are generally made of materials which are not bio-degradable and so are problematic when thrown away. And cutting down firs, the traditional Christmas trees in Western countries, can destroy a forest. One possibility is to buy an organically grown tree especially for this purpose. Another is to rent a tree under a new scheme recently introduced in England. For a modest fee, a tree is delivered to the customer's home before the holiday and collected again afterwards. Each tree is then tagged and repped at the farm and kept alive until the following year, when it is rented out again, often to the same customer. As trees become larger, they move from decorating private homes to more public areas such as schools and offices.

III However, in some cultures, it is not customary to use an entire tree for the Christmas decoration. In Georgia, for example, the tradition is to use only a single branch. This is then stripped to form curly, leaf-like structures, said to represent the beard of a saint, and decorated. The branches are then burned at the feast of the Epiphany on 19th January to show that the owner is getting rid of the previous year's worries. These "chichilakis", as they are called, went out of fashion while the country was under Russian influence and religious freedoms were limited, but are regaining popularity again now, for both ecological and economic reasons.

IV An old song has the line, "I'm dreaming of a white Christmas", referring to the snow on the ground. But perhaps today, a better version would be, "I'm dreaming of a green (that is, environmentally-friendly) Christmas".

### 1 Choose the correct answer.

1. According to the writer, .....
  - a. Christmas food isn't very good
  - b. Christmas can harm the environment
  - c. Christmas is a time for discipline
2. "Chichilakis" refers to .....
  - a. a pine tree
  - b. a tradition
  - c. Russian food

### 2 Answer the questions.

1. Why is Christmas damaging to the environment?  
 .....  
 .....
2. What do chichilakis symbolise?  
 .....  
 .....
3. Why are tree rentals environmentally friendly?  
 .....  
 .....



**3 Rewrite the sentences without changing the original meaning.**

- For a modest fee, a tree is delivered to the customer's home.  
The customer .....
- So, with a little planning, a traditional Christmas can cause relatively little ecological damage.  
A traditional Christmas can cause relatively little ecological damage if .....

**4 Find words or expressions in the text that mean the opposite of:**

- damaged (paragraph I) .....
- large (paragraph II) .....
- keeping (paragraph III) .....
- stylish (paragraph III) .....

**5 Complete the sentences.**

- A forest can be destroyed when .....
- When Georgia was no longer under Russian influence, .....

**Grammar**

**6 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple, or Past Continuous. There are more verbs than you need.**

*have • find • do • go • take • get • think • watch • ride • play*

- Every Tuesday afternoon, I ..... to a dance class.
- ..... you ..... TV right now?
- I ..... my bicycle when I hit a rock.
- My friends and I always ..... football at the weekend.
- Angie ..... sunburnt at the beach yesterday.
- Shelley often ..... her homework in the afternoons.
- Last night, I ..... a strange dream.
- He's not at home. He ..... the dog for a walk.

**7 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Future Simple or *be going to*.**

- Ian ..... (go) ice skating tomorrow after school.
- The meeting ..... (end) at 8.00.
- What ..... you ..... (do) this summer?
- After a year in Australia, you ..... (speak) English very well.
- Tara ..... (take) the exam again.
- Do you think the bus ..... (come) soon?



**8 Complete the sentences using the Present Perfect or the Past Perfect form of the verb in brackets.**

1. Vera ..... always ..... (live) in Brighton. She was born there and never moved away.
2. Before Jeff worked here, he ..... (work) in a florist's shop.
3. I ..... never ..... (see) such a beautiful rainbow before. It was amazing!
4. .... you ever ..... (stay up) all night? I did once.
5. She ..... (study) at this school for the past two years.
6. I thought the film was brand new, but Jenny ..... (see) it several years earlier.

**9 Complete the sentences using the words below. Make any necessary changes.**

Tracy / write / a book

- 1.....  
when we met.
- 2.....  
recently.
- 3.....  
at midnight yesterday.
- 4.....  
these days.
- 5.....  
before she died.
- 6.....  
once a year.
- 7.....  
next year.

**10 Complete the mini-dialogues with the correct form of a suitable verb.**

1. A: Why don't you invite Sam to your party?  
B: Because these days we ..... to each other.
2. A: Is this your phone?  
B: No, it ..... to Tammy.
3. A: Did you buy anything at the shop yesterday?  
B: No, because when I arrived, the shop .....
4. A: Has he started his new job?  
B: Not yet, but he ..... work next week.
5. A: Did he tell you about his trip?  
B: No, I ..... to him since he got back.
6. A: Why didn't you visit me while you were in London?  
B: Because I was on a business trip and I ..... round the clock.



## Writing

Write a composition of about 100-150 words. Choose ONE option

1. Write a letter describing an environmentally-friendly project you would like to participate in.
2. Write a description of your favourite holiday and how it is celebrated in your family.

## Unit 2

### Reading and Vocabulary

Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

#### The Power of Chess

- I Belize is the only country in Central America where English is the official language. Today, its economy is based mainly on agriculture, with tourism fast becoming another important factor. But one day, Belize may become famous for producing a chess grandmaster.
- II It all started in the 1990s, when Ian Anderson moved from Canada to Belize, where he eventually met his Russian-born wife, Ella. As part of their effort to help local children, Ella developed the “Bad Cats” programme in order to teach chess. From this beginning, the two went on to establish the Belize National Youth Chess Foundation (BNYCF) in 2007 as a non-profit organisation. After training 79 tutors, the organisation began teaching approximately 500 underprivileged students aged 9 to 12. The number of members has now reached 1,400, including many older players.
- III In addition to getting young people off the street and into an educational institution, the programme also helps them by using the game as a motivating force for learning ordinary subjects like mathematics and geography. Furthermore, chess teaches many scholastic and life skills: the ability to think logically, keep an open mind, plan ahead, establish goals and learn from previous mistakes. It also develops players’ discipline, concentration and team spirit. And finally, of course, it is an interesting game.
- IV The BNYCF receives support and encouragement from international grandmasters, including Jennifer Shahade, twice the US women’s chess champion, Maurice Ashley, another US champion who was born in Jamaica, and Sonia Zepeda, an international master from El Salvador. It also regularly holds free chess competitions and celebrations designed to entertain the whole family. The first tournament, held in 2008 in the capital Belmopan, included costumes, decorations and activities celebrating the game’s long history. In 2011, a nationally-televised, eight-hour-long chess “Olympiad” included games for which players had to have qualified by previously winning matches in local areas.
- V With all this interest, it is not surprising that chess is the fastest growing sport in Belize. It is not yet as popular as football, basketball or cycling, but it looks as if it may soon catch up.

### 1 Choose the correct answer.

1. In 2007, the BNYCF .....
  - a. established the Bad Cats programme
  - b. trained 9 to 12 people as chess tutors
  - c. taught about 500 youngsters how to play chess
2. The 2011 “Olympiad” .....
  - a. was televised to eight countries
  - b. required players to have won local matches
  - c. took place over several days







.....

3. You dropped your pencil!

I / you / for / get / it

.....

4. There won't be any cakes left when we get home.

all / my little brother / eat / them

.....

5. I'm going to celebrate this evening.

finish / I / science project / my / by then

.....

6. Madeleine is behind with her schoolwork.

all her work / not complete / by the time school ends / she

.....

**10 Write sentences that logically follow the original sentences. Use the Future Perfect Simple or the Future Continuous.**

1. It takes me about 20 minutes to walk home. (by 3.00)

.....

2. Paul and Sheila have dinner between 6 and 7 every night. (at 6.30 tonight)

.....

3. My maths exam is in six days. (next week at this time)

.....

4. We're moving house today. (the next time I see you)

.....

5. I'm leaving the party at 9.00, and you'll only get there by 10.00. (by the time you get to the party)

.....

**11 Complete the sentences with any future tense of the verb in brackets. There may be more than one correct answer.**

1. Can you stop by our office this afternoon? We ..... (have) a meeting about the new design at 2.00, and we'd like your help.

2. I ..... (plant) flowers in my garden in September. I hope that the drought ..... (end) by then.

3. Did you say that the flat ..... (not become) available until June? Where ..... you ..... (live) until then?

4. I've applied to three universities. I hope I ..... (receive) an acceptance letter by the end of April.



**Writing**

**Write a composition of about 100-150 words. Choose ONE option**

1. Which sport do you most enjoy watching or playing? Explain your reasons.
2. It is argued that football is the most popular sport in the world. In your opinion, what makes football so popular?

**Unit 3**

**Reading and Vocabulary**

Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

**Crowdsourcing**

- I An old saying states that “Two heads are better than one”. Does it follow then that ten are better than two, 100 better than ten and so on? Yes, according to a recent phenomenon known as crowdsourcing.
- II Although the term (from the words “crowd” and “outsourcing”) was first used in 2006, crowdsourcing had been in use for many years before that. It involves asking many individuals their opinions, and using their suggestions to work out problems. These individuals, also called “users” or “the crowd”, may be professionals in a specific field, or just people who are interested in helping out. Sometimes they are paid for their contribution or they may give their opinions voluntarily. Recently, problems, as well as answers, have been publicised over the Internet. When a solution is reached, it is owned by the person, group or business – known as the “crowdsourcer” – who initiated the enquiry.
- III There are now a number of businesses that offer to find a “crowd” for any particular project and provide feedback. The same method was used by the Oxford English Dictionary, which for over 70 years used input from six million “users” concerning the meaning and usage of words. More recently, the cosmetics company L’Oréal generated new advertising ideas through crowdsourcing, while KatrinaPeopleFinder Project used the method to find missing people after Hurricane Katrina.
- IV Crowdsourcing has several advantages over more traditional methods of problem-solving. It produces quick results and it is relatively cheap. It can also reach a larger base and offers a deeper understanding into the feelings of the general public. Also, the “users” form a ready-made base of potential consumers. However, some people criticise this method for exploiting cheap, or free, labour, and they question the results’ validity. Could there be too few participants to reach a valid conclusion? Might language or cultural differences contribute to misunderstandings? Will users reveal project information to a rival? And, finally, may some participants maliciously submit misleading answers?
- V Despite these problems, crowdsourcing is growing in popularity. Sometime soon, you yourself may become part of a “crowd”, and find your answer published for the world to see.

**1 Choose the correct answer.**

1. Crowdsourcing .....
  - a. was first practised in 2006
  - b. never requires payment
  - c. can solve problems
2. Crowdsourcing is criticised for .....
  - a. not being free
  - b. insulting peoples’ feelings
  - c. not being valid



**2 Decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). Find evidence in the text to justify your answers.**

- ..... 1. The crowdsourcer reaches a solution.  
.....  
.....
- ..... 2. More people are using crowdsourcing these days.  
.....  
.....

**3 Complete the sentences.**

- 1. After Hurricane Katrina, .....
- 2. As a result of language or cultural differences, .....

**4 Answer the questions.**

- 1. Why does the writer refer to the expression "Two heads are better than one"?  
.....  
.....
- 2. What do the Oxford English Dictionary and L'Oréal have in common?  
.....  
.....
- 3. What are the benefits of crowdsourcing?  
.....  
.....

**5 Find words or expressions in the text that mean the same as:**

- 1. solve (paragraph II) .....
- 2. show (paragraph IV) .....
- 3. confusing (paragraph IV) .....

**Grammar**

**6 Choose the correct answer.**

- 1. I'm so tired that I **can't** / **must not** / **should not** think clearly.
- 2. Jean's ahead of all the other runners – it looks like she **should** / **must** / **might** win the race!
- 3. Alex **has to** / **can** / **might** be at the meeting tonight. He's giving a speech.
- 4. Charlotte **doesn't have to** / **shouldn't** / **can't** tease her sister. It hurts her feelings.
- 5. Mike **should** / **may** / **must** be happy. He can't stop smiling!

**7 Complete the sentences with a suitable modal. There may be more than one possible answer.**

- 1. Brenda's crazy – she ..... pay £300 for a ticket for that concert! I hope she doesn't.
- 2. I ..... hear the music because so many fans were screaming.
- 3. Even though we're sitting at the back, we ..... see the stage well.



- 4. Take these earplugs – you ..... need them!
- 5. You ..... arrive early to get a good seat.
- 6. Everyone ..... show a ticket to get in.
- 7. You ..... take anything valuable to the concert.
- 8. Mum, ..... I have some money to buy a T-shirt?

**8 Rewrite the sentences. Replace the words in bold with a suitable modal. Make any necessary changes.**

- 1. You **aren't allowed to** smoke in this building.  
.....
- 2. **It's necessary to** have a passport in order to leave the country.  
.....
- 3. **It's a good idea for** people to eat a balanced diet.  
.....
- 4. Jeff **is obligated to** take care of his little brother tonight.  
.....
- 5. Helen **isn't able to** come to the concert with us tonight.  
.....

**9 Complete the sentences with modal perfects, affirmative or negative, using the correct form of the verb.**

- 1. There's no use thinking about what you ..... (should / do). You tried your best.
- 2. Kelly was upset after the phone call. She ..... (must / receive) bad news.
- 3. Speak to the neighbours. They ..... (might / hear) something last night.
- 4. I didn't know you were in town. I ..... (would / meet) you for a cup of coffee.
- 5. Julie didn't write back. She ..... (may / receive) my e-mail.
- 6. I didn't use the car last night. You ..... (could / take) it.
- 7. I feel so ill. I ..... (should / eat) all those biscuits.

**10 Complete the mini-dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Add a modal or a modal perfect.**

- 1. A: I'm getting worried. Tim <sup>1</sup> ..... (come) home by now.  
B: Don't worry. He <sup>2</sup> ..... (get) stuck in traffic.
- 2. A: I'm tired of long hair.  
B: You <sup>3</sup> ..... (cut) it. You'll look good with short hair!  
A: But my boyfriend <sup>4</sup> ..... (not like) it.
- 3. A: Look – all the trees are burnt!  
B: There <sup>5</sup> ..... (be) a forest fire here.  
A: People <sup>6</sup> ..... (be) more careful when they go camping.
- 4. A: The queue is so long! We <sup>7</sup> ..... (come) earlier.  
B: We <sup>8</sup> ..... (get) here earlier. I had to work until 4.00.



**11 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets. Do not change the original meaning of the sentences.**

1. I'm having difficulty breathing. (can't)  
.....
2. It wasn't necessary for you to bring a gift. (needn't)  
.....
3. There's a chance of snow tomorrow. (might)  
.....
4. It's too bad that Jean didn't study for the test. (should)  
.....
5. Special clothes are not required to be worn for the dance class. (don't have to)  
.....

**Writing**

**Write a composition of about 100-150 words. Choose ONE option**

1. Would you participate as a "user" for a particular project? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Write a letter to a friend describing a new product that you have recently started using.

**Unit 4**

**Reading and Vocabulary**

Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

**The Hole-in-the-Wall Project**

- I Many people saw the 2008 Indian film *Slumdog Millionaire*. Some people know that it was based on a book called *Q & A* by an Indian diplomat named Vikas Swarup. But few people are aware that he was originally inspired by a project known as the "Hole-in-the-Wall", which helps educate slum children in India.
- II The project's founder, Dr Sugata Mitra, was convinced – after hearing colleagues talking about their children's success with computers – that children everywhere could learn to use a computer if only they had the chance. In 1999, he tested his theory by putting a computer in a "hole in the wall" between the grounds of the research institute where he worked in India and the slum next to it. Through monitoring with a hidden camera, Mitra was able to observe how the local population operated the computer. Most were children aged 6 to 12, and although they had little formal education and almost no English, within a few days they had worked out how to use the Internet and how to draw on the computer.
- III Similar experiments in other areas produced similar results: the children soon became computer literate even when they lacked the standard vocabulary to describe what they were doing. One child, when asked by a journalist how he knew what to do with the computer, replied, "What is a computer?" Other children invented their own terms for computer parts or actions – for example, they called the mouse a *sui*, the Hindi for "needle", and the hourglass symbol, which indicates that users should wait, the *damru*, or drum.
- IV Today, the project has spread to many other areas both in India and abroad, and Mitra is continuing his experiments in "Minimally Invasive Education", based on the theory that children learn best when they receive the least instruction. Now he wants to see if children can become creators of computer programs as well as users. So if one day you come across a working computer left in an unusual place, don't be afraid to play around with it – you may have become part of Mitra's research.



**1 Choose the correct answer.**

1. Vikas Swarup .....
  - a. starred in the film *Slumdog Millionaire*
  - b. inspired the Hole-in-the-Wall project
  - c. was the author of *Q & A*
2. "Minimally Invasive Education" believes that children learn best .....
  - a. in their own language
  - b. with very little instruction
  - c. when instructed on the computer

**2 Decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). Find evidence in the text to justify your answers.**

- ..... 1. The children knew Dr Sugata Mitra was watching them.  
 .....  
 .....
- ..... 2. Dr Sugata Mitra taught the children how to draw on the computer.  
 .....  
 .....
- ..... 3. The Hole-in-the-Wall project is no longer just in India.  
 .....  
 .....

**3 Answer the question.**

What was surprising about the results of the experiment?  
 .....  
 .....

**4 Complete the sentences.**

1. Dr Sugata Mitra believed that if .....  
 .....
2. The kids worked out how to use the computer despite .....  
 .....
3. *Sui* and *damru* are examples of .....  
 .....

**5 Find words or expressions in the text that mean the same as:**

1. discovered (paragraph II) .....
2. didn't have (paragraph III) .....
3. names (paragraph III) .....
4. find (paragraph IV) .....



**Grammar**

**6 Match A to B to form sentences.**

**A**

**B**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. If governments didn't use spies,               | ..... a. the plane had not been shot down.                     |
| 2. Most people would not become spies unless      | ..... b. he works for two countries at the same time.          |
| 3. Some spies must learn foreign languages before | ..... c. they couldn't gather information about their enemies. |
| 4. The American spy would not have been caught if | ..... d. they begin work in another country.                   |
| 5. If they understood the code,                   | ..... e. they disagreed with their government's policies.      |
| 6. If a spy acts as a double agent,               | ..... f. they would be able to read the message.               |

**7 Write sentences with the words below according to the form in brackets.**

1. I / ski / every day / if / I / live / in Switzerland (second conditional)  
.....
2. if they / read / the directions / they / prevent / the accident (third conditional)  
.....
3. you / find / some envelopes / if you / look / in the bottom drawer (first conditional)  
.....
4. Peter / set / the table / before / the guests / arrive (time clause)  
.....
5. if you / put / sugar / in / water / it / dissolve (zero conditional)  
.....
6. if you / want / to run / a marathon / you / exercise / every day (first conditional)  
.....

**8 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. Tia will be upset if you ..... (not thank) her for the present.
2. If you ..... (not follow) my advice, you would have made a major error.
3. Craig would be able to keep up with the rest of us if he ..... (be) in better shape.
4. If we had eaten breakfast, we ..... (not need) to stop for a snack now.
5. If you ..... (practise) regularly, you will be ready for the competition.
6. The flowers will stay fresh for a week as long as you ..... (not forget) to change the water.
7. Remember to put on sunscreen before you ..... (go) outside.
8. More people ..... (shop) at this store if the prices weren't so high.

**9 Complete the sentences according to the meaning of the original sentences.**

1. The guard didn't check the woman's ID, so he didn't realise that it was fake.  
If the guard ..... the woman's ID, he ..... that it was fake.
2. I'm not tall enough to play for the basketball team.



If I ..... a little taller, I ..... for the basketball team.

3. I didn't bring my mobile phone, so I couldn't call you.

I ..... you if I ..... my mobile phone.

4. I am overweight because I eat a lot of junk food.

If I ..... a lot of junk food, I ..... overweight.

5. The show is starting in a few minutes and I don't think we're going to arrive on time.

Unless we ..... within the next few minutes, we ..... late for the show.

**10 Complete the sentences in a logical way.**

1. If the spy had worn a disguise, .....
2. You can't drive a car unless .....
3. They wouldn't have cancelled the TV show if .....
4. If you exercise daily, .....
5. He won't know about the party unless .....
6. You might have done better in the test if .....
7. Trevor will take a break before .....
8. If I were a few years older, I .....

**11 Correct the following sentences. Pay attention to the words in bold.**

1. If I finish on time, I **join** you for dinner.  
.....
2. Would you be angry if I **cancel** our plans tonight?  
.....
3. You **would have** a good time if you had gone out with him.  
.....
4. Unless you really need help, you **won't disturb** him.  
.....
5. People often get excited when they **will see** celebrities in public places.  
.....

**Writing**

**Write a composition of about 100-150 words. Choose ONE option**

1. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of children learning and spending free time on the computer.
2. Do you prefer to learn by formal instruction or experimentation? Explain your reason, giving examples.



## Unit 5

### Reading and Vocabulary

Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

#### Bad Art Displayed

- I It may not be your taste, but any work of art displayed in a museum must have some artistic value, right? Well, although this is true for the art in most museums, it is definitely not the case for works displayed in the Museum of Bad Art (MOBA).
- II The idea for this kind of museum started in 1994 after antique dealer Scott Wilson recovered an old painting from the rubbish because he wanted the frame. When he showed the painting to friends, they suggested starting a collection of bad art. What may have been intended as a joke eventually became a real collection that was exhibited in Wilson's friends' homes. As the number of visitors grew, it was moved in 1995 to a cinema and located next to the men's toilet. In its early years, the museum sponsored travelling exhibitions, which also featured bad music and bad refreshments. As interest grew, another gallery was opened in 2008, also in a cinema and also next to a toilet.
- III What kind of art is displayed? MOBA will not show works by children nor factory-created pieces. And although MOBA claims to show "art too bad to be ignored", it is very selective about what it accepts: works must not be boring, but they must be truly terrible. One critic has described the qualities that characterise these works: first, artists have trouble depicting body parts, especially noses, hands and feet. Second, artists generally have difficulty with perspective, changing their viewpoint within a single work. Nature is generally a problem, so skies may appear in strange colours, while animals and plants are often unrecognisable. And finally, there is a tendency to attach feathers or glitter to detract from a work's actual flaws.
- IV Although MOBA started off as a joke and has been criticised for promoting bad art, its supporters argue that it is a celebration of a love of art, if not a talent for art. MOBA has inspired the opening of similar museums in other locations around the world. So if you paint really badly, you might consider submitting your work to one of these institutions. But don't be let down if it is rejected – only the worst of the worst is displayed.

#### 1 Choose the correct answer.

- The first collection of bad art opened in ..... .
  - a cinema
  - an antiques shop
  - someone's home
- Works of art at MOBA must be ..... .
  - inadequate
  - uninteresting
  - childish

#### 2 Decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). Find evidence in the text to justify your answers.

- ..... 1. People were interested in seeing the collection of bad art.  
 .....
- ..... 2. Any work of art that's terrible will be accepted by MOBA.  
 .....
- ..... 3. Feathers and glitter have a tendency to cause flaws in works of art.  
 .....



**3 Answer the questions.**

1. What attracted Wilson to the painting in the rubbish?  
.....  
.....
2. MOBA started off as a joke, but became something more serious. How did that happen?  
.....  
.....

**4 Rewrite the sentences without changing the original meaning.**

1. His friends suggested starting a collection of bad art.  
His friends made a .....
2. MOBA has inspired the opening of museums elsewhere.  
Other museums have been .....

**5 Find words or expressions in the text that mean the same as:**

1. increased (paragraph II) .....
2. food and drink (paragraph II) .....
3. errors (paragraph III) .....
4. disappointed (paragraph IV) .....

**Grammar**

**6 Choose the correct answer.**

<sup>1</sup> **Do your eyes burn / Are your eyes burned** when you use the computer? If so, you might have Computer Vision Syndrome (CVS). This <sup>2</sup> **causes / is caused** when focusing the eyes on a computer screen for long periods of time. People who wear glasses <sup>3</sup> **affect / are affected** more by CVS. But whether you wear glasses or not, your eyes <sup>4</sup> **will lose / will be lost** some of their ability to produce tears as you get older. That <sup>5</sup> **will create / will be created** additional irritation.

A few simple steps <sup>6</sup> **can take / can be taken** to prevent CVS. First, the contrast on your computer screen <sup>7</sup> **should adjust / should be adjusted** so that it is not too bright and not too dull. Flat screens <sup>8</sup> **cause / are caused** less strain than older models. Moreover, any papers you're reading from <sup>9</sup> **should keep / should be kept** at the same height as the screen so you don't have to refocus your eyes constantly.

**7 Complete the sentence with the correct passive form of the verb in brackets.**

1. Penicillin, a common medicine, ..... (discover) accidentally.
2. Prizes ..... (give) to the winners next week.
3. Your name ..... (must / write) at the top of your paper or you will not receive a mark.
4. The baby has a high temperature. He ..... (should / take) to hospital.
5. The food for the party ..... already ..... (purchase), so you don't have to bring anything.



- 6. While my car ..... (repair), I took the bus to work.
- 7. Her artwork ..... (display) at the gallery starting tomorrow.

**8 Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Omit the agent when possible.**

- 1. The doctor ordered blood tests for the patient.  
.....
- 2. You must lock the door before you leave.  
.....
- 3. They saw her leaving the party with Nicholas.  
.....
- 4. Have you invited Peter to the party?  
.....
- 5. The chef prepares all the food with only the healthiest ingredients.  
.....
- 6. He had no idea that the police were watching him.  
.....

**9 Complete the mini-dialogues with the verbs in brackets. Use the causative form.**

- 1. A: You look a little different, but I'm not sure why.  
B: I ..... my hair ..... (do) last week!
- 2. A: Doesn't Nelly have a tattoo on her arm?  
B: She did, but she ..... it ..... (remove).
- 3. A: The car is so dirty. I can write my name on it!  
B: We ..... it ..... (wash) today.
- 4. A: It's so annoying that the television broke down.  
B: Don't worry – we ..... it ..... (repair) as we speak.
- 5. A: The computer translation of that file in Greek didn't make sense.  
B: I know. We ..... it ..... (translate) professionally after I saw it.

**10 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the active or passive form.**

- 1. I'm fed up. I ..... (not understand) why my complaints ..... (not deal with) yet.
- 2. His disease ..... (last) for years but hopefully, they ..... (find) a cure soon.
- 3. I ..... (ignore) until I ..... (complain) to the manager about the terrible service.
- 4. She ..... (work out) three times a week and there ..... (recently / be) an improvement in her health.
- 5. She ..... (ride) her motorbike when she ..... (hit) by a careless driver.



**11 Write the sentences using the word in brackets. Use the passive or causative form.**

**There may be more than one possible answer.**

1. I'm going to see the optician today. (tested)

.....

2. You can find the keys on the shelf in the kitchen. (kept)

.....

3. Our team lost in the semifinals. (defeated)

.....

4. Ella paid someone to clean her house. (had)

.....

5. You still haven't given me an answer to my question. (hasn't)

.....

**Writing**

**Write a composition of about 100-150 words. Choose ONE option**

1. What's more important to be as an artist – talented or hard working? Explain your answer.
2. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of making a living as an artist.

**Unit 6**

**Reading and Vocabulary**

Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

**The Mystery of the Moon**

- I Throughout the ages, man has been fascinated by the moon. But what do we really know about it? It seems that many of man's age-old beliefs about the moon are actually false.
- II One common misconception is that the moon causes people to become crazy. The word "lunatic", used to describe someone who is insane, comes from the Latin word for moon, *luna*. Many old stories link the full moon to "crazy" behaviour, including mental breakdowns and an increase in criminal activity. Even in today's times, people involved in emergency services, such as the police force and hospitals, insist that they are busier during a full moon. However, a 1985 survey showed that there is no scientific basis for this belief.
- III Another myth concerns the "supermoon", when the moon is closest to Earth and seems to be at its largest and brightest. It is true that at this time, the gravitational pull of the moon is very strong, and causes tides to be extremely high and, elsewhere, extremely low. However, while some climatic disasters have occurred during these periods, for example, Hurricane Katrina and the 2005 tsunami in Indonesia, most scientists dismiss this as coincidence. Most scientists believe the Earth is easily able to handle these effects and that the supermoon does not cause climatic disasters such as tsunamis or earthquakes.
- IV As a result of the moon's mysterious allure, people were very excited when the Americans landed there in 1969. But, despite physical proof such as rocks and photographs, some people still insist that the landing did not take place. They disregard the evidence as fake, and claim, for example, that a lack of moon-dust on the spaceship means that it did not land. However, scientists have shown that dust behaves differently on the moon, and furthermore insist that the actual eye-witness testimony of the astronauts should clear up any doubts.
- V The moon remains a mysterious place that few of us will ever visit or even understand entirely. However, it is safe to say that it has not caused disasters on Earth and that astronauts have indeed landed there. And as for the man who, according to many children's stories and songs, lives in the moon? Well, who knows?



**1 Choose the correct answer.**

1. The writer .....
  - a. questions what people really know about the moon
  - b. thinks the moon causes people to become insane
  - c. has always been fascinated with the moon
2. The "supermoon" .....
  - a. makes the Earth appear especially large
  - b. has an influence on tidal activity on Earth
  - c. is caused by the pull of the Earth's gravity

**2 Decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). Find evidence in the text to justify your answers.**

- ..... 1. It was popular to believe that the moon caused insanity.  
 .....  
 .....
- ..... 2. According to most scientists, the supermoon has no affect on Earth's weather disasters.  
 .....  
 .....
- ..... 3. The writer doubts if astronauts landed on the moon.  
 .....  
 .....

**3 Answer the question.**

Why do some people claim that the moon landing did not really take place?  
 .....  
 .....

**4 Complete the sentences.**

1. According to old stories, criminal activity .....
2. A 1985 survey showed that this belief .....

**5 Rewrite the sentences without changing the original meaning.**

1. Despite physical proof, some people insist that the landing did not take place.  
 Some people insist that the landing did not take place although .....
2. Scientists have shown that dust behaves differently on the moon.  
 Dust .....

**6 Find words or expressions in the text that mean the same as:**

1. connect (paragraph II) .....
2. illegal (paragraph II) .....
3. attraction (paragraph IV) .....
4. false (paragraph IV) .....
4. resolve (paragraph IV) .....



**Grammar**

**7 Complete the second sentence in each pair with the correct form of the verb in reported speech.**

- 1. "The shop will close at 5.00," the saleswoman said.  
The saleswoman said that the shop ..... at 5.00.
- 2. "Let's go out for coffee," Kate suggested.  
Kate suggested that we ..... out for coffee.
- 3. "The dog needs a bath," Billy said.  
Billy said that the dog ..... a bath.
- 4. "Please take a seat," the secretary said.  
The secretary told us ..... a seat.
- 5. "I haven't had a break all day," the worker complained.  
The worker complained that he ..... a break all day.
- 6. "The students are taking an exam," the teacher said.  
The teacher said that the students ..... an exam.

**8 Rewrite the sentences in reported speech. Make any necessary changes.**

- 1. "Our team won the football game," Peter said.  
Peter said that .....
- 2. "I am running for the student council," Jamie announced.  
Jamie announced that .....
- 3. "Run around the track three times," the sports teacher said.  
The sports teacher told the students .....
- 4. "I've already seen the film," Sherry said.  
Sherry said that .....
- 5. "Let's have a New Year's Eve party," Elinor suggested.  
Elinor suggested that .....

**9 Rewrite the questions in reported speech.**

- 1. "Are you coming to the dance?" Courtney asked me.  
.....
- 2. "When will we get our papers back?" Claire asked the teacher.  
.....
- 3. "Did you do the homework?" Tracy asked us.  
.....
- 4. "What should we bring on the field trip?" David wanted to know.  
.....
- 5. "Have you finished the exam?" the teacher asked the students.



**10 Complete the sentences with the correct verbs and reported speech. Make any necessary changes.**

1. "Don't forget to wash the dishes," Mum said.  
Mum suggested / reminded .....
2. "I'm the best volleyball player in the team," Tina said.  
Tina boasted / complained .....
3. "Why is the sky so dark?" Kim asked.  
Kim admitted / wondered .....
4. "Don't move!" the policewoman shouted at the criminal.  
The policewoman ordered / threatened .....
5. "You will get a new bicycle for your birthday," Dad said to Jim.  
Dad boasted / promised .....
6. "I was stuck in traffic for two hours!" the driver said.  
The driver complained / warned .....

**11 Write the sentences in reported speech using the words given. Make any necessary changes.**

1. Nina / advise / me / call / the fire department / immediately  
.....
2. The waiter / suggest / I / order / the onion soup  
.....
3. The headteacher / wonder / she / change / the curriculum  
.....
4. The teacher / warn / the students / not write / on their desks  
.....
5. The people behind us / tell / us / sit down  
.....

**Writing**

**Write a composition of about 100-150 words. Choose ONE option**

1. How should governments prepare for weather disasters such as tsunamis or earthquakes?
2. What do children's stories or songs in your culture say about the moon?



## Unit 7

### Reading and Vocabulary

Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

#### Ordinary Heroes

- I People who experience life-threatening situations are sometimes able to do the impossible. Fashion model Petra Nemcova was injured in the 2004 tsunami while visiting Thailand; she survived by holding on to a palm tree for hours until she was rescued. In the United States, a four-year-old girl saved her grandfather from drowning by keeping his body afloat in the sea until rescuers arrived. How do these people, and many other ordinary people like them, find the strength and stamina for such feats?
- II Although such acts may seem superhuman, experts point to a simple, biological explanation. When necessary, the human body is able to devote all its resources to dealing with an emergency. And when our body goes into this “alarm stage” – also known as activating the “fight or flight” response – it begins to function differently. Stress stimulates the nervous system, which results in increased respiration and a faster heartbeat. Because of these physical changes, more blood, oxygen and energy are delivered to the muscles.
- III Other changes also occur: as part of an energy-saving strategy, the body halts processes, such as digestion, not immediately needed. Blood may also be diverted away from the skin, causing people to appear pale during an emergency. In addition, the nervous system begins to activate the body’s natural pain-killing process, releasing hormones called endorphins. These allow people to continue their efforts to save themselves or others even when they have been severely wounded.
- IV Other physiological systems also help the “heroes” continue their fight. For example, the sense of vision is concentrated on the emergency; people often report that they can only see the immediate danger and are unable to recall other details of a particular scene; they also claim that their perception of time is distorted – seconds can feel like hours and vice versa.
- V Using all the resources of the body allows everyday people to perform extraordinary acts. This is why women are able to lift cars to save a child, and hikers can move large rocks to rescue others who are trapped below. In the right circumstances, you too could probably perform a miracle!

#### 1 Choose the correct answer.

- Petra Nemcova .....
  - drowned at sea
  - was a tsunami survivor
  - was injured by a falling palm tree
- The “fight or flight” response .....
  - activates the alarm stage
  - occurs after an emergency
  - affects the nervous system
- Which of the following does NOT occur during extreme stress?
  - increased breathing
  - quicker digestion
  - pale skin
- Endorphins .....
  - cause people to feel pain
  - are artificial hormones
  - are natural pain-killers



**2 Answer the questions.**

1. How does stress help the body during an emergency?

.....  
.....

2. Why are people usually pale during an emergency?

.....  
.....

**3 Decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). Find evidence in the text to justify your answers.**

..... 1. Muscles receive more blood during times of stress.

.....  
.....

..... 2. Only physically strong people can lift cars.

.....  
.....

**4 Rewrite the sentence without changing the original meaning.**

The body halts processes that are not immediately needed.

Processes .....

**5 Find words or expressions in the text that mean the same as:**

- 1. actions (paragraph I) .....
- 2. stops (paragraph III) .....
- 3. injured (paragraph III) .....
- 4. remember (paragraph IV) .....
- 5. ordinary (paragraph V) .....

**Grammar**

**6 Choose the correct relative pronoun.**

1. Do you know the girl ..... was sitting here?

- a. whose                      b. who                      c. where

2. I posted the pictures ..... I took at the festival.

- a. which                      b. when                      c. who

3. They can't find the person ..... car is blocking the entrance.

- a. that                      b. which                      c. whose

4. Is there an app ..... changes your hair colour in photos?

- a. who                      b. that                      c. where

5. Do you remember the time ..... we first met?

- a. when                      b. where                      c. which

6. Let's go back to the place ..... we left our bags.

- a. which                      b. when                      c. where



**7 Add a relative pronoun and match A to B to make sentences. There may be more than one possible answer.**

**A**

1. *The Social Network* is a film .....
2. It is the story of Mark Zuckerberg .....
3. Zuckerberg developed a website for the university .....
4. There were two brothers .....
5. In the end, Zuckerberg created a site .....
6. 2010 was the year .....

**B**

- ..... a. founded Facebook.
- ..... b. thought Zuckerberg stole their idea.
- ..... c. the film was released.
- ..... d. won several Academy Awards.
- ..... e. is used by millions of people all over the world.
- ..... f. he was a student.

**8 Complete each sentence with a suitable relative pronoun. There may be more than one possible answer. Tick (✓) the sentences in which the relative pronoun can be omitted.**

- ..... 1. Tuesday is the day ..... I have my dance class.
- ..... 2. That's the garage ..... we get our car repaired.
- ..... 3. Did you enjoy the play ..... we saw last night?
- ..... 4. Let's find a time ..... is convenient for all of us.
- ..... 5. The man ..... answered the phone is my uncle.
- ..... 6. That's the student ..... backpack was stolen.

**9 Combine the sentences using the relative pronoun in brackets. Make any necessary changes.**

1. The boy found my mobile phone. He is a student at my school. (who)  
.....
2. The pizza place has excellent food. We eat there every week. (where)  
.....
3. I downloaded the song. It's number one in the chart. (that)  
.....
4. We sat next to a girl. Her parents are famous actors. (whose)  
.....
5. I wasn't in class that day. The teacher gave the assignment then. (when)  
.....
6. My sister wears beautiful clothes. She usually buys them online. (which)  
.....



**10 Combine the sentences with non-defining relative clauses. Use the relative pronoun in brackets and add any necessary commas.**

1. Jay was the first to receive the e-mail. He forwarded it to Isabelle. (who)

.....

2. Those T-shirts are on a 2-for-1 sale. They come in several different colours. (which)

.....

3. I plan to attend the Wimbledon tennis tournament. It is held every summer. (which)

.....

4. Ewan will be staying with us. His parents are away on a trip. (whose)

.....

**11 Combine the sentences using a suitable relative pronoun. Make any necessary changes.**

1. I borrowed Stacey's coat. It fitted me very well.

.....

2. Ted is a gaming champion. He has loved playing with computers since he was five years old.

.....

3. That isn't the CD. I asked you to bring that CD.

.....

4. I'll never forget that time. I forgot my keys then and had to climb through the window.

.....

5. The cyclists are racing on the streets. They closed off the streets to traffic.

.....

**Writing**

**Write a composition of about 100-150 words. Choose ONE option**

1. Write a news report, either real or imagined, about a rescue operation that took place in your area.

2. Write a story about a dangerous situation that you either experienced or heard about.

**Unit 8**

**Reading and Vocabulary**

Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

**14th February: A Day of Romance**

- I As 14th February approaches, the chances are people will be choosing cards, chocolates or flowers for someone they love on Valentine's Day. But who was St Valentine, and why is he associated with romantic love?
- II There were various saints in Ancient Rome with this name, which comes from the word *valens*, meaning strong. However, it is not certain for which one Valentine's Day is named. Perhaps it was the Valentine who was laid to



rest in Rome on 14th February or maybe it was another priest with the same name who lived in Rome during the 3rd century AD. At this time, the Roman Emperor, Claudius II, had forbidden his troops to marry, as he thought that unmarried men would make better soldiers. Valentine, so the story goes, was horrified, and agreed to perform secret marriages for those who wished. Eventually, his actions were discovered and he was put to death.

III Even if this story were proved true, any further association of 14th February with romantic love did not occur until the Middle Ages. The famous English poet Geoffrey Chaucer declared in his poem *The Parlement of Foules* that it was on this day that "every bird comes to choose its mate". Because of this, people began to consider 14th February as a romantic day.

IV In 1797, *The Young Man's Valentine Writer* was published, which offered suggestions of romantic verses to its young British male readers. Printers had already begun producing a limited number of cards with verses and sketches, called "mechanical Valentines". And as postal rates dropped in price during the following century, the custom of sending Valentine cards grew in popularity. In 1868, the famous chocolate manufacturer Richard Cadbury produced the first box of chocolates dedicated to this day, and by the beginning of the 19th century, elaborate lace and ribbon cards were available for purchase. By the middle of the century, the custom of celebrating Valentine's Day had spread to North America as well.

V Of course, the big winners with all this are the greetings card companies, chocolate manufacturers, the flower industry and restaurants. Perhaps next Valentine's Day, you might decide to make a hand-made card and a home-cooked meal in an original attempt to express your love?

**1 Choose the correct answer.**

- 1. The writer of the text is uncertain about .....
  - a. the meaning of the word *valens*
  - b. the number of saints in Ancient Rome
  - c. which saint was named for Valentine's Day
- 2. Secret marriages in Ancient Rome were performed .....
  - a. for soldiers
  - b. by Claudius II
  - c. on 14th February
- 3. *The Parlement of Foules* .....
  - a. was written in the Middle Ages
  - b. was based on a true story
  - c. was published on 14th February

**2 Decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). Find evidence in the text to justify your answers.**

- ..... 1. Valentine was killed because he secretly got married.  
.....  
.....
- ..... 2. Richard Cadbury was the first chocolate manufacturer.  
.....  
.....
- ..... 3. The author suggests not doing anything on Valentine's Day.  
.....  
.....

**3 Complete the sentences.**

- 1. Until the Middle Ages, 14th February .....
- 2. *The Young Man's Valentine Writer* helped young men .....



.....

**4 Rewrite the sentences without changing the original meaning.**

- 1. Claudius II had forbidden his troops to marry.  
Troops .....
- 2. As postal rates dropped in price, the custom of sending Valentine cards grew in popularity.  
As a result of a .....

**5 Find words or expressions in the text that mean the same as:**

- 1. buried (paragraph II) .....
- 2. decreased (paragraph IV) .....
- 3. moved (paragraph IV) .....

**Grammar**

**6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

- 1. Call me after 4 o'clock. I ..... (arrive) home by then.
- 2. The accident looked serious, but no injuries ..... (report).
- 3. By the end of the year, I ..... (complete) all the exercises in the book.
- 4. Some planets ..... (see) in the night sky while others are not visible.
- 5. When you see me at the party tonight, I ..... (wear) the dress you gave me.
- 6. I didn't want to wash the car myself, so I ..... it ..... (wash).
- 7. Don't be late. The film ..... (start) at exactly 9.00 tonight.

**7 Complete the answers with the correct form of the verb in brackets. Use a modal where necessary.**

- 1. Do you know how to get blood stains out of clothing?  
Yes. You ..... (soak) the clothes in cold water.
- 2. Should I bring a towel to the pool?  
No, you ..... (not bring) one – you can get one there.
- 3. I'm surprised that Tim and Andy didn't come to the meeting.  
They ..... (not know) about it. If someone ..... (tell) them, they ..... (come).
- 4. I can't decide what to do during my gap year.  
If I ..... (be) you, I ..... (travel) around the world.
- 5. Look – it's already midnight!  
We ..... (leave) the party now or we ..... (miss) the last bus.
- 6. What a cute dog! Let's play with it.  
Careful! If you ..... (get) too close, it ..... (get) aggressive.



**8 Combine the sentences with a relative clause.**

1. I picked up Denny's history book. The book was lying on the floor.

.....

2. Debra met my brother. He is travelling all over Asia on his bicycle.

.....

3. Who could forget that day? That was when we met.

.....

**9 Complete the sentences. Do not change the meaning of the original sentences.**

1. I don't have a lot of money, or I would travel first-class.

If I .....

2. My favourite TV show is on from 7.00 to 8.00 this evening, and I'm going to watch it.

At 7.30 this evening, .....

3. This house is over 100 years old. My grandparents used to live there.

The house where .....

4. Perry didn't know you were coming on the trip, so he stayed home.

If Perry .....

5. I'm sure the hotel clerk knew that I was British.

The hotel clerk must .....

6. We're not staying at a youth hostel, so we're not meeting other backpackers.

If we .....

7. It's a good idea to search for travel bargains online.

You .....

8. The law requires all international travellers to carry a passport.

All international travellers .....

9. Peter paid someone to wash his dog.

Peter had .....

**10 Correct the errors. There may be more than one possible answer.**

1. Martina said that she will call me at 8.00, but she didn't.

.....

2. This is the ice cream shop which I always used to go.

.....

3. He will dance with you if you asked him.

.....

4. Everyone may show their tickets at the entrance.

.....



5. A gold earring find in the playground by one of the teachers.

.....

6. At this time next year, I will study in France.

.....

7. That's the boy which sits next to me in English lessons.

.....

8. When Dina's computer crashed, she repaired it by a professional.

.....

### Writing

**Write a composition of about 100-150 words. Choose ONE option.**

1. Describe your favourite holiday. What are the traditions and customs associated with it?
2. Would you prefer to receive a gift that was purchased or home-made? Explain your reasons.