Grammar

Present tense review

1 Complete the text with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

I’m sitting (sit) on the bus on my way to meet my friend Libby. We’re in a traffic jam and the bus 1 ________ (not move). Libby’s just sent me a text to say that she’s with our friend Julian, and they 2 ________ (wait) for me in our favourite café. We sometimes 3 ________ (meet) up on Saturdays to go shopping together. Julian says that he 4 ________ (not like) shopping, but he usually 5 ________ (buy) at least one new thing. I don’t mind walking round the shopping centre to see what’s new in the shops, but I 6 ________ (think) that nowadays people spend far too much time and money shopping. We really 7 ________ (not need) that many clothes.

2 Choose the best way (a or b) to complete the sentences.

> Where did you find that DVD? I’ve …
  a been looking for it for ages. ✓
  b looked for it for ages.
  1 Sally’s really nervous. She hasn’t …
    a been going abroad before.
    b been abroad before.
  2 Jim’s my best friend. We’ve …
    a been knowing each other since primary school.
    b known each other since primary school.
  3 The weather is awful. It’s …
    a been raining for hours and there’s no sign of it stopping.
    b rained for hours and there’s no sign of it stopping.
  4 My bedroom is still a mess, even though I’ve …
    a been tidying it all day.
    b tidied it all day.
  5 Have you always …
    a been wanting to be a doctor?
    b wanted to be a doctor?

Present perfect with time expressions

3 Order the words to make present perfect sentences and add for or since in the correct place.

> last/haven’t/Tim/Friday/seven/They
  They haven’t seen Tim since last Friday.
  1 over/that/twenty/we’ve/in/years/house/lived
  2 contact/I’ve/to/the/been/weekend/tried/Mark

4 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

> Has Simon ever/yet/still had a girlfriend?
  1 I hope you’re not too hungry. I haven’t finished cooking dinner ever/yet/already.
  2 Dad’s not here. He’s never/still/just left for work.
  3 The teacher is going to be really angry with them because they just/already/still haven’t finished their school project.
  4 It’s only half past ten and we’ve still/never/already finished our homework and tidied our bedrooms.
  5 ‘Do you know how to play this game?’ ‘No, I’ve never/just/ever played it before.’

Narrative tense review

5 Complete the sentences with the past simple or past perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

> They weren’t (not be) hungry because they had already eaten (already/eat).
  1 We ________ (not get) to the station until after the train ________ (leave).
  2 He ________ (see) the film before and he ________ (not want) to watch it again.
  3 I was on the bus when I ________ (realise) that I ________ (forgot) to pack my trainers for football practice.
  4 You ________ (already/go) to bed by the time I ________ (arrive) home.
  5 Martha ________ (be) sure that she ________ (meet) Kate’s brother before.

6 Tick (✓) the sentences where the past simple and the past continuous are used correctly. Correct the wrong sentences.

> ✓ I didn’t sleep very well because my neighbours were having a party.
  1 _____ The police were stopping the burglar as he was running away.
  2 _____ Was it raining heavily when you left the library?
  3 _____ Eliza was cold because she didn’t wear a jumper.
  4 _____ I had a great dream when my alarm clock woke me up.
  5 _____ The teacher was talking to the students when we were arriving.
Grammar & vocabulary revision

7 Choose the correct alternative.

> My uncle's worked/worked in the same company for seven years. He loves his job.
1 Has/Did anything like this ever happened/happen to you before?
2 We haven't seen/didn't see Carla for ages. She’s really busy with her tennis training.
3 Why didn't you wait/haven't you waited for me after class?
4 I've just done/just done all my homework and I’m really tired.
5 Where are they? They've finished/finished school ages ago.

8 Complete the text with suitable narrative tenses.

Have you ever had (ever have) one of those days where nothing goes right? I had one yesterday. First of all, I________ (not wake up) until eight o’clock. Then, when I________ (have) breakfast, I spilt coffee on my shirt. Luckily, I________ (not miss) the school bus, but while I________ (chat) to my friends on the bus, I suddenly realised that I________ (leave) my homework on the kitchen table. I told the teacher what I________ (do), but she________ (not believe) me. It’s the second time I________ (be) in trouble this week – and it’s only Wednesday!

Vocabulary

First impressions: compound adjectives

9 Match a word from box A with a word from box B to make compound adjectives. Then write A if it describes appearance, and P if it describes personality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>badly-</td>
<td>blue-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue-</td>
<td>curly-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy-</td>
<td>fair-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>free-</td>
<td>fun-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hard-</td>
<td>self-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confident</td>
<td>dressed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

> badly-dressed

1 __________ _
2 __________ _
3 __________ _
4 __________ _
5 __________ _
6 __________ _
7 __________ _
8 __________ _

10 Complete the conversation with words from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bad-tempered</th>
<th>big-headed</th>
<th>good-looking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kind-hearted</td>
<td>out-going</td>
<td>well-dressed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Janie What do you think of James, the new student? He's very good-looking, isn’t he, with those gorgeous brown eyes? And I don’t know where he buys his clothes, but he’s always really _______. His parents probably give him a big allowance.

Kate He’s OK, I suppose. He doesn’t very ______, he doesn’t talk much in class. And he hardly ever smiles. In fact, sometimes he looks quite ______.

Janie I think he’s just shy. I was talking to him yesterday in the canteen. Apparently, he’s really into sports and he’s a very good swimmer.

Kate He sounds a bit ______ to me.

Janie I don’t agree. Did you know that he helps out at an old people’s home in his free time? I think he’s really ______.

Kate Hmm! I’m starting to think that you fancy him!

Life events: collocations

11 Complete the collocations in the text with the correct form of a suitable verb.

Maria grew up in a small village in Cyprus. When she was 18, she________ home and moved to England, where she met her future husband, Eric. They were at a party and when they saw each other, they________ in love instantly. A few months later, they decided________ married. They were married for over 40 years and they________ two children. Maria lives alone now as, sadly, Eric________ away three years ago. She has lots of friends though and she’s very busy – she’s just bought a moped and now she________ to ride it.

12 Match the beginnings (1–5) to the endings (a–f) to make sentences.

> d I was
1 ___ When I left
2 ___ I learned
3 ___ I went to university to get
4 ___ Then I got
5 ___ When I was 60, I retired

a school, I wanted to work with cars.
b from my job and moved back to Germany.
c an engineering degree.
d born in a small town in Germany.
e to drive by driving the tractor on my father’s farm.
f a job in France designing cars for Renault.
Grammar

Modals of advice and obligation

1 Match the beginnings (1–5) to the endings (a–f) to make sentences.

> 1 __ If he doesn't feel well, he
2 __ That man is very old. You
3 __ It's really cold in Scotland in winter. They
4 __ Surita should get a part-time job. She
5 __ My hair is too long. I really

a should make an appointment to see the doctor.

b ought to visit the hairdresser.

c shouldn't spend so much time playing video games.

b should take some warm clothes to wear.

e shouldn't ask her parents for money all the time.

d ought to offer him your seat.

2 Choose the correct alternative.

> We don't have to/have to/mustn't wear uniforms at our school, but our clothes must be clean and neat.

1 People needn't/don't have to/mustn't smoke on the trains in Britain. It's forbidden.

2 You must/needn't to buy a ticket before you travel on the Tube in London.

3 Mary must/needn't/doesn't have to finish her school project this weekend, or the teacher will be annoyed.

4 I hate my music lessons. My brothers are lucky because they mustn't/don't have to/needn't have them!

5 You can go home now if you want. You mustn't/have to/needn't wait for me.

Modals of permission and ability

3 Order the words to make sentences. Then write P if the sentences express permission or A if it expresses ability.

> French essay/manager/you/your/to/did/finish

Did you manage to finish your French essay? A

1 glasses/couldn't/t/l/very/without/see/my/well_________________________.

2 the/allowed/city centre/aren't/t/to/people/drive/in_________________________.

3 ask/job/can/a/you/about/your/I/question_________________________.

4 Covent Garden/me/will be/tomorrow/you/to/come/able/with/to_________________________.

5 concert/with/can/t/to/Chris/the/go_________________________.

4 Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets.

> It wasn't possible for me to open the door. (could)

I couldn't open the door.

1 Philip doesn't know how to fix his computer. (can)

Philip ___________________________.

2 We both passed the exam. (manage)

We ___________________________.

3 It won't be possible for me to pick you up from school. (able)

I ___________________________.

4 Did you know how to swim when you were five? (could)

___________________________________________?

5 It wasn't possible for them to see much of Delhi in a day. (able)

They ___________________________.

Modals of possibility and deduction

5 Read the dialogues. Do they express certainty, possibility or impossibility?

> A Will you phone me later?

B I'll try. I might not have time.

possibility

1 A Is this Ellie's house?

B It must be. It's the only one with a green door.

A ___________________________.

2 A There's someone at the door.

B It could be Pete. He sometimes comes over.

B ___________________________.

3 A Take an umbrella with you.

B Why? Do you think it might rain?

B ___________________________.

4 A Sally’s got three children.

B She can't have. She's only 19 years old.

B ___________________________.

5 A I think we're lost.

B You may be right. I wish we had a map.

B ___________________________.

6 Complete the sentences with must, can't or might.

> I don't know where Sam is. He might be at the pool.

1 You've got a lot of books. You __________ enjoy reading.

2 He has a British accent so he __________ be from New York.

3 Look at the clouds in the sky. It looks like it __________ rain.

4 They __________ be hungry. They've just had breakfast.

5 The lights are on. Sarah __________ be at home.
Perfect modals

7 Choose the best way (a or b) to complete the sentences.

> He hasn’t got any money so he …

a can’t have gone shopping ✓
b might have gone shopping.

1 This building looks very old. They …

a must have built it a long time ago.
b may have built it a long time ago.

2 They were with us all day so they …

a might not have gone to the festival.
b couldn’t have gone to the festival.

3 You woke me up – you …

a can’t have called me in the middle of the night.
b shouldn’t have called me in the middle of the night.

4 I’m not sure where my laptop is. I …

a might have left it in the living room.
b must have left it in the living room.

5 The Louvre is one of the best museums in the world. We …

a should have visited it when we were in Paris.
b shouldn’t have visited it when we were in Paris.

Complete the opposite of the adjectives.

2 unfriendly _________
3 wealthy _________
4 busy _________
5 green _________

8 Complete the sentences about the past. Use the words in brackets.

> Sally’s really angry. You shouldn’t have lied (shouldn’t/lie) to her.

1 They (must/be) pleased when they heard they’d passed the exam.

2 Why did you take a taxi from the station? I (could/give) you a lift in my car.

3 Jane (might not/get) my message yet, because she hasn’t called me back.

4 We were really worried about you. You (should/call) us to let us know you were going to be late.

5 I saw Andy in town, but he (can’t/see) me because he didn’t stop to say hello.

Vocabulary

Places and lifestyles: adjectives

9 Write the opposites of the adjectives.

> dangerous safe

1 rural _________

Everyday problems: verbs and verb phrases

11 Choose the correct alternative.

My friends get annoyed because I always arrive/get late. Last week, I arranged to meet them at the station to go to Bristol. I set off early but I got stuck/caught in the rain and I had to go home to change. That meant that I missed/lost the bus into town. However, it was early and the rain had stopped so I decided to walk, but somehow I managed to get/be lost. I tried calling my friends but I couldn’t get a sign/signal, and I noticed that my phone was running/losing out of charge. Luckily, I saw a taxi, so I jumped into it. Unfortunately, there was an accident on the road – a cyclist had fallen off/over her bike while she was riding home. We were jammed/stuck in traffic for half an hour but eventually, we got to the station. And that’s when I found out that I’d left/forgotten to put my train ticket in my bag!
Writing 1  F

1 Read the text and answer the questions.

1 What kind of music does Birdy perform?
2 What instrument does she play?
3 How old was she when she had her first big break in music?
4 What was the name of Birdy’s first song to enter the UK singles charts?
5 How many albums has Birdy released so far?
6 Which of her albums is mostly written by Birdy herself?

Birdy

Birdy is a young British singer and songwriter. Her real name is Jasmine van den Boegarde (she has English, Belgian and Dutch ancestors), but she uses ‘Birdy’, her family nickname from childhood, as her stage name. Like the female vocalists Adele and Duffy, Birdy has a rich, soulful and sophisticated voice. Her indie folk rock songs are hauntingly sad and achingly beautiful.

Birdy was born on 15 May 1996 into a large creative family who were passionate about music. Her mother, a professional concert pianist, was Birdy’s biggest inspiration when she was young. Birdy learnt to play the piano at the age of seven, and when she was eight she began writing her own music. Her parents gave her all the support she needed to develop her musical talent, and she had an enthusiastic audience in the form of her many brothers, sisters and cousins.

In 2008, when she was twelve, Birdy entered a talent competition called Open Mic UK. She performed a song she had written called So Be Free and won the under-18 section and also the grand prize, beating 10,000 other competitors. After that, she started recording cover versions of songs and posting them on the internet, and began to build up a large number of fans.

Birdy’s next big break came in January 2011, when she released a cover version of Skinny Love by US indie folk rock band Bon Iver. The song reached number 17 in the UK singles chart, and featured in an episode of The Vampire Diaries.

Later that year, in November, Birdy released her first album Birdy. It reached number 13 in the UK and number 1 in Australia. Most of the tracks on Birdy are cover versions of songs by indie acts like The xx, Ed Sheeran, Fleet Foxes, Phoenix and James Taylor. Birdy worked out her own piano arrangement for these songs before adding the vocals. Eighteen months later, in 2013, she released her second album Fire Within, which received mostly good reviews. All the songs on this album were either written by Birdy or co-written with musicians such as Fraser T Smith, Ryan Tedder and Dan Wilson.

At such a young age, Birdy has already achieved a lot. Her music is emotionally mature and has been well-received by both the critics and the public. It will be very interesting to see what Birdy does next.
2 Read the text again and complete the fact file with one word in each gap.

Birdy
FACT FILE

Names
Real name: ¹[R2] __________ van den Boegarde
('Birdy' is a ² __________ nickname from when she was a child)

Early years
Inspired by her ³ __________, a concert pianist
Age ⁴ __________: started playing the piano
Age 8: started ⁵ __________ her own music
Birdy often played music to her brothers, sisters and ⁶ __________

Public success
2008: Birdy beat ⁷ __________ competitors to win the Open Mic UK talent contest
After that, she released ⁸ __________ versions of indie songs on the internet
2011: Birdy reached number 1 in the album chart in ⁹ __________
2013: Fire Within had lots of good ¹⁰ __________ from the critics

3 Have you ever heard Birdy? If so, do you like her music? Why?/Why not? If not, would you like to listen to her music? Why?/Why not?

4 Think of a friend or family member who is good (or very good) at music, art, sports or another subject. Write a short biography (200–300 words) of him/her. Use these questions and prompts.

Introduction
• What is this person good at?
• How old is he/she?
• Give examples and information about what he/she does.

Early life
• What do you know about his/her early life?
• When did their talent begin?

Main events
• How has this person developed their talent? (e.g. extra lessons/coaching, family support, lots of practice)
• Has this person done any of these things because of their talent:
  travelled abroad?
  taken part in an important competition or sporting event?
  won a prize?
  passed an exam?
  been on TV or in the newspaper?
  done something else that not many people have the chance to do?

Conclusion/Opinion
• Summarise this person's achievements
• How do you feel about this person?
Grammar & vocabulary revision

Grammar

be going to v will

1 Complete the dialogues with shall, will, ’ll or won’t and a verb from the box.

be (x2) be able buy call close
forget help miss snow

1 A Hurry up or we’ll miss the train.
   B It’s OK, there’s another one in ten minutes.

2 A I __________ to go out if I don’t finish these exercises.
   B I __________ you with them if you’re having problems.

3 A The weather forecast says it __________ later.
   B I hope so. Then they __________ the school early!

4 A __________ you __________ when you arrive?
   B Yes, of course. Don’t worry, I __________.

5 A It’s Clive’s birthday next week. He __________ 18.
   B __________ we __________ him a present?

2 Choose the correct alternative.

Jack Have you decided what you’re going to do/you’ll do when you leave school next year?

Anna Well, I’ve made a few plans. 1 I’m going to travel/1’ll travel for a few months. What about you?

Jack Me? I’ve got a place at college to study mechanics.

Anna I’m sure 2 you’re going to enjoy/you’ll enjoy that – you love cars. But those courses are expensive. 3 Are your parents going to pay/Will your parents pay the fees?

Jack No, my grandparents have already paid for the course.

Anna Sounds good! Anyway, I’m hungry and it looks like it’s going to rain/it will rain soon. 4 Are we going to get/Shall we get something to eat in that café?

Jack No, it’s OK. I’ve got some sandwiches with me – 5 I’m going to share/I’ll share them with you if you like.

Future continuous

3 Make sentences and questions using the future continuous form.

> how long/you/stay/in Paris?

   How long will you be staying in Paris?

1 we/do/our maths exam this time tomorrow ✓

   _________________________________________________________

2 I/study/here for much longer ✗

   _________________________________________________________

3 you/see/Barbara at the weekend?

   _________________________________________________________

4 our new neighbours/move in/until next month ✗

   _________________________________________________________

5 Margot/leave/school/in July ✓

   _________________________________________________________

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. Use will/won’t or the future continuous.

> This time next week I’ll be (be) on holiday. What will you be doing (do)?

1 Jean __________ (not able to) see you tonight because she __________ (revise) for her exam.

2 We __________ (have to) be quiet when we get home because my parents __________ (sleep).

3 I __________ (phone) Steve at eight o’clock. ‘Oh, he __________ (have) dinner then. Phone him later.’

4 ‘__________ they __________ (get) home before midnight?’ ‘No, at midnight, they __________ still __________ (drive).’

5 We __________ (not be) students this time next year, we __________ (work)!

Present simple v present continuous: future

5 Tick (✓) the correct sentences. Then correct the wrong sentences.

> ✓ Are you doing anything later?

1 ___ The matches are usually kicking off at half past four.

2 ___ I play tennis with Vera tomorrow afternoon.

3 ___ They don’t usually have homework at the weekend.

4 ___ I’ll phone you as soon as I’m hearing from Georgia.

5 ___ They send the students home early because it’s the end of term.

6 Complete the text with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs from the box.

arrive babysit buy come get back

go out leave meet see

Hi Sarah,

This is just a quick email to check the arrangements for this weekend. I’ve got a text from Mike to say that we’re meeting at the station at 7 a.m. and the train 1 arrives at 7.30. Is that right? One more thing – 2 Mike 3 tickets for everyone? If so, tell him that I’ll give him the money when I 4 __________ him.

Right, I have to go – some of Mum’s friends 4 ________ over tonight and Mum wants me to help her tidy the house before they 5 __________. I don’t know why the house has to be tidy – they 6 __________ for a meal. I 7 __________ my younger brothers and when Mum 8 __________ I know the house will be a mess again!

Anyway, let me know about the tickets.

Chloe xx
Future forms review

7 Match the descriptions in the box to the sentences.

a spontaneous decision
a prediction based on evidence
a timetabled event
an arrangement
an action in progress in the future
a fact about the future

> More people will move from the countryside to the city.
> a fact about the future

1 Can you tell me when the next train to Leeds leaves?
> __________

2 She’s going to drop those glasses if she isn’t more careful.
> __________

3 So, what are you going to do this summer?
> __________

4 You sit down and relax. I’ll make dinner.
> __________

5 Mark and Ann will be arriving in a few minutes time.
> __________

6 I can’t stay long. I’m seeing my tutor to discuss my college application later.
> __________

8 Look at the sentences in Ex.7 again. Name the future forms used.

> will

1 __________
2 __________
3 __________
4 __________
5 __________
6 __________

Vocabulary
Opinion, belief and prediction

9 Complete the verb in each sentence.

> A I don’t know if I’ve passed the exam.
B I __________ if you’ll just have to wait for the results.

1 A What do you think you’re life will be like in ten years?
B I __________ it will be very different. For one thing, I won’t be a student.

2 A Do you think you’ll get the job?
B I __________ it. Some of the interview questions were really difficult to answer.

3 A There’s no point trying to p __________ what life will be like in 100 years’ time.
B I know. No one knows what will happen between now and then.

4 A What do you think the new teacher will be like?
B I’ve no idea. I g __________ we’ll find out tomorrow!

5 A I’m worried about my university interview. I f __________ something’s going to go wrong.
B Oh, do stop worrying! It’ll be fine.

10 Match the beginnings (1–5) to the endings (a–f) to make sentences.

> a The taxi driver estimates that
b got a new boyfriend.

1 I expect I’ll meet lots of new people when
__________

2 I’m sorry I’m late. I didn’t realise what
__________

3 Emily looks happy. I suspect that
__________

4 Jan reckons that she’ll
d __________

5 Don’t worry about your exams. I bet
e the journey will take about thirty minutes.

f I go to university.

Time: expressions

11 Order the words to make sentences.

> will/week/what/be/this/you/doing/nex
time

1 What will you be doing this time next week?

2 checks/time/Lee/hair/the/all/his

3 another/take/time/language/does/long/it/to/a/learn

4 coffee/we/enough/have/got/time/haven’t/to

5 time/to/learning/is/sew/a/of/I/waste/think

12 Correct the sentences by adding or removing one word.

> What the time is it?

1 My grandmother learned to cook since a long time ago.

2 The children play nicely for an hour, then spent the rest the time not talking to each other.

3 Their plane will be taking off two hours’ time.

4 The time we get there the film will be half-way through.

5 At last it’s the time to go home!
Grammar

0 and 1st conditional with if, when, as soon as and unless

1 Match the beginnings (1–5) to the endings (a–f) to make sentences.

> 1 ________ Don’t forget to buy some stamps
1 ________ She won’t get better
2 ________ My dog always barks
3 ________ They might be annoyed
4 ________ When you heat water to 100 degrees,
5 ________ Your parents will be proud of you

a when you go to the post office.
b if you do well in your exams.
c if we turn up without phoning them first.
d as soon as he hears the postman.
e unless she follows the doctor’s advice.
f it starts to boil and then it turns to steam.

2 Complete the 0 and 1st conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs from the box.

not have/buy    look/see    happen/mix
phone/know       have/want    use/not know

> If you look at my Facebook page, you’ll see the photos that I uploaded from the party.
1 People ________ work hard if they ________ to succeed.
2 I ________ any money left to go to the cinema if I ________ these downloads.
3 What usually ________ when we ________ oil and water?
4 ________ you ________ me as soon as you ________ your test results?
5 ________ your dictionary if you ________ the meaning of a word.

1st conditional v 2nd conditional

3 Read the 2nd conditional sentences. Correct the mistakes.

One sentence is correct.

> If we left now, we can be home before midnight. could
1 I go to the cinema this evening if I wasn’t so busy.
2 What would you do in this situation if you are me?
3 She’d save money if she stops buying clothes all the time.
4 England would be nicer if it doesn’t rain all the time!
5 How different would their lives be if they moved to France?

4 Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Wendy I’m going for a walk with Alicia now.
Carla I’d take (take) an umbrella with me if I were (be) you.
Wendy The forecast is for rain.
Carla I can’t. If I ________ (not finish) this German essay, I ________ (be) in trouble on Monday.
Wendy If you ________ (know) someone who spoke German, ________ (they can) check your work.
Carla That’s true. If Birgit ________ (not be) away on holiday this week, I ________ (ask) her for some help – her German is excellent.
Wendy Yes, well, if we ________ (have) German parents like Birgit, we ________ (speak) German, too!

3rd conditional

5 Choose the correct meaning (a or b).

> The tickets would have been cheaper if online.

a We didn’t buy the tickets online. ✓
b We saved money by buying the tickets online.
1 If they hadn’t come to my party, I would have been upset.

a They were at the party.
b They weren’t at the party.
2 He would have missed the train if he’d arrived a minute later.

a He arrived a minute after the train had left.
b He arrived in time to catch the train.
3 Even if I’d known about the meeting, I wouldn’t have gone.

a I knew about the meeting and didn’t go.
b I didn’t know about the meeting and didn’t go.
4 We would have sent you a card if we’d had your address.

a We couldn’t send you a card.
b We sent you a card.
5 You wouldn’t have passed your exam if you hadn’t revised.

a You didn’t revise but you passed the exam.
b You revised and passed the exam.
6 Use the words to make 3rd conditional sentences.

> Pete/not miss the bus/he/not get up/late
Pete wouldn’t have missed the bus if he hadn’t got up late.
1 they/go/to the concert/they/have/ enough money
Grammar & vocabulary revision

2 we/see/you/we/stop and give/you/a lift home

3 you/not get/the job/you/not know/the boss

4 I/not look/out of the window at that moment/I/not see/the accident happen

5 Sally/not buy/the watch/she/not see/the advert on TV

I wish/If only with past simple or past perfect

7 Rewrite the sentences as wishes or regrets.

> I don’t want to go to school today.
I wish I didn’t have to go to school today.

1 My neighbours are so noisy.
She wishes _______________________________________.

2 I don’t have a lot of money.
If only I ____________________________.

3 We can’t predict the future.
If only we ____________________________.

4 They couldn’t go to Spain.
They wish _______________________________________.

5 Advertisers are always trying to persuade us to buy things.
I wish advertisers ____________________________.

8 Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Joe I wish it was (be) time to go home now.

Toby I know what you mean. If only we ___________ (not have to) rehearse for the school play after school.

Joe Yeah. I wish you ___________ (not say) we’d do it. It was a silly idea.

Toby You wanted to do it because you fancied Jen Dawson.

Joe Well, I wish I ___________ (know) then that she was going out with Neil Dudley. She’d be perfect if only she ___________ (not have) a boyfriend!

Toby Yes, well, it’s too bad. I just wish you ___________ (not persuade) me to do it, too.

Joe And I wish my best friend ___________ (not complain) about me all the time!

10 Choose the correct alternative.

Companies spend huge amounts of money on consumerism/advertising/persuasion. Their aim is to consume/persuade/waste us that we need what they are selling. In some cases adverts target a particular group of advertisers/consumers/shops, such as teenagers – who then pressurise their parents to buy the product. We may want the products, but do we really need them? Buying things we don’t need or use is an expense/a slogan/a waste of money. We should make sure that we have enough to pay for the basic necessities/expenses/shops and try not to be tempted by clever consumers/slogans/persuasion.

Negative prefixes

11 Add a prefix to each word to make the opposite.

> able unable
1 perfection ____________
2 rational ____________
3 experienced ____________
4 fortunately ____________
5 like ____________

12 Complete the words.

> It’s impossible to read something that is illegible.

1 An im__________ person is someone who doesn’t like to wait.

2 An un__________ person is someone who is not in good physical condition.

3 If you break the law, you act il__________.

4 If an item is in ____________, it doesn’t cost a lot of money.

5 People who don’t share the same opinion about something dis_________.

Vocabulary

Advertising and consumerism: word families

9 Put the words in the correct column of the table. Some words may fit into more than one column.
Adam recently visited a museum called Newseum. Read his review quickly and answer the questions.

1. Is it positive or negative?
2. What rating did he give the museum?

Newseum, 555 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington DC

I spent half a day at Newseum, a museum about the history of news reporting. It’s a big modern glass building, on seven floors. There are lots of photos, newspapers and digital displays, as well as two broadcasting studios, 15 mini-cinemas and 14 galleries.

At first, I wasn’t sure how interesting it would be because I’m not usually keen on museums, but there’s a lot to see here. The collection of old newspapers and magazines in the News History Gallery has the front pages of newspapers announcing major events in history from the past to the present day. It was amazing to see the actual headlines about the sinking of the Titanic and the fall of the Berlin Wall. I learnt about these things at school, but seeing these old newspapers has made it much more real.

The exhibition of prize-winning news photographs is amazing, too. Some of them aren’t appropriate for young children, or anyone who’s very sensitive, because they show many disturbing moments from wars and terrible events. However, they made me appreciate what an important job news photographers do, bringing powerful images into people’s homes in order to raise awareness of what’s happening around the world.

The museum has lots of interactive displays, with touch-screen activities and games. I played a game called Ethical Dilemmas in Journalism with some other kids my age. There’s a big digital board and you have to make the kind of moral decisions that news editors have to make, like whether or not to publish a private photo of someone famous in a magazine.

For me, the best part of the museum is the Interactive Newsroom, a studio where you can try being a journalist. I recorded myself doing a live broadcast from the moon. It was really good fun and I bought a digital copy of the video afterwards which I posted online. I think I make quite a good news reporter!

Newseum is very expensive to get in. My only other criticism is that it seems too proud of itself at times, with over-the-top praise for US journalists and US news organisations. It would be good if the museum was a bit more balanced, with some more information about news reporting in other countries.

All in all, I’d rate this museum eight out of ten. I really enjoyed my visit and I learnt a lot about how the media influences the way we see history.
2 Read the review again and match 1–6 to a–f.

1 Newseum
2 The building
3 The News History Gallery
4 The exhibition of prize-winning news photographs
5 Ethical Dilemmas in Journalism
6 The Interactive Newsroom

a is a fun way to experience what it’s like to be a journalist.
b is an interactive game at the museum.
c is an interactive museum about journalism.
d is modern and is large enough to contain a range of displays and features.
e made events in history seem more real to the writer.
f is a powerful display of work which some people might find upsetting.

3 Read the review again and answer the questions.

1 How long did Adam spend at the museum?
2 Which two historical events struck Adam when he/she saw their original news headlines?
3 Why does Adam believe a news photographer’s job is important?
4 What example of an ethical dilemma in journalism does Adam give?
5 What did Adam post online after visiting the museum?
6 What two negative points does Adam make about Newseum?

4 Think about your answer to these questions.

1 Would you like to go to Newseum? Why? Why not?
2 Which of these attractions do you like to visit?
   • interactive museums
   • traditional museums
   • art galleries
   • zoos
   • safari parks
   • theme parks
3 Which of these things are important for you when you go to a museum or other attraction?

   having fun seeing things you don’t usually see learning something a tour guide the price the cafés/restaurants

5 Write a review (200–300 words) of a museum or attraction (e.g. theme park, zoo) you have visited for an English-language website. Your review can be mainly positive or negative. Use these questions and prompts.

   Heading: The name of the museum/attraction and its location

   Paragraph 1
   • Describe the museum/attraction.
   • Who did you go with?
   • How long did you spend there?

   Paragraph 2
   • What did you like about it?

   Paragraph 3
   • What didn’t you like?

   Paragraph 4
   • Summarise your experience and opinion.
   • What rating (1–10) would you give it?
Grammar

Reported statements

1 Order the words to make reported sentences. Add said or told.

> mum/Robin/that/soon/he’d/home/be/his

Robin told his mum that he’d be home soon.

1 in Greece/a great time/had/they/they’d

2 /quiet/that/wanted/the children/I/them/to be

3 boyfriend/meeting/that/her/she/she/was

4 dance/you/you/could/that/very well/me

2 Complete the reported statements. Change pronouns and possessive adjectives where necessary.

> I’m tired and I don’t feel well.’

James said that he was tired and he didn’t feel well.

1 ‘We’re exhausted – we must stop.’

They said we were exhausted and that we must stop.

2 ‘We sent you a postcard from Morocco.’ It hasn’t arrived.’

We told Joe and Ann that we had sent them a postcard from Morocco, and they replied that it hadn’t arrived.

3 ‘I’d love to visit you in New York one day.’

I told John that I would like to visit him in New York one day.

4 ‘You’ll have to work hard because there will be an exam.’

He told his students that they would have to work hard because there would be an exam.

5 ‘I’m learning Latin, but I don’t enjoy it.’

Toby said that he was learning Latin, but didn’t enjoy it.

Reported orders and requests

5 Report the orders and requests. Use say and tell.

> actress to reporters: ‘Leave me alone!’

The actress told the reporters to leave her alone.

1 John to teacher: ‘Please help me with the exercises.’

2 Mr Brown to son: ‘Don’t play your music so loudly.’

3 Police officer to driver: ‘Please, show me your licence, sir.’

4 Emma to her sister: ‘Please lend me your laptop.’

5 Mum to us: ‘Tidy your rooms before dinner.’

Reported speech: time and place expressions

6 Look at the direct speech. These sentences were reported in a different place a week later. Complete the reported sentences.

> ‘Did you put this book on my desk?’

He asked me if I’d put that book on his desk.

1 We went to out last night.

They said they’d gone out yesterday.

2 ‘I’ll meet you here tomorrow morning.’

He said he’d meet me sometime.
3 ‘Margot left the house an hour ago.’
He said that Margot had left the house __________.
4 ‘The office is closed today.’
The notice said that the office was closed __________.

Reported speech: transformations

7 Imagine you are reporting the following sentences at a different time and place. Underline the things that might need to change.
   > ‘I haven’t been to this museum before.’
   1 My brother decided to become a vegetarian last week.
   2 I’ll see you this afternoon.
   3 Why did Simon leave these papers here yesterday?
   4 They’re not at home now.
   5 This is the best restaurant in this town.

8 Tick (√) the correct transformation (a or b).
   > ‘It was a difficult time for me.’
   a Mark said it had been a difficult time for him. ✓
   b Mark said it had been a difficult time for me and my wife.
   1 ‘I’ll send you my article tomorrow.’
   a She promised to send me her article tomorrow.
   b She promised to send me her article the next day.
   2 ‘We’re sorry we broke your window.’
   a The children apologised that we broke our window.
   b The children apologised for breaking our window.
   3 ‘Did you see me on TV last night?’
   a Martha asked if they’d seen her on TV the night before.
   b Martha asked had they seen her on TV the last night.
   4 ‘I’m going skiing with Carla this weekend.’
   a He told me I was going skiing with Carla that weekend.
   b He told me he was going skiing with Carla that weekend.
   5 ‘We’ve lived here for a long time.’
   a They said they’d lived here for a long time.
   b They said they’d lived there for a long time.

Vocabulary
Phrasal verbs

9 Replace the verbs in bold with the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>find out</th>
<th>look into</th>
<th>make up</th>
<th>own up</th>
<th>spy on</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>turn out</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is anger at the news that the US National Security Agency (NSA) has been secretly watching spying on its foreign allies. Germany is one of those countries who are investigating ______________ claims that the NSA has been watching and listening to them in order to discover ______________ what they were doing. At first many people thought that someone had invented ______________ the spying stories to discredit the US government, but they have proved ______________ to be true. The NSA admitted ______________ to spying, but said that it was common for countries to collect information about each other.

10 Complete the reported verbs.
   > It’s everyone’s responsibility to look after the environment and we need to get that message across.
   1 The singer made a mistake and tried to cover it ______________.
   2 I’m having problems tracking ______________ a book I need for school.
   3 Have you come up ______________ any good ideas for Jack’s present?
   4 I’m afraid you’ll just have to put ______________ with the noise.
   5 The robbers got ______________ with around two million dollars.

Reporting verbs

11 Choose the correct alternative.
   > He suggested that to meet me_we met in the morning.
   1 The doctor advised me to lose/that I lose weight.
   2 They apologised that they were_for being late.
   3 The children promised that they are/to be quieter.
   4 My little brother insisted on coming/to come with us.
   5 I agreed not going/to go to the police.

12 Match sentences (1–5) to the reporting verbs (a–f). Then complete the reported sentences (a–f).
   > d ‘Do you want me to take you to the station?’
   1 ___________ ‘I’m getting married on Saturday.’
   2 ___________ ‘I’ll tell the teacher that you copied my homework.’
   3 ___________ ‘Be careful because these snakes are poisonous.’
   4 ___________ ‘Please, please, let me go to the party, Dad.’
   5 ___________ ‘Kids, you’re making too much noise.’

   a She begged ________________________________.
   b They complained ________________________________.
   c He announced ________________________________.
   d She offered to take me to the station.
   e She threatened ________________________________.
   f They warned us ________________________________.
Grammar

The passive: statements

1 Choose the correct alternative.

> Breakfast was serving / was being served when we went into the hotel restaurant.

1 If we don’t hurry, all of the food will eat / will have been eaten.

2 I usually use / am used my credit card when I go shopping.

3 Most of our rubbish could recycle / could be recycled.

4 The ancient Egyptians built / were built pyramids as tombs for their dead rulers.

5 Archaeologists have recently discovered / have recently been discovered a 2,000 year old Roman statue in London.

6 They were upset to hear that the tennis match had postponed / had been postponed due to bad weather.

2 Complete the sentences using the active or passive form of the verb in brackets.

Cambridge University is regarded (regard – present simple) as one of the best universities in the world. It is over 800 years old, and it 1 ________ (make – present simple) up of 31 colleges. Many of these 2 ________ (found – past simple) in the 14th and 15th centuries, but there have been more recent additions, and other colleges 3 ________ (may / add) in the future.

Woman 4 ________ (allow – present perfect) to study at Cambridge University since 1869. At first, they 5 ________ (teach – past simple) separately in colleges which 6 ________ (set up – past perfect) especially for them. Today there are three colleges which don’t admit men and there are no indications that this practice 7 ________ (change – will future) in the near future.

The passive: transformations

3 Correct the mistakes. One sentence is correct.

> Around 100 people arrested at the demonstration. were arrested

1 When we arrived we were told that our room was been cleaned.

2 The ‘Twilight’ books were wrote by Stephanie Meyer.

3 The exam results will be send out at the end of the month.

4 I haven’t been given any to do work.

5 The pop star wore a hat and sunglasses because he was worried that he might recognce.

4 Which sentences don’t need by + agent? Cross out the unnecessary words.

> Credit cards aren’t accepted in the restaurant by them.

1 This song was written by Chris Martin.

2 He was arrested on Saturday night by a police officer.

5 Rewrite the sentences as passive sentences. Use the underlined words as the subject and omit the agent where possible.

> The government has introduced a scheme to cut youth unemployment.

A scheme to cut youth unemployment has been introduced by the government.

1 We haven’t arranged a venue for the end-of-term party yet.

2 They’ll announce the winners of the competition tonight.

3 Charles Dickens wrote Great Expectations in 1860.

4 A famous footballer was driving the car that crashed.

5 We were shocked when we found out that they’d tested the cosmetics on animals.

The passive: questions and short answers

6 Order the words to make passive questions. Then chose an answer from the box.

No, it can’t. No, it won’t. Yes, they are.

As a great singer. Three. Justin Timberlake.

> hotel / cleaned / are / rooms / every day / the

Are the hotel rooms cleaned every day? Yes, they are.

1 voted / was / the / singer / which / world / best-dressed / the / man / in

2 James Bond / next / be / month / will / film / released / the / new

3 Nobel Prizes / how / awarded / African / many / have / writers / been

4 from / can / really / been / Great Wall of China / be / space / the

5 be / like / how / remembered / you / to / would

The new hospital will be opened by the Queen.

A scheme to cut youth unemployment has been introduced by the government.

7 Complete the passive questions about the Royal Shakespeare Theatre in Stratford-upon-Avon.

A Who is the theatre owned by?

B The theatre is owned by the Royal Shakespeare Company.

A And 1 ___________ the Royal Shakespeare Company?

B It was designed by a British architect called Elisabeth Scott.

A 2 ____________________ the Royal Shakespeare Company?
have/get something done

8 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs from the box.

- cut
- deliver
- decorated
- pay
- print
- take

She's just had her bedroom decorated.

1 If you don't feel like cooking, we could get a pizza delivered.

2 I'm going to have my photo taken for my new driving licence.

3 When are you going to have the party invitations printed?

4 You really need to get your hair cut.

5 My dad has his salary paid into his bank account at the end of each month.

9 Complete each sentence with the correct form of have something done and the verbs in brackets.

1 I try to have my eyes tested every two years. (my eyes/test)

2 You can't seem to get into studying for my exams.

3 It's sometimes difficult to keep up with all the new fashions.

4 I cleaned my interview last week. (my suit/clean)

5 We made a cake. We aren't making it ourselves. (a cake/make)

Vocabulary

Categories of people: nouns

10 Look at the words in each group. Write the ‘person’ nouns.

Which one is the odd one out in each group?

- design research poem
designer researcher poet

1 music novel politics

2 science visit art

3 travel ancestry sail

Grammar & vocabulary revision 7
Media studies: The ‘inverted pyramid’ approach to news writing

1 Label the pictures with the words from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>caption</th>
<th>column</th>
<th>digital media</th>
<th>headline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>image</td>
<td>print media</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The media

1 ______________________
2 ______________________
3 ______________________
4 ______________________
5 ______________________
6 ______________________
2 Match the words from the box to the definitions (1-6).

the headlines, an item, journalism,
a news feed, a news organisation, the press

1 printed newspapers
2 the main news stories of the day
3 the process of collecting, analysing and reporting the news
4 a news story
5 a company which collects news stories and supplies them to newspapers
6 a website which displays constantly changing news

3 Choose the correct option to complete the statements from different writers.

I write horror stories for a magazine. They’re ‘mini’ stories, and the word 1 amount/limit is just 500 words for each story. I can’t write more than that. I have to be very 2 short/concise which makes me think very carefully about every word I use!

I keep a personal diary about what I do every day. Some days I only write a bit, but if I have time I add lots of 3 details/events about exactly what has happened and how I feel.

I write infographics for a website. I like the way I can 4 convey/send a lot of information in just a few words, numbers and images.

I write film 5 reviews/articles for the school magazine. It’s great because the school pays cinema for me to watch new films at the, then I get to write my 6 description/opinion of them – which, of course, is particularly fun if I’ve really enjoyed or hated a film!

I write a blog about my family. It’s a 7 format/way which suits me because I can write as much or as little as I like. I love reading the 8 comments/sentences that people post on my blog, too.
‘Don’t bury the lead!’

‘Don’t bury the lead!’ is the golden rule given to all journalism students. What is the lead? And why not bury – or hide – it?

The lead is the first part of the ‘inverted pyramid’ – the format which most writers use when they write a news story. It’s a structure which conveys essential information quickly and then slows down as more details are added. The format suits most readers, for whom time is often short because they can stop reading at any time without missing any of the main points.

A good lead tells the reader the main point of the story and also makes them want to keep reading. It answers the five Ws (who, what, where, why and when – often how, too) in their order of importance, giving the reader the key facts of the story.

Interesting information and colourful details are given in the ‘body’ of the story, again in their order of importance. Finally, the writer provides extra details which will interest some people, but which aren’t essential. These form the ‘tail’, the bottom section of the pyramid.

Before the end of the 19th century, news stories were written like any kind of story – chronologically. In other words, they started at the beginning of the events and ended at the end, taking the reader on a narrative journey with plenty of rich, descriptive details along the way.

Everything changed with the invention of the telegraph in 1845. The ‘wire service’ developed a new kind of news organisation that used the telegraph to supply news to different newspaper companies. Suddenly news could travel incredibly quickly, but at a price. Every letter and space cost money, so news writers became more concise. The inverted pyramid approach was born – the perfect way to produce news stories that were short and clear, while still containing all the essential points.

With so much information competing for people’s attention online, the inverted pyramid is more important than ever to journalists. Blogs are good for opinions and infographics convey data concisely, but inverted pyramids tell stories the best.
5 Read paragraphs 1–4 of the article again. Then label the diagram with the words from the box.

| body | details | facts | interesting | lead | non-essential | point | tail |

The inverted pyramid approach to news writing

the 1__________ gives the main 2__________ of the story and the key 3__________

the 4__________ gives 5__________ information and colourful 6__________

the 7__________ gives 8__________ extra information

6 Read the article again and answer the questions.

1 Why does the inverted pyramid format suit most readers?
2 What sort of questions does the ‘lead’ answer?
3 How did journalists write news stories before 1845?
4 Why did news writers become more concise after 1845?
5 Why does the inverted pyramid format suit journalists now?
6 The text you’ve just read isn’t a news story, but the writer has used the inverted pyramid format. Which paragraphs (1–7) form: a) the lead? b) the body? c) the tail?

7 OPTIONAL. Follow the instructions.

1 You are going to write a very short news story (word limit: 150 words) using the inverted pyramid format. Think about an event that has happened at your school or in your town recently, or choose one of the headlines below.
   • Lost at sea for 86 days
   • I met an alien from outer space
   • Tiger escapes from zoo for 48 hours
2 Plan your story. Think about what information to include in the lead, the body and the tail.
3 Write your story in three paragraphs.