1. Choose the sentence that best follows the original.

1. Lisa is an old acquaintance of mine.
   a. We’ve been best friends for ten years.
   b. We grew up in the same street.

2. Kelly’s boyfriend is very muscular.
   a. He exercises in the gym every day.
   b. He knows a lot of people.

3. Many designers make suits for women.
   a. They are very popular with businesswomen.
   b. Female tennis players often wear them in matches.

4. In this detective novel, there are many clues to the killer’s identity.
   a. The killer’s identity is known from the beginning.
   b. It’s easy to guess who the killer is.

5. My younger brother is chubby.
   a. He wants to lose weight.
   b. He makes friends easily.

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. The footballer was in pain from the injury/disorder to his knee.
2. The reporter recorded every blind/single word the politician said during the interview.
3. Don’t look away/run off with when I’m talking to you!
4. Hugh is generous/impulsive. He never thinks before he does anything.
5. Why is Jane on a diet? She’s already very plain/slim.

3. Complete the captions with the adjectives below. There are more words than you need.
   gorgeous • unattractive • helpful
   straight • shoulder-length • open-minded
   calm • petite • nosy • wavy

I want my hair to be ___________ wavy
and ___________ wavy / ___________ like hers.

Before you say anything, try and be ___________ about my new look.

I have the feeling that our new neighbour is very ___________ nosy. .

Why am I so ___________? I want to be ___________ gorgeous.
4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words and phrases below.
look up  •  reply  •  cope with  •  realise
share  •  remind  •  pretend
1. I e-mailed John yesterday, and I hope he _______ replies _______ soon.
2. I need to _______ look up _______ some information for my report.
3. David and Gill _______ shared _______ a flat last year.
4. How do people _______ cope with _______ exam stress these days?
5. I _______ didn’t realise _______ (not) it was so late.
6. I received an SMS from Sally. She _______ reminded _______ me about the meeting.
7. Sue and Kate often _______ pretend _______ they’re sisters because they look alike.

5. Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the words and phrases below.
run into  •  curly  •  gorgeous  •  dark
run after  •  good-looking  •  kind-hearted
all in all  •  romantic

Susan: Hi, Kristy.
Kristy: Susan! I hardly recognised you. I see you cut your hair and coloured it black. When your hair was long, it was so straight. It’s so short and 1. _______ curly / dark _______ now. And it’s so 2. _______ dark / curly _______. I really like it!

Susan: Thanks. But I don’t think it suits me.
Kristy: I disagree. I think you look 3. _______ gorgeous _______. Listen, I want to talk to you about something.

Susan: What is it?
Kristy: I _______ ran into _______ Mark Thomas the other day. And I know he’s a friend of your brother’s ...

Susan: Yes, they’re good friends. Mark is a really nice, 4. _______ kind-hearted _______ person. He’s really fun to be with, and he’s handsome too.

Kristy: Yes – he’s really 5. _______ good-looking _______.

Susan: I agree. 6. _______ All in all _______.
he’s a wonderful guy. He’s also so 7. _______ romantic _______! He gives his girlfriend flowers once a week.

Kristy: Has he got a girlfriend?
Susan: Yes, he has. So don’t 8. _______ run after _______ him!

6. Write T (True) or F (False) for each sentence. Correct the false sentences.

T 1. Selfish people only think about themselves.
F 2. Short-tempered people become angry slowly.
Short-tempered people become angry quickly.
F 3. It’s easy to convince stubborn people to do something they don’t want to do.
It’s hard to convince stubborn people to do something they don’t want to do.
F 4. Talkative people don’t speak a lot.
Talkative people speak a lot.
T 5. Confident people believe that they can succeed.
F 6. Bossy people always tell other people what to do.

F 7. When people look through someone, they pay a lot of attention to him or her.
When people look through someone, they don’t pay a lot of attention to him or her.
F 8. People look forward to something in the past.
People look forward to something in the future.

7. Complete the sentences. Make them true for you.

1. I don’t feel very confident when I 9. _______ look up _______.
Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.
2. Recently, I looked up 10. _______.
3. I think it’s romantic when 11. _______.
4. My parents are usually 12. _______.
5. My friends and I sometimes 13. _______.
1. Match I and II to form sentences.

I
1. Does Bob sometimes
2. Is Cheryl
3. She always
4. Today, we’re
5. Everyone is
6. They all

II
1. worries about how she looks.
2. attend the same school.
3. going to university next year?
4. meeting at Joe’s Café tomorrow night.
5. not working at the office.
6. study in the library?

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. Why __________are__________ they __________smiling_________ (smile) at us? Do we know them?
2. I __________am___________ enjoying_________ (enjoy) this holiday! I don’t want it to end.
3. Debbie __________doesn’t_________ know_________ (not know) where the new cinema is.
4. On annual White Nights, many museums and shops __________stay___________ (stay) open all night.
5. My parents __________are_________ letting_________ (let) me use the car tomorrow.
6. How much __________does________ your dog __________weigh_________ (weigh)?

3. Write the words in the correct order to form sentences. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. at nine / open / the / office / every morning
   The office opens at nine every morning.
2. the / east / sun / rise / always / the / in
   The sun always rises in the east.
3. think / she / about / next year / travelling abroad
   She is thinking about travelling abroad.
4. a / lot / both / teams / tonight / score / of / points
   Both teams are scoring a lot of points tonight.
5. usually / I / have / at / home / breakfast / not
   I usually don’t have breakfast at home.
6. she / 2012 Olympics / in / the / want / to / compete
   She wants to compete in the 2012 Olympics.

4. Rewrite the sentences using the expressions in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous. Make any necessary changes.

1. Are you listening to music now? (every day)
   Do you listen to music every day?
2. Jeff seldom reads the newspaper. (at the moment)
   Jeff isn’t reading the newspaper at the moment.
3. I’m doing my maths homework right now. (once a week)
   I do my maths homework once a week.
4. Does your band practise frequently? (later today)
   Is your band practising later today?
5. Sam never talks to me. (never)
   Sam never talks to me.

5. Rewrite the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous. Do not change the original meaning of the sentences.

1. In my opinion, he’s not very considerate.
   (not think)
   I don’t think he’s very considerate.
2. John is on the phone. (talk)
   Right now, John is talking on the phone.
3. What is the price of this ring? (cost)
   How much does this ring cost?
4. The suitcase is on the scales. (weigh)
   Cathy is weighing the suitcase.
5. Is this your jacket? (belong)
   Does this jacket belong to you?
6. Complete the e-mail with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

Dear Rob,

I'm writing to let you know about the amazing documentary film I'm watching now on Channel Four. Don't worry – I'm not missing anything at the moment because the adverts are on.

The film's about some interesting experiments that scientists are doing on animals these days. Studies show that some animals recognise themselves in mirrors. Apes, gorillas and chimpanzees demonstrate (demonstrate) self-recognition by examining their faces and bodies in mirrors. It's amazing to watch!

My mum thinks that Channel Four is broadcasting the programme again tomorrow night, so try to watch it then.

The adverts are ending now, and I want to watch the rest of the programme.

I hope you are making new friends in Leeds these days – but don't forget all your friends here in London!

Love,
Becky

7. Answer the questions in complete sentences. Make them true for you. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. What type of films does your friend like?
   Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

2. What are your plans for the weekend?
   ............................................................

3. What clothes are you wearing today?
   ............................................................

4. How do you usually get to school?
   ............................................................

8. Correct the errors.

1. He isn’t appearing calm at the moment.
   He doesn’t appear calm at the moment.

2. Let’s go swimming. It doesn’t rain today.
   Let’s go swimming. It isn’t raining today.

3. Are you recognising him?
   Do you recognise him?

4. I don’t never go to parties by myself.
   I don’t go to parties by myself. / I never go to parties by myself.

5. How often Jeff calls you?
   ............................................................

9. Translate the sentences.

1. I don’t usually share my clothes with friends.
   No acostumo a compartir la meva roba amb amics.

2. I am seeing an old acquaintance tonight.
   Veuré un vell conegut aquesta nit.

3. I realise that he is not coping with the situation.
   M’adono que no està fent front a la situació.

4. I always run into someone I know when I go to the shopping centre.
   Sempre em trobo amb algú que conec quan vaig al centre comercial.

5. How often does he wear a suit for work?
   Amb quina freqüència porta vestit per (anar a) treballar?

Grammar Review

10. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

   a. Does this DVD belong to Jack?
   b. No, I think it belongs to Debbie.

   a. Bill usually enjoys (enjoy) his work.
   b. Yes, but he isn’t enjoying (not enjoy) it now because he’s got too much to do.

   a. Why are you tasting (taste) the milk?
   b. Because it smells (smell) strange. Do you want (want) to taste it?

   a. Susan is talking (talk) to her boyfriend on the phone at the moment.
   b. I can tell. She looks (look) very excited.
1. Look at the picture and the title, and read the first paragraph of the text. What do you think the text is about?
   a. the history of ringtones
   b. ringtones as a reflection of our personalities
   c. how to choose a ringtone

2. Now read the rest of the text and check your answer.

3. Choose the correct answer.
   1. Speciality ringtones
      a. aren’t yet popular.
      c. are being used as a fashion accessory.
      d. were downloaded by more than 60 million people in 2007.
   2. The survey
      a. asked participants to describe themselves.
      b. was conducted in Finland.
      c. questioned eighteen 34-year-olds.
      d. found that 10 per cent of mobile users change their ringtones every week.

4. Complete the sentences according to the text.
   1. The average mobile user spends about 30 minutes choosing a new ringtone.
   2. Ninety per cent of the survey respondents were criticised because of their ringtones.
   3. Survey participants felt that a mobile’s original ringtone was matched with “not trying to impress … has better things to do”.

5. Find words or expressions in the text that mean:
   1. communicate (paragraph 1) … convey …
   2. say something (paragraph 2) make a statement
   3. typical (paragraph 3) average …
   4. hide (paragraph 4) cover up …
   5. frequent or usual (paragraph 5) common …
   6. of the present time (paragraph 5) current …

Are You Your Ringtone?

Before leaving your home, you probably look in the mirror to make sure you’re satisfied with how you look. If you’re like many of your friends, you also want your mobile ringtone to convey a particular image of yourself.

Speciality ringtones originated in Finland in 2001 and quickly became a global phenomenon. It is estimated that in 2007, between 50 and 60 million people downloaded at least one ringtone and spent about $5 billion doing so. The reason for this huge success is that ringtones, like mobile phones, have become a fashion accessory that people use to make a statement about their personality.

So just as when choosing other accessories, people need time to make the right choice. According to a recent survey of 18- to 34-year-old mobile phone users in Britain, it takes the average user about half an hour to choose a new ringtone. In addition, 10 per cent replace their ringtones weekly, and many others change ringtones three to four times a year.

The survey also found that nearly everyone makes some sort of judgement about people based on their ringtones. Apparently, we don’t cover up those opinions: only 10 per cent of the survey respondents were not criticised because of their ringtones.

Survey participants were also asked to match ringtones with descriptions of personalities. One common response was the match between a ringtone of a current popular song and the description “moves with the times but … tries too hard to be cool”. Another common match was a sport-related ringtone, such as a team song, with the description “armchair sportsperson” – that is, someone who enjoys watching sport.

But ringtone providers may find it surprising that a mobile’s original ringtone was commonly matched with “not trying to impress … has better things to do”.

So – what’s your ringtone?
WRITING

1. Add the missing punctuation marks to the sentences. There may be more than one possible answer.
   1. Are you worried about Emily's school marks?
   2. That film was so frightening!
   3. I'll ask David to phone you when he's finished eating.
   4. We waited in the queue for a long time almost three hours, but it was worth it because we got good tickets.
   5. Martha's got dark shoulder-length hair, but her sister's hair is short and curly.
   6. His parents, whom I think you've met, are nice people.

2. Each sentence contains one error in punctuation. Find and correct it.
   1. This restaurant has got great food, the pasta is amazing.
   2. Do you think she's gorgeous?
   3. I can't see the screen, the man in front of me is very tall.
   4. We need to buy milk – cheese and some bread.
   5. Come quickly! We must leave now.

3. Read the description below. Add the missing punctuation marks to the second and third paragraphs.

My Favourite TV Show

My favourite television comedy is "Friends", and my favourite character on the programme is Monica Geller.

Monica is slim and petite and has got dark hair; sometimes it's straight and sometimes it's wavy. Her eyes are brown and she's got a beautiful smile.

Monica is very talkative, has got strong opinions and isn't shy about telling everyone what she thinks. She's usually kind-hearted and sensitive, but she can also be stubborn and bossy, especially when she's nervous or worried about something. She is also extremely tidy and works, for example, go to sleep before she does the washing-up. And lastly, she works hard to succeed in her job as a restaurant chef.

All in all, I admire Monica and think she's a good role model for young women.

Your Task

Write a description of a friend: Use 100-150 words.

WRITING YOUR DESCRIPTION

1. Brainstorm your description.
   - Think of people you know. Who would be easy or interesting to describe?
   - Think of words and expressions to describe the person's:
     - physical appearance
     - personality
     - activities and interests

2. Organise your ideas. Use the model in Exercise 3 and the plan below to help you.
   - Decide which ideas to keep and which to leave out.
   - Decide how to order your ideas.

PLAN

Opening: Opening remarks, introduce the person

Body: Describe the person’s appearance, interests and personality.

Closing: Closing remarks

3. Write a first draft.
   - Write quickly. Don’t worry about spelling or punctuation as you’ll have time to check them later.

4. Use the checklist to check your work. Then write a final draft. Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

CHECKLIST

✓ I followed the plan for a description of a person.
✓ I used different adjectives and compound adjectives to describe the person.
✓ I checked grammar, spelling and punctuation.
Progress Check  Unit 1

Vocabulary

1. Choose the correct answer.
1. My neighbour's dog spends hours  running after / running into my cat.
2. Ethan said he would reply / share his cake with his friends, but in the end he ate it all himself.
3. Jane managed to stay generous / calm when she saw the snake on her bed.
4. She is so skinny / chubby. She needs to eat more.
5. When I got off the train, I realised / reminded I was at the wrong station.
6. She is a very kind-hearted / short-tempered girl who loves to help people.

2. Complete the sentences with the words below.
   injury • generous • clue • open-minded
   acquaintance • impulsive
1. Connie is so impulsive. She acts first and thinks later.
2. Is there a clue to help us solve this puzzle?
3. Terry is an old acquaintance from my school days. I haven’t seen him for years.
4. Open-minded people are ready to listen to different opinions.
5. It was very generous of you to give me so much money.
6. Tom survived the accident without an injury.

3. Match the words in I with their meanings in II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>a. not straight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>b. steal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>c. very small and thin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>d. deal with successfully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>e. a formal set of clothes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>f. an illness or abnormal condition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar

4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.
1. How much ______ do ______ those sandals ______ cost ______ (cost)?
2. Tess ______ (not think) it’s a good idea.
3. Susan is studying (study) Russian this year.
4. Sorry, I always ______ forget ______ (forget) your name.
5. Why ______ are ______ you ______ crying ______ (cry)?
6. Why ______ do ______ you ______ look ______ (look) so sad today?

5. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous. Make any necessary changes.
1. I have got a meeting with Janine at 6 o’clock.
   I am meeting (with) Janine at 6 o’clock.
2. Do you see each other often? (tonight)
   Are you seeing each other tonight?
3. Our dog never barks at strangers.
   Our dog isn’t barking at strangers at the moment. / At the moment, our dog isn’t barking at strangers.
4. Are you watching that reality show again? (regularly)
   Do you watch that reality show regularly? / Do you regularly watch that reality show?
5. The baby often cries.
   The baby is crying again. (often)

Writing

6. Add the missing punctuation marks.
1. Is the new film showing at the cinema this week?
2. I’ll ask my cousin to lend you the book when he’s finished reading it.
3. Don’t touch that!
4. My younger sister is bossy, short-tempered and stubborn, but I love her.
5. I really enjoyed meeting him, or –
Progress Check  Unit 1

Vocabulary

1. Choose the correct answer.
   1. He's very  **broad-shouldered**/  **short-tempered** so he needs a larger sweater.
   2. Where did you get that  **gorgeous**/  **impulsive** coat? I'd love to buy one just like it.
   3. He left his lunch at home, so his mother  **looked up**/  **ran after** him with the sandwiches.
   4. I enjoy swimming when the sea is  **calm**/  **plain**.
   5. I don't have a  **clue**/  **disorder** what to buy my sister for her birthday.
   6. She has got such beautiful,  **slim**/  **fair** hair.
   7. We ordered a big pizza and  **shared**/  **pretended** it among the six of us.

2. Complete the sentences with the words and phrases below. There are more words than you need.
   big-headed • reply • share • stubborn shoulder-length • acquaintances • remind pretend • muscular • plain • wavy
   1. I'll send you an invitation tonight, but please  **reply** as soon as you can.
   2.  **Remind** me to buy milk when I go shopping.
   3. She goes to the gym every day. That's why she's so  **muscular**.
   4. They don't allow boys to have  **shoulder-length** hair in our school. You'll have to get it cut.
   5. My sister and I  **share** a room.
   6. He has got very few real friends but many  **acquaintances**
   7. I don't like  **big-headed** people who think they know everything.

3. Match the adjectives in I to their opposites in II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. good-looking</td>
<td>4. a. stubborn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. fair</td>
<td>1. b. unattractive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. skinny</td>
<td>5. c. selfish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. open-minded</td>
<td>2. d. dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. considerate</td>
<td>3. e. chubby</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar

4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous. Do not change the original meaning of the sentence.

1. In my opinion, her idea is not very practical. (not think)
   I  **don't think her idea is very practical**.

2. Sandy is in the kitchen with the dishes. (wash)
   Right now,  **Sandy is washing the dishes**.

3. What is the weight of a sack of dog food? (weigh)
   How much  **does a sack of dog food weigh**?

4. Whose bike is this? (belong)
   Who  **does this bike belong to**?

5. Complete the passage with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

Faye has got an unusual job – she  **works** as a face painter. She  **belongs** to the UK Face Painting Association, and this month she  **is giving** a course on basic face painting.

It's amazing the number of fantastic ways you can be creative, and you  **don't need** (not need) to paint the whole face. A butterfly on one eye and cheek is enough. What Faye  **loves** about her job is the travelling. She  **gets** (get) to meet so many interesting people, who  **invite** (invite) her into their homes.

Today, she  **is travelling** north to Leeds, where they  **are having** a face painting festival. She is very excited because she  **knows** (know) there will be lots of happy faces to paint.

Writing


1. Does he remember meeting you?
2. I can't believe you said that to me?
3. Her favourite colours are red, purple and green.
Volunteers Needed!

2. Choose the logical continuation for each sentence. Pay attention to the underlined words.
1. This man’s just stopped breathing. \( \text{Help} \)/ He’s feeling better now!
2. I made sure that I had the correct exam date. \( \text{I checked with someone} \)/ I assumed it was correct.
3. Ellen spent all day pointing her camera at tourists in the market. \( \text{She finally sold it} \)/ \( \text{She took over 200 photographs} \).
4. It was a thrill to see Arcade Fire in concert. \( \text{I’m glad I went} \)/ It was a waste of time.
5. It was a relief when the rain stopped. \( \text{Everyone was tired of the rain} \)/ More rain was needed.
6. John’s living on the edge. \( \text{His friends} \)/ \( \text{are worried about him} \)/ His friends love his new house at the top of the hill.

3. Complete the passage with the words and phrases below.
hesitate • seriously injured • brave • deliver
middle-aged • lucky to be alive • courage
survived • risked their lives • cheer them up

Recently, I began to do voluntary work at The Royal London Hospital. I play games with some of the ill children and tell them jokes to \( \text{cheer them up} \). I’m always amazed at how \( \text{brave} \) the children are, even before an operation. Some days, I \( \text{deliver} \) flowers and magazines to patients’ rooms.

Occasionally, I also spend time with patients who were \( \text{seriously injured} \) in accidents. Despite their pain, they are happy they \( \text{survived} \) and they feel \( \text{lucky to be alive} \). Recently, I visited two men who were badly hurt when they \( \text{risked their lives} \) to save an elderly woman from a fire. These men, and others I have met at the hospital, have got an incredible amount of \( \text{courage} \)!

Have you got time to volunteer one day a week? Maybe the hospital needs you – whether you’re \( \text{middle-aged} \) or a teenager – so don’t \( \text{hesitate} \). Contact the hospital’s volunteer office today!
4. Complete the sentences by adding -al, -ous, -ic, -ive, -able, -less or -ful to the words below to form adjectives. Make any necessary changes.

    tradition • fury • origin • tragedy • admire • harm • use • protect

1. Sandra's boyfriend was _furious_ when someone hit his car.
2. This band's music is a mix of old, _traditional_ Chinese music and contemporary rock.
3. I think it's _admirable_ when people volunteer to help others in need.
4. Our dog is very _protective_ of her puppies. She doesn’t let anyone go near them.
5. Our _original_ plan was to go on holiday in May, but we had to wait until July.
6. Did you hear about the _tragic_ accident on the motorway today? Six people were killed.
7. Smoking is _harmful_ to your health.
8. This machine is _useless_. It’s broken.

5. Complete the passage by adding -ous, -ful, -less, -ed, -able, -ive or -ing to the words in brackets to form adjectives. Make any necessary changes.

Tips for Dog Owners

It’s _1. _exciting (excite) to get a new puppy. But don’t be _2. _disappointed (disappoint) if your new puppy doesn’t seem to feel _3. _excited (excite) as well. Remember it can be _4. _frightening (frighten) for puppies when they are brought to a new home. Among the most _5. _effective (effect) ways to make the situation less _6. _threatening (threaten) for the puppy are to speak softly to it and give it a lot of attention. Owners should also protect their puppy and keep it out of _7. _dangerous (danger) situations. In addition, it’s important to teach a puppy proper behaviour. This requires the use of rewards, such as dog treats, and _8. _harmless (harm) punishments, such as a gentle tap on the nose. Vets often recommend dog-training classes. These are particularly _9. _valuable (value) for new dog owners, and can help them learn _10. _useful (use) techniques that really do work.

6. Complete the sentences. Make them true for you.

1. When I come home, I usually _switch on_ _________________.
   **Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.**

2. I _screamed_ at my friend because _________________________________.

3. When I’m _middle-aged_, I’ll probably _________________________________.

4. When I’m sad, it _cheers_ me up when _________________________________.

5. I think it’s very _personal_ to ask people _________________________________.

6. I think it’s _shocking_ when _________________________________.
1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1. Linda ________ broke ________ (break) her leg while she ________ was skiing ________ (ski) in Italy.
2. Dan ________ was dating ________ (date) Emily when I first ________ met ________ (meet) him.
3. ________ Did ________ it ________ start ________ (start) to rain during the match, or ________ was ________ it already ________ raining ________ (rain) when you arrived at the stadium?
4. It was terrible! The fire ________ was burning ________ (burn) out of control and people ________ were jumping ________ (jump) out of the windows!
5. As Julia ________ was researching ________ (research) her town's history, she ________ discovered ________ (discover) some shocking information.

2. Write sentences with the words below, including the words in brackets. Use the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1. Gina / move / to a new flat / and / start / a new job (last week)
   Last week, Gina moved to a new flat and started a new job.
2. David / injure / his hand / he / repair / my bike (while)
   David injured his hand while he was repairing my bike.
3. Lily / find / a puppy / she / walk / to school (as)
   Lily found a puppy as she was walking to school.
4. The police / arrest / the young man / take away / his licence (and)
   The police arrested the young man and took away his licence.
5. I / do / my homework / Tom / knock / on the door (when)
   I was doing my homework when Tom knocked on the door.
6. I / not listen / to the teacher / she / explain the homework (while)
   I wasn’t listening to the teacher while she was explaining the homework.

3. Choose the sentence that is close in meaning to the original.

1. By the time I woke up, Jim had left.
   a. I woke up before Jim left.
   b. Jim left before I woke up.
2. When Linda had written her second novel, she went on a long holiday.
   a. After finishing her second novel, Linda went on a long holiday.
   b. Linda was on a long holiday when she wrote her second novel.
3. Hugh and Cindy didn’t speak to each other in class today because they had argued.
   a. Hugh and Cindy argued before class.
   b. Hugh and Cindy argued in class.
4. We had already bought a new car when we sold our old one.
   a. We sold our old car and then bought a new one.
   b. We bought a new car before we sold our old one.

4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple or Past Perfect Simple.

1. Mitchell ________ was ________ (be) angry with me all day because I ________ broke ________ (break) his camera.
2. ________ Had ________ you ________ read ________ (read) the book before you ________ lent ________ (lend) it to Darcy?
3. We ________ had already driven ________ (already / drive) halfway home when we ________ ran out of ________ (run out of) petrol.
4. Kelly ________ didn’t buy ________ (not buy) anything at the shop because she ________ hadn’t brought ________ (not bring) her purse.
5. By the time I ________ got ________ (get) home, the dogs were very thirsty because I ________ had forgotten ________ (forget) to fill their water bowl.
5. Complete the passage with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple, Past Continuous or Past Perfect Simple.

6. Correct the errors.

1. He didn’t say anything because he was too frightened.  
   **He didn’t say anything because he was too frightened.**

2. By the time I received the invitation, the wedding took place.  
   **By the time I received the invitation, the wedding had taken place.**

3. When you noticed the money was missing?  
   **When did you notice the money was missing?**

4. We went out for a coffee after we saw a film.  
   **We went out for a coffee after we had seen a film.**

5. I was listening carefully while she told me about her life.  
   **I listened carefully while she told me about her life.**

7. Translate the sentences.

1. He felt better after we had cheered him up.  
   **Es va sentir millor després que l’haguéssim animat.**

2. John was delivering newspapers when he saw the fire.  
   **En John estava repartint diaris quan va veure l’incendi.**

3. The man hesitated before he answered the question.  
   **L’home va dubtar abans de contestar la pregunta.**

4. I was pouring the wine when the table began to shake.  
   **Estava servint el vi quan la taula va començar a tremolar.**

5. By the time the guests arrived, we had arranged the chairs in a circle.  
   **Quan els convidats van arribar, hi havíem col·locat les cadires en cercle.**

8. Answer the questions in complete sentences. Make them true for you.

1. What were you doing at noon last Saturday?  
   **Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.**

2. What did you have for lunch today?

3. What do you usually do at the weekend?

4. What are you doing on Friday night?

5. What had you already done by 10 o’clock last night?
THE MYSTERIOUS SPY

What famous fictional spy is intelligent, well-dressed and highly attractive to women? James Bond, of course. The character, now known mainly through the many James Bond films, was created by English novelist Ian Fleming when he began writing the Bond books in the 1950s. Some people say that Bond was partly based on the real spy known as Sidney Reilly.

Reilly’s real name was Sigmund Rosenblum. It is believed that he was born in the Ukraine in 1874 and studied chemistry at university there. In the early 1890s, he moved first to Paris and then to London. Depending on which version of Reilly’s life you believe, he might have briefly spent some time in Brazil as well.

What is definite is that Reilly was a British spy, who used various disguises and names. He had many love affairs and marriages, was charming and persuasive, and often acted recklessly. It is also known that, following the Communist Revolution in 1918, he spied mainly in Russia, gathering intelligence on the new regime and working to overthrow it.

Although Reilly was given a military award for his work in Russia, some spy historians think it was actually given to secretly honour his work as a British spy in Germany during the First World War. Reilly claimed that, in this capacity, he had impersonated a German officer in order to obtain battle plans. This allowed him to work in a German arms factory and learn what weapons the country was producing.

Historians have not yet uncovered the full truth about Reilly’s activities. But there’s little dispute about his death. After a brief absence, Reilly returned to Russia in 1925 to work with a new anti-Communist group. In reality, this group was fake and was organised by the Russian military intelligence service. When he entered the country, Reilly was arrested and imprisoned. He was executed in November 1925.
1. Replace the words in bold with the connectors of sequence below.

   - as • in the beginning • in the end • as soon as

   1. At first, I didn’t like this neighbourhood, but now I enjoy living here. **In the beginning**.
   2. When John opened the door, everyone shouted, "Surprise!" **As soon as**.
   3. Sharon was reading the instructions aloud while I was connecting wires. **While**
   4. I had no idea what to buy Ellen for her birthday, but finally, I thought of a perfect gift. **In the end**.

2. Choose the correct answer.

   Poor John! His holiday last week began so badly!

   1. All of a sudden / First of all, he forgot his passport and returned home to get it. **First of all**
   2. Then / By the time, of course, he missed his flight. **By the time**
   3. Next / Suddenly, he tried to book another flight to Rome, but they were all full. **Suddenly**
   4. Finally / At first, the airline clerk found a seat for him on a late-night flight. **Finally**
   5. As soon as / By the time he arrived in Rome, it was already five in the morning. John rang me and said, **At last**

3. Complete the narrative with the connectors of sequence below.

   - as • when • suddenly • in the beginning • finally • while • first of all • by the time • later

   **An Embarrassing Experience**

   Last Friday night, I went to a big party at a club in London. **In the beginning**, I was sorry I had come. **First of all**, I didn’t know anyone there because my friends hadn’t arrived yet. Second, I didn’t like the music the DJ was playing. **While** everyone else was dancing, I walked around to look for my friends. **By the time** the next song began, I had found them. We tried to talk, but it was impossible to hear one another. **As** I was shouting, “I hate this music!” the sound system **suddenly** broke and everyone in the place heard me. I was so embarrassed!

   **When** the music began again, everyone stopped paying attention to me. **Later**, I ended up enjoying myself because the DJ **finally** put on music that I liked. And, oh yes – I’ve decided never to shout in a club again!

Your Task

- Write a narrative about a funny or embarrassing experience. Use 100-150 words.

**WRITING YOUR NARRATIVE**

1. Brainstorm your narrative.
   - Think of something funny or embarrassing that happened to you or to someone you know. If you can’t think of something real, make up a story.
   - Think about the following questions:
     - Who was involved in the story?
     - Where and when did it take place?
     - What happened that was funny or embarrassing?
     - What were the characters doing?
     - How did the characters feel?
     - Did the story end happily or not?

2. Organise your ideas. Use the model in Exercise 3 and the plan below to help you.

   **PLAN**
   **Opening:** Describe where and when the story takes place and introduce the characters.
   **Body:** Describe the events in the story and how the characters felt.
   **Closing:** Describe how the story ended.

3. Write a first draft.

4. Use the checklist to check your work. Then write a final draft. **Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.**

   **CHECKLIST**
   - ✔ I followed the plan for a narrative.
   - ✔ I used connectors of sequence and time expressions.
   - ✔ I checked grammar, spelling and punctuation.
Vocabulary

1. Choose the correct answer.
1. Johnny gets up very early every day to hesitate / deliver newspapers.
2. I was harmless / furious when the dog broke my favourite plate.
3. It was startled / startling to hear such a loud noise in the middle of the night.
4. Mother lions are very protective / frightened of their young.
5. Pour / Point yourself a drink.
6. He warned / arranged us about the dangers.

2. Replace each word or expression in bold with a suitable expression below. Make any necessary changes.

- make sure  •  seriously injured  •  arrange
- risk your life  •  live on the edge  •  cheer up

1. Although he tried all night, he couldn’t make his son feel happy. __cheer __ up _____________.
2. My friends and I are going to organise the party. __arrange _____________.
3. Check that all the windows and doors are locked. __Make sure _____________.
4. Only the pilot was badly hurt when the plane crashed. __seriously injured _____________.
5. You put yourself in danger every time you drive carelessly. __risk your life _____________.
6. Some people need to be close to danger in order to feel good. __live on the edge _____________.

3. Complete the sentences by adding a suitable suffix to the words in brackets to form adjectives. Make any necessary changes.

1. This is a very __valuable __ (value) painting, so take good care of it.
2. She works as a __graphic __ (graph) designer.
3. That game is not __educational __ (education), so the teacher doesn’t want us to play it.
4. I love to watch __romantic __ (romance) films late at night.
5. I’d like to thank you for an __enjoyable __ (enjoy) experience.

Grammar

4. Choose the correct answer.
1. I didn’t hear the phone because I worked / was working / had worked in the garden.
2. The children played / were playing / had played basketball while their parents were talking with the new trainer.
3. Chris knocked on the door and entered / was entering / had entered the office.
4. The thief escaped / was escaping / had escaped by the time the police arrived.

5. Complete the passage with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple, Past Continuous or Past Perfect Simple.

Nicola is a workaholic. She is obsessed with work. Last week, Nicola 1. __decided __ (decide) to finish the project she 2. __was working __ (work) on. On Monday, she 3. __left __ (leave) the house before she 4. __had had __ (have) any breakfast. She 5. __reached __ (reach) the office at 6.30, and by 6.45 Nicola 6. __already working __ (already / work). At 3.30, Nicola’s boss 7. __called __ (call) her into the office. She was worried that Nicola 8. __hadn’t taken __ (not take) a lunch break. Her boss 9. __warned __ (warn) Nicola of the dangers of overworking. However, Nicola was determined to finish the job and 10. __continued __ (continue) to work when everyone else 11. __had already gone __ (already / go) home. Finally, leaving the building many hours later, Nicola was surprised to see that the sun 12. __had risen __ (rise). It was already morning!

Writing

6. Choose the two answers that are suitable.
1. He lived in England __during / for __ while most of his childhood.
2. We tried to keep it a secret, but next / eventually / finally they found out.
3. We were sitting in complete darkness for hours when suddenly / then / at last we saw a light.
Vocabulary

1. Write T (True) or F (False) for each sentence.
   F 1. Cheering people up makes them sad.
   T 2. Without hesitating, he went straight to work.
   F 3. The guest invited everyone to come at 8.00 in the evening.
   T 4. You have to remind people so they don’t forget.
   F 5. Poison is given by doctors to cure illnesses.
   T 6. His problem is personal, so he won’t tell everybody about it.
   F 7. When you look away you can see things more clearly.

2. Complete the passage with the correct form of the words below.
   breathe • injury • risk your life
   excited • courage • fear • survive
   brave • personal

In 2005, France’s Maud Fontenoy was the first woman to row across the Pacific Ocean alone – and fortunately, to 1. survive. It took great 2. courage for her to make the trip from Peru to Polynesia. For Maud, this was also a 3. personal victory.

After rowing her seven-metre boat for 73 days, her fingers ached and her back was sore, but she had no serious 4. injuries. Maud told a French radio station that the end of the trip turned out to be the most difficult part, after her boat overturned. Her biggest 5. fear was that she might drown. She had to 6. breathe deeply to stay calm. Maud also had to watch out for sharks until she got back into the boat.

When she arrived in Polynesia, Maud was carried ashore and decorated with flowers. Maud said that she was really 7. excited that she had finally made the trip.

Maud Fontenoy is a very 8. brave woman who was prepared to 9. risk her life to prove that a woman can make such a dangerous journey.

Grammar

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.
   1. The birds flew (fly) away because I had forgotten (forget) to close their cage.
   2. The cyclists were riding (ride) along the road when a car crashed (crash) into them.
   3. Jill is having (have) a bath. Why don’t you call again later?
   4. My bus is leaving / leaves (leave) in half an hour, so we’d better hurry.

4. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets. Do not change the original meaning of the sentences.
   1. Rachel went home before Sonia arrived.
      (by the time) Rachel had gone by the time Sonia arrived. / By the time Sonia arrived, Rachel had gone.
   2. He had a job in a restaurant when I first knew him. (work)
      When I first knew him, he was working in a restaurant. / He was working in a restaurant when I first knew him.
   3. As Bill and Ben were on their way to school, it started to rain. (go)
      It started to rain as Bill and Ben were going to school.
   4. Julie has a habit of falling asleep in lessons. (often)
      Julie often falls asleep in lessons.

Writing

5. Complete the sentences with a logical ending. Pay attention to the connectors in bold.
   1. The show was cancelled as soon as
      Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.
   2. He wanted to surprise them after
   3. In the end, my parents
   4. The rain had stopped. All of a sudden,
   5. Goldilocks sat in the big chair. Then,
3. Complete the speech bubbles with a suitable collocation. Use the verbs win, raise or set and the words below.

**table • prize • question • argument • date**

1. I am determined to **win** this **argument**!

2. Darling, aren’t you happy we’ve finally **set** a **date** for our wedding?

3. You won’t **win** first **prize** if you behave like this!

4. Does anyone want to **raise** a **question**?

5. Don’t forget to **set** the **table**!
4. Complete the sentences with the words below.
   - award  •  training  •  challenge  •  competition  •  request  •  endurance  •  speed  •  defeat

1. Jeff was sad after his ____defeat____ in the tennis match.
2. She’s receiving excellent ____training____ at her new job.
3. He was driving at a very fast ____speed____ and nearly had an accident.
4. Did you e-mail a ____request____ for a meeting with the professor?
5. It was a ____challenge____ for such a young actor to play the role of an old man.
6. We participated in an art ____competition____ and won first prize.
7. Marathon runners have got great ____endurance____ – they can run for miles without stopping.
8. My friend is going to receive an ____award____ for rescuing the child who fell into the swimming pool.

5. Complete the passage with the words below.
   - devastating  •  superhuman  •  limb  •  throwing in the towel  •  accomplishments
   - champion  •  disability  •  unfair  •  willpower  •  achieved  •  medals

Natalie du Toit

Can you imagine the almost ____superhuman____ effort and the incredible ____willpower____ it takes to become a champion swimmer? Now, think of how much greater the effort must be for someone who has lost a ____limb____.

Natalie du Toit doesn’t have to imagine any of this, because she lives it.

Du Toit, from Cape Town, South Africa, began winning national swimming championships when she was nine years old. At 14, she began to compete internationally, and in 2000, she nearly ____achieved____ her goal of qualifying for the Olympics in Sydney, Australia.

In February 2001, shortly after her 17th birthday, du Toit was on her scooter, driving from swimming practice to school, when a motorist hit her. The ____devastating____ accident led to the amputation of the lower part of her left leg. Instead of ____throwing in the towel____ and saying that life was ____unfair____, du Toit returned to swimming as soon as possible.

Despite her ____disability____, du Toit began to win ____medals____ again in events for both able-bodied and disabled athletes. And in the summer of 2008, she added to her long list of ____accomplishments____ by competing in both the Olympic Games and in the Paralympics in Beijing. She was 16th in the 10-kilometre open-water race in the Olympics, and won five gold medals in the Paralympics. Natalie du Toit is a real ____champion____ – both in the water and out!

6. Complete the sentences. Make them true for you.
1. I want to ____join____ _________________.
2. I usually ____set my alarm____ _________________.
3. It’s important to have ____strength____ in order to _________________.
4. I once bought ____equipment____ for _________________.
5. I don’t like to ____deal with____ _________________.
1. **Choose the correct answer.**

1. Did you go to the cinema lately / last night / never?
2. The band has been together since / for / recently ten years.
3. I haven’t (ever) / this morning / never met Michael’s girlfriend.
4. At the weekend, we took a city tour and (then) / already / recently visited friends.
5. We have (ever) / just / yesterday sold the last ticket to the school play.
6. Has Diana written to you last week / a month ago / yet?
7. It’s been over a year (since) / for / already I met Marion.
8. Greg has (yet) / (never) / ever completed his homework on time!

2. **Write a logical response with the words in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple.**

1. Why are you standing outside?
   (lose / my keys)

   I have lost my keys.

2. She’s not very fit.
   (not exercise / for a year)

   Well, she hasn’t exercised for a year.

3. Should I tell you how the film ends?
   (not see / it / yet)

   No, I haven’t seen it yet.

4. When did you get this car?
   (have / it / since June)

   I have had it since June.

5. You look familiar.
   (never / see / you / before)

   Really, I have never seen you before.

6. What time is it?
   (your watch / stop / ?)

   Has your watch stopped?

3. **Choose the correct answer.**

1. Is this the first time you ______ snow?
   a. have ever seen  
   b. saw

   No, I ______ snow in the Italian Alps last year.
   a. have seen  
   b. saw

2. Why ______ Molly ______ her driving test yet?
   a. didn’t ... take  
   b. hasn’t ... taken

   Because she ______ driving for over a month.
   a. hasn’t practised  
   b. didn’t practise

3. Don ______ rugby when he was at school.
   a. played  
   b. has played

   Really? I wonder why he ______ since then.
   a. didn’t play  
   b. hasn’t played

4. Mark already ______ the washing-up?
   a. Has ... done  
   b. Did ... do

   Yes, and he ______ his room a few minutes ago.
   a. has tidied  
   b. tidied

4. **Answer the questions by forming sentences with the words provided and the time expressions below. Use the Present Perfect Simple or Past Simple.**

   never • in 2004 • yet • since • ago

1. Do you want some coffee?
   Yes, please! I haven’t had coffee since 10 o’clock

2. Why don’t you want to taste this?
   I have never liked fish.

3. Have you ever attended the Olympics?
   Yes, I went to Athens in 2004.

4. How long has James known Cara?
   He met her three months ago.

5. Did you finish all your homework?
   No, I haven’t written my essay yet.
5. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets. Do not change the original meaning of the sentences.

1. I last saw Barbara two years ago. (seen)
   I haven’t seen Barbara for two years.

2. Is this your first visit to New York? (ever)
   Have you ever visited New York?

3. We don’t know the election results. (heard)
   We haven’t heard the election results yet.

4. We got our dog in April. (had)
   We’ve had our dog since April.

6. Complete the passage with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple or Past Simple.

To the editor,

Tom Logan has played football since he was six years old. He has been captain of a youth team for the past two years, and he led his team to victory in last year’s city championships.

However, Logan is unhappy over the current state of youth football. He believes that young players are expected to devote too much time to the sport.

Yesterday, Logan brought the argument to the public when he appeared on the City Youth TV programme. “In the past few years, the league has scheduled too many matches, and so the time demanded of young footballers has increased,” Logan said. “Too many players have failed mid-term exams recently – which I’m convinced is due to not having enough study time. Most players complain about the lack of time for a social life as well. Other captains and I have spoken numerous times with Youth League officials about this problem, but nothing has changed yet.”

When contacted by reporters, Youth League officials promised to look into the problem.

7. Correct the errors.

1. Last week, I have taken up yoga.
   Last week, I took up yoga.

2. He performs all his life.
   He has performed all his life.

3. They haven’t set a date for the wedding already.
   They haven’t set a date for the wedding yet.

4. I haven’t ever beaten my friend at chess.
   I have never beaten my friend at chess.

5. We have been friends since ten years ago.
   We have been friends for ten years.

8. Translate the sentences.

1. Have you ever overcome a fear?
   Has superat mai una por?

2. I’ve just pointed out the problem to him.
   Acabo de fer-li veure el problema.

3. She hasn’t broken a record yet.
   Encara no ha batut un rècord.

4. I have raised the issue several times.
   Ha plantejat el problema unes quantes vegades.

5. He has struggled with a learning disability for years.
   Ha lluitat contra la seva discapacitat d’aprenentatge durant anys.

9. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: Why don’t you ask Donna to set the table?
   B: Because she is watching a DVD right now.

2. A: Did you find what you wanted at Camden Jeans?
   B: No. By the time I got there, the shop had closed.

3. A: When did Mark go to the airport?
   B: He left here at about noon.

4. A: Were you scared the first time you drove on the motorway?
   B: Actually, I haven’t tried it yet. I’m too nervous.

5. A: Is this your iPod?
   B: No, it’s not mine. I think it belongs to Danny.
During major sporting events, like the Tour de France or the Olympics, the use of performance-enhancing drugs – or doping – is debated in the media and by fans. I used to oppose doping, but I’ve changed my mind. I now think adult athletes should be allowed to take performance-enhancing drugs if they want.

According to recent articles in the science magazine called Nature and the British Medical Journal (BMJ), the tests for performance-enhancing drugs can be inaccurate. However, this did not help Floyd Landis, who won the 2006 Tour de France. His test results showed that he’d taken a synthetic form of the hormone testosterone. He denied it. But still, he had to give up his title. How can this be fair if the tests are unreliable?

Many scientists have pointed out that new drugs are being developed faster than detection tests. And, in the near future, athletes could be genetically modified – that is, be given specific genes to improve their performance. It may not even be possible to develop a test to detect the genes. This will increase suspicions that already exist about the tests’ reliability, according to Nature’s article.

Further, according to the BMJ article, there’s little medical evidence to back up the claims that performance-enhancing drugs, such as steroids, are dangerous. However, what can be dangerous, according to many experts, is the current situation – that some athletes take performance-enhancing drugs secretly and without medical supervision.

Today, so many people are having cosmetic surgery and taking medication to improve mental and physical health. Therefore, we shouldn’t deny athletes the chance to enhance their performance with drugs in a safe, medically supervised way.
WRITING

1. Write the words in the correct order to form sentences. There may be more than one correct answer.
   1. these / sunglasses / how much / do / cost / ?
   How much do these sunglasses cost?
   2. angrily / Mark / last night / the party / left / .
   Mark left the party angrily last night. / Last night, Mark left the party angrily.
   3. am listening / to music / how / outside / I / .
   I am listening to music outside now. / I am outside listening to music now.
   4. study / at school / he / does / hard / every day / ?
   Does he study hard at school every day?
   5. mum / cake / I / baked / yesterday / for / my / a / .
   I baked a cake for my mum yesterday. / Yesterday, I baked a cake for my mum.

2. Read the first paragraph of the biography. Underline the sentence with an error in word order. Rewrite the sentence correctly.

Fernando Alonso Diaz

In the competitive, dangerous sport of high-speed Formula One motor racing, Fernando Alonso Diaz is a star. He became the youngest driver to win in 2005 the World Drivers’ Championship title.

Since then, Fernando’s career has been highly successful. He also, however, experienced what every racing driver fears – a high-speed crash. Luckily, he survived.

PLAN

Opening: State who the person is / was and what they are famous for.

Body: Write about the person’s early life, career developments and achievements.

Closing: Sum up the person’s achievements. Include their future plans if you know them.

3. Write a first draft.

4. Use the checklist to check your work. Then write a final draft. Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

CHECKLIST

✓ I followed the plan for a biography.
✓ I used correct word order.
✓ I put the information from the Internet into my own words.
✓ I checked grammar, spelling and punctuation.

Your Task

Write a biography of a famous person from your country that you admire. Use 100-150 words.

WRITING YOUR BIOGRAPHY

1. Brainstorm your biography.
   • Choose a famous person. Think of someone who is interesting or special in some way.
   • Use the Internet to find information. Start by using a search engine such as Google.
   • Look at several sites and find two or three that contain the information you want.
   • Make a list of the facts and information you found. Decide which facts to include.

2. Organise your ideas. Use the model in Exercises 2 and 3 and the plan below to help you.

3. Read the rest of the paragraphs in the biography. Number the paragraphs in the correct order.

Your Task

Write a biography of a famous person from your country that you admire. Use 100-150 words.

WRITING YOUR BIOGRAPHY

1. Brainstorm your biography.
   • Choose a famous person. Think of someone who is interesting or special in some way.
   • Use the Internet to find information. Start by using a search engine such as Google.
   • Look at several sites and find two or three that contain the information you want.
   • Make a list of the facts and information you found. Decide which facts to include.

2. Organise your ideas. Use the model in Exercises 2 and 3 and the plan below to help you.

3. Write a first draft.

4. Use the checklist to check your work. Then write a final draft. Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

CHECKLIST

✓ I followed the plan for a biography.
✓ I used correct word order.
✓ I put the information from the Internet into my own words.
✓ I checked grammar, spelling and punctuation.
Vocabulary

1. Replace each word or expression in bold with a suitable word or expression below. Make any necessary changes.
   - have a head start • break the record
   - take up • seek • win the argument • unfair
   - beat an opponent • achieve • willpower

1. The local tennis club is trying to find a new coach for its youth team.
   
2. The aim of the game is to defeat the other player.
   
3. He succeeded in getting what he wanted.
   
4. Sheila started knitting last year.
   
5. Henry didn’t give up until he convinced everyone that he was right.
   
6. It takes a lot of self-discipline for a chocoholic to give up chocolate.
   
7. I thought the decision was not justified.
   
8. I began before everyone else, so I was the first to finish the project.

2. Complete the sentences with a suitable collocation. Use the verbs set, raise or win and the words below.
   - the issue • the salaries • a date
   - a precedent • the competition

1. Mr Jones decided to raise the salaries of all his employees last year.
2. Although he tried his best, he didn’t win the competition.
4. We want to raise the issue of teenage drivers at the next council meeting.
5. They set a date for the end-of-year party.

Grammar

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I haven’t got (not get) my driving licence yet.
2. Julia bought (buy) a new iPod last year.
3. Have you ever taken part (take part) in a reality show?
4. Why did they leave (leave) so early last night?

4. Complete the passage with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple or Present Perfect Simple.

Paula Radcliffe 1 has been (be) a runner all her life, but her career 2 hasn’t always gone (not always go) well. On the one hand, in 2008, Paula 3 became (become) the second woman to win the New York Marathon three times. On the other hand, she 4 hasn’t achieved (not achieve) her ultimate goal yet. Paula 5 failed (fail) to win in the last two Olympics. She thought she could win in Athens in 2004, but she 6 didn’t reach (not reach) the finish line. Then an injury 7 prevented (prevent) her from preparing properly for the Beijing Olympics, where she 8 came (come) 23rd. However, she 9 hasn’t given up (not give up). “The Olympics is something that I 10 have dreamt (dream) about since I was a little girl,” she says.

Writing

5. Correct the errors in word order.

1. Does the teacher give you always homework?
   Does the teacher always give you homework?
2. Why haven’t you my book given me back?
   Why haven’t you given me back my book?
3. Sharon brought her dog to school yesterday. / Yesterday, Sharon brought her dog to school.
Progress Check Units 1–3

Vocabulary

1. Write T (True) or F (False) for each sentence. Correct the false sentences.

   F  1. An open-minded person never changes his mind.
      An open-minded person may change his mind.
   T  2. All living creatures breathe.

   F  3. An acquaintance is someone you know very well.
      An acquaintance is someone you don’t know very well.
   F  4. When you hesitate, you react quickly.
      When you hesitate, you react slowly.
   T  5. Protective clothing prevents injuries.

2. Complete the passage with the correct form of the words and expressions below.
   challenge • realise • endurance
   survive • lucky to be alive
   seriously injured • join • single

   Touching the Void is a book about endurance and determination, as well as a great deal of luck. Written by Joe Simpson, the book tells how he and a friend, Simon Yates, climbed a 6,300-metre mountain in the Andes, Peru. This was quite a challenge, since it had never been done there before. They made it to the top in a terrible snowstorm. Coming down the mountain, they were tied together by a single rope. Joe slipped and broke his leg. He was seriously injured and couldn’t go on. Simon realised he needed to help him down, so he lowered Joe 90 metres at a time. Once, Simon lowered him too far and Joe was left hanging over the cliff, almost pulling Simon off the mountain. It was a painful decision to make, but Simon cut the rope, sending Joe down the mountain to his death. But Joe survived. He knew he was lucky to be alive. In great pain, he crawled down the mountain and joined his friend four days later. Joe says that in Simon’s place, he would also have cut the rope.

Grammar

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

   1. Where were you sitting when the lesson began?
   2. My brother delivers newspapers very early in the mornings.
   3. Are you coming to the festival tonight? It’ll be fun.
   4. Mark slept through the entire concert last night.
   5. The mechanic repaired my car by the time I arrived.
   6. Jane hasn’t lost a game of tennis yet.
   7. I don’t understand what you’re saying to me.

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

   1. How long has Paul been a lawyer? (When)
      When did Paul become a lawyer?
   2. This is my first time at a hockey match. (never)
      I’ve never been to a hockey match.
   3. Vera is in the middle of her homework. (now)
      Vera is doing her homework now.
   4. Harriet cleaned the house. Then the guests arrived. (by the time)
      By the time the guests arrived, Harriet had cleaned the house.
   5. What do you think about this idea? (think)
      What do you think about this idea?

Writing

5. Choose the correct answer.

   1. There was silence when, suddenly/ eventually, there was a terrible scream.
   2. We won the match after/ then I scored a goal.
   3. He doesn’t carefully listen / listen carefully.
   4. I joined yesterday a sports club / a sports club yesterday.