

## ● Questions / question tags / indirect questions

### Questions

Form	
With <i>be</i> as a main verb	<b>Am/Was</b> I on time? <b>Are/Were</b> you/we/they tired? <b>Is/Was</b> he/she/it cold?
With <i>be</i> as an auxiliary verb	<b>Am/Was</b> I interrupting you? <b>Are/Were</b> you/we/they going on a picnic? <b>Is/Was</b> he/she/it working?
With <i>have</i> as an auxiliary verb	<b>Have/Had</b> I/you/we/they got any money? <b>Has/Had</b> he/she/it finished?
With <i>have</i> as a main verb and with all other verbs	<b>Do/Did</b> I/you/we/they have enough time? <b>Does/Did</b> he/she/it need anything?
With modals	<b>Should</b> I wait? <b>Could</b> you help me? <b>Will</b> she be here soon? <b>Might</b> they be lost?
With <i>who, whose, whom, what, which, where, when, why</i> and <i>how</i>	<b>Who</b> is taking the rubbish out? <b>Whose</b> book is this? <b>To whom</b> did you speak? <b>What</b> is the weather like? <b>Which</b> do you want? <b>Where</b> did you go on holiday? <b>When</b> is Terry starting work? <b>Why</b> did they leave? <b>How</b> do you spell 'environment'?



- With the question words *who* and *what*, whether we use *do* or not depends on whether the question word refers to the **subject** or **object** of the verb.
  - ✓ Subject: *Who saw you?* (= Someone saw you. Who?)
  - ✓ Object: *Who did you see?* (= You saw someone. Who?)
- Remember that after *do* or *does*, we use the bare infinitive.
  - ✓ *Did you go to the talk on the environment?*
  - X ~~*Did you went to the talk on the environment?*~~
  - ✓ *Does Tom want a glass of orange juice?*
  - X ~~*Does Tom wants a glass of orange juice?*~~
- Remember that the verb *mean* forms questions just like other main verbs.
  - ✓ *What does 'environmental' mean?*
  - X ~~*What means 'environmental'?*~~

### Question tags

Form	
With <i>be</i> as a main verb	You <b>are</b> Canadian, <b>aren't</b> you? She <b>is</b> beautiful, <b>isn't</b> she?
With auxiliary verbs and modals	You <b>haven't</b> lost my CD, <b>have</b> you? We <b>are</b> having the lesson early tomorrow, <b>aren't</b> we? People <b>should</b> recycle things, <b>shouldn't</b> they? There <b>will</b> be lots of people there, <b>won't</b> there?

With <i>have</i> as a main verb	Tom <b>has</b> a lovely voice, <b>hasn't/doesn't</b> he?
With other verbs	You play the guitar, <b>don't</b> you? Frank lives in Germany now, <b>doesn't</b> he? Your friends really enjoyed themselves at the party, <b>didn't</b> they?
With <i>Let's</i>	Let's get a DVD tonight, <b>shall</b> we?
With imperatives	Pass me that book, <b>will/would/could</b> you? Don't forget tonight, <b>will</b> you?

Use	Example
To ask someone to agree with us (falling intonation)	It's really hot, <b>isn't it?</b>
To check whether something is true (rising intonation)	You're Spanish, <b>aren't you?</b>



- In sentences with *I am*, we use *aren't I?* as the question tag. In sentences with *I am not*, we use *am I?*
  - ✓ *I'm the best student in the class, aren't I?*
  - ✓ *I'm not very tall, am I?*
- With *everyone*, *no one* and *someone*, we use questions tags with a plural verb and *they*.
  - ✓ *Everyone's going to be there, aren't they?*
  - ✓ *No one wants to come, do they?*
  - ✓ *Someone's been in here, haven't they?*
- Usually, when we have a positive verb in a sentence, we use a negative question tag. When we have a negative verb in a sentence, we use a positive question tag. In sentences with a negative word like *no*, *little*, *never*, *nobody*, *no one*, *hardly*, etc, we use a positive question tag.
  - ✓ *You have got **no** manners, **have** you?*
  - ✓ *We **never** enjoy our holiday, **do** we?*
- In sentences where the subject is *there*, we repeat *there* in the question tag.
  - ✓ *There's no point calling Tim now, **is there?***



- In American English, a question tag with *do* can be used after a sentence with *have got*. This is not usually done in British English.
  - US:** *They've got a lot of money, **don't** they?*
  - UK:** *They've got a lot of money, **haven't** they?*

## Indirect questions

<b>Form</b>	introductory phrase or question + clause with normal word order
<b>Use</b>	We use indirect questions when we want to ask questions politely.
Some introductory phrases and questions	Example
<i>Can/Could you tell me ...?</i>	<i>Could you tell me what time it is?</i>
<i>Could you let me know ...?</i>	<i>Could you let me know when it starts?</i>
<i>Do you know ...?</i>	<i>Do you know who that woman is?</i>
<i>I wonder if you could tell me ...</i>	<i>I wonder if you could tell me how much this costs.</i>
<i>I wonder if you know ...</i>	<i>I wonder if you know what the starting salary is.</i>
<i>I would like to know ...</i>	<i>I would like to know what your company is going to do about it.</i>



- We **do not** use question word order in the second part of the sentence.
  - ✓ *I would like to know when **the next train to London leaves**.*
  - ✗ ~~*I would like to know when **does the next train to London leave**.*~~
- Some indirect questions, which begin with a question word, need a question mark at the end.
  - ✓ **Could** you tell me where the library is?
- If a direct question is a 'yes/no' question, the equivalent indirect question uses *if* or *whether*.
  - ✓ *I wonder **if/whether** you have read this book.*

**A Choose the correct answer.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>1</b> Oh, I'm sorry! ..... disturbing you?<br/>                 A Do I                      C Should I<br/>                 B Have I                    D Am I</p> <p><b>2</b> Did Dorothy ..... you about the meeting on Friday?<br/>                 A told                      C has told<br/>                 B tell                        D tells</p> <p><b>3</b> ..... hot when you were in Spain?<br/>                 A Was it                    C Did it<br/>                 B It was                    D It made</p> <p><b>4</b> Tony, ..... got time to call Mrs Roberts?<br/>                 A do you have          C are you<br/>                 B you have                D have you</p> <p><b>5</b> When your boss arrived, ..... finished the report?<br/>                 A you had                C had you<br/>                 B did you have        D were you</p> <p><b>6</b> I know Jane's pretty, but ..... seen someone spend so much time in front of the mirror?<br/>                 A do you ever          C have you ever<br/>                 B you have never      D ever have you</p> | <p><b>7</b> It's raining, so ..... cancel the concert?<br/>                 A will they                C do they will<br/>                 B they will                D are they</p> <p><b>8</b> ..... pass me the salt, please?<br/>                 A You could              C You are<br/>                 B Are you                 D Could you</p> <p><b>9</b> Sir, ..... repeat what the homework is, please?<br/>                 A do you                  C you<br/>                 B are you                 D can you</p> <p><b>10</b> ..... the couple you met in France last year staying at the same hotel?<br/>                 A Did                      C Were<br/>                 B Have                    D Could</p> <p><b>11</b> I know how to pronounce 'controversy', but what ..... ?<br/>                 A does it mean        C is it mean<br/>                 B it means                D means it</p> <p><b>12</b> It's a great idea, but ..... it will work?<br/>                 A are you think        C you think<br/>                 B do you think         D you do think</p> |
|---|--|

**B Write questions.**

- 1 you / wash / your hair / when I rang?  
 .....
- 2 Julie / give / you / her e-mail address / yesterday?  
 .....
- 3 you / always / have / lunch / this late?  
 .....
- 4 Jack and Tom / come / to the party / tonight?  
 .....
- 5 you / can / give / me / a hand / later?  
 .....
- 6 how / you / spell / your name?  
 .....
- 7 why / the government / can't / do / something / about the situation?  
 .....
- 8 where / you / go / for your honeymoon / last year?  
 .....
- 9 what / your house / look like / when / it is finished?  
 .....
- 10 which / flavour of ice cream / your favourite / be?  
 .....

**C** Complete using the words in the box. Use each word only once. There is one extra word you do not need to use.

who • where • which • whose • what • whom • how • when • why

### HELP US HELP THE ENVIRONMENT

(1) ..... responsibility is it to look after the environment? Yours! And

*by taking part in GreenWarrior demonstrations and protests in your area.*

(2) ..... should you start? Right now is the answer! But (3) ..... is going to help you? We are! We are GreenWarriors, the environmental protest group, and we know the answers to all your questions. We've put together this factsheet to get you started.

(6) ..... 's the first step?  
*The first step is to come along to the GreenWarrior offices and speak to one of our officers. They will let you know about the next protest in your area.*

(4) ..... me?  
*We all have a responsibility to the world around us. Ordinary people like you can make a big difference.*

(7) ..... other organisations are you connected to?  
*GreenWarriors is a completely independent protest organisation.*

But (5) ..... can I make a difference?  
*By recycling your paper, glass and plastic and*

(8) ..... is GreenWarriors based?  
*We are a national organisation, with our headquarters in Northampton.*

**D** Circle the correct phrase.

- 1 'Who **asked you / did you ask** to the party?'  
'Maria, but she told me she couldn't come.'
- 2 'Who **saw you / did you see** at the supermarket?'  
'Just Ben, but I don't think he saw me.'
- 3 'What **gave you / did you give** the impression that Greg was depressed?'  
'Oh, I don't know. He just seemed a bit down.'
- 4 'Who **thought you / did you think** had stolen the money?'  
'Jenny, but she believed me when I told her I hadn't done it.'
- 5 'Which programme **taught you / did you teach** the most?'  
'Well, I learned a lot from *Extreme History*.'
- 6 'Who **borrowed you / did you borrow** this book from?'  
'Tracy, and I need to give it back to her tomorrow.'
- 7 'What **brought you / did you bring** to this part of the world?'  
'Work, really, and I've always loved this country.'
- 8 'Who **accused George / did George accuse** of starting the fight?'  
'He says that John started it by calling him names.'
- 9 'Which person **admires you / do you admire** the most?'  
'I think I would say my grandmother because she's worked hard all her life.'
- 10 'Who **told Dave / did Dave tell** your secret?'  
'I'm not sure, but I think Simone probably told him.'

**E Write one word in each gap.****Early humans and the weather**

(1) ..... you think you understand the weather? For early humans, the weather was a constant source of questions. (2) ..... is it raining? What (3) ..... this storm mean? Where (4) ..... the wind go when it blows? People came up with many explanations for the weather, usually involving gods or ancestors. (5) ..... you explain what a rainbow is? The Cherokee people of America believed that it was the hem of the sun god's coat.

The weather has also been used to explain other things. What would you say if someone asked you (6) ..... kangaroos come from? You'd probably say Australia, but (7) ..... did the Aborigines explain these strange animals? They told a story about a great storm. A group of Aboriginal hunters watched in amazement as the wind blew large creatures over their heads.

(8) ..... could they be? Finally, the wind died down and the kangaroos landed on the ground. The storm had brought them a new animal to hunt.

**F Match to make sentences.**

- |   |   |   |              |
|---|---|---|--------------|
| 1 | You've sent that letter I gave you, .....             | A | don't you?   |
| 2 | You catch the bus to school, .....                    | B | didn't you?  |
| 3 | You won't tell anyone about this, .....               | C | will you?    |
| 4 | You're a friend of Charlie's, .....                   | D | haven't you? |
| 5 | You were living in Hong Kong then, .....              | E | do you?      |
| 6 | You never work more than you have to, .....           | F | did you?     |
| 7 | You made no effort to make friends with Darren, ..... | G | weren't you? |
| 8 | You got Jimmy a cap for his birthday, .....           | H | aren't you?  |

**G Complete the question tags.**

- 1 Get me some chewing gum when you go to the shop, ..... you?
- 2 Let's watch that new DVD you bought today, ..... we?
- 3 There's not really much point waiting, ..... there?
- 4 Tonia will put us up for the weekend, ..... she?
- 5 Nobody seems to like Jessica, ..... they?
- 6 I'm not making much sense now, ..... I?
- 7 Let's go because it's getting late, ..... it?
- 8 If you borrow my coat, don't get it dirty, ..... you?
- 9 Bill should be here by now, ..... he?
- 10 I'm making you feel uncomfortable, ..... I?
- 11 Someone left the door open, ..... they?
- 12 Nobody knows about this, ..... they?

**H Rewrite the sentences correctly.**

- 1 I wonder if you could tell me what time does the plane from Frankfurt arrive?  
.....
- 2 Could you let me know when would you like me to come for an interview.  
.....

- 3 I wonder if you know what bus should I catch for the town centre.  
.....
- 4 Do you think you could tell me how do you work this ticket machine?  
.....
- 5 I wonder you have seen George?  
.....
- 6 I would like to know do you have any double rooms?  
.....
- 7 Can you tell me what were you doing in my office?  
.....
- 8 Do you know where is this address?  
.....

**I** Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

- 1 When does Tina get back from Berlin? **know**  
Do ..... back from Berlin?
- 2 What time does the film start tonight? **starts**  
Could you tell me ..... tonight?
- 3 Is service included in the price? **know**  
I would like to ..... in the price.
- 4 What is the salary? **let**  
Could you ..... the salary is?
- 5 Have you been to Brussels before? **wonder**  
I ..... to Brussels before.
- 6 Did Gail pass her exam? **passed**  
Do you know ..... her exam?
- 7 I wonder if you know where Mary went after the party last night. **go**  
Where ..... after the party last night?
- 8 I would like to know how many days holiday we get each year. **given**  
How many days holiday ..... each year?

**J** Circle the extra word in each sentence.

- 1 Do you have much free time these days or are you be quite busy?
- 2 I would like to know it when I can expect my order to be delivered.
- 3 Do you think whether you could possibly let me know how soon you will have the work finished?
- 4 I wonder if you know who it is responsible for cleaning the building.
- 5 Tell Roger who did you saw when you were at the police station the other day.
- 6 Did Dad mention who he sold him the car to?
- 7 You shouldn't leave your homework to the very last minute if you want to get a good mark, should not you?
- 8 I wonder it if you know where I can buy something to eat.

## ● Weather and the environment

### Topic vocabulary in contrast

see pages 193-94 for definitions

urban / suburban / rural	clean / clear	thunder / lightning
smog / fog / smoke / mist	pour / drizzle / flood	global / worldwide
weather / climate	environment / surroundings	plain / land / field / desert
forecast / prediction	wind / air	extinct / endangered
waste / litter / rubbish	reservoir / lake / puddle / pond	recycle / reuse

### Phrasal verbs

<b>call for</b> require; need; demand	<b>get (sb) down</b> make sb feel sad or lose hope
<b>call off</b> cancel	<b>put down to</b> suggest that sth is the result of
<b>clear up</b> become brighter and better (for weather)	<b>put out</b> make something stop burning
<b>cut off</b> make a place difficult or impossible to enter, leave or communicate with; disconnect	<b>set in</b> start and be likely to continue for a while (for rain, winter, an economic depression, etc)
<b>die down</b> become less noisy, powerful or active	<b>stand for</b> represent (for abbreviations and symbols); put up with
<b>do up</b> repair, paint or improve	<b>tear down</b> destroy or remove (for buildings, statues, etc)
<b>face up to</b> accept sth and try to deal with it	<b>throw away</b> get rid of, discard

### Phrases and collocations

<b>control</b>	lose/take/have control (of sth); in control; out of control
<b>effect</b>	have an effect (on sth/sb); take effect
<b>end</b>	in the end; at the end (of sth); come to an end; come to/reach the end (of sth); happy ending
<b>floor</b>	on the floor; on the ground/first/second/etc floor
<b>fuss</b>	make/cause a fuss (about sth/doing)
<b>long</b>	(for) as long as; (for) a long time; take a long time (to do); long to do; long for sth (to do)
<b>look</b>	have/take a look at sth/sb; look like sth/sb; look at/for sth/sb
<b>mess</b>	make a mess (of sth); in a mess
<b>responsibility</b>	have/take (the) responsibility for sth/doing
<b>shower</b>	take/have a shower; a rain shower; a light/heavy shower of rain
<b>sight</b>	catch/lose sight of sth/sb; in sight of sth; at first sight
<b>waste</b>	a waste of time; waste your time; industrial/household waste
<b>weather</b>	weather forecast; under the weather
<b>world</b>	all over the world; around the world; throughout the world; the whole world; in the world; world record

### Word patterns

<b>aware</b> of sth; aware that	<b>expect</b> sth/sb (to do); expect that	<b>hard</b> to do; hard doing
<b>covered</b> in/with sth	<b>familiar</b> with sth; familiar to sb	<b>prevent</b> sth; prevent sb from doing; prevent sth from happening
<b>disappointed</b> with/by sth; in sb	<b>famous</b> for sth/doing	<b>short</b> of sth; short on sth
<b>except</b> (for) sth/doing	<b>glance</b> at sth/sb	<b>warn</b> sb about/against sth/doing; warn sb of sth; warn sb not to do; warn (sb) that

### Word formation

<b>accurate</b> accurately, inaccurate(ly), (in)accuracy	<b>globe</b> global(ly)	<b>nature</b> (un)natural(ly)
<b>danger</b> dangerous(ly); endanger; endangered	<b>great</b> greatly, greatness	<b>neighbour</b> neighbourly, neighbouring, neighbourhood
<b>develop</b> (un)developed, developing, developer, development	<b>harm</b> harmful(ly), harmless(ly), (un)harmed	<b>pollute</b> (un)polluted, pollution, pollutant
<b>environment</b> environmental(ly), environmentalist	<b>likely</b> unlikely, likelihood	<b>reside</b> residential, resident, residence
<b>extreme</b> extremely, extremity, extremist	<b>low</b> lower, lowness	<b>sun</b> sunny, sunshine
<b>freeze</b> froze, frozen, freezing, freezer		

## Topic vocabulary in contrast

## A Circle the correct word.

## Local news in brief

## Thresham Valley under water?

Plans to turn much of the Thresham Valley into a large (1) **puddle** / **reservoir** to provide drinking water for the local area have received mixed reactions. Local councillors have praised the scheme, arguing that the environmental and economic benefits of (2) **flooding** / **pouring** the valley will far outweigh the disadvantages. Several small (3) **rural** / **urban** communities – two villages, three hamlets and two farms – in the valley will disappear, however.

## Lucky escape for farmer

A farmer was struck by (4) **lightning** / **thunder** on Thursday evening, while mending a fence in one of his (5) **plains** / **fields**. The farmer, Jack Dobson, received treatment for slight burns at Meldew Hospital. Talking about the incident later, he said: 'It was (6) **drizzling** / **showering** slightly when I went out, but I'd checked the weather (7) **prediction** / **forecast** and it hadn't said there was going to be a thunderstorm. It was lucky I was wearing my wellington boots!'

## Save bags and save money

Shoppers at a local supermarket are being urged not to throw away the supermarket's plastic shopping bags. A spokesperson for Asda said: 'For every new bag we make, the factory has to pump out industrial (8) **waste** / **litter** and that's increasing pollution in the (9) **suburban** / **surrounding** area. We want to reduce the number of bags we make each year. We're offering a financial incentive to our customers to (10) **reuse** / **repeat** their bags by bringing them with them every time they shop with us rather than getting new ones each time.'

## Local academic causes a stir

An academic from Davington University has caused controversy by claiming that (11) **global** / **worldwide** warming is not caused by human disregard for the (12) **weather** / **environment**. In her new book entitled *Are We to Blame?*, Professor Angela Lucini argues that large-scale changes in the Mediterranean (13) **land** / **climate**, for example, have taken place ever since the world was formed. 'People weren't responsible for the Ice Ages, or their coming to an end, and we certainly weren't responsible for the fact the dinosaurs became (14) **extinct** / **endangered** so it's a bit presumptuous of us to think we're responsible for all the problems we're facing now, isn't it?' she said.

## Councillor calls for an end to the fireplace

Local councillor Davina Forrest is calling for a ban on the use of coal fires at home. 'There's no doubt that if domestic chimneys stopped pumping out (15) **smoke** / **fog** into the atmosphere, the (16) **air** / **wind** we'd all be breathing would be much (17) **cleaner** / **clearer**,' she said.

## Phrasal verbs

## B Complete using the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box.

call for • call off • clear up • cut off • die down • do up • face up to • put out

- 1 The weather should have ..... by this evening, shouldn't it?
- 2 Do you think the wind has ..... enough for us to go sailing without any danger?
- 3 Environmentalists are ..... stricter controls on the use of leaded petrol.
- 4 Why can't they ..... the fact that their products are bad for the environment?
- 5 Firefighters managed to ..... the forest fire before it destroyed any houses.
- 6 We'll have to ..... the demonstration if the weather's really bad, won't we?
- 7 The town was totally ..... for three days because of the floods.
- 8 It didn't take us long to ..... the old barn, did it?



**C Write one word in each gap.**

- 1 Don't throw those batteries ..... They're not biodegradable!
- 2 Rainy days always ..... me down.
- 3 Could you tell me what the letters 'CJD' stand ..... ?
- 4 They're planning to tear ..... the old cinema and build a new shopping centre on the land.
- 5 I think the rain's set ..... for the day, don't you?
- 6 Some scientists put the extinction of the dinosaurs down ..... changes in the world's climate.

**Phrases and collocations****D Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.**

- 1 Josh isn't feeling very well today. **weather**  
Josh is feeling a bit ..... today.
- 2 CFC's have badly affected the ozone layer. **effect**  
CFC's have ..... the ozone layer.
- 3 Would you mind quickly looking at the engine? **look**  
Would you mind ..... the engine?
- 4 Cleaning the beach took ages. **long**  
It ..... clean the beach.
- 5 It's Carl's job to read the barometer every morning. **responsibility**  
Carl ..... the barometer every morning.
- 6 There's no point trying to persuade him to recycle bottles and paper. **waste**  
It ..... trying to persuade him to recycle bottles and paper.
- 7 We'll soon be able to see land, won't we? **sight**  
We'll soon be ..... land, won't we?
- 8 I couldn't steer the boat because the waves were so high. **control**  
I ..... the boat because the waves were so high.

**E Circle the correct word.**

- 1 The days of Athens being one of the most polluted cities in the world have **come / gone** to an end.
- 2 Their office is **at / on** the fifteenth floor.
- 3 The government's **made / done** a complete mess of its environmental policy.
- 4 It's so hot, I think I'm going to **do / have** a cold shower to cool down.
- 5 As usual, so-called nature lovers are **making / taking** a fuss about nothing.
- 6 I can't believe there's anyone in the **complete / whole** world who wants the hole in the ozone layer to get any bigger.
- 7 It looks **like / as** a large number of species will become extinct over the next decade.
- 8 You used to believe there really was a pot of gold **at / in** the end of every rainbow, didn't you?

## Word patterns

**F** Write one word in each gap.

### SAN FRANCISCO

Tourists to San Francisco are rarely disappointed (1) ..... the famous range of cultural and artistic attractions the city has to offer. But San Francisco is more famous (2) ..... being on the San Andreas fault, a notorious source of earthquakes. Over seven hundred people died in San Francisco in the great earthquake of 1906, and more than 70 perished in another large quake in 1989. It's hard (3) ..... imagine why anyone would want to live in such a dangerous area, but millions of people choose to do so. They are all familiar (4) ..... the faultline, and are aware (5) ..... the potential danger if there's another powerful quake. Yet nothing, it seems, will prevent people (6) ..... building in San Francisco. A quick glance (7) ..... a photo of the city shows a large number of modern skyscrapers, many of them completely covered (8) ..... glass.

Seismologists are constantly warning residents (9) ..... the possibility of 'the next big quake'. They expect it (10) ..... happen sooner rather than later. But San Franciscans are not short (11) ..... courage. Except (12) ..... making doubly sure that their buildings are built to the highest safety standards, they carry on with their daily lives as if nothing could ever disrupt them.

## Word formation

**G** Each of the words in bold is in the wrong form. Rewrite them correctly.

- 1 Most scientists accept that **globe** warming is a reality. ....
- 2 The weather was **freeze**. I was wearing two pairs of gloves and my fingers were still cold!  
.....
- 3 What can we do to protect **danger** species like the giant panda? .....
- 4 Meteorologists can forecast tomorrow's weather with incredible **accurate** these days.  
.....
- 5 **Develop** are planning to build a water park on the site of the old airport. ....
- 6 All our products are **environment** friendly. ....
- 7 Everyone should be **extreme** worried about the hole in the ozone layer. ....
- 8 We live in a **resident** area about twenty minutes from the town centre. ....
- 9 There's not much **likely** of environmental groups stopping the building of the new factory, is there? .....
- 10 Don't worry! This snake is completely **harm**. ....
- 11 Let's go outside and enjoy the **sunny** while it lasts. ....
- 12 What kind of **neighbour** did you grow up in? .....
- 13 I hope they don't **low** the price of petrol. ....
- 14 The **great** of solar power lies in its simplicity. ....
- 15 A number of different **pollute** in the river have caused the death of all the fish.  
.....
- 16 It's **nature** dark for this time of day. They didn't say there was going to be an eclipse, did they? .....

**A** If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) next to the number. If there is an extra word in a line, write it next to the number.

**Weather control**

- 1 ..... Forecasts might warn to us about threats posed by the weather,
- 2 ..... but imagine if we could take out control of the weather and
- 3 ..... prevent dangerous weather conditions from in the first place.
- 4 ..... Controlling the weather may be the biggest technological
- 5 ..... challenge we face. For a long of time, scientists have dreamed
- 6 ..... of creating artificial clouds to bring rain to areas hit by drought,
- 7 ..... but it's much harder to do than they expected that. The global
- 8 ..... weather system is very complicated, with each part having an
- 9 ..... effect taken on all the others. The scientists may feel they are
- 10 ..... wasting up their time, but success could save millions of lives.

(1 mark per answer)

**B** Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals when this is necessary.

- 11 The forecast said there was a high ..... (**LIKELY**) of rain this weekend.
- 12 We all know that using our cars causes ..... (**POLLUTE**), but we still do it.
- 13 Forecasting the weather ..... (**ACCURATE**) takes a great deal of training.
- 14 Litter is often a problem in ..... (**RESIDENT**) areas.
- 15 According to ..... (**ENVIRONMENT**), we could be facing a crisis within fifty years.
- 16 It was a wonderfully ..... (**SUN**) day, so we decided to go to the beach.
- 17 The giant panda is ..... (**DANGER**) because its habitat is being destroyed.
- 18 We didn't enjoy our walk because it was absolutely ..... (**FREEZE**)!

(1 mark per answer)

**C** Complete the second sentence using the word given so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

- 19 Did you see the documentary about the ozone layer? **saw**  
I wonder ..... the documentary about the ozone layer.
- 20 I saw a badger for a moment before it disappeared into the woods. **sight**  
I ..... a badger before it disappeared into the woods.
- 21 I hope the weather gets better for our trip to the mountains this weekend. **up**  
I hope ..... for our trip to the mountains this weekend.
- 22 Did you hear that the greenhouse in the park had been demolished? **torn**  
Did you hear that they ..... the greenhouse in the park?
- 23 Everything we do affects the environment in one way or another. **effect**  
Everything we do ..... the environment in one way or another.
- 24 I don't really know a lot about the work that Greenpeace does. **familiar**  
I ..... the work that Greenpeace does.

- 25 The builders have spoiled our garden. **mess**  
The builders have ..... our garden.
- 26 Dr Trent said the problems were caused by rubbish in the streets. **put**  
Dr Trent ..... rubbish in the streets.
- 27 Most people know that wasting water causes problems. **aware**  
Most people ..... the problems caused by  
wasting water. (2 marks per answer)

**D Choose the correct answer.**

- 28 No one seems to care about the environment, ..... ?  
A does he  
B are they  
C is he  
D do they
- 29 Do you know where ..... a book about insects?  
A can I find  
B I find  
C I can find  
D do I find
- 30 The new law prevents people ..... their rubbish in certain areas.  
A to leave  
B from leaving  
C of leaving  
D leave
- 31 Let's walk to the shops instead of taking the car, ..... ?  
A shall we  
B don't we  
C will we  
D won't we
- 32 There isn't much point in trying to save electricity, ..... ?  
A is it  
B isn't there  
C isn't it  
D is there
- 33 Don't drop your sweet wrapper on the floor, ..... ?  
A do you  
B aren't you  
C will you  
D won't you
- 34 'I went to the exhibition at the natural history museum.'  
'Oh, yes? What ..... there?'  
A saw you  
B you did see  
C you saw  
D did you see

(1 mark per answer)

**E Choose the correct answer.**

- 35 There's been a ..... in Germany and a village was completely destroyed.  
A flood  
B drizzle  
C shower  
D smog
- 36 Do you know what CFC ..... ?  
A sets in  
B does up  
C stands for  
D gets down
- 37 Dinosaurs have been ..... for millions of years.  
A endangered  
B extinct  
C threatened  
D disappeared
- 38 It's sunny, but there's a very cold ..... so don't forget your coat.  
A blowing  
B air  
C wind  
D gas
- 39 If you ask me, ..... waste is a much bigger problem than ordinary household waste.  
A industrial  
B business  
C working  
D employer
- 40 As towns grow, they tend to destroy the surrounding ..... areas.  
A urban  
B commercial  
C land  
D rural
- 41 Jill put her wellington boots on and, as soon as it stopped raining, went out to play in the .....  
A reservoirs  
B lakes  
C puddles  
D ponds

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark: ..... / 50

## ● Reported speech / reported questions / reporting verbs

### Reported speech: tense and modal changes

- We use reported speech when we want to say what someone else said.  
eg *Jason said he was going to buy a new pair of trainers.*
- If the reporting verb is in the past (eg *said*), we usually have to change the tense of what the person actually said.

Direct speech	Reported speech	Example
present simple	past simple	<i>'I <b>need</b> a credit card,' said Tim.</i> → <i>Tim said he <b>needed</b> a credit card.</i>
present continuous	past continuous	<i>'I'm <b>taking</b> Lizzie shopping,' said Tim.</i> → <i>Tim said he <b>was taking</b> Lizzie shopping.</i>
present perfect simple	past perfect simple	<i>'I've <b>bought</b> Tom a present,' said Tim.</i> → <i>Tim said he'd <b>bought</b> Tom a present.</i>
present perfect continuous	past perfect continuous	<i>'I've <b>been thinking</b> about buying a car,' said Tim.</i> → <i>Tim said he'd <b>been thinking</b> about buying a car.</i>
past simple	past perfect simple	<i>'I <b>spent</b> six euros,' said Tim.</i> → <i>Tim said he'd <b>spent</b> six euros.</i>
past continuous	past perfect continuous	<i>'I <b>was hoping</b> to find a new top,' said Tim.</i> → <i>Tim said he'd <b>been hoping</b> to find a new top.</i>
past perfect simple	past perfect simple (no tense change)	<i>'I'd <b>looked</b> everywhere for my credit card before I found it,' said Tim.</i> → <i>Tim said he'd <b>looked</b> everywhere for his credit card before he found it.</i>
past perfect continuous	past perfect continuous (no tense change)	<i>'I'd <b>been looking</b> for that book for weeks before I found it,' said Tim.</i> → <i>Tim said he'd <b>been looking</b> for that book for weeks before he found it.</i>
<i>am/is/are going to</i>	<i>was/were going to</i>	<i>'I'm <b>going to</b> go shopping,' said Tim.</i> → <i>Tim said he <b>was going to</b> go shopping.</i>
<i>will</i>	<i>would</i>	<i>'I'll <b>need</b> a credit card,' said Tim.</i> → <i>Tim said he <b>would</b> need a credit card.</i>
<i>can</i>	<i>could</i>	<i>'I <b>can</b> take Lizzie shopping,' said Tim.</i> → <i>Tim said he <b>could</b> take Lizzie shopping.</i>
<i>must / have to</i>	<i>had to</i>	<i>'I <b>must</b> go to the supermarket,' said Tim.</i> → <i>Tim said he <b>had to</b> go to the supermarket.</i>
<i>may</i>	<i>might</i>	<i>'I <b>may</b> go shopping later,' said Tim.</i> → <i>Tim said he <b>might</b> go shopping later.</i>

### Watch out!

- We do not need to make any changes to the verb tense or modal when we are reporting a scientific fact or when something is still true.  
✓ *'Most banks **charge** interest,' said Tim.* → *Tim said most banks **charge** interest.*

### Reported speech: pronoun and determiner changes

- With reported speech, we also usually have to change some pronouns and determiners. These changes include:

Direct speech	Reported speech	Example
<i>my</i>	<i>his / her</i>	<i>'I've lost <b>my</b> credit card,' said Tim.</i> → <i>Tim said he had lost <b>his</b> credit card.</i>
<i>this / that + noun</i>	<i>the / that</i>	<i>'I love <b>this</b> sweater,' said Tim.</i> → <i>Tim said he loved <b>the / that</b> sweater.</i>
<i>this / that + verb</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>'<b>This</b> is a lovely sweater,' said Tim.</i> → <i>Tim said <b>it</b> was a lovely sweater.</i>
<i>these / those + noun</i>	<i>the / those</i>	<i>'I love <b>those</b> sweaters,' said Tim.</i> → <i>Tim said he loved <b>the / those</b> sweaters.</i>
<i>these / those + verb</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>'<b>These</b> are lovely sweaters,' said Tim.</i> → <i>Tim said <b>they</b> were lovely sweaters.</i>
<i>verb + these / those</i>	<i>them</i>	<i>'I'm going to buy <b>these</b>,' said Tim.</i> → <i>Tim said he was going to buy <b>them</b>.</i>

## Reported speech: time and place changes

- With reported speech, we also usually have to change words and phrases connected to time and place. These changes include:

Direct speech	Reported speech	Example
here	there	'I usually shop <b>here</b> ,' said Tim. ➔ Tim said he usually shopped <b>there</b> .
now / at the moment	then / at that moment	'I'm shopping <b>at the moment</b> ,' said Tim. ➔ Tim said he was shopping <b>then / at that moment</b> .
tomorrow	the next/following day	'I'm going shopping <b>tomorrow</b> ,' said Tim. ➔ Tim said he was going shopping <b>the next/following day</b> .
tonight	that night	'I'm going shopping <b>tonight</b> ,' said Tim. ➔ Tim said he was going shopping <b>that night</b> .
next week/month/year	the following week/month/year	'I'm going shopping <b>next week</b> ,' said Tim. ➔ Tim said he was going shopping <b>the following week</b> .
yesterday	the day before / the previous day	'I went shopping <b>yesterday</b> ,' said Tim. ➔ Tim said he'd been shopping <b>the day before / the previous day</b> .
last week/month/year	the week/month/year before / the previous week/month/year	'I went shopping <b>last week</b> ,' said Tim. ➔ Tim said he'd been shopping <b>the week before / the previous week</b> .
ago	before / previously	'I went shopping two days <b>ago</b> ,' said Tim. ➔ Tim said he'd been shopping two days <b>before / previously</b> .

**Watch out!**

- We do not need to make any changes to time words/phrases when the information is still true at the moment of speaking/writing.  
 ✓ 'I'm going shopping **tomorrow**,' said Tim to Ben. ➔ Ben immediately called Lizzie and said, 'Tim said he's going shopping **tomorrow**.'

## Reported questions

- We use reported questions when we want to say what someone else asked.  
eg Tim asked Tom if he wanted to go shopping with him.
- We use the same rules regarding tense, pronoun and time and place word/phrase changes with reported questions as we do with reported speech.

Direct speech	Reported speech	Example
have, do, be or modal (ie yes/no questions)	use if or whether	' <b>Can you get me an ice cream, Tom?</b> ' asked Tim. ➔ Tim asked Tom <b>if / whether he could get him an ice cream</b> .
what, who, which, when, where, why and how	what, who, which, when, where, why and how	' <b>Why did you buy these shoes?</b> ' asked Tim. ➔ Tim asked <b>me why I had bought those shoes</b> .

**Watch out!**

- In direct questions we use the question form and question marks (Can you ...?). In reported questions we don't use the question form or question marks (asked if he could ...).

## Reporting verbs

- Different reporting verbs take different grammatical patterns. Some verbs can take more than one pattern.  
 ✓ **deny** (verb + noun) Katie **denied the accusation**.  
 ✓ **deny** (verb + that clause) Katie **denied (that) she was a shoplifter**.  
 ✓ **deny** (verb + -ing) Katie **denied stealing the chocolate biscuits**.  
 See page 197 for a full list of verbs and patterns.

### A Complete using the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 Stewart said he ..... (**not / want**) any dessert as he was full.
- 2 Derek said that he and Belinda ..... (**see**) Adam recently.
- 3 When I called, Susie said she ..... (**give**) the dog a bath so she asked me to phone back in half an hour.
- 4 Marcus said he ..... (**try**) to find a flat for ages before he finally found one he liked.
- 5 Debbie says she ..... (**decide**) to quit her job but I don't believe her.
- 6 Our English teacher said that Shakespeare ..... (**be**) probably the greatest writer in the English language ever.
- 7 Richard said he and Patricia ..... (**be going to**) invite her parents for the weekend, but I don't know if they went or not.
- 8 Charlotte said last night that she really ..... (**love**) me, even if she doesn't always show it.
- 9 Ollie said to Linda that he ..... (**ask**) me to be his best man on Monday but in fact he asked Grant.
- 10 Pete told Francis he ..... (**bring up**) by his grandparents but in fact he hadn't at all.

### B If a word or phrase in bold is correct, put a tick (✓). If it is incorrect, rewrite it correctly.

- 1 On Monday, my boss said I **can** take Wednesday off, but he changed his mind today for some reason. ....
- 2 The receptionist said that if I wanted to have breakfast, I **will** have to pay extra. ....
- 3 A lot of people at school have said that Andrew **may** get the lead in the school play. ....
- 4 Colin said **he'd been planning** to ask Rich to move in with him for ages. ....
- 5 Lucy says she **would** let us know as soon as she gets the tickets. ....
- 6 Jordan said that she **has to** get up at five thirty every morning. ....
- 7 Before he got his results, Philip said that he **may** have to retake some exams, but now he knows he doesn't have to. ....
- 8 Did Mrs Morgan say why **she'd called**? .....
- 9 Paul said he **should** be here tomorrow night at about nine. ....
- 10 Dan said he **must** drive to Liverpool that night, but apparently he didn't go in the end. ....

### C Write one word in each gap.

- 1 Tonya said ..... TV was broken and asked if she could come around to watch the football with us.
- 2 Your father said that ..... old newspapers in the garage might be collector's items.
- 3 Dana told the kids she had no option but to punish .....
- 4 Wendy said to thank you for the tomatoes and that ..... were the tastiest ones she'd ever eaten.
- 5 Before he left, Carsen told his hosts that ..... had been a lovely evening.
- 6 As soon as he saw the jeans, Bob told us that he had to have .....

- 7 The Pattersons said that ..... eldest daughter has just got a job working at the White House.
- 8 Grandpa said that ..... picture over there was painted by his great-grandfather.

**D** Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

- 1 'We'll be travelling round Europe next month,' said Jerry. **following**  
Jerry said that ..... be travelling round Europe.
- 2 'I had Evan and Christie over for dinner last night,' said Liz. **before**  
Liz said that ..... had Evan and Christie over for dinner.
- 3 'Daz came here two days ago and then suddenly left,' said Barry. **gone**  
Barry said that Daz had ..... and then suddenly left.
- 4 'We're going on our yearly diet tomorrow,' said Jessie and Sandy together. **starting**  
Jessie and Sandy said together that ..... yearly diet the next day.
- 5 'I can pick you two boys up from school this afternoon,' said their father to George and Kevin. **that**  
George and Kevin's father told his sons ..... up from school that afternoon.
- 6 'I'll buy these as they're so cheap!' said Toby. **going**  
Toby said he ..... as they were so cheap.
- 7 'You must study harder, Dave,' said Dave's mum. **him**  
Dave's mum ..... study harder.
- 8 'I think you may be coming down with flu,' Greg said to me. **thought**  
Greg said that ..... be coming down with flu.
- 9 'I don't know why they haven't contacted me recently,' said Tine. **been**  
Tine said she didn't know why ..... recently.
- 10 'Everything was different yesterday,' said Ben. **been**  
Ben said everything ..... before.

**E** Write one word in each gap.

### The Excuses

The office was silent. 'So, let me get this right,' (1) ..... Alison calmly. 'Not one of you is willing to donate some money towards Mr Bartlett's leaving present.' There was silence again for a moment, then Deidre (2) ..... up, saying that she (3) ..... love to give a donation, but unfortunately her house (4) ..... being painted that week and she (5) ..... not have any spare cash at all. Alec was next. He was very apologetic and said that he (6) ..... meant to bring some money to work (7) ..... morning, but had forgotten. Perhaps tomorrow? Betty said she (8) ..... completely broke at (9) ..... moment in time, and said she (10) ..... not give anything until she (11) ..... her pay cheque at the end of the week. Alison stared at them all. She (12) ..... them how disappointed she (13) ..... with all of them, and that she (14) ..... remember their excuses when it was time for (15) ..... to retire. She slammed the door behind her as she left the room.



**F** Rewrite as reported questions, beginning with the words given.

- 1 'Have you had your ear pierced?'  
My mum asked me if .....
- 2 'Can I meet you there at six o'clock tonight, Doug?'  
Julian wanted to know whether .....
- 3 'Are you still moving to Blackpool next week?'  
Fiona asked Rod and Jenny whether .....
- 4 'Does Graham have to wear a suit to work?'  
I asked Mrs Daley if Graham .....
- 5 'Do you want someone to feed your cat while you're away?'  
Jan asked me if .....
- 6 'Can you guess what I've given Lindsay for her birthday?'  
Daisy asked Wendy if .....
- 7 'Do you love me or not, Gloria?'  
Fred asked Gloria whether .....
- 8 'Will Simon be coming to the party tomorrow night?'  
Adrian wondered whether .....
- 9 'Tell me if you were anywhere near 34 Aylesford Street last night!'  
The police officer demanded to know whether Sykes .....

**G** Rewrite as direct questions.

- 1 She asked me why I was thinking of quitting the gym.  
.....
- 2 He asked her what the difference was between a refugee and an asylum seeker.  
.....
- 3 They asked us how we had got on with Peter three days before.  
.....
- 4 I asked them when they had last been on holiday.  
.....
- 5 She asked him which of them he preferred.  
.....
- 6 I asked you how you were going to get to Manchester tomorrow.  
.....
- 7 Carl asked Megan who she had been out with the weekend before.  
.....
- 8 Megan asked Carl what gave him the right to ask questions like that.  
.....

**H** Complete using the correct form of the words in the box.

**agree • apologise • ask • claim • deny • order • refuse • state • suggest • tell**

- 1 If you want ..... me a question, put your hand up.
- 2 I ..... very clearly several times already that this government is not going to be blackmailed by terrorists.
- 3 The general ..... the soldiers to retreat, which they did as quickly as they could!
- 4 Isabelle, ..... that story about the giraffe. I love that story!
- 5 Glenda still ..... to me for losing my CD player.
- 6 If you ..... to cooperate with the police, you would have been in big trouble!
- 7 I'd like ..... waiting a few more days before we make a final decision.
- 8 The politician ..... having done anything wrong, despite the evidence against him.
- 9 I ..... to help you with your homework, not do it all for you!
- 10 Some thieves ..... to be electricity meter readers so they can gain access to people's houses.

**I** Circle the extra word in each line.**Getting a mortgage**

- 1 Someone told to me a few months ago that getting a mortgage would be easy. How
- 2 wrong they were! When I first went into the bank, I asked if them how much I could
- 3 borrow. They refused that to answer even such a simple question, saying that I had to
- 4 actually find a house before they could tell me whether they would have lend me the
- 5 money or not. I thought this was ridiculous and so told it a white lie, saying that
- 6 I had been already found a house. They finally said they would lend me the money, so
- 7 that was great. Then the problems started. A few weeks later a friend told me that about
- 8 a wonderful flat that was for sale. He suggested to our buying it together because it was
- 9 so large and I agreed. When I went back to the bank and said so I was planning to
- 10 buy a flat with a friend, the bank manager denied doing that he had ever said the bank
- 11 would give me a mortgage and claimed that he has had looked at my finances and knew
- 12 I wasn't earning enough to borrow money. I begged with him to have another look at my
- 13 records as I knew he was wrong. Finally, he agreed me to reconsider my case and
- 14 eventually sent me a letter which stated that the bank would was quite happy to give me
- 15 a mortgage. By then, though, it was said too late as someone else had bought the flat!

## ● Money and shopping

### Topic vocabulary in contrast

see page 195 for definitions

economic / economical	discount / offer	till / checkout
receipt / bill	price / cost	products / goods
make / brand	change / cash	refund / exchange
bargain / sale	wealth / fortune	fake / plastic

### Phrasal verbs

<b>bank on</b> depend on sth happening	<b>give away</b> give free of charge; reveal sth you are trying to hide
<b>come across</b> find sth or meet sb by chance	<b>live on</b> use as a source of money
<b>come by</b> get sth, especially sth that is hard to get	<b>look round</b> examine (a place)
<b>come into</b> inherit	<b>make out</b> write all the necessary information on a cheque, etc
<b>do without</b> live without (sth you can't afford)	<b>make up for</b> provide sth good, so that sth bad seems less important
<b>get by</b> manage to survive (financially)	<b>put by</b> save an amount of money for the future
<b>get through</b> use all of; finish	<b>save up (for)</b> save money little by little (for a specific purpose)

### Phrases and collocations

<b>amount</b>	an amount of sth; in large/small/etc amounts; amount to
<b>charge</b>	charge sb (an amount of money); pay a charge; take charge (of sth/doing); in charge (of sth/doing)
<b>debt</b>	in debt (to sb); get in/into debt; clear a debt; owe sb a debt of gratitude
<b>demand</b>	in demand; on demand; a demand for sth
<b>enough</b>	have enough (of sth); have enough sth (to do); enough is enough
<b>expense</b>	at sb's/your own expense; go to the expense of; business expense; expense account
<b>fortune</b>	make/earn/win/spend a fortune; cost (you) a fortune; make your fortune
<b>increase</b>	an increase in sth (of a certain amount); a wage/price increase
<b>least</b>	at least; at the very least; last but not least; to say the least
<b>money</b>	make/earn/win/save/have money; spend money (on sth/doing); short of money; do sth for the money
<b>notice</b>	notice sb doing/do; take notice of sth; at short notice; give sb notice of
<b>profit</b>	make a profit (from sth)
<b>save</b>	save money/time; save sth for later
<b>shopping</b>	do the shopping; go shopping; shopping centre; window shopping

### Word patterns

<b>afford</b> to do	<b>forget</b> to do; forget doing; forget about sth/doing; forget if/whether
<b>argue</b> with sb; argue about sth/doing; argue that	<b>lend</b> sth to sb; lend sb sth
<b>beg</b> sb (for sth); beg sb to do	<b>pay</b> sb (for sth/doing); pay sth (to sb)
<b>belong</b> to sb/sth	<b>profit</b> from sth/doing
<b>borrow</b> sth (from sb)	<b>save</b> sb from sth/doing; save sth (for sth/sb)
<b>charge</b> sb (for sth/doing)	<b>spend</b> sth (on sth/sb/doing)
<b>demand</b> sth (from sb); demand that	

### Word formation

<b>accept</b> acceptance, accepting, (un)acceptable, (un)acceptably	<b>expense</b> (in)expensive(ly), expenses	<b>poor</b> poorly, poverty
<b>assist</b> assistance, assistant	<b>finance</b> financial(ly), finances	<b>real</b> unreal, really, realise, realisation, reality, realistic(ally)
<b>day</b> daily, everyday	<b>invest</b> investment, investor	<b>value</b> (in)valuable, (in)valuably, valueless, valuation
<b>economy</b> economic, (un)economical(ly), economics, economist	<b>luxury</b> luxuries, luxurious(ly)	<b>wealth</b> wealthy
<b>end</b> endless(ly), ending, unending	<b>pay</b> paid, payment, payable	

**Topic vocabulary in contrast**

**A Circle the correct word.**

- 1 My grandfather made a **wealth** / **fortune** by investing at the right time.
- 2 I think you'll find that the Microcar is really very **economic** / **economical** to drive.
- 3 I'm afraid we can only accept the return of the item if you still have the **receipt** / **bill**.
- 4 If you show this coupon at the **checkout** / **discount**, you'll receive a free gift.
- 5 I'm not keen on Justin Timberlake so I'll try to **refund** / **exchange** this CD for one by Blue.
- 6 The assistant called the manager when the note I gave her turned out to be **plastic** / **fake**.
- 7 This unbeatable special **offer** / **bill** is only available until the end of the week, so hurry!
- 8 Excuse me, but I don't suppose you have **make** / **change** for a fifty, do you?
- 9 I went back to the shop a week later, and the **price** / **cash** had gone up by 50%!

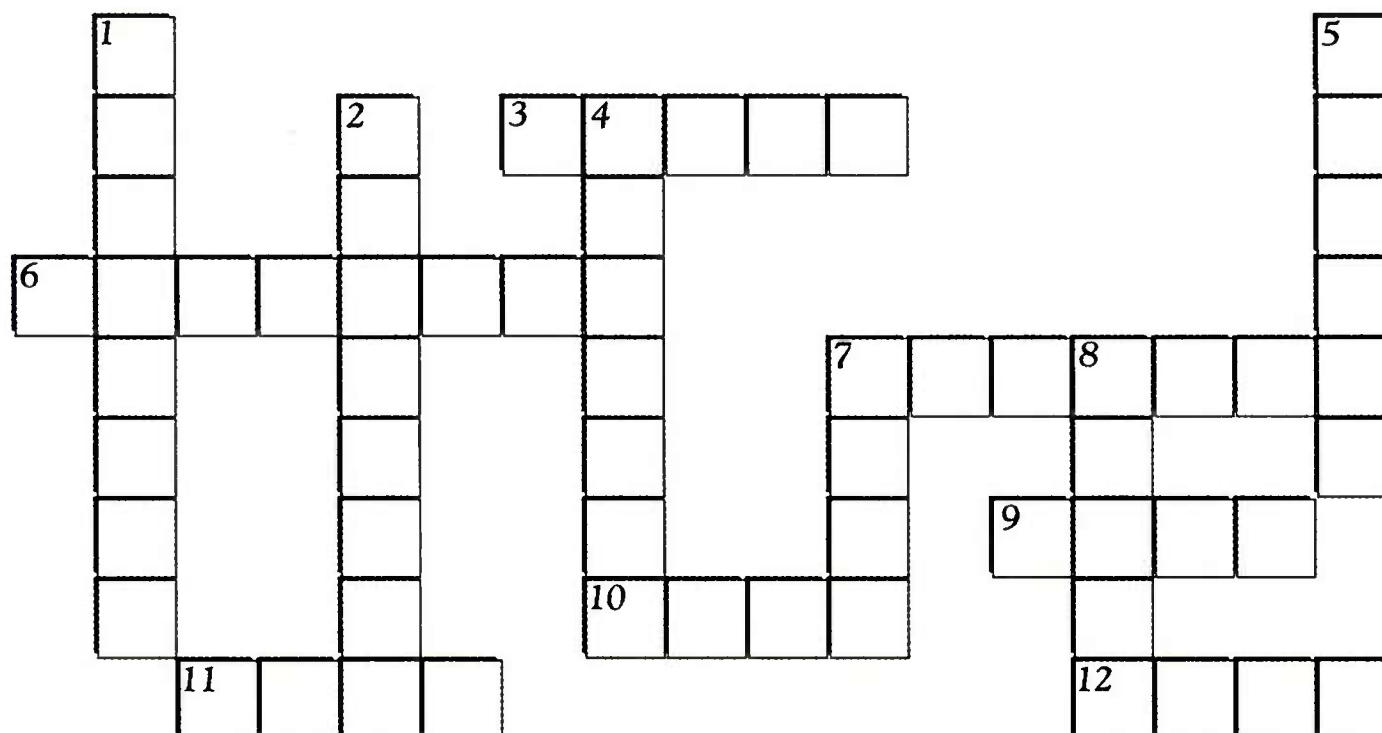
**B Complete the crossword.**

**Across**

- 3 Nine out of ten shoppers who tried our washing powder preferred it to any other leading .... (5)
- 6 If the .... situation continues to worsen, the government may have to take steps. (8)
- 7 You only paid €30 for such a gorgeous hat? That's a real .... ! (7)
- 9 Businesses are complaining that the .... of labour is rising. (4)
- 10 This is a robbery! Put all the money from the .... in this sack. Now! (4)
- 11 I need to find a bank because I didn't bring enough .... out with me. (4)
- 12 Come to Barons summer .... ! Everything is down 30%! (4)

**Down**

- 1 If you buy an extra battery at the same time as the digital camera, we can offer you a .... of 10%. (8)
- 2 Our supermarket stocks over a thousand household .... at low, low prices! (8)
- 4 When I checked the .... on my way out of the supermarket, I noticed that I had paid twice for the fruit. (7)
- 5 If you take something back to the shop, you might get a .... or be offered another item instead. (6)
- 7 Waiter! Do you think you could bring us the .... , please? (4)
- 8 There's very little heavy industry in my country, so we import a lot of .... from abroad. (5)



## Phrasal verbs

**C** Complete using the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box.

look round • come by • make out • put by • get through • bank on • give away

- 1 Of course I'll pay you back next week. You can ..... it.
- 2 Would you please ..... the cheque to Mr P. Edwards?
- 3 I try to ..... a little money each year to spend on a nice holiday.
- 4 We ..... a lot of butter in our family every week.
- 5 Do you fancy coming into town on Saturday to ..... the shops?
- 6 The robber couldn't explain how he ..... such a large amount of money when the police caught him.
- 7 Did you hear about the millionaire who ..... his entire fortune to charity?

**D** Write one word in each gap.

### A lucky find

When I was young, we always had to do (1) ..... a lot of things that other kids had. We lived (2) ..... my dad's wage, which wasn't much, but we managed to get (3) ..... . If we needed anything, we would (4) ..... up for it, but there was never very much for luxuries. Then, one day, I was helping my mum clean out my great-aunt's attic after she died when we came (5) ..... my great-aunt's will! In it, she had left all her money to my mum, and my great-aunt had been very rich! We had suddenly come (6) ..... a fortune! Life changed after that, I can tell you. We bought a new house and a new car and went on a great holiday to (7) ..... up for all the times we hadn't been able to afford it. They say money isn't everything, but having money is a lot more fun than not having it!

## Phrases and collocations

**E** Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

- 1 I suggest not spending all your money now so that you'll have some later. **for**  
What about ..... later?
- 2 Did your mum gain any money when she sold her business? **profit**  
Did you mum ..... when she sold her business?
- 3 Not many people want this type of bank account. **demand**  
There is ..... this type of bank account.
- 4 I didn't want to owe Sue money, so I didn't borrow any. **debt**  
I didn't want ..... Sue, so I didn't borrow any money.
- 5 You must have paid a lot of money for such a nice engagement ring, Jim! **fortune**  
A nice engagement ring like that must ....., Jim!
- 6 Inflation has gone up by 3% this year. **increase**  
There has been an ..... 3% this year.
- 7 You won't have any money if you keep buying CDs. **it**  
You won't have any money if you keep ..... CDs.
- 8 Don't spend money on hiring a limousine at the airport. **expense**  
Don't go ..... hiring a limousine at the airport.
- 9 I had to pay £50 for breaking the vase in the shop! **charged**  
They ..... £50 for breaking the vase in the shop!

- 10 A lot of money was stolen from the bank in the robbery. **amount**  
The bank lost ..... in the robbery.
- 11 I can't afford a holiday this year. **enough**  
I don't have ..... on holiday this year.
- 12 I succeeded through hard work, clever decisions and, finally but importantly, luck. **least**  
I succeeded through hard work, clever decisions and, ..... , luck.
- 13 The shoplifter took a packet of crisps without the shopkeeper seeing. **notice**  
The shopkeeper didn't ..... a packet of crisps.
- 14 I'll go and buy what we need and you start cooking. **shopping**  
I'll go and ..... and you start cooking.

**Word patterns**

**F Match to make sentences.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 I can't believe they charged me .....      | <b>A</b> about the economy.                      |
| 2 The old lady begged me .....               | <b>B</b> that I pay back my loan immediately.    |
| 3 I'll never forget .....                    | <b>C</b> learning that I had the winning ticket. |
| 4 My dad and my uncle always argue .....     | <b>D</b> to the girl at the desk and left.       |
| 5 I was shocked when the bank demanded ..... | <b>E</b> for using the hotel pool.               |
| 6 We really can't afford .....               | <b>F</b> to buy a new fridge.                    |
| 7 Debra paid the money .....                 | <b>G</b> to give her some money.                 |

**G Write one word in each gap.**

**FINANCIAL CRISIS?**

Europe is heading for a financial crisis, or so some analysts believe. Although we are spending more money (1) ..... luxury items and recreation than ever before, it is often money we have borrowed (2) ..... a bank. Banks are willing to lend more and more money (3) ..... us because they profit (4) ..... it by charging us interest. We are spending money that doesn't really belong (5) ..... us, and few of us save much (6) ..... our old age.

**Word formation**

**H Each of the words in bold is in the wrong form. Rewrite them correctly.**

- 1 I'd really like to study **economy** at university. ....
- 2 Making lots of money from gambling is a great dream, but the **real** is that most people lose everything. ....
- 3 One of the biggest problems in the developing world is **poor**. ....
- 4 The actress was very **expense** dressed in an outfit. ....
- 5 That current affairs programme was so boring – it seemed **end**. ....
- 6 You can make your **pay** at any of over 2000 cash machines around the country. ....
- 7 The bank manager offered us some financial **assist** just when we needed it. ....
- 8 All employees receive a **day** allowance to cover the cost of meals. ....
- 9 The company is doing much better **finance** this year than last. ....
- 10 There are many problems connected to being extremely **wealth**. ....
- 11 I told the manager I thought the increase in prices was totally **accept**. ....
- 12 I thought the painting was worth a lot of money, but it turned out to be completely **value**.  
.....
- 13 I'd like to be able to afford the little **luxury** that make life enjoyable. ....

**A** Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

**Developing Countries**

Although too many people in the West do still live in (1) ..... , on the whole, Westerners are far more (2) ..... than those who live in developing countries. Things that are essential to our (3) ..... lives, and which we take for granted, such as electricity, are (4) ..... to millions of people around the world. Is this situation (5) ..... or should the West be giving more (6) ..... to developing countries? Some politicians and (7) ..... believe that Western financial (8) ..... in developing countries would be in everyone's interest. As those countries get richer, they will become (9) ..... trading partners with the West. The (10) ..... is, however, that there is an enormous amount of work to be done before people in developing countries can enjoy the kind of lives that most people lead in the West.

- POOR
- WEALTH
- DAY
- LUXURY
- ACCEPT
- ASSIST
- ECONOMY
- INVEST
- VALUE
- REAL

(1 mark per answer)

**B** Match to make sentences.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 11 Sharon came .....                           | A a little money by each month.                           |
| 12 I manage to put .....                       | B out the cheque to Peardrop Limited, that would be fine. |
| 13 You can bank .....                          | C up to buy a new DVD player.                             |
| 14 I don't know how they can get .....         | D into some money when her aunt died.                     |
| 15 If you could make .....                     | E away free software with every computer.                 |
| 16 The shop's giving .....                     | F by on such a low salary.                                |
| 17 I'm saving .....                            | G on now I've lost my job.                                |
| 18 I don't know what we're going to live ..... | H on house prices coming down soon.                       |

(1 mark per answer)

**C** Complete the second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 19 I had to pay to park in the supermarket car park! **charged**  
I ..... parking in the supermarket car park!
- 20 Is this credit card yours? **belong**  
Does ..... you?
- 21 I haven't got much money in the bank. **amount**  
I've only got ..... money in the bank.
- 22 Getting the car repaired was so expensive! **fortune**  
It ..... to get the car repaired!
- 23 Sophie demanded that the shop assistant apologise to her. **apology**  
Sophie demanded ..... the shop assistant.
- 24 Buying things online means I don't have to go into town so often. **saves**  
Buying things online ..... to go into town so often.
- 25 Don't pay attention to what Dan says; your new shoes are lovely! **notice**  
Take ..... what Dan says; your new shoes are lovely!

26 I haven't got much cash at the moment. **short**  
I ..... cash at the moment.

27 Can you lend me some money? **borrow**  
Can ..... you?

(2 marks per answer)

**D Choose the correct answer.**

28 The shop assistant finally agreed .....  
a full refund.  
A giving me  
B to give me  
C give to me  
D to me to give

29 Bill asked me why ..... to go  
shopping with me.  
A I hadn't invited him  
B hadn't I invited him  
C I hadn't him invited  
D hadn't I him invited

30 Ellie asked Stan ..... to look at the  
new catalogue.  
A did he want  
B do you want  
C whether he wants  
D if he wanted

31 Stephen ..... me he'd bought that  
suit in a sale.  
A said  
B spoke  
C told  
D claimed

32 'What did the man say when you  
challenged him?'  
'He said he ..... pay for the things in  
his bag, but I didn't believe him!'  
A is going to  
B has been going to  
C goes to  
D was going to

33 When I last saw Carrie, she told me she  
..... of buying a house, but now she's  
changed her mind.  
A thought  
B is thinking  
C was thinking  
D has been thinking

34 'What did they say when they realised  
you weren't a shoplifter?'  
'They apologised ..... me.'  
A to doubt  
B they had doubted  
C for doubting  
D the doubt of

(1 mark per answer)

**E Choose the correct answer.**

35 This car is very ..... as it goes so far  
on one tank of petrol.  
A financial            C costly  
B economical        D endless

36 I can't believe how cheap these shorts  
were. They were a real ..... !  
A bargain            C discount  
B sale                D offer

37 What ..... of car does your mum  
drive?  
A name                C make  
B brand                D form

38 Could you tell me who's in ..... here,  
please?  
A charge              C rule  
B responsibility    D organisation

39 I paid the assistant and took the books  
but then stupidly left the bookshop  
without waiting for my .....  
A cash                C refund  
B fee                 D change

40 I think she ..... her fortune in the  
shipping industry.  
A took                C won  
B made                D saved

41 I didn't find a new top but at ..... I  
got some new jeans.  
A less                 C least  
B the less            D the least

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark: ..... / 50



## ● Relative clauses / participles

### Relative clauses

Relative clauses give us extra information about something/someone or identify which particular thing/person we are talking about. They are often introduced by the following words.

Use	Example
<i>which</i> (for things and animals)	<i>Did you see the film <b>which</b> was on TV last night?</i>
<i>who</i> (for people, and animals when we want to give them a personality)	<i>Tom Davies, <b>who</b> is appearing in concert in Reading this week, is with me in the studio.</i>
<i>when</i> (for times)	<i>Do you remember the day <b>when</b> we met?</i>
<i>where</i> (for places)	<i>This is the place <b>where</b> they filmed Citizen Kane.</i>
<i>why</i> (for reasons)	<i>That's the reason <b>why</b> he's so popular.</i>
<i>whom</i> (for people as the object of the relative clause)	<i>Is that the man <b>whom</b> we saw at the cinema yesterday?</i>
<i>whose</i> (for possession)	<i>My next guest on the show is John Travolta, <b>whose</b> career goes back to the early seventies.</i>



- When the relative pronoun (*who*, *which*, etc) is the subject of the relative clause, you do **not** need another subject.
  - ✓ *I admire Jude Law, **who** always works hard on his films.*
  - ✗ *I admire Jude Law, **who he** always works hard on his films.*
- *Whom* is quite formal. It is natural in informal English to use *who* instead of *whom*, even when it is the object of the relative clause. After a preposition, however, we always use *whom*. Informally, we usually put the preposition at the end of the clause and use *who*.
  - ✓ *Is that the man **who** we saw at the cinema yesterday?*
  - ✓ *Charlie Chaplin was a comic genius **to whom** all comedians owe a great deal.*
  - ✓ *Charlie Chaplin was a comic genius **who** all comedians owe a great deal **to**.*
- *Where* can be replaced by a preposition + *which*. Less formally, we can put the preposition at the end of the clause.
  - ✓ *The theatre **where** / **in which** I first acted is somewhere around here.*
  - ✓ *The theatre **which** I first acted **in** is somewhere around here.*
- We can do the same thing with *when*.
  - ✓ *Do you know the year **when** / **in which** the first western was made?*
  - ✓ *Do you know the year **which** the first western was made **in**?*

### Non-defining relative clauses

Non-defining relative clauses simply give us more information about something/someone. The sentence makes complete sense without the relative clause.

Use	Example
To give extra information about something/someone	<i>Ray Watson, <b>who starred in Bandits</b>, is considering making a film based on the life of Einstein.</i>



- Non-defining relative clauses are separated from the rest of the sentence by commas.
  - ✓ *Megamonsters, **which** was filmed in New York, is a very disappointing film.*
- We cannot leave out the word which introduces the relative clause and we cannot use the word *that* instead.
  - ✗ *Megamonsters, **was** filmed in New York, is a very disappointing film.*
  - ✗ *Megamonsters, **that** was filmed in New York, is a very disappointing film.*
- *Which* can refer back to the whole of the sentence.
  - ✓ *We finally got tickets for the concert, **which** was very lucky.*  
(It doesn't mean the concert was lucky. It means getting tickets for the concert was lucky.)

## Defining relative clauses

Defining relative clauses tell us which one of a group of things/people we are talking about. The sentence doesn't usually make complete sense without the relative clause.

Use	Example
To tell us which one of a group of things/people we are talking about	<i>The book which I've read was the best of all.</i> <i>The one <b>who</b> is wearing a blue shirt is Justin Timberlake, isn't it?</i>

**Watch out!**

- Defining relative clauses are not separated from the rest of the sentence by commas.  
✓ *This is the DVD which I told you about the other day.*
- We can also use *that* to introduce the relative clause.  
✓ *This is the DVD **that** I told you about the other day.*
- We can often leave out the word which introduces the relative clause when it is the object of the clause.  
✓ *This is the DVD I told you about the other day.*
- Notice that we do not need a preposition when we use *where* or *when*.  
✓ *The theatre **where** I first acted is somewhere around here.*  
✗ ~~*The theatre **where** I first acted **in** is somewhere around here.*~~  
✓ *Do you know the year **when** the first western was made?*  
✗ ~~*Do you know the year **when** the first western was made **in**?*~~

## Participles

Present participles end in *-ing*.

Past participles usually end in *-ed*, although there are many irregular verbs.

Perfect participles are formed using *having* + past participle.

Use	Example
To follow prepositions and conjunctions (present and perfect participles)	<i>By <b>appearing</b> in that cigarette advert, he damaged his acting career.</i> <i>After <b>playing</b> / <b>having played</b> video games all morning, I was really tired.</i>
To explain the reason for something (present and perfect participles)	<i><b>Being</b> quite good looking, Ralph decided to make a career as a model.</i> <i><b>Having seen</b> the film before, I knew what was going to happen.</i>
To talk about actions happening at the same time (present participles)	<i><b>Waiting</b> for the show to begin, I felt really nervous.</i>
To replace some relative clauses (present and past participles)	<i>Imagine <b>being</b> the person <b>directing</b> a big budget film! (= Imagine being the person <b>who is directing</b> a big budget film!)</i> <i>The person <b>chosen</b> for the part will be contacted by phone. (= The person <b>who is chosen</b> for the part will be contacted by phone.)</i>
To talk about past actions happening in sequence (perfect participles)	<i><b>Having finished</b> my homework, I decided to go to the cinema.</i>
As an alternative passive form (past participles)	<i><b>Made</b> to wait, the actor began to get very annoyed.</i>

**Watch out!**

- You have to be careful that the participle and the rest of the sentence both refer to the same subject.  
✓ *Watching TV, I saw a news report about Hollywood.*  
✗ *Watching TV, a news report came on about Hollywood.*

**A** Circle the correct word.

- 1 The minister, **which** / **who** was appointed just last week, made no comment on the situation.
- 2 Isn't that the spot **which** / **where** the accident happened last night?
- 3 The human brain, **which** / **who** weighs about 1400 grammes, is ten times the size of a baboon's.
- 4 There are several reasons **which** / **why** I don't want to see Michael tonight.
- 5 This is the office **which** / **where** I work.
- 6 The new girl in our class, **who's** / **whose** name is Alexandra, seems really nice.
- 7 The *Titanic*, **which** / **that** people said was unsinkable, sank on her maiden voyage.
- 8 All the people to **who** / **whom** the e-mail was sent replied.
- 9 April 1<sup>st</sup>, **which** / **when** we play tricks on people, is known as April Fools' Day.
- 10 Harry Hill, **who** / **whose** new series starts next week, is one of my favourite comedians.
- 11 A very popular breed of dog is the German Shepherd, **which** / **who** is often used as a guard dog.
- 12 Blackpool Tower, **which** / **that** was modelled on the Eiffel Tower, is a very well-known landmark.

**B** If a word in bold is correct, put a tick (✓). If it is incorrect, rewrite it correctly.

- 1 November 5<sup>th</sup> was the day **which** Guy Fawkes tried to blow up Parliament. ....
- 2 There were none of my favourite biscuits left when I had a cup of tea, **that** was really annoying. ....
- 3 I've just got a new webcam **that** takes really clear pictures. ....
- 4 *The Godfather* was made by Francis Ford Copolla, **who's** daughter is also a film director. ....
- 5 Can you think of any reason **which** Cathy should be angry with me? .....
- 6 Here's a photo of the hotel **where** we stayed in when we were in Beijing. ....
- 7 How do you think the first man **whom** walked on the moon felt? .....
- 8 This is the first occasion on **which** the leaders of these two countries have met. ....
- 9 He is a person for **who** very few people feel much sympathy. ....
- 10 The moment **which** the hero suddenly appears from behind a tree is the best moment in the whole film. ....
- 11 I met a man **which** had a dog with only three legs. ....
- 12 My new school, **who** I moved to about a month ago, seems like quite a friendly place. ....

**C** Rewrite as one sentence using a relative clause.

- 1 My friend, Simon, plays the guitar. He has just released a CD.  
 My friend, Simon, who has just released a CD, plays the guitar. ....
- 2 Prince Charles is heir to the throne of England. His wife was Princess Diana.  
 .....
- 3 Microsoft has a lot of power in the world of computers. That annoys some people.  
 .....
- 4 The euro replaced a number of national currencies. It was introduced in January 2002.  
 .....

- 5 *Friends* ran for ten years. It is one of my favourite series.  
.....
- 6 Venus is a very hot place. It is much closer to the Sun than the Earth is.  
.....
- 7 Cricket is popular in many countries around the world. It is played between two teams of eleven.  
.....
- 8 Parts of Buckingham Palace are open to the public. It is where the queen lives.  
.....
- 9 The greyhound is the fastest dog. It can reach speeds of over 65 kilometres an hour.  
.....
- 10 *1984* was written by George Orwell. His real name was Eric Blair.  
.....

**D** Write one word in each gap. Do not write *that* and do not leave any gaps blank.

### Find me a show that works

by our TV reviewer, Jeremy Platt

I'm sure there was a reason (1) ..... I became a TV reviewer. Maybe it was my love of classic shows (2) ..... kept me entertained as a child. Or maybe it was the presenters (3) ..... seemed to promise an exciting world of glamour and showbiz. To be honest, I've watched so many shows lately (4) ..... have bored me to tears that I've forgotten. Take *Kid Swap*, for example, the new show (5) ..... Channel 7 hopes will revive their viewing figures. The show takes kids (6) ..... parents have had enough and swaps them with kids from other families for two weeks. The problem with this show is that I'm just not sure at (7) ..... it's aimed – parents or teenagers. Parents (8) ..... watch this show will find it childish, particularly at the moment (9) ..... one of the teenagers does nothing but complain. Teenage viewers (10) ..... watch more than the first five minutes will soon get bored of the parents, (11) ..... blame anybody but themselves for the situation. This is definitely one idea (12) ..... should be put exactly where it belongs – in the bin!

**E** Tick (✓) the gaps in Exercise D which could be completed using *that*. Put a cross (x) where *that* could not be used.

- |         |         |         |          |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1 ..... | 4 ..... | 7 ..... | 10 ..... |
| 2 ..... | 5 ..... | 8 ..... | 11 ..... |
| 3 ..... | 6 ..... | 9 ..... | 12 ..... |

**F** Choose the correct answer.

- 1 'Who's that over there?'  
'Oh, it's our new teacher, ..... just started work today.'  
A that                      C which he  
B who he                    D who
- 2 'Which CD did you get Marcus in the end?'  
'I got him the one ..... said he really wanted to hear.'  
A that                      C which  
B who he                    D which he
- 3 'Who did you send a Valentine's card to?'  
'I'm not telling you, but it was someone ..... name begins with "B".'  
A which                    C whose  
B who her                    D whose her
- 4 'Have you seen Jason Green's latest film?'  
'Is that the one in ..... joins the FBI?'  
A which he                    C whom he  
B that he                    D which
- 5 'Why do you like Tania so much?'  
'Well, she's one of the few people to ..... I can really talk.'  
A which                    C that  
B whom                    D who
- 6 'Why don't we go to Lionel's for dinner tonight?'  
'Is that the new restaurant ..... has just opened on the other side of town?'  
A which                    C where  
B that it                    D which it
- 7 'Could you lend me some money?'  
'I'd like you to give me one good reason ..... I should.'  
A that                    C which  
B why                    D who
- 8 'What do you want to do this summer?'  
'I think we should go somewhere ..... has plenty of sun and sand.'  
A who                    C when  
B where                    D that

**G** Circle the words in bold which are *not* necessary.

The number of options (1) **that** are available to us with (2) **which** to fill our leisure time is increasing all the time. While previous generations, (3) **who** lived before the electronic age, had musical instruments and card games (4) **that** they played to pass the time, we have PlayStations, computers, televisions and stereos. Although parents (5) **whose** teenagers spend a lot of time on these activities might worry about the effect (6) **which** it is having on them, for most of us they provide harmless fun, (7) **which** is becoming more important as life becomes more stressful. The television programmes (8) **which** we watch and the computer games (9) **that** we play all entertain us and, although there will always be people to (10) **whom** they seem a complete waste of time, the effect (11) **that** they have on society cannot be ignored. Entertainment is something (12) **which** we all need and, as long as we're willing to pay, there will always be someone (13) **who** is willing to provide it.

**H** Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 Before **meeting** / **met** Harriet, I never knew what real love was.
- 2 I'm sure that after **passing** / **passed** your exam, you'll feel a lot better.
- 3 Having **finishing** / **finished** the letter, Peter printed it out.
- 4 **Looking** / **Looked** through the window, I saw a strange man at the door.
- 5 I cooked dinner and, **doing** / **having done** that, I sat down to watch TV.
- 6 **Hearing** / **Heard** a noise outside, Janice went to investigate.
- 7 **Having lost** / **Losing** my notes, I couldn't revise properly for the test.
- 8 **Having been** / **Being** quite intelligent, Matt hopes to get into a good university.
- 9 **Having missed** / **Missing** the start of the film, I decided not to bother watching the rest of it.
- 10 After **making** / **made** her bed, Cherie had a shower.

**I** Complete the sentences so that the meaning remains the same.

- 1 I suddenly remembered where I'd left my keys when I was waiting for the bus.  
Waiting .....
- 2 I slipped because I was trying to run in the rain.  
Trying .....
- 3 I felt quite sorry for Tim when I saw him cry.  
Seeing .....
- 4 John was depressed because he knew he was going to fail the exam.  
Knowing .....
- 5 The reason I'm quite good at basketball is that I'm quite tall.  
Being .....
- 6 Georgia didn't know any Japanese so she used a phrase book when she was there.  
Not .....
- 7 Ed can afford three holidays abroad each year because he has a lot of money.  
Having .....
- 8 Maria began to worry when she realised she was lost.  
Realising .....

**J** Tick (✓) the correct sentences. If a sentence is incorrect, rewrite it correctly.

- 1 Looking through the window, a plane was passing overhead.  
.....
- 2 Realising that it was late, I ran all the way home.  
.....
- 3 Having examined me, I was given a prescription by the doctor.  
.....
- 4 Turning on the television, the newsreader said there had been an explosion.  
.....
- 5 Dropping the shopping bags on the kitchen floor, Mrs Moorcroft sighed and sat down heavily.  
.....
- 6 Having practised the piano, I decided to call one of my friends.  
.....

**K** If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) next to the number. If there is an extra word in a line, write it next to the number.

- 1 ..... 'Hello, viewers, and welcome to *Easy Money*, the game show who you
- 2 ..... voted the best on TV! Now, remember yesterday when our current champion,
- 3 ..... Pat Barber, having been won ten thousand euros, decided to carry on? Well,
- 4 ..... she's here tonight and she's going for the star prize, which it is a brand new
- 5 ..... sports car! That's right. Having got her this far, if Pat can answer three more
- 6 ..... questions correctly, then she could be driving home in this car, ladies and
- 7 ..... gentlemen. Having not seen the programme before, you will know just how
- 8 ..... difficult which it can be. I know Pat's a little nervous, but I'm sure she'll be
- 9 ..... fine and there's one person for whom tonight is very special and that's Pat's
- 10 ..... husband, Frank, who he is sitting in the audience. So, let's play *Easy Money*!

## ● Entertainment

### Topic vocabulary in contrast

see page 195 for definitions

enjoy / entertain	scene / scenery / stage	novel / fiction
play / act / star	band / orchestra / group	comic / cartoon / comedian
audition / rehearsal	review / criticism	watch / see / look
rehearse / practise	ticket / fee	listen / hear

### Phrasal verbs

<b>come (a)round</b> happen again (for regular events)	<b>grow on</b> if sth grows on you, you start to like it more
<b>count on</b> rely on; trust	<b>let down</b> disappoint
<b>drop off</b> fall asleep	<b>name after</b> give sb or sth the same name as sb or sth else
<b>drown out</b> prevent a sound from being heard by making a louder noise	<b>put on</b> hold; perform (a show, play, etc)
<b>fall for</b> believe that a trick or joke is true	<b>show off</b> try to attract people's attention and make them admire you (usually used negatively)
<b>get along (with)</b> have a good relationship (with)	<b>take after</b> look or behave like an older relative
<b>go down (as)</b> be remembered for having done something	<b>take off</b> become successful or popular very fast

### Phrases and collocations

<b>fun</b>	have/be fun; make fun of sb
<b>funny</b>	find sth funny
<b>home</b>	make yourself at home; be/stay at home; go/get/leave home; make your way home
<b>impression</b>	give sb the impression; do an impression of sb; have the impression; make an impression (on sb)
<b>joke</b>	joke about sth/doing; joke with sb; tell/make/hear/get/understand a joke
<b>laugh</b>	laugh at/about sth/sb; laugh out loud; roar with laughter; have a laugh
<b>part</b>	take part in sth/doing; be a part of sth; part with sth; have a part (in a play, etc)
<b>party</b>	have/throw a party (for sb); give sb a party; go to a party; dinner/birthday/etc party
<b>play</b>	play a part/role (in sth); play with sth/sb; play sth; have a part/role to play (in sth); be/act/star in a play; watch/see a play
<b>queue</b>	join a queue; in a queue; queue up; stand/wait in a queue
<b>show</b>	put on a show; show appreciation (for sth/sb); show sth to sb; show sb sth; on show; steal the show; TV/radio/quiz/game show; show business
<b>silence</b>	in silence
<b>voice</b>	in a low/deep/high/etc voice; have a good/bad voice; voice an opinion (about sth)

### Word patterns

<b>apologise</b> (to sb) for sth/doing	<b>like</b> sth/doing; like to do; be like sth/doing; be like sb (to do)
<b>avoid</b> sth/sb/doing	<b>promise</b> to do; promise sb (sth); promise that
<b>bound</b> to do	<b>prove</b> to do; prove sth (to sb)
<b>deserve</b> sth/to do	<b>say</b> sth (to sb); say that
<b>enjoy</b> yourself; enjoy sth/doing	<b>supposed</b> to do
<b>happy</b> to do sth; happy for sb (to do sth); happy about sth/doing	<b>talented</b> at sth/doing
<b>instead</b> of sth/doing	

### Word formation

<b>act</b> (in)active(ly), acting, actor, actress, action, (in)activity	<b>entertain</b> entertaining, entertainment, entertainer	<b>popular</b> unpopular, popularly, popularity
<b>amuse</b> (un)amusing(ly), amusement	<b>excite</b> (un)exciting, excited(ly), excitement	<b>say</b> saying
<b>bore</b> boring(ly), bored, boredom	<b>fame</b> (in)famous(ly)	<b>suggest</b> suggested, suggestive(ly), suggestion
<b>converse</b> conversation	<b>involve</b> (un)involved, involvement	<b>vary</b> (in)variable, (in)variably, varying, varied, various(ly), variation, variety
<b>current</b> currently	<b>perform</b> performing, performance, performer	

### Topic vocabulary in contrast

#### A Choose the correct answer.

- 1 I've got a/an ..... for the school play tomorrow. I really hope I get a main part!  
A rehearsal      B practice      C audition      D performance
- 2 Did you read that ..... of the new Lloyd-Rice musical? It said it was awful!  
A review      B criticism      C report      D summary
- 3 I'm going to stay in and ..... TV tonight.  
A see      B watch      C look at      D view
- 4 We really ..... ourselves at the party! Thanks so much for inviting us!  
A entertained      B had fun      C enjoyed      D occupied
- 5 Ellie does a/an ..... each week for the local newspaper. It's usually quite funny.  
A comic      B comedian      C animation      D cartoon
- 6 The water park we went to yesterday was fantastic, but the entrance ..... was a bit expensive.  
A ticket      B fee      C charge      D cost
- 7 *Vanilla Sky* ..... Tom Cruise, P  nelope Cruz and Cameron Diaz.  
A acts      B plays      C stars      D contains
- 8 When you're learning to play a musical instrument, it's important to ..... for an hour or two every day.  
A rehearse      B practise      C perform      D train
- 9 The play wasn't supposed to be a comedy, but everyone started laughing when some of the ..... fell over and hit one of the actors.  
A scenery      B scenes      C stages      D acts
- 10 Louis de Berni  res' ..... *Captain Corelli's Mandolin*, which is set on the Greek island of Cephalonia during the Second World War, was an international bestseller.  
A fiction      B account      C anecdote      D novel
- 11 Have you ..... the joke about the guy who fell off a 20-metre-high ladder? He was fine – he fell off the bottom rung!  
A listened to      B overheard      C heard      D paid attention to
- 12 Being the conductor of a large ..... is an extremely demanding job. You have to make sure about a hundred musicians are playing in time.  
A group      B band      C company      D orchestra

### Phrasal verbs

#### B Write one word in each gap.

##### A future pop star?

My little brother, Carl, takes (1) ..... our dad in that they both like to sing. The difference is that Dad's got quite a good voice. Carl can't sing at all! This doesn't stop him, though. He's always singing. He starts as soon as he wakes up, and doesn't stop until he drops (2) ..... at night. I usually get along very well (3) ..... Carl, but he can be a bit annoying when he starts showing (4) ..... You can count (5) ..... him to do this whenever we have guests. My mum and dad will be talking to some friends, and then suddenly the conversation will be completely drowned (6) ..... by Carl singing at the top of his lungs. The other day, I told him he should be on the radio. For a second he fell (7) ..... it, until I told him that that if he was on the radio, we could turn it off!



**C** Complete using the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box.

come (a)round • go down • grow on • let down • name after • put on • take off

- 1 Marlon Brando will ..... in history as one of the greatest actors of all time.
- 2 Our class is going to ..... a play at the end of term.
- 3 I didn't really like Madonna's new single when it came out, but it's starting to ..... me now.
- 4 Did you know that the sandwich is ..... the Earl of Sandwich?
- 5 The band have really ..... since appearing on the Video Music Awards show last month.
- 6 The Eurovision Song Contest is ..... again soon. Shall we organise a Eurovision party?
- 7 I felt completely ..... when he refused to give me his autograph. I'm never going to buy another one of his CDs!

**Phrases and collocations**

**D** Circle the correct word.

- 1 I hope you're joking **with / about** quitting your job!
- 2 Come in! **Make / Have** yourself at home.
- 3 Having taken part **in / of** several amateur karaoke competitions, Daniel was determined to get himself a recording contract.
- 4 Have **fun / funny** at the concert tonight, won't you?
- 5 What's wrong with boys playing **with / in** dolls?
- 6 The audience **gave / showed** their appreciation for the cast by giving them a standing ovation.
- 7 We're thinking of **having / giving** Dad a surprise 40<sup>th</sup> birthday party.
- 8 **Voicing / Speaking** your opinion on a live TV or radio discussion programme is not as easy as it sounds.

**E** Circle the extra word in each sentence.

- 1 What time did you get to home last night?
- 2 You shouldn't make the fun of Tim just because he's smaller than you.
- 3 A number of contemporary art installations are on the show at the moment at the Zwyborg Gallery.
- 4 Didn't you find out that joke funny?
- 5 I guess we'll have to join up the queue.
- 6 Everyone sat there in the silence as the comedian stumbled through his routine.
- 7 It's not often I laugh out loud during a movie, but *There's Something About Mary* had me roaring out with laughter the whole time.
- 8 I'm never going to be part with this first edition of Dickens's *Great Expectations*.
- 9 I have the impression of Sasha's thinking about giving up ballet classes.

### Word patterns

**F** Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

- 1 Was the concert fun? **yourself**  
Did ..... the concert?
- 2 I'm sure Kelly will do well in the talent contest. **bound**  
Kelly ..... well in the talent contest.
- 3 Don't worry about your costume; concentrate on learning your lines! **instead**  
Concentrate on learning your lines ..... about your costume!
- 4 We got there early and so we didn't have to queue. **avoid**  
We managed to ..... there early.
- 5 Jason said he was sorry that he hadn't invited us to his party. **apologised**  
Jason ..... us to his party.
- 6 I don't mind if you give me the money for the tickets later. **happy**  
I ..... give me the money for the tickets later.
- 7 Doug isn't usually late. **like**  
It ..... be late.
- 8 Sean plays the guitar very well. **talented**  
Sean ..... the guitar.
- 9 You shouldn't go backstage without a pass. **supposed**  
You ..... backstage without a pass.
- 10 'I'll meet you outside the theatre at eight whatever happens,' said Dan to Kyle. **promised**  
Dan ..... outside the theatre at eight.
- 11 I can't understand why he won the award for best video. **deserved**  
I don't think ..... the award for best video.
- 12 In the end, it was a thoroughly enjoyable evening. **proved**  
In the end, it ..... a thoroughly enjoyable evening.
- 13 I can't remember who you said had won. **say**  
Who ..... the winner?

### Word formation

**G** Complete the text by changing the form of the word in capitals.

### Reality shows

Despite the (1) ..... (**SUGGEST**) by many critics that reality TV would be a very short-lived phenomenon, it is still increasing in (2) ..... (**POPULAR**). Several reality shows are (3) ..... (**CURRENT**) watched by millions of viewers each night, and it's clearly a form of (4) ..... (**ENTERTAIN**) that's here to stay. Indeed, a number of people have become (5) ..... (**FAME**) because of their (6) ..... (**INVOLVE**) in reality TV shows, and have gone on to have successful careers as singers, (7) ..... (**ACT**) or TV presenters. We can watch with (8) ..... (**EXCITE**) each night the 'goings-on' in the house (or jungle, or bar, or school of arts). The (9) ..... (**CONVERSE**) between the contestants are interesting so we don't get (10) ..... , (**BORE**) and there are frequently (11) ..... (**VARY**) conflicts, which provide further (12) ..... (**AMUSE**). If the contestants have to give some kind of (13) ..... (**PERFORM**) at the end of the week, that's even more appealing. But there's a (14) ..... (**SAY**) in the TV industry: 'it's all in the editing' and this is especially true of reality shows.

**A** Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

**My life as a clown!**

I've always wanted to be an (1) ..... but never did anything about it until I lost my job last year. After a (2) ..... with a friend about the (3) ..... of office life, I decided not to look for another job in management, but to earn my living from giving (4) ..... at events like kids' parties. So I became a clown! I'm (5) ..... doing four or five parties a week and I love it! I love seeing the (6) ..... on the kids' faces when I walk in the room. I try to have a lot of (7) ..... in my act, so I tell jokes – most of which the kids find (8) ..... – and bend balloons into funny animals, do impersonations of (9) ..... people and generally keep the kids (10) ..... involved for an hour or two. It's the perfect job for me!

- ENTERTAIN
- CONVERSE
- BORE
- PERFORM
- CURRENT
- EXCITE
- VARY
- AMUSE
- FAME
- ACT

(1 mark per answer)

**B** Complete the second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 11 We didn't have a birthday party for Jake; we took him to the cinema instead. **instead**  
We took Jake to the cinema for his birthday .....  
a party.
- 12 It doesn't surprise me that Sandra wants to live in Hollywood. **just**  
It ..... want to live in Hollywood.
- 13 I'm sure the audience will go wild when you come on stage. **bound**  
The audience ..... wild when you come on stage.
- 14 You shouldn't take food into the theatre. **supposed**  
You ..... food into the theatre.
- 15 At least he said he was sorry that he'd ruined my joke! **apologised**  
At least he ..... my joke!
- 16 My parents don't mind you staying with us after the concert. **happy**  
My parents ..... stay with us after the concert.
- 17 Don't tease Libby as she doesn't like it. **fun**  
Don't ..... Libby as she doesn't like it.
- 18 That play really affected me. **impression**  
That play really ..... me.

(1 mark per answer)

**C** Write a phrasal verb in the correct form to replace the words in bold.

- 19 My dad ..... during the film, as usual! (**fell asleep**)
- 20 I felt so ..... when my parents didn't come to watch me in the school play. (**disappointed**)
- 21 Although they're partners in a comedy act, apparently they don't ..... with each other off stage. (**have a good relationship**)
- 22 Let's ..... a play at the end of term! (**perform**)
- 23 Fiona ..... her mother; they both love playing board games! (**resembles**)

- 24 I told Marcie that the word 'stupid' didn't appear in the dictionary and she ..... it! (**believed**)
- 25 Laurel and Hardy will ..... as one of the greatest double acts in comedy history. (**be remembered**)
- 26 You can always ..... Uncle Colin to cheer you up when you're feeling miserable. (**trust**)
- (2 marks per answer)

### D Choose the correct answer.

- 27 ..... an Oscar last year, she's now one of the most powerful movie stars in the industry.  
A She won                      C The winning of  
B To win                         D Having won
- 28 'Which cinema did you go to?' 'The one ..... they don't sell any popcorn!'  
A which                         C whom  
B where                         D who
- 29 That's the actor ..... autograph I got last year!  
A whose                         C who's  
B who                             D whom
- 30 ..... to change his name by his agent, John Smith became Marvo The Magnificent overnight.  
A Made                         C Having made  
B Making                       D To make
- 31 The book ..... she's most famous is *Dance of the Dinosaurs*.  
A in that                         C for which  
B to whom                       D that
- 32 Lyle Lovett, ..... I last saw perform over ten years ago, is on tour again.  
A he who                         C who  
B to whom                       D that
- 33 And the song ..... by our listeners as their favourite of the week is *Goodbye Baby* by The Tunesmiths.  
A having chosen                 C was chosen  
B chosen                         D is chosen
- 34 'You didn't get into Harvard, did you?' 'No, and that's the reason ..... I ended up going to drama college!'  
A how                             C for that  
B which                           D why

(1 mark per answer)

### E Choose the correct answer.

- 35 Could you ..... in the paper and see what's on TV tonight?  
A see                             C look  
B watch                         D examine
- 36 I'm reading a ..... set in Greece during the Second World War.  
A novel                         C literature  
B fiction                         D writing
- 37 Harry kept us ..... throughout the journey with his non-stop jokes.  
A enjoyed                         C laughed  
B entertained                     D pleased
- 38 I never read ..... of films as I don't trust the critics' opinions.  
A reviews                         C articles  
B criticisms                       D investigations
- 39 How did your ..... go? Do you think you'll be offered the main part?  
A audit                         C audience  
B auditorium                     D audition
- 40 I'd love to work in show ..... . It's so glamorous!  
A industry                         C commerce  
B business                         D trade
- 41 Joe told me a joke today but I didn't ..... it at all.  
A get                             C fetch  
B bring                             D collect
- 42 I didn't like this album at first but it's really starting to ..... on me now.  
A grow                             C develop  
B raise                             D increase

(1 mark per answer)

**Total mark: ..... / 50**