

Dilemma - listening

1. The whole story shows that it's not easy to _____.
2. The organization of the IPO _____ two problems.
3. It was clear that the internet boom was _____.
4. The real problem was that the stocks were _____.
5. The relationship between the company and investment advisers - they weren't _____.
6. On the one hand, traditional investment bank with _____ ideas.
7. On the other hand, young, _____, _____ enterprise with definite ideas.
8. Both sides _____ the company, couldn't _____ enough investors.
9. In the end, they realized they couldn't _____ with the IPO.
10. The cancellation of the IPO didn't do _____ reputations any good.

Future

1. Complete the paragraph from a letter. Use will, going to or present tense form.

Next month (1) (we/go) to Arizona. (2) (we/visit) some friends of Andrew's. I'm sure (3) (it/be) a lovely break for us, and the kids looking forwards to it. (4) (we/take) a trip to the Grand Canyon. (5) (that/be) a wonderful experience. The kids (6) (do) some whitewater rafting, to their school terms (7)(end) on the 6th, and (8) (we) out on the 7th. I can't wait.

2. Be to - some sentences give news of an officially arranged event, some are instructions. Complete them.

1. This ticketbe shown to any inspector who wishes to see it.
2. The tax to be reduced by one percent from next month.
3. The fee is topaid in full before the goods are delivered.
4. This fire door to be kept shut at all times.

3. Be about to and be on the point of

Write a second sentences that has a similar meaning to the previous one. Use the word in brackets.

1. The company is very close to going bankrupt. (point)
2. The football season begins very soon. (about)
3. The country will shortly join the European Union. (about)
4. I think our boss is going to resign at any moment. (point)

4. Was/were going to - rewrite the sentences using was/were going to .

1. Adam decided to have a bath but there was no hot water.
2. We had agreed to play golf, but then it started to rain.
3. It was Gary's intention to take driving lessons, but he couldn't afford it.

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

1. I can't believe that in June we _____ married for 20 years! (be)
2. We _____ back before six unless we catch the earlier train. (not be)
3. Oh no! Look at the traffic jam! We _____ late! (be)
4. What do you think we _____ this time next year? (do)
5. I'll tell you what the plans are as soon as I _____ them. (know)
6. By the end of this course you _____ 1,000 new words. (learn)
7. I can't meet you at 9.00. I _____ my physics exam. It starts at 8.30. (do)
8. _____ you _____ anywhere interesting this weekend? (go)
9. If we don't hurry up, by the time we get there the concert _____! (start)
10. Don't forget we _____ dinner at your sister's this evening. (have)
11. I _____ all my homework after dinner – I promise! (do)
12. Do you think the flight _____ on time? It took off a bit late. (arrive)
13. You are sure to recognize me at the station. I _____ a pink tie. (wear)
14. Don't worry about your dog. I _____ it while you're away. (look after)
15. When _____ your car? It looks really dirty. (wash)
16. Don't phone me between 5 and 7. I _____ the cup final. (watch)

WB Listening

1. Google's first major development is online advertising based on an _____.
2. Auctioning keyword _____ which deliver sponsored links to advertisers' websites, has proved to be particularly _____.
3. Advertisers are _____ when someone clicks on one of their links.
4. Both Google and Yahoo! Along with _____ such as Ask Jeeves are developing much _____ of marketing services.
5. AdSense automatically places sponsored links on _____ websites.

6. Google then _____ with the owners of those websites.

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