

name:

1. Complete each gap with one word / number that you will hear.

1. One person produces this amount of trash	..... pounds/day
2. Where a portion of the trash is taken to	.....
3. Percentage of CH ₄ that the gas comprises %
4. Besides dewatering and pressurizing, the gas is	.....
5. The pressure is so high that the gas can be used as	.....
6. In after-cooler, any remaining moisture is	.....
7. How many times the gas undergoes filtration	.....
8. How much time the whole process takes	.....
9. Engine that runs on this gas is similar to	..... engine
10. The gas going through the engine is	.....

2. Use the words below to complete the text. You will not need two of them.

diseases contaminants physical pharmacological consider purification determine chlorination dissolved

Most water is disinfected for human consumption (drinking water), but water 1 _____ may also be designed for a variety of other purposes, including fulfilling the requirements of medical, 2 _____, chemical and industrial applications. The methods used include 3 _____ processes such as filtration, sedimentation, and distillation; biological processes such as slow sand filters or biologically active carbon; chemical processes such as flocculation and 4 _____.

Purifying water may reduce the concentration of suspended particles, parasites, bacteria, viruses, fungi, as well as reducing the concentration of a range of 5 _____ and particulate matter.

Visual inspection cannot 6 _____ if water is of appropriate quality. Simple procedures such as boiling or filtering are not sufficient for treating all the possible 7 _____ that may be present in water from an unknown source.

3. Write questions in which you ask about the underlined parts of the sentences.

1. The list of speakers will be developed by the conference organizers.
2. Reactants yield products.
3. Unused chemicals must be returned to their original containers.

4. Choose the right connector.

1. Graphene is thin and mostly transparent. being that thin, it still absorbs 3% of light.
A Although B Because C Despite D When
2. Ingestion of a single castor bean may be fatal for a child.the seed is ingested whole, there is a chance that it may pass through the body without releasing its toxin.
A However, if B Moreover, if C Because when D Although when

5. Use the word given in brackets in capital letters to form a word that fits in the gap. Do not use *-ing* or *-ed* forms.

1. makes the immune system act to protect the body against the foreign material. (VACCINE)

2. In polar covalent bonds, electrons are shared (EQUALITY)
3. We can observe electrical between positively and negatively charged ions. (ATTRACT)
4. Sulphur dioxide is used in food (PRESERVE)
5. A reaction may reach equilibrium in which the rates of forward and reverse reactions are equal. (REVERSE)
6. In the process of a complex molecule breaks down to form simpler ones. (COMPOSE)
7. substances may explode if exposed to fire or heat. (EXPLODE)
8. materials are easy to draw into thin wire. (DUCTILITY)

6. Write a new sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the original sentence, using the given words.

1. Maybe we will look at the fluorescence properties of organic material.
We at the fluorescence properties of organic material. (2 word)
2. Soft materials are easily scratched.
It is soft materials. (3 words)
3. Exothermic reactions tend to be more probable than endothermic ones.
Exothermic reactions are happen than endothermic ones. (3 words)
4. Our team was required to submit the report in extremely short time but we didn't mind.
We didn't mind our report in extremely short time. (1 word)

7. In the text below find three words that match the meaning of the three explanations below.

The chromium in the steel combines with oxygen in the atmosphere to form a thin, invisible layer of chrome-containing oxide, called the passive film. The sizes of chromium atoms and their oxides are similar, so they pack neatly together on the surface of the metal, forming a stable layer only a few atoms thick. If the metal is cut or scratched and the passive film is disrupted, more oxide will quickly form and recover the exposed surface, protecting it from oxidative corrosion.

1. a thickness of some material
2. resistant to change
3. scratched or destroyed

8. Translate into English

- Předat slovo (mluvnímu)
- Uvolnit energii
- Koordinace kovalentní vazba
- Vést elektrinu
- Doba bezpečného použití/skladování
- Slabá odolnost korozi
- Podráždění kůže
- Zvláště hojný / zastoupený

KEY

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w1RKMMpRRHY> Landfill Gas to Energy (LFGTE) How It's Done
- 1) 4.5 2) landfill 3) 50% 4) filtered 5) fuel 6) condensed 7) twice 8) seconds 9) car 10) combusted
2. 1 purification, 2 pharmacological, 3 physical, 4 chlorination, 5 dissolved, 6 determine, 7 contaminants
3. 1 Who will develop the list? / Who will the list be developed by?, 2 What yields products?, 3 Where must unused chemicals be returned (to)?
4. 1 Despite, 2 However, if
5. vaccination, unequally, attraction, preservatives, reversible, decomposition, explosive, ductile
6. may, might, could; easy to scratch, more likely to happen, submitting
7. layer, stable, disrupted
- 8 hand over to, release energy, coordination-covalent bond, conduct electricity, shelf life, poor corrosion-resistance, skin irritation, particularly abundant

name:

1. Complete the gaps with the information from the interview about graphene.

1. Compared to other materials, electrons in graphene move...	.....
2. They behave as particles so light, so they don't get ...	.....
3. Speaking about electrical properties, graphene is the best ...	.....
4. Applications in various fields started because graphene is flexible, ...	....., conducting.
5. The applications in electronics could be:	flexible ...
6. This company is interested in using graphene for computer chips:	.....
7. Graphene transistor can run at:	150 ...
8. Other advantages are in terms of power consumption and ...	..... generation
9. The scientist expects graphene things in the market in ...	..... years
10. Graphene computer chips are likely to come to the market in ...	..... years

2. Use the words below to complete the text. You will not need two of them.

source isolating filtering treatment measure dissolved determine analyses particles

Water purification may reduce the concentration of suspended 1 _____, parasites, bacteria, viruses, fungi, as well as reducing the concentration of a range of 2 _____ and particulate matter. Visual inspection cannot 3 _____ if water is of appropriate quality. Simple procedures such as boiling or 4 _____ are not sufficient for treating all the possible contaminants that may be present in water from an unknown 5 _____. Even natural spring water must now be tested before determining what kind of 6 _____, if any, is needed. Chemical and microbiological 7 _____ are the only way to obtain the information necessary for deciding on the appropriate method of purification.

3. Write questions in which you ask about the underlined parts of the sentences.

1. Addition of another oxygen atom to an aldehyde yields an acid.
2. Goggles must be worn at all times in the laboratory.
3. These abandoned chemicals have fallen off the map.

4. Choose the right connector.

1. Graphene is thin and mostly transparent. being that thin, it still absorbs 3% of light.
A *Although* B *Because* C *Despite* D *When*
2. Alkaline materials and strong acids are particularly corrosive and may cause permanent loss of vision., the vascular network of the eyes may permit rapid absorption of many chemicals.
A *Although* B *Nevertheless* C *Therefore* D *Also*

5. Use the word given in brackets in capital letters to form a word that fits in the gap. Do not use *-ing* or *-ed* forms.

1. is the degree to which light is not allowed to travel through a material. (OPAQUE)
2. The strength of the chemical bond is measured by the energy needed to its (CLEAVE)
3. Eco-toxic substances are not friendly. (ENVIRONMENT)
4. Ingestion of chemicals used in the laboratory may result in injury. (SIGNIFY)
5. The atomic number of an element is to the number of protons in each atom. (EQUALITY)

6. Peroxide formers are able to form peroxides and subsequently become unstable. (EXPLODE)
7. Dispose of chemicals in the designated site, not in the sink or trash can. (DISPOSE)
8. Do you know when the deadline for the poster is? (SUBMIT)

6. Write a new sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the original sentence, using the given words.

1. Flammable materials are easily ignited.
It is flammable materials. (3 words)
2. Synlab company has been providing environmental analyses since 2010.
Environmental analysesby Synlab company since 2010. (3 words)
3. It was necessary for us to conduct the experiment in the fume hood.
We conduct the experiment in the fume hood. (2 words)
4. Sarah was required to submit her report in extremely short time but she didn't mind.
Sarah didn't mind her report in extremely short time. (1 word)

7. In the text below find three words that match the meaning of the three explanations below.

In 1913, English metallurgist Harry Brearly accidentally discovered that adding chromium to low carbon steel gives it stain resistance. It is the addition of a minimum of 12% chromium to the steel that makes it resist rust, or stain 'less' than other types of steel. The chromium in the steel combines with oxygen in the atmosphere to form a thin, invisible layer of chrome-containing oxide, called the passive film.

1. by chance
2. joining a substance to something else
3. hard to be seen

8. Translate in to English

- Imunitní systém
- Vzácný plyn
- Mřížková (krystalická) struktura
- Spustit reakci
- Uhlíkový cyklus
- Laboratorní protokol
- Případ nouze
- Kompozitní materiály

KEY

Listening <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ehvksWx3AJQ&t=411s> 6.16 – 8.30

- 1 faster, 2 scattered, 3 conductor, 4 transparent, 5 touchscreens, 6. IBM, 7. GHz, 8. heat, 9. 5 years, 10. 10 - 20 or 20 years
2. 1 particles, 2 dissolved, 3 determine, 4 filtering, 5 source, 6 treatment, 7 analyses
3. 1. What does addition ... yield? 2. Where must goggles be worn...? 3. What has fallen off the map?
4. 1 Despite, 2 Also
5. opacity, cleavage, environmentally, significant, equal, explosive, disposal, submission
6. 1 easy to ignite, 2 have been provided, 3 had to, 4 submitting
7. accidentally, addition, invisible
- 8 immune system, noble gas, lattice structure, trigger a reaction, carbon cycle, lab report/protocol, event of emergency, composite materials

Language development 1

Permission and necessity; advice and recommendation ▶ CB pages 96–97, GR pages 190–191

1 Permission, necessity, advice and recommendation

a Rewrite the sentences in your notebook, using *can, must, have to, should, ought to*. Use negative verb forms where appropriate.

EXAMPLE: It's a good idea to eat lots of fresh fruit and vegetables.

You ought to eat lots of fresh fruit and vegetables.

- 1 You are allowed to take your own wine to that restaurant.
- 2 It's not a good idea to eat junk food every day.
- 3 We aren't allowed to sit here because the table is reserved.
- 4 It isn't necessary for Alice to come with us if she doesn't want to.
- 5 I think you had better leave your coat in the cloakroom.
- 6 Is it necessary for us to book a table at that restaurant?
- 7 It's advisable not to eat too much before going to bed.
- 8 Parking your car just outside the restaurant is prohibited.
- 9 Are we permitted to sit at any table we want?

b Complete the email. Use only one word in each space. There may be more than one possibility.

New Message

Hi Ruth

I saw Dr Ingrims last week and he said that I (1)..... to lose at least ten kilos. Since then, I've been on a strict diet. I (2)..... eat chicken and fish in small amounts, but, of course, I am not (3)..... to eat red meat at all. He also told me that I (4)..... avoid cheese, although it didn't matter if I ate a little now and then. I suppose I had (5)..... get used to living on fresh salads, hadn't I? Actually, I forgot my diet yesterday and ordered a Chinese takeaway. I know that I (6)..... not have eaten Chinese food, but I felt I (7)..... got to eat something I really liked. It was wonderful! Perhaps I needn't (8)..... felt so guilty afterwards – it was a chicken dish, after all – but I think I (9)..... to have been a bit more sensible. From now on, it's just lettuce and carrots!

Love, Liza

2 Key word transformations

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use between two and five words, including the word given.

- 1 It wasn't necessary for us to take a taxi. **have**
We take a taxi.
- 2 You can't smoke in the non-smoking area. **allowed**
You in the non-smoking area.
- 3 You really should wear a warmer coat. **better**
You a warmer coat.
- 4 It's very important to remember to tip the waiter. **not**
You to tip the waiter.
- 5 You are under no obligation to accept his offer. **have**
You his offer.
- 6 It was a mistake going to that restaurant last night. **should**
We to that restaurant last night.
- 7 They made me book the table a week in advance. **had**
I the table a week in advance.
- 8 Don't go to that part of town after dark! **must**
You to that part of town after dark!

3 Exam practice: open cloze (Paper 3 Part 2)

Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only **one** word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

IRN-BRU

Scotland is probably the only country in the world (0)..... where..... the top-selling soft drink is not Coca-Cola. A local product called Irn-Bru, made (1)..... the small family company AG Barr, continues to sell (2)..... larger quantities than any of its big multinational competitors. Irn-Bru is a sweet, brightly coloured fizzy drink (3)..... a taste that reminds some people of bubble gum and (4)..... of the pink mouthwash you get at the dentist. (5)..... so many other fast-food products, you either love it (6)..... you hate it.

Yet at the time of (7)..... conception, about one hundred years ago, there was nothing particularly original about 'Iron-Brew', as it was then called. There were many similar soft drinks (8)..... the market, many with the same name. But Barr's Irn-Bru had the big advantage of (9)..... manufactured in Glasgow, a city which had a population of one million, and it quickly became extremely popular. What's more, Barr was one of the first businessmen to understand (10)..... value of celebrity endorsement. As early as 1905, the world champion wrestler Alex Munro was advertising the drink, and it continues to benefit (11)..... clever marketing today. Young Irn-Bru drinkers are encouraged to think that they don't (12)..... to follow the trend in order to be cool.

A
B (= appears)
C

Language development 2 p.58

1 n't/is not interested in; 2 's/is capable of becoming;
3 is no connection between; 4 's/is responsible for
5 losing; 6 a quick solution to; 7 6 good at remembering;
8 is no comparison between; 9 8 a sudden increase in;
10 difficulty in understanding; 11 were disappointed to
12 s/about missing/that you missed

1 2 f; 3 d; 4 b; 5 g; 6 e; 7 a

Since David Blaine is now a celebrity, he is used to being approached by people on the street in America. He stopped appearing in public with his friend, Leo DiCaprio, because he couldn't ~~to~~ get used to the way people always called him 'Leo's friend'.

David Blaine is used to be spending a lot of time preparing for his difficult and often dangerous feats. He recently tried to hold his breath underwater for longer than the world record of 8 minutes 58 seconds. In training for this, he had to get used to slowing down his heartbeat so that his body used less oxygen. Although it was very unpleasant at first, David Blaine is now used to being attacked in the press by other illusionists and entertainers.

1 2 for; 3 my; 4 few; 5 what; 6 the;
7 which/that; 8 all; 9 who; 10 when; 11 as; 12 of

Reading p.60

Paragraph 1: It's unusual because it's crowded with people who have free events, puppet shows, samba bands, etc.

Paragraph 2: The museum is now trendy but didn't use to be; the location used to be a well-off suburb, but is now a poor district.

Paragraph 3: A new director was appointed to revive the museum.

Paragraph 4: The free evening events are aimed at getting people who wouldn't usually go to a museum to go.

Paragraph 5: Visitor numbers have gone up and people who don't normally visit museums have started to do so.

1 2 C; 3 C; 4 D; 5 A; 6 A; 7 D; 8 B

Module 7A

Vocabulary p.62

1 C (you *slice* meat, bread, etc. by cutting it into thin flat pieces; you *chop* into pieces with a sharp knife; you *grate* food such as cheese/vegetables with a *grater*; you *shred* food like cabbage by cutting or tearing it into long thin pieces)

2 B (you *roast* food – usually with a little oil – in the oven or over a fire; you *bake* cakes, bread, etc. in an oven; you *fry* food in hot oil)

3 A

4 A (coffee without sugar has a strong *bitter* taste; lemons have a *sour* taste; food which contains lots of spices is *spicy*)

5 D (your stomach *digests* the food you eat; you *sip* a liquid if you drink it slowly and in small amounts each time; you *gobble food up* if you eat it very quickly)

6 C (meat and poultry – chicken, duck, turkey, etc. – are rich in *proteins*; rice and pasta are rich in *carbohydrates*)

7 C

8 D (butter goes *rancid*; old food which is covered in a green/black substance – *mould* – has gone *mouldy*)

9 B

10 D

11 A (*starch* is a substance found in bread, rice, potatoes, etc.; *calcium* is a substance which helps bones and teeth to grow; *flour* is the basic ingredient of bread)

12 B

2a

1 d; 2 h; 3 f; 4 g; 5 a; 6 b; 7 e; 8 c

2b

1 got rid of; 2 runs; 3 turn to; 4 come up with;
5 came across; 6 put on; 7 find a way round;
8 cut down on

3

1 C (= collocation)

2 A

3 B (= when compared with the long time they have been eaten)

4 D (you *play a role*)

5 B

6 D (plants *belong to* a category/family/species)

7 A (*arrived in, appeared in, presented to*)

8 C

9 D

10 B (*joined to, added to, accompanied by*)

11 D (= used more generally)

12 A (= remark on something)

Language development 1 p.64

1a

1 You can take your own wine to that restaurant.

2 You shouldn't/ought not to eat junk food every day.

3 We can't sit here because the table is reserved.

4 Alice doesn't have to come with us if she doesn't want to.

5 I think you should/ought to leave your coat in the cloakroom.

6 Do we have to book a table at that restaurant?

7 You shouldn't/ought not to eat too much before going to bed.

8 You can't/mustn't park your car just outside the restaurant.

9 Can we sit at any table we want?

1b

1 had/ought; 2 can; 3 allowed/supposed; 4 should;

5 better; 6 should; 7 had; 8 have; 9 ought

2

1 didn't have to; 2 aren't/are not allowed to smoke;
3 'd/had better wear; 4 must not forget;
5 don't have to accept; 6 shouldn't have gone;
7 had to book; 8 mustn't go

3

1 by; 2 in; 3 with; 4 others; 5 Like; 6 or; 7 its;
8 on; 9 being; 10 the; 11 from; 12 have/need

Writing p.65

1a

- 1 The name of the hotel (Bristol)
- 2 How you get to the hotel from the station
- 3 What to do in Westbury in the morning (Castle)
- 4 Details about the restaurant meal in the evening

2b Model email:

Dear Ms White

Thank you for your email. Here are the answers to your questions.

I have booked you into the Bristol Hotel, which is a pleasant hotel near the station. *When you come out of the station, turn right and walk down the High Street. Take the first turning on your left and follow the road until you see the hotel on the right.*

If you want to go sightseeing in the morning, why don't you visit Westbury Castle? It's close to your hotel and I am sure you will find it very interesting.

Finally, you asked me about the meal in the evening. I have booked tables at a popular local Indian restaurant, which serves both meat and vegetarian dishes. I will pick you up at your hotel and we can meet the students at the restaurant.

I look forward to seeing you in Westbury.

Yours sincerely

Julia Jacobs

2c

1 Why don't you ...?; 2 You asked me about ...;

Note: phrases which refer to questions are very common in emails like this – make sure you use them in the emails you write.

Listening p.66

2

1 C; 2 B; 3 C; 4 B; 5 A; 6 B; 7 A; 8 C

Audio script

P = PR; W = Woman; I = Interviewer; G = Graham;
M = Man; NR = Newsreader; Dr B = Dr Blake

1

PR: If nice, decent, ordinary food seems a bit boring and tasteful, what about a light serving of cornflake

omelette washed down with tomato-and-banana soup and a glass of delicious Pepsi and milk? After dinner, you can enjoy coffee with a slice of cheese in it. There are recipes for each of these culinary insults – and several hundred more – on the aptly named website, *Utterly Outrageous Recipes*. But the truly amazing thing about these concoctions, which the site's editor has collected from the thousands that were sent in, is just how many of them contain peanut butter – who'd have thought it was so versatile?

2

W: I don't eat much meat. I mean, you haven't got the real taste we were brought up on, because the food is so heavily processed nowadays. But I'm hardly a vegetarian, either, although I do get through more fruit than I used to. But you can't get by on that alone, can you? I don't think that vegetarians are any healthier than me actually. It's usually young people, like my granddaughter, who go with it for a couple of years to be like their friends, but it's not because they're really against meat on principle or anything, so they don't keep it up.

3

I: What do you think about the large-scale commercial production of organic food?

W: Well, what I say is that when we buy food from people whom we know and who are producing it locally, we're making an investment in our culture, whereas when we're buying it from a big supermarket chain or food corporation, even though it's in the organic section of the supermarket and carries an organic label, it's not the same kind of investment. But to be honest, it's certainly better than buying from somebody who's not taking care of the land at all, so it's a step in the right direction.

4

PR: So Graham, which of these series would you recommend for this city?

G: Well, I suppose I'd go for *The Ultimate Guide* if I had to choose one, although I'm rather disappointed by it. I have no argument with the way the city is described and the layout is clear. But apart from one or two excellent diagrams, you couldn't call the book well-illustrated. The other two have lovely photography, but this one looks a little flat and grey. No, it's the clear and precise information about restaurants which really makes *The Ultimate Guide* stand out, because if you're really going to use a guidebook, that's what you need.

5

W: Which pizza do you want? There's Margherita, or Four Seasons.

M: I always go for the plain one when I'm eating out, because until they bring it, you don't know what the topping's like.

W: Don't be daft, Four Seasons always has the same things on it, it'll be like the ones I buy in the supermarket.

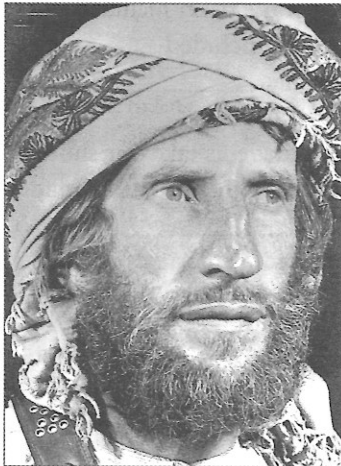
M: Mmm. This advertisement doesn't tell you much. The good thing about going to a pizzeria is that there we'd be able to see what people at other tables were having.

4 Exam practice: multiple-choice cloze (Paper 3 Part 1)

Read the text below and decide which answer **A, B, C** or **D** best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 A source B spring C reason D origin

A FAMOUS TRAVELLER



Wilfred Thesiger's desert journeys in the Middle East are a constant (0)..... of inspiration to all those who (1)..... his love for the region. If you are (2)..... in travelling in the Middle East, reading Thesiger is a must.

Wilfred was born and (3)..... up in East Africa, where his father worked as a British

Government official. Although he left Africa to study in the UK, he returned in the 1930s to begin his own career as an administrator.

In the late 1940s, he travelled to the Arabian peninsula to (4)..... information for a locust control project. There he first (5)..... across the Bedu, the traditional nomadic (6)..... of the desert, who would accompany him (7)..... two historic crossings of the absolutely (8)..... 'Empty Quarter' and introduce him to their harsh way of life.

Travel and exploration gave meaning to Thesiger's life. (9)..... he was travelling, he lived as a nomad, visiting remote (10)..... of the world, often on (11)....., living simply among the local peoples and writing about his experiences. His books, more than any others, have caught our imagination and led us to (12)..... the beauty and solitude of the great desert expanses.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 A keep | B share | C fall | D hold |
| 2 A keen | B enthusiastic | C fascinated | D interested |
| 3 A brought | B raised | C fetched | D reared |
| 4 A gather | B learn | C listen | D search |
| 5 A met | B encountered | C came | D got |
| 6 A citizens | B tenants | C members | D inhabitants |
| 7 A in | B on | C at | D by |
| 8 A vast | B big | C large | D extensive |
| 9 A While | B Throughout | C During | D Alongside |
| 10 A sides | B edges | C corners | D surfaces |
| 11 A horse | B foot | C camel | D bicycle |
| 12 A fascinate | B appreciate | C delight | D amuse |

Language development 1

Passives ► CB pages 138–139, GR page 193

1 Active or passive?

Mark the correct form of the verb in each pair.

- 1 A lot of people *suffer / are suffered* from travel sickness.
- 2 An excellent guidebook to France *has just published / has just been published*.
- 3 The number of visitors to the UK *was decreased / decreased* last year.
- 4 A new holiday resort *is being built / is building* on the south coast.
- 5 The hotel *will finish / will be finished* next year.
- 6 Anyone wishing to visit China must *apply / be applied* for a visa.

2 Passive forms

Rewrite these sentences in the passive to make them appropriate for a leaflet giving information to airline passengers. Begin with the word given. Be careful with word order.

Important information for passengers:

- 1 We kindly request passengers to keep their seat belts fastened during take-off.
Passengers
- 2 We have banned smoking on all flights, in accordance with recent regulations.
Smoking
- 3 You must put hand luggage under your seat or in the compartment above the seat.
Hand
- 4 You can obtain information about the flight from the personnel on board.
Information
- 5 We have trained all our flight assistants to deal with emergency situations.
All
- 6 We will make every effort to ensure that passengers have a pleasant trip.
Every

3 Verbs with two objects

Rewrite these sentences, making the words in italics the subject. Omit the agent (*by ...*) if it is not necessary.

EXAMPLE: The travel agency posted us *the tickets*.

The tickets were posted to us by the travel agency.

- 1 The bank lent *me* £2,000.
.....
- 2 The hotel management offers every guest *a complimentary bowl of fruit*.
.....
- 3 Airlines have promised *travellers* cheaper flights for years.
.....
- 4 One of our guides will show *you* the city's main attractions.
.....
- 5 The judges awarded Peter *the first prize in the competition*.
.....

4 Passive report structures

a Rewrite these sentences beginning with the words given.

- 1 People say that Prague is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.
 - a Prague is said to
 - b It is said that
- 2 Newspapers report that airport workers are going on strike next week.
 - a Airport workers are reported
 - b It is reported
- 3 People expect the government will introduce measures to boost tourism.
 - a The government
 - b It is expected
- 4 People think the missing tourist has been abducted.
 - a The missing tourist
 - b It

b Read the news report. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

NEWS FLASH!

Hollywood star Rod Osbourne is believed (1)..... (*be*) in hospital in a small village in Switzerland. It (2)..... (*not/know*) exactly what happened, but it (3)..... (*think*) that the Oscar-award winning actor (4)..... (*involve*) in an accident while skiing in the Alps last week. Sources at the hospital confirm that Osbourne's injuries are not serious. He is said (5)..... (*make*) good progress since the accident and is expected (6)..... (*leave*) the hospital in a few days. At the moment his wife, top model Lucy Evans, is believed (7)..... (*stay*) in a hotel near the hospital. She is reported (8)..... (*fly*) to the village as soon as she heard the news.

5 Key word transformations

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

- 1 One of the local people gave us directions.
given
We one of the local people.
- 2 The price of the ticket included refreshments. **included**
Refreshments the price of the ticket.
- 3 The guide made us take our shoes off before entering the museum. **made**
We take our shoes off before entering the museum.
- 4 They are going to publish a new series of guidebooks soon. **published**
A new series of guidebooks soon.
- 5 They say that the Puppet Theatre is worth visiting. **said**
The Puppet Theatre worth visiting.
- 6 The shop has not developed our photographs yet. **have**
Our photographs yet.
- 7 It is believed that they cancelled their trip at the last moment. **believed**
They their trip at the last moment.
- 8 The flight attendant offers the passengers sweets before take-off. **given**
Sweets before take-off.
- 9 They don't let you use electronic equipment during take-off and landing. **allowed**
You electronic equipment during take-off and landing.
- 10 The tour leader welcomed us when we arrived at the hotel. **welcomed**
On arrival at the hotel, the tour leader.

- 5 Both Victoria Beckham and Courtney Cox are (apparently) happily married.
- 6 Both Victoria Beckham and Britney Spears have more than one child.
- 7 Neither Victoria Beckham nor Britney Spears has a daughter.
- 8 None of them is a film director.
- 9 One of them is a fashion designer.
- 10 Both Britney Spears and Courtney Cox are dancers.

3

1 ✓; 2 there, there's; 3 ✓; 4 There; 5 ✓; 6 it; 7 It; 8 it

4

1 there's/is no need/ there isn't any need; 2 it was unusual for Jack; 3 did it take (you) to; 4 it doesn't matter; 5 is there nothing on; 6 there's/is a problem with; 7 there's/is too much fog; 8 it lovely seeing/to see; 9 there be a (long/big) queue; 10 there was a storm

Reading p.90

1a A

3a/b/c

1 H; 2 D; 3 A; 4 F; 5 E; 6 B; 7 G

Module 10A

Vocabulary p.92

1a

1 adventure holiday; 2 skiing holiday; 3 package holiday; 4 safari; 5 camping holiday; 6 city break;

2 Suggested answers:

Skiing holiday: a warm anorak and bobble hat, skis and ski boots

Camping holiday: a sleeping bag, a family tent, insect repellent, a thermos flask, insect repellent, an airbed, antiseptic cream

Beach holiday: sunglasses, suntan lotion, a mask and snorkel, a swimming costume

Trekking holiday: a wide-brimmed hat, a pair of strong walking boots, a sleeping bag, a one-man tent, insect repellent, a rucksack, an airbed, plasters, a walking stick

Safari: a video camera, a camera with telephoto lens

3a

1 flight; 2 reservation; 3 passport; 4 inoculations; 5 insurance; 6 work permit; 7 credit cards, currency

3b

2 make a reservation; 3 apply for a passport; 4 have inoculations; 5 take out insurance; 6 apply for a work permit; 7 accept credit cards, change currency

4

- 1 B
- 2 D (*keen on* something, *enthusiastic about* something, *fascinated by* something)
- 3 A (phrasal verb meaning to be educated and cared for as a child until grown up)
- 4 A (you *gather* or *find out* information)
- 5 C (phrasal verb meaning to discover by chance)
- 6 D (the people living in a particular place are *inhabitants* of that place; you are a *citizen* of a country

and a *member* of a club or organisation)

7 B

8 A (*vast* is the only word which collocates with *absolutely*)

9 A

10 C (idiomatic expression)

11 B (you travel *on foot*, *on horseback*, *by camel* and *by bicycle*)

12 B

Language development 1 p.93

1

1 suffer; 2 has just been published; 3 decreased; 4 is being built; 5 will be finished; 6 apply

2

- 1 are kindly requested to keep ...
- 2 has been banned on all flights in accordance ...
- 3 luggage must be put under your seat or ...
- 4 about the flight can be obtained from the personnel ...
- 5 our flight assistants have been trained to deal with ...
- 6 effort will be made by our staff to ensure that ...

3

- 1 I was lent £2,000 (by the bank).
- 2 A complimentary bowl of fruit is offered to every guest.
- 3 Travellers have been promised cheaper flights for years.
- 4 You will be shown the city's main attractions (by one of our guides).
- 5 The first prize in the competition was awarded to Peter.

4a

- 1 a be one of the most beautiful cities in the world; b Prague is one of the most beautiful cities in the world;
- 2 a to be going on strike next week; b that airport workers are going on strike next week;
- 3 a is expected to introduce new measures to boost tourism; b that the government will introduce new measures to boost tourism;
- 4 a is thought to have been abducted; b is thought that the missing tourist has been abducted

4b

1 to be; 2 isn't/is not known; 3 is thought; 4 was involved; 5 to have made; 6 to leave; 7 to be staying; 8 to have flown

5

1 were given directions by; 2 were included in; 3 were made to; 4 is going to be published; 5 is said to be; 6 haven't/have not been developed; 7 are believed to have cancelled; 8 are given to the passengers; 9 aren't/are not allowed to use; 10 we were welcomed by

Writing p.95

1

- 1 You work for the Student Travel Agency of your college.
- 2 You are writing the report for the Principal of the college and you will use a formal, neutral style.
- 3 There are three parts – to write advantages, disadvantages and make a recommendation.

2b Suggested answers:

Heading 1: Introduction**Heading 2:** The benefits/advantages (of working holidays)**Heading 3:** The disadvantages (of working holidays)**Heading 4:** Conclusions and recommendations

Language development

Passive forms

► CB page 19, GR page 174

The passive in different tenses

1 a Rewrite the sentences using passive forms. Only include the agent where necessary.

- 1 The company requires a new training manager.
.....
- 2 The Human Resources Department has advertised the post in all national newspapers.
.....
- 3 The company is seeking a highly motivated individual.
.....
- 4 We were training someone for the role, but she left.
.....
- 5 The company has received 45 applications so far.
.....
- 6 We will not contact unsuccessful candidates.
.....
- 7 We are only going to interview the five best candidates.
.....
- 8 The Director will have completed the interviews by the end of next week.
.....

b Do the same with these sentences containing modal verbs.

- 1 Each candidate must complete an aptitude test.
.....
- 2 You should have warned me that the interview room was unavailable.
.....
- 3 We will have to rearrange the interviews.
.....
- 4 People must tell me about any changes to the schedule.
.....
- 5 The company has to do something about the lack of space.
.....
- 6 The company could have improved its interview procedure.
.....

2 Decide which of these sentences can't be rewritten in the passive. Then rewrite the rest. Only include the agent where necessary.

- 1 Jenny told the police officer a lie.
.....
- 2 Louis hates people telling him what to do.
.....
- 3 I hate you looking like that.
.....
- 4 I don't like people checking up on me.
.....
- 5 We encourage our customers to give us their opinions.
.....
- 6 I walked into the restaurant and sat down at a table.
.....
- 7 I think he has broken his arm.
.....
- 8 The police are looking into the cause of the accident.
.....

Passive *-ing* forms and infinitives

3 Decide whether the *-ing* or *to*-infinitive form fits the sentence. Underline the correct verb form.

- 1 The children remember *being* / *to be* taken to the museum.
- 2 Some people seem to enjoy *being* / *to be* frightened.
- 3 She wanted *being* / *to be* told the truth.
- 4 Harry deserves *being* / *to be* given a promotion.
- 5 Young children resent *being* / *to be* bossed around by older children.
- 6 Gary is hoping *being* / *to be* released from prison in a few weeks.
- 7 The manager insisted on *being* / *to be* kept informed of new developments.
- 8 I didn't expect *being* / *to be* invited to the party.

4 Rewrite the sentences using a passive *-ing* form or infinitive.

- 0 No one enjoys it when other people tell them what to do.
No one enjoys being told what to do.
.....
- 1 I wanted someone to offer me the opportunity to travel.
.....
- 2 She could remember someone carrying her out of the burning building.
.....

people with what it takes to get a business off the ground. I've got the programme for the five sessions here in front of me, and each has a suitably inspiring title. For example, the first one is called 'Envisioning your Business'. This first session will help ...

Extract Two

Int = Interviewer, D = Dora

Int: Now Dora, as part of your course you're doing a stint as a pastry chef in quite a well-known London restaurant – how did that come about?

D: Well, my college tutors advised me to find a place in a hotel because I'd get a greater range of experience. But I fancied being a pastry chef and so applied to do my work experience placement here. I think it was the right move because it's exciting to be able to put forward your own ideas, and be encouraged to experiment as I am here. I think I'm really going to enjoy working in a restaurant.

Int: Any drawbacks so far?

D: Well, I'm not too worried about the long hours. If you love what you do, it's less important – and I certainly couldn't justify doing anything else. My friends keep asking me all about my work here and I get really enthusiastic about it. My only fear is that I'm going to become a bore and talk about nothing else. Although I'm sure I'll still cook if I have friends round, I'm already making less effort at home as the number of desserts I produce at work increases!

Extract Three

M: So did you enjoy that lecture?

F: What I understood of it – I think I'm going to have to do some more reading before lectures in future – I guess you're expected to really, aren't you?

M: I don't know about that. You're meant to have done the general pre-course reading as background, but I thought the lectures were meant to, like, give you the introduction to the specific topic so that then you could go away and read up about it. Anyway, most of it went over my head too – so maybe he's just not much good as a lecturer.

F: Oh I like him – it's just his subject that's so impenetrable. Perhaps I should change course.

M: Well, at least we have that possibility. That's why I went for this course actually – the fact that you could change options pretty easily if you needed to. I had no idea at the time that it had a good reputation, or that it would be so challenging – though for me that's a positive thing, because I'm not looking for an easy ride.

F: Really?

Language development pp.11–12

- 1a 1 A new training manager is required (by the company).
2 The post has been advertised in all national newspapers (by the Human Resources Department).

- 3 A highly motivated individual is being sought (by the company).
4 Someone was being trained for the role, but she left.
5 Forty-five applications have been received so far (by the company).
6 Unsuccessful candidates will not be contacted.
7 Only the five best candidates are going to be interviewed.
8 The interviews will have been completed (by the Director) by the end of next week.
- 1b 1 An aptitude test must be completed by each candidate.
2 I should have been warned that the interview room was unavailable.
3 The interviews will have to be rearranged.
4 I must be told about any changes to the schedule.
5 Something has to be done about the lack of space.
6 The company's interview procedure could have been improved.
- 2 1 The police officer was told a lie (by Jenny).
2 Louis hates being told what to do.
3 ✗ – intransitive verb
4 I don't like being checked up on.
5 Our customers are encouraged to give us their opinions.
6 ✗ – intransitive verb
7 I think his arm is / has been broken.
8 The cause of the accident is being looked into (by the police).
- 3 1 being 2 being 3 to be 4 to be 5 being 6 to be 7 being 8 to be
- 4 1 I wanted to be offered the opportunity to travel.
2 She could remember being carried out of the burning building.
3 He didn't expect to be made redundant.
4 She is hoping to be elected as mayor.
5 My father insisted on being called 'Sir'.
6 I hate being let down at the last minute.
- 5 1 to have/get; altered 2 having/getting; cut
3 to have/get; laundered 4 had/got; enlarged
5 have/get; redecorated 6 have/get; checked
- 6 1 had 2 get 3 have/get 4 having/getting 5 needs
6 having/getting 7 to 8 had 9 was 10 to 11 get
12 need

Use of English pp.12–13

- 1a 1 three 2 one 3 it's the same word in the same form
- 1b It's an adjective
kind = fits grammatically, but doesn't make sense in the context
simple = fits grammatically and makes sense
problem = doesn't fit grammatically because it's a noun
easy = fits grammatically and makes sense
nicely = doesn't fit grammatically because it's an adverb
hard = fits grammatically, and makes some sense, but seems to be contradicted by the word 'lively' in the context.
- 1c Yes, they both fit.
- 1d Only 'easy' fits because the word before the gap is 'an'.

Language development

Modal verbs

► CB page 50, GR page 177

Expressing necessity

1 Complete the sentences using a suitable form of *must*, *have (got) to* or *need to*.

- 1 All students register with the faculty before 15 September.
- 2 When he gets home from work, he just sit and chill out for half an hour.
- 3 Food be consumed in the library.
- 4 I should be free that day, but I check in my diary to make sure.
- 5 The report isn't urgent and be completed until next week.
- 6 I can't find my key. I left it at home.
- 7 I won't be ready for another half hour, but you wait for me. I can catch you up later.
- 8 It was very kind of you to clean the flat for me, but you done it because we have a cleaning lady.

Expressing advice

2 Complete the sentences using a suitable form of *should*, *ought to* or *must*.

- 1 It's a lovely little town. You really go there!
- 2 I tell the police what I saw?
- 3 You really drink so much. It's bad for you.
- 4 You were very silly to leave the car unlocked. You locked it.
- 5 You tell your tutor if you're falling behind with your work.
- 6 Do you think we take some drinks with us?

Expressing ability

3 Complete these sentences using a suitable form of *can*, *could* or *be able to*.

- 1 I looked for your book, but I find it.
- 2 After a lot of effort, we hook the bag out of the water.
- 3 If I had known that you needed some extra bags, I lent you one.

- 4 Next week, I'll have more time, so I get started on this work.
- 5 I've been trying to phone Jim all morning, but I get hold of him.
- 6 I'm afraid I come to the party this evening.
- 7 When I was younger, I run around for hours without getting tired.
- 8 I've been practising like mad, and I juggle now!

Expressing possibility/probability

4 Complete the sentences by choosing the correct modal.

- 1 The temperature *can* / *could* reach 40 degrees tomorrow.
- 2 We *might* / *should* go to Italy this summer, but it's not definite yet.
- 3 He's not answering his phone. I suppose he *might have* / *can have* popped out of the office.
- 4 These animals *must* / *can* grow to over two metres long.
- 5 We're leaving at ten o'clock, so as long as the traffic isn't too bad, we *should* / *would* be there by 12.
- 6 It looks fairly straightforward, so there *can't* / *shouldn't* be any problems.

Expressing deduction

5 Rewrite the two sentences as one sentence, using a modal to express the meaning in the second sentence.

- 0 Although it seems unlikely, he is telling the truth. There is no other explanation.
 Although it seems unlikely, he must be telling the truth.
- 1 This is not the building we're looking for. It's not possible.

- 2 I suppose that maybe he phoned while I was out. It's possible.

- 3 Someone broke into the house while we were out. That is the only explanation.

- 4 Michael was in New York all last week, so it wasn't him that you saw. It's not possible.

- 5 He didn't crash the car. It's impossible.

- 2 A – correct
 B – too specific – not just about young people
 C – too specific – not about TV

- 3a Paragraph 1: 3
 Paragraph 2: 1
 Paragraph 3: 4
 Paragraph 4: 2

3b *Suggested answer*

A paparazzo's days are often long and boring. A typical day would start early in the morning and not finish until late at night, and a large part of that time would be spent standing around, waiting for something to happen. The job can be depressing at times, as we know that if we can't produce a picture worth selling, we won't get paid. So why do we do it? Because we are all waiting for that one piece of luck that will bring us the picture worth a million.

Other paparazzi are friends as well as rivals. After all, we're all in the same boat. So while we're waiting, we chat and compare the stories we're working on, sharing ideas and experiences. This comradeship makes the job more bearable and a lot less lonely.

The paparazzo is nothing without his camera. It goes everywhere with you, as you never know when that big story is going to happen right in front of your eyes. Regular practice is important, as being able to use your camera quickly and accurately is one of the paparazzo's most important skills. It is also vital to keep it in good working order and update it regularly to keep up with new technology. You really can't afford to be let down by your equipment.

To be successful, the paparazzo needs a network of contacts. We rely on these contacts to give us information and tip-offs, so we have to get on well with all kinds of people, from hotel porters and barmen to taxi drivers and even hairdressers. These people are all in contact with the rich and famous, and they could all one day phone with the one big story that all paparazzi are waiting for.

Listening p.32

- 1a 1 Anita Roddick, a well-known businesswoman
 2 a TV programme in which she pretended to be an old woman
- 1c 1 Q2 2 Q3 3 Q5 and Q7
- 2 1 undercover research 2 make-up artist 3 invisible
 4 tinned food / tins of food 5 anger; impatience
 6 senior citizen 7 wisdom 8 employment
- 4 2 This student has got the wrong person – it was the make-up that made Anita look older than her mother – their clothes were very similar.
 5 This student has only written part of the answer – the word *and* in the box indicates that two words are needed.
 6 This student has included information (*such as*) which is already in the sentence stem (*like*) and only included part of the answer. With these words in the gap, the sentence doesn't make sense.
 8 This student has got the right answer – but hasn't spelled it correctly.

Audio script

Hello, I'm Anita Roddick. Many of you will recognise me as the founder of The Body Shop. Well, I'm now 62 and have no plans to retire from my business, having become a non-executive director and consultant to The Body Shop. I've also set up a new venture, Anita Roddick Publications Ltd. But it suddenly occurred to me that I still have no idea what being old is going to be like, how people will perceive me, so I decided to do a bit of what I call 'undercover research'.

So Discovery Europe, a TV company, arranged a make-up artist and costume designer, and for four days I was transformed into an old lady. Actually, the make-up artist went a bit overboard and gave me so many wrinkles that when my mother – who's now 87 – appeared on the programme with me, she looked ten years my junior! We were dressed similarly, however, and that certainly was a first for us!

Anyway, the idea was that I'd go out onto the streets to find out how the elderly are treated. Predictably, I suppose, in modern Britain, the answer is often 'badly' – although there are some notable exceptions. What struck me most was how I seemed to become invisible. I guess I'm used to being recognised in the street, but when I was dressed as an old person, people seemed to look through me as if I wasn't there.

For example, I was carrying two shopping bags, and not just little ones with a loaf of bread in – big ones bulging with tinned food, which anyone could see I was struggling with – but no one offered to help me. And when it came to crossing a busy road, I deliberately acted as if I were confused by the traffic and the noise. Now you'd think people would be sympathetic, or at least understanding in that situation, but all I could sense was people's anger and impatience. Drivers were banging their hands on their steering wheels because they had to wait until I got out of the way. In our modern world of fast communications and busy urban lifestyles, I concluded, we seem to have lost the art of kindness. There is a debate about what to call older people in Britain. Terms such as 'old-age pensioner' and 'senior citizen' now sound patronising, whereas trendy terms like 'silver surfer' just seem silly. I personally favour 'elder'. Native Americans call their old people 'elders', and it denotes wisdom. It illustrates their approach, which is much more one of respect.

In modern society, people seem to be judged on the basis of their economic productivity – and perhaps that's why in countries with the highest participation rates of older people in employment, such as Sweden, older people are treated with more respect. There are more than ten million people in Britain over the age of retirement, and I really think it's time they made their voice heard.

Language development pp.33–34

- 1 1 must / have (got) to / need to 2 needs to / has to
 3 must not 4 will have to / (will) need to 5 needn't / doesn't have to 6 must have 7 needn't / don't have to
 8 needn't have

- 2 1 must / should / ought to 2 Should/Must 3 shouldn't
4 should have 5 should / ought to / must
6 should / ought to
- 3 1 couldn't / wasn't able to 2 were able to 3 could have
4 will be able to 5 haven't been able to / can't
6 won't be able to / can't 7 could / was able to 8 can
- 4 1 could 2 might 3 might have 4 can 5 should
6 shouldn't
- 5 1 This can't be the building we're looking for.
2 I suppose that he might/could have phoned while I was out.
3 Someone must have broken into the house while we were out.
4 Michael was in New York all last week, so it can't have been him that you saw.
5 He can't/couldn't have crashed the car.
- 6 1 could 2 would 3 will 4 shall
- 7 1 A 2 C 3 B 4 C 5 A 6 B 7 A 8 B 9 A 10 B
11 C 12 A 13 B 14 C 15 C 16 A 17 B 18 B

Use of English p.35

- 1 1 likely is it that the film
2 2 have been set out
3 3 have gained access
4 4 Silin must be away because/since/as
5 5 not worth applying for this post
6 6 as it may seem
7 7 must have left
8 8 not been a great deal of

Reading pp.36–37

1 Suggested answers

- 1 An 'ethical employer' is one that is socially aware and formulates its policies to put environmental and social principles before profit.
2 It is aimed at students and new graduates looking for a job.
- 2 Rachel Hare is a student at London University whose views are reported.
Lauren Steadman works for *Ethical Consumer Magazine*, which advises people on this issue.
Helen Wallis works for *People and Planet*, which is an ethical careers service.
Tom Chance is a student at Reading University whose views are reported.
The Industrial Society is an organisation which does research in this area.
Axiom Software is a graduate careers publisher. It carried out a survey.
- 6 1 A (we should be slightly sceptical when ... companies say they are committed to 'socially responsible behaviour' (line 1))
2 C (over half of UK graduates said they would choose a job ... rather than one with a more lucrative salary (line 25))
3 A (companies have sophisticated PR ... without much substance to try to look good (line 44))
4 B (workshops ... on how to ... the chance to talk through the issues ... arrive at their own particular priorities (line 51))

- 5 C (Helen helps them investigate whether the company ... is living up to those standards (line 65))
6 D (This is a global question. You get the answer by understanding the writer's attitude throughout the text.)

Writing p.38

- 2 Introduction: c Overview: a Evaluation of events: b
3 1 In addition 2 On the other hand 3 This was in spite of the fact that 4 Finally
4 More money was raised than on the same day last year. The event was organised by about 50 people. People felt obliged to give money when they were approached directly by collectors. The jumble sale was enjoyed by everyone attending it.
5 Complete model answer

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to describe the fundraising day held on June 16th. It was an extremely enjoyable day. I will evaluate its success and make recommendations for future events.

Overview

On the whole, the day was a great success. Events organised included house-to-house collection and a jumble sale. More money was raised than on the same day last year, and more people attended. The event was organised by about 50 people, mostly students from the university.

Evaluation of events

Some events were more successful than others. It was clear that one event raised a lot more money than the others, and this was the house-to-house collection. This raised 40% of the overall total. This may be because people felt obliged to give money when they were approached directly by collectors. In addition, the street collection was successful financially, probably for the same reason. On the other hand, the jumble sale was enjoyed by everyone attending it, but it only raised 20% of the money. This was in spite of the fact that the sale was the only interactive event of the day. Finally, the last 10% came from various activities including an appeal in the local newspaper.

Recommendations

There are several recommendations that can be made. Firstly, in view of the success of events with the personal touch, I would suggest that a greater range of interactive activities should be provided, so that everyone can get involved. These should include a sponsored run and street parties.

In addition, all officials should be given a badge when they are collecting money so that they can prove that they are genuine collectors.

Conclusion

To sum up, this year's event was extremely successful, and with planning, even more money could be raised next year.