



WORKSHEETS



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PRESENT TENSES

A Complete this article with the *Present Simple*, *Present Continuous* or *Present Perfect*.

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'PRIMARK GENERATION' SEEKS OUT BARGAINS ONLINE



Contrary to popular opinion, younger people (1) _____ (be) the most thrifty when it (2) _____ (come) to shopping online, a new survey (3) _____ (reveal).

In fact, 77 per cent of those in the 18 to 24 bracket claimed that the thrill of getting a good deal outweighed the need to go with a recognised brand. They also said it was the most likely factor to influence them to make an online purchase.

"Online sites can learn valuable lessons from the high street where the 'Primark generation' (4) _____ (turn) its back on expensive designer labels and instead (5) _____ (hunt) for bargain offers," said Richard Sheppard, vice-president at Coremetrics.

Older people, however, (6) _____ (be) more likely to stick to reliable brands when shopping online, the survey found. Almost double the number of over-55s said their decision was brand-related.

"The attitude of the older generation (7) _____ (be) very different. They generally (8) _____ (look) for trusted, reliable brands and (9) _____ (be) willing to pay a premium for the comfort factor that familiarity (10) _____ (bring)," added Sheppard.

The research, conducted by research firm YouGov, (11) _____ (cover) 2,000 consumers from a range of age groups and backgrounds.

<http://www.techradar.com/news/internet/web/primark-generation-seeks-out-bargains-online-204525>
(abridged and adapted)

B Each one of the following sentences has a mistake in it. Rewrite the sentences, so that they are correct. Use present tenses only.

1. What purchase you liked the most?

2. Today I wearing the dress I bought online.

3. We've bought so many things, my bag is weighing 2 kilos!

CLAUSES OF CONCESSION

A Match the beginnings of the sentences to the endings.

DEBT IS 'WAY OF LIFE' FOR TODAY'S TEENAGERS



- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ 1. It is difficult to quantify how much children were affected by their parents' attitudes towards spending, | a) most tried to settle their account at the end of each month. |
| ☐ 2. The CCCS (Consumer Credit Counseling Service) said that the only experience most teenagers had of getting into debt was owing money to friends or family. | b) in spite of not being issued to teenagers. |
| ☐ 3. In spite of the fact that one in 20 of those questioned believed that there was no need to pay back credit card debt at all, | c) However, there are now prepaid cards directly marketed to teenagers that are topped up by their parents and then used in the same way as credit cards. |
| ☐ 4. Although teenagers grew up thinking that debt was acceptable, | d) but the environment people grew up in "definitely has an impact". |
| ☐ 5. Despite having learnt about debt from their parents, | e) Consumer Credit Counseling Service (CCCS) has always discouraged it. |
| ☐ 6. Credit cards may cause irresponsible spending patterns in later life | f) one in five teenagers believed that getting a credit card would allow them to buy things that they would not otherwise be able to afford. |

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/1542490/Debt-is-way-of-life-for-todays-teenagers.html>
(abridged and adapted)

B Rephrase the following sentences using the words given.

- CCCS is determined to stop the trend, but it will be hard to achieve.
In spite of _____
- Although rich teenagers own everything they want, they are not happy.
In spite of their _____
- The credit balance was very low but the bank decided to issue the new credit card anyway.
Even though _____
- In spite of disliking credit cards, many parents can't live without them anymore.
Although _____
- Although CSSS has spread the word about debt issues, parents still find it hard to believe.
_____ ; however, _____
- Parents have a negative opinion about credit cards, but they still use them.
Despite the fact _____

PAST TENSES

A Complete this piece of news by using the verb in brackets in the right tense (*Past Simple, Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous*).

ONLINE SHOPPING RECORD WITH 'SINGLES DAY'



China (1) _____ (*see*) its biggest online shopping spree of the year on Monday, as online retailers (2) _____ (*launch*) promotional sales to mark the Singles Day festival.

Chinese college students (3) _____ (*start*) Singles Day in the 1990s as a version of Valentine's Day for people without partners.

For online retailers the event (4) _____ (*evolve*) into the biggest day of the year for over 20 years until this new record was broken. "From now on, we'll see Singles Day as another milestone on the sales calendar," they admit.

China's delivery companies (5) _____ (*have*) 800,000 employees working on Monday, including 65,000 temporary workers (6) _____ (*hire*) for the holiday.

China's e-commerce companies (7) _____ (*roll*) out promotional sales and offer discounts of up to 50 percent for three months to attract online shoppers, but no outcome (8) _____ (*be*) as great as this. "If I (9) _____ (*marry*) a beautiful girl last year, I would have bought something today as well", says Dong, a young courier.

Online shoppers (10) _____ (*spend*) £11 million on China's largest e-commerce platform through its payment service within the first minute of the Singles Day promotions beginning at midnight on Monday.

More than 170 million transactions (11) _____ (*take*) place over the 24 hour sale, with the total amount of revenue of online sales reaching £3.5 billion while in last year the sales volume (12) _____ (*be*) £2 billion.

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/financevideo/10441570/China-sets-online-shopping-record-with-Singles-Day-promotions.html>
(abridged and adapted)

B Each one of the following sentences has a mistake in it. Rewrite the sentences, so that they are correct. Use past tenses only.

1. I cooked lunch, when the parcel arrived.

2. When 11th November came, I have already done all my purchases.

3. Where did she bought that necklace?

INFINITIVE / GERUND

A The verbs on the left are usually followed either by the *Gerund* or *to-infinitive*. Match them accordingly.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| ☐ 1. plan | |
| ☐ 2. decide | |
| ☐ 3. can't wait | |
| ☐ 4. wish | |
| ☐ 5. can't help | a) gerund |
| ☐ 6. choose | |
| ☐ 7. want | b) to-infinitive |
| ☐ 8. carry on | |
| ☐ 9. tend | |
| ☐ 10. enjoy | |

B Complete the gaps with the correct form (*Gerund* / *to-infinitive*) of the verbs in the box.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| • suggest | • target | • market | • smoke (3x) | • deliver |
| • restrict | • influence | • consume | • think | • spend |

CONS OF ADVERTISING TO TEENAGERS

Members of the teen market spend most of their time in a digital environment. Advertisers use specific methods (1) _____ teen consumers. While this is good for advertisers, some psychologists are concerned about (2) _____ to this media-savvy audience, (3) _____ the negatives may have long-lasting repercussions.

This demographic is a boon to advertisers who employ new technology (4) _____ ads to highly receptive teens.

Despite tighter rules (5) _____ cigarette advertising, tobacco companies allegedly still target teens, especially teen girls, (6) _____ their desire (7) _____. A nine-month study showed that of 2,012 German teens who were exposed to generic cigarette ads, 277 started (8) _____. The study shows that cigarette advertising is a powerful lure to teens to start (9) _____.

Exposure to unhealthy foods encourages teen (10) _____ more junk food, which increases the risk of obesity and associated health problems. For many teens, money is something (11) _____ today without (12) _____ about tomorrow.



RELATIVE CLAUSES

A Complete the following text with *relative pronouns* or *adverbs* if necessary.

"I HAVE IMPECCABLE TASTE;
I JUST CAN'T AFFORD
THE CLOTHES THAT I WANT!"



I'm proud to say that I have moved past the ill-advised phase in my life in
(1)_____ a sizable chunk of my clothing purchases was made in a kind of credit card-
scented haze; (2)_____, despite my laughably low-paying position at a retail store, I
would put literally half of my bi-weekly checks into clothes and accessories, purchases
(3)_____ I would immediately hate myself for. During the two-year fugue state in
(4)_____ I decided that Lilly Pulitzer was the epitome of taste and refinement, I must
have spent a few thousand dollars (5)_____ I absolutely did not have. While I still
invest in the occasional staple, I am in no way the *fashionista* (6)_____ is willing to go
without vitamin-rich food for an extended period of time to fund the latest *It Bag* (7)_____
simply must be on my arm. And in truth, I have nothing but respect for those people, (8)_____
I actually envy. Trust me, I have impeccable taste, I just can't afford the clothes (9)_____
I want.

<http://thoughtcatalog.com/chelsea-fagan/2013/09/trust-me-i-have-impeccable-taste-i-just-cant-afford-the-clothes-i-want/>
(abridged and adapted)

B Combine these pairs of sentences into one, using *relative pronouns* or *adverbs* (if necessary).

1. This material is the best. I've chosen it.

2. The sunglasses are extremely expensive. You are wearing them.

3. Here is Sue. She has recently published a new blog.

4. The clothes are so beautiful and elegant. You are wearing them.

5. The author has got a walk-in closet. It is very organized and clean.

6. This girl can't afford the clothes she wants. I know her mother.

7. Sue will earn more money next month. Her parents are unemployed.

ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

A Read the lyrics of the song and match each underlined expressions with an adjective.

- anorexic-looking • colourful • elegant • famous • fashionable • intoxicated • lively
- mechanical • party-going • prima-donna-like • trendy • unpleasant • wrong-headed

SHE'S IN FASHION

She's the face on the radio (1) _____

She's the body on the morning show (2) _____

She's there shaking it out on the scene (3) _____

She's the colour of a magazine (4) _____

And she's in fashion, she's in fashion (5) _____

She's employed where the sun don't set

And she's the shape of a cigarette (6) _____

And she's the shake of a tambourine (7) _____ but (8) _____

And she's the colour of a magazine

And she's in fashion, she's in fashion

Oh and if she tells you 2 is 1 then 2 is 1 my love (9) _____

Oh and if she tells you you should know,

Then you should know, my love, (10) _____

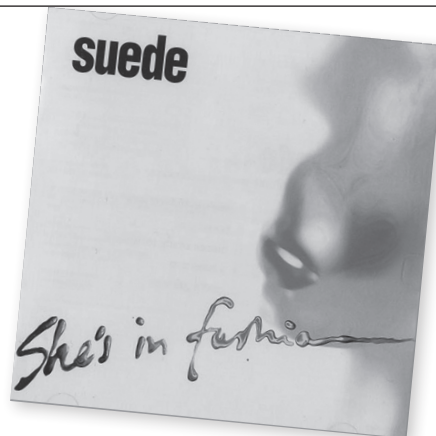
She is strung out on a TV dream, (11) _____ (by a fantasy world)

And she's the taste of gasoline, (12) _____ and (13) _____

And she's as similar as you can get to the shape of a cigarette (14) _____

And she's in fashion (15) _____

by Suede, *She's in fashion*



B With the adjectives in the right order, write three sentences about the character portrayed in the song. Different combinations are possible depending on the adjectives you have chosen. *e.g.: She's a(n) 7, 15, 3 / 6, 8, 14 / 13, 9, 10 woman*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

C Write the following information in a single sentence.

1. This dress is vintage. It is for dancing. It is beautiful.

2. This gadget is electric. It is very useful. It is tiny.

3. This laptop is terrific. It is American. It is white. It is new.

VERB + (OBJECT) TO

A Write sentences using the words given in suitable forms and tenses. Make the necessary transformations. Passive structures may be needed.

1. The sales assistant / ask / my friends / go outside and finish their pizzas.

2. They / beg / stay inside as they / want / eat / and / shop / at the same time.

3. She / reply / she / not / expect / they / understand / but that was the shop policy.

4. I / also / remind / they / that / we / be / more comfortable outside.

5. The sales assistant / encourage / everyone / come back / after lunch.

6. Unfortunately / after the meal / I / take to / another shop by my friends.

B Report what the sales assistant said to a group of teenagers at the Shopping Centre. Use the verbs in brackets in suitable forms and tenses. Make the necessary transformations.

1. "Would you like to try a new fragrance?" (*invite*)

The sales assistant invited _____

2. "You should start using a new brand of cosmetics." (*tell*)

3. "Take special care of that garment. It's pure wool!" (*warn*)

4. "Don't forget to take home our new samples. They are free." (*remind*)

5. "Neither of you should spend so much on branded items." (*tell*)

6. "You can't open the packages before having paid for them." (*order*)

7. "I will give you an extra fragrance to take home." (*promise*)

FUTURE FORMS

A Decide whether the following sentences show:

1. an instant decision
2. an intention
3. a conclusion based on evidence
4. a timetable
5. an activity in progress at a certain time in the future

- a) Next Saturday we will be visiting the Zoo. _____
- b) The train to Oxford leaves at 9 a.m. _____
- c) My knee hurts. The weather is going to change. _____
- d) I am going abroad in my summer holidays. _____
- e) I don't have any bread. I'll get some. _____

B Use any of the *future forms* according to the situation.

1. A: These backpacks are so heavy!

B: Wait! I _____ (*help*) you.

2. A: What time _____ the concert _____ (*start*)?

B: It _____ (*start*) at 10 p.m.

3. A: What _____ you _____ (*do*) this time tomorrow?

B: I _____ (*work*) on my project.

4. A: It's really hot in here.

B: I _____ (*turn on*) the air-conditioning.

5. A: Look at the speed of that car!

B: Yes, it _____ (*crash*)!

6. A: When _____ he _____ (*go*) to Dublin?

B: He _____ (*leave*) on Sunday.

7. A: What _____ you _____ (*do*) tomorrow morning?

B: I _____ (*play*) tennis.

**C** Write sentences in the *Future* according to the instructions.

1. State your intention of starting to save more energy from now on.

2. Promise to sort out all the garbage.

3. Say what time school starts.

4. Your friend is asking you if you'd prefer tea or coffee. State your preference.

5. Say what you will be doing this time tomorrow.

LINKING WORDS

A Choose the best option.

1. I thought the documentary was interesting;
_____, it was rather short.
a) however b) therefore c) moreover
2. Jane loves cooking; her sister _____,
never enters the kitchen.
a) for example b) in addition c) on the other hand
3. He was injured in an accident, _____
he was unable to work.
a) so b) before c) finally
4. _____ you were playing I was doing
all the cleaning.
a) Now b) While c) After
5. She wants to save some money _____ she can buy her own flat.
a) since b) because c) so that
6. It was raining cats and dogs; _____, it was windy and cold.
a) besides b) instead c) as a result
7. They went for a swim _____ the coldness of the water.
a) although b) despite c) but
8. I didn't like the way I was being treated; _____, I decided to quit.
a) moreover b) that is c) thus



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B Complete the text with the *linking words* below.

• first • and • although • both • second • not only • thus
• third • but also • in addition

Our planet is in danger. The average temperature is increasing, (1) _____ causing natural disasters and the rising of the seas. This reflects (2) _____ on us humans (3) _____ on the fauna and flora.

(4) _____ steps have been taken to help the environment recover, we have to take immediate and collective action. (5) _____ governments (6) _____ individuals have to contribute.

Governments have to be pressured, (7) _____ to impose limits on gas emissions, (8) _____ to promote renewable energies and (9) _____ to protect forests and animals.

(10) _____, each one of us can do something in our daily lives. We should save energy and water, be smart consumers and avoid everything that may damage the environment around us.

USED TO / BE, GET USED TO

A Match the sentences accordingly.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ 1. He stopped smoking. | a) She is used to eating a lot of fast food. |
| ☐ 2. He smokes a lot. | b) He used to arrive late all the time. |
| ☐ 3. She's extremely fat. | c) She used to eat a lot, but not anymore. |
| ☐ 4. She has lost a lot of weight. | d) He used to smoke 20 cigarettes a day. |
| ☐ 5. He has lost his job. | e) He says he's used to coughing and wheezing, so it doesn't bother him. |

B Rewrite these sentences with *used to*.

1. When Tom was younger, he worked on his uncle's farm.

2. He didn't drive a fast car.

3. He planted many fruit trees and vegetables.

4. He didn't treat the plants with chemical products.

5. Did he share his produce with his family and friends?

**C Complete the sentences with *be* / *get used to*.**

1. Now Tom is old and he _____ (*sit*) by the fireplace in winter.

2. He and his wife _____ (*not take*) long walks.

3. They _____ (*live*) in a smaller house.

4. _____ they _____ (*stay*) at home in the evening?

5. They _____ (*do*) less work.

D Complete the sentences with *used to* or *be* / *get used to*.

1. I _____ (*go*) to bed early because I get up at 6 o'clock.

2. My mother likes watching TV. She _____ (*watch*) TV every afternoon.

3. My sister _____ (*eat*) fast food but not anymore. She's on a diet.

4. _____ you _____ (*write*) poems when you were young?

5. There _____ (*be*) many trees in this park. They have all been cut down.

6. They have always lived in hot countries, so they _____ (*not*) to the cold weather here.

7. I _____ (*not / exercise*) much, but now I do.

8. _____ you _____ (*read*) a book before sleeping?

9. The children _____ (*not / eat*) vegetables, but now they do.

10. Where _____ they _____ (*live*) before they came here?

DOUBLE COMPARATIVES

A Complete the sentences using the structure *the + comparative ... the + comparative*.

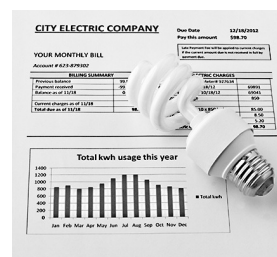
- _____ it is, _____ we get. (*hot / thirsty*)
- _____ you are, the _____. (*rich / greedy*)
- _____ you arrive _____ place you'll get. (*soon / good*)
- _____ people participate, _____ it gets. (*many / interesting*)
- _____ electricity is used, _____ your bill will be. (*less / low*)
- _____ the waves, _____ you have to be. (*big / careful*)

B Look at the pictures and complete the sentences by using the structure *comparative + and comparative*. Choose the best *adjective / adverb* for each situation.



- *polluted*
- *hot*
- *serious*
- *scarce*
- *frequently*
- *expensive*
- *endangered*
- *high*

- Our planet is getting _____.
- The sea level is getting _____.
- Some species are _____.
- The air is getting _____.
- Natural disasters will occur _____.
- The problem of water shortage is becoming _____.
- Natural resources will be _____.
- Electricity is getting _____.



CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

A Choose the best answer.

1. If we pollute the environment, more and more species _____ extinct.

- a) would become
- b) will become
- c) should become

2. If you _____ that fur coat, you would have regretted it.

- a) had bought
- b) have bought
- c) bought

3. If I were you, I _____ GM food; it's unsafe.

- a) won't eat
- b) would eat
- c) wouldn't eat

4. You _____ the microscope if you had been more careful.

- a) would have damaged
- b) wouldn't damage
- c) wouldn't have damaged

5. If trees _____ cut down, we have less oxygen.

- a) is
- b) are
- c) were

6. If there were more electric cars, exhaust fumes _____.

- a) would decrease
- b) wouldn't decrease
- c) would have decreased

7. Sea levels will rise if the temperature _____ to increase.

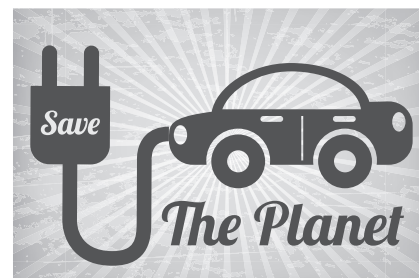
- a) continue
- b) continues
- c) will continue

8. If more people _____, we wouldn't waste so many natural resources.

- a) recycle
- b) recycled
- c) had recycled

9. The quality of air will be compromised if gas emissions _____ reduced.

- a) aren't
- b) weren't
- c) won't be



CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

A Comment on the following situations. Use *conditional type 1*.

1. It may not rain enough this year. In that case, there will be fewer fruits and vegetables.

2. The supermarket may be closed. In that case, I won't be able to do the shopping.

3. I may miss the bus. If so, I will have to take the next one.

4. I am going to do the homework. The teacher will probably give me a good mark.

5. You are going to lose the game. You don't know the rules.

6. I need to buy a new computer. I have a lot of work to do.

B Complete the sentences accordingly. Use *conditional type 2*.

1. If I took the car, _____ (*I / contribute*) to the greenhouse effect.

2. If we didn't recycle, _____ (*natural resources / run out*).

3. If _____ (*we / live*) in the countryside, we'd be healthier.

4. If _____ (*you / eat*) GM foods, you would take some risks.

5. If GM foods were regulated, _____ (*I / agree*) with their use.

6. If those foods weren't labelled, _____, (*we / not recognize*) them.

C Complete this conversation between a person who agrees with human cloning and a person who disagrees. Use *conditional type 3*.

A: I think Ian Wilmut and his colleagues were geniuses. If they ⁽¹⁾ _____ (*not clone*) Dolly the Sheep, it ⁽²⁾ _____ (*not be*) possible to achieve so much progress towards human cloning.

B: I don't agree with human cloning. If they ⁽³⁾ _____ (*already, find*) a perfect technique, they ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (*create*) many more Dollys.

A: But more animals have been cloned successfully after Dolly. If scientists ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (*not test*) those techniques with animals, they ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (*not be able to*) use them with humans.

B: If you ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (*watch*) the film *The Island*, you ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (*understand*) the ethical problems behind cloning.

A: That's only a movie. In real life, if you ⁽⁹⁾ _____ (*be sick*) and needed an organ, you ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ (*not mind*) a cloned one, would you?

ADJECTIVE FORMATION

A Complete the following table.

Noun / verb	Adjective	Noun / verb	Adjective
attract		rain	
invent		oil	
care		danger	
beauty		mystery	
nature		history	
spirit		economy	

B Match the prefixes with the adjectives to form opposites and write them.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------|
| ☐ 1. un- | a) social | _____ |
| ☐ 2. im- | b) believable | _____ |
| ☐ 3. in- | c) possible | _____ |
| ☐ 4. il- | d) violent | _____ |
| ☐ 5. ir- | e) logical | _____ |
| ☐ 6. dis- | f) different | _____ |
| ☐ 7. anti- | g) honest | _____ |
| ☐ 8. non- | h) responsible | _____ |



C Complete the sentences with adjectives formed from the words in brackets.

- We should all eat a _____ (*health*) diet and avoid _____ (*fat*) foods.
- It is said that a _____ (*meat*) diet is better for people and for the environment.
- We have to consume _____ (*essence*) nutrients. Some foods have more _____ (*nutrition*) values than others and they should contain _____ (*rely*) sources of nutrients.
- If you follow a vegetarian diet, you have to be _____ (*care*) about including a wide variety of food to keep it _____ (*balance*).
- Some labels show the most _____ (*suit*) food for vegetarians.
- Our _____ (*tradition*) diet is too rich in proteins, which leads to some diseases.
- Besides being environmentally _____ (*friend*), vegetarianism is also an _____ (*ethics*) option.
- Meat production is very _____ (*damage*) towards the environment.
- There have already been _____ (*remark*) changes in _____ (*environment*) protection.
- For the future generations to live better, development has to be _____ (*sustain*).
- We need to respect _____ (*nature*) systems.

SO AND SUCH

A Fill in the gaps with either *so* or *such* (*a/an*).

1. It is _____ cold that it's probably going to snow.
2. He speaks English _____ fluently that everybody thought he was British.
3. It was _____ interesting experiment that the students wanted to repeat it.
4. It is _____ great song that it hit the top of the charts in a few days.
5. He is _____ calm that he is not affected by all the pressure at work.
6. There was _____ heavy traffic that we arrived late.
7. The speech was _____ boring that most people dozed off.
8. The restaurant was _____ good that we decided to return.

B Rewrite the sentences below, starting them as suggested. Don't change their meaning.

1. It was such a great party that the place was crowded.
The party _____
2. It was such a hot summer that the shops ran out of air conditioner.
The summer _____
3. The meal was so delicious that everybody congratulated the cook.
It was _____
4. It was so noisy outside that we couldn't sleep.
There was _____
5. The salary was so high that thousands of people applied for the job.
It was _____
6. It was such a strong earthquake that many people lost their houses.
The earthquake _____
7. The exam was so difficult that I only answered two questions.
It was _____
8. Petrol is such an expensive fuel that more and more people take the bus.
Petrol is _____
9. My neighbours are so nice that they get along with everybody.
My neighbours are _____
10. He is such a hard-working man that his boss can't do without him.
He is _____
11. The film was so amazing that I'd like to see it again.
It was _____

WORD CLASSES: NOUN, VERB, ADJECTIVE

- A** Read the following text and then say which word class each underlined word belongs to by filling in the table.

I AM MALALA...

A year after she was shot by the Taliban, this extraordinary schoolgirl's words are a precious reminder of all that is best in human nature.

On her 16th birthday in July 2013, having been hours from death and endured several operations, deafness and facial paralysis, Malala addressed the United Nations Youth Assembly in New York. "Here I stand, one girl among many," she said. "I raise my voice today... so that those without a voice can be heard tomorrow."



The UN reports that 57 million children were denied an education in 2011.

Much of the money Malala has been awarded has gone to the Malala fund but more is still needed. "Please join my mission," she asks. "It is rather important that those of us who can, do."

<http://www.theguardian.com/books/2013/oct/13/malala-yousafzai-biography-taliban>
(abridged and slightly adapted)

1 Verb	2 Noun	3 Adjective	4 Adverb	5 Preposition	6 Determiner	7 Pronoun	8 Linking word

- B** Add two more words from the text to each category in the box. Several options are possible.

- C** Read the text below. Use the words in the box to form words that fit in the gaps. Use only one in each gap.

EDUCATION IS A CHILD'S RIGHT

Every child has the right to an education. Education
(1) _____ lives and breaks the cycle of poverty that traps so many children. An (2) _____ child will make sure her own children receive an education. Whether we're building schools, making classrooms mobile, training teachers, or even rebuilding an entire (3) _____ system – we will do whatever it takes to support a child's right to education.

UNICEF recently launched Schools for Asia, an international fundraising initiative to improve the access and quality of education for (4) _____ children living across Asia and the Pacific.

- transformation
- education
- education
- advantage

<http://www.unicefusa.org/work/education/>
<http://www.unicefusa.org/news/news-from-the-field/unicef-launches-schools-for-asia.html>
(abridged)

PHRASAL VERBS

- A** Complete the following sentences with the right tense of the *phrasal verbs* from the box. Use each verb only once. Passive forms may be needed.

• fix up • give up • hold up • set up • draw up

- The CEO is _____ a new contract as we speak.
- They _____ hiring interns last Summer. It was not fair for the new employees to have to compete with them.
- The company _____ in 1999.
- They have _____ another meeting for next month. Unfortunately I cannot be present.
- He _____ the signing of the contract so that he could stay longer in his former position.



- B** Rewrite the following dialogue replacing the underlined verbs with a *phrasal verb*.

Mary: Just because you're firing them, it doesn't mean they are going to disappear completely.

Tom: No, it doesn't, but I'm am not going to stop either.

Mary: What if you arranged a meeting with everyone?

Tom: Well, that could establish a new code of conduct...

Mary: Yes, it could and you'd also be introducing a whole new approach here in the office.

Tom: That's great, thank you so much for the idea, Mary!

- C** Rewrite the given sentences using the words in brackets.

1. I can't tolerate my manager's attitude anymore. (*put*)

2. I haven't got any money left from my last salary. (*run*)

3. She is doing that to compensate for lost time. (*make*)

THE ARTICLE

A Complete the text with *the*, *a/an* or zero (–) article.

MALALA YOUSAFZAI IMPRESSES QUEEN ELIZABETH



(1)_____ Queen described (2)_____ campaigning work of Pakistani teenager Malala Yousafzai, who survived (3)_____ assassination attempt by (4)_____ Taliban, as "wonderful" when (5)_____ pair met at (6)_____ Buckingham Palace.

Malala, 16, was shot in (7)_____ head in Pakistan (8)_____ last October after campaigning for (9)_____ right of girls to go to school without (10)_____ fear, in (11)_____ part of (12)_____ country where Islamic fundamentalists were trying to impose (13)_____ strict form of (14)_____ Sharia.

Surgeons who treated her said she came within inches of death when (15)_____ bullet grazed her brain in (16)_____ school bus attack.

(17)_____ schoolgirl, who was treated in Birmingham after (18)_____ attack and now lives in (19)_____ city, was a guest at a reception for commonwealth, youth and education hosted by (20)_____ Queen and Duke of Edinburgh, and was selected as one of (21)_____ handful of people to be presented to (22)_____ royals.

She gave (23)_____ Queen (24)_____ copy of her book, *I Am Malala*, which (25)_____ monarch accepted, adding: "That's very kind of you. Thank you very much indeed."

Malala told (26)_____ Queen she was passionate about (27)_____ right to (28)_____ education. Speaking to (29)_____ Queen, she said of her invite to (30)_____ palace: "It is not just (31)_____ invitation, it is (32)_____ honour for me, and I hope we all work together for (33)_____ education of every child, and especially in this country as well. I have heard about many children who cannot go to (34)_____ school."

(35)_____ Queen, who was wearing (36)_____ duck-egg blue Angela Kelly outfit, listened intently and nodded as Malala spoke of her aim for every child to have (37)_____ education, and added: "It's wonderful, isn't it?"

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/10/18/malala-yousufzai-queen-elizabeth_n_4123682.html

PREPOSITIONAL VERBS / VERB + PREPOSITION

A Complete each sentence with the right *preposition*.

1. Nobody agreed _____ me, so I gave up.
2. The new CEO has just approved _____ the new merchandising.
3. Success consists _____ two basic things: imagination and hard work.
4. We all depend _____ the final results to draw a conclusion.
5. You can't never rely _____ the sales assistants' predictions.
6. Do you feel _____ starting the presentation in English?
7. It's very easy to deal _____ the clients if you only speak to them via the Web.
8. We've decide _____ a full holiday package to compensate him. What do you think?
9. Nobody laughed _____ the joke, so the meeting finished earlier.
10. She really doesn't approve _____ the new contract.

**B** Complete the following pieces of gossip at the office with the verbs from the box in the right tense. Use each verb only once.

• criticise	• share	• blame	• accuse	• spend	• admire
• congratulate	• protect	• insure	• borrow	• translate	

Marley: Yesterday at the office Matt (1) _____ Andrew of stealing his lunch...

Joan: Really? But Andrew always (2) _____ so much money on his own lunch. It doesn't seem like him at all!

Joan: And all of us (3) _____ money from him several times.

Marley: Yes, we have. On the other hand Matt (4) _____ never _____ his lunch with anyone.

Joan: We'll have to keep an eye on our food and (5) _____ the fridge from thieves.

Marley: Or... we could (6) _____ the sandwiches against future theft!

Neil: Marley, wait!

Marley: Hello, Neil!

Neil: I (7) _____ just _____ Andrew on his success. Did you know he (8) _____ the whole book into Greek in just one week?

Marley: Wow, I (9) _____ him for his patience...

Neil: Matt (10) _____ Andrew for not including him and then he (11) _____ him for his lunch theft.

Marley: Oh, I see... hey, Joan, come here!

EMPHATIC STRUCTURE

A Complete the following text with the words from the box. Use each word only once.

- little • not until • not only • only by chance
- by no means • seldom

6 THINGS TO DO BEFORE YOU LEAVE UNIVERSITY!

University is a very special time in your life. (1) _____ are there some incredible opportunities for personal growth but there are also some opportunities for being very silly. Here's our list of the top 5 of things to do before you leave college.



1. Feed the campus wildlife. (2) _____ are they to be fed your own food.
2. Hand in an essay early. (3) _____ will you have the opportunity to do this once you've started working – and it does boost your confidence!
3. Sit in on a lecture that's completely out of your field, but that you've always been fascinated by. (4) _____ you do so, will you find out the true meaning of learning.
4. Make friends with a student from a country you've never known someone from or been to before. (5) _____ will you have a similar opportunity a second time, so make the most of this friendship and you may end up visiting them and their exotic country in the near future.
5. Become a wise mentor for a Fresher doing your course. Tell them what you wish you'd known. (6) _____ does a Fresher know what lies in store for him or her...

<http://www.independent.co.uk/student/student-life/50-things-to-do-before-you-leave-university-7903402.html>
(abridged and adapted)

B Rewrite the following sentences and make the necessary transformations without changing their meaning.

1. If I had known about the top 5, I would have tried it.
Had _____
2. As soon as the vice chancellor forbade the feeding of campus wildlife, the students started a riot.
No sooner _____
3. The fresher's had hardly arrived when they became involved in protests.
Hardly _____
4. Some teenagers do volunteer work at university, but not before they have been admitted.
Only after _____

THE PASSIVE / INDIRECT PASSIVE

A Write a second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the words in brackets.

1. So far Meng has done all the presentations. (*by*)

2. They pay new interns only pocket money. (*are*)

3. Someone was filing the documents when I finally had an idea. (*being*)

4. When did they design the mindfulness course? (*was*)

5. An engineer from our company is repairing her computer. (*having*)

6. Everybody was researching about the company. (*being*)

7. I hope they will accept my application. (*be*)



B You are telling a co-worker some news about your latest work trip. Use the notes between brackets to complete the second sentence.

Use passive structures and make the necessary transformations.

1. (*only four people / take*)

Did I tell you about the workshop? It _____

2. (*compensation / give*)

Have you heard about Daniel? He came back to the company and he _____. He was one of the four people at the workshop. I was happy to see him again.

3. (*royalties / pay / next month*)

Did I mention our new partnership? Thanks to it, we _____.

4. (*Dubai / send*)

Oh, and did I tell you about the luggage? When I came back, they told me it _____. Luckily I was already home. Can you imagine if it had happened during the trip?



THE PASSIVE: IMPERSONAL CONSTRUCTIONS

A Write sentences from the words in brackets. Place the underlined information at the end of the sentence. Make the necessary changes.

1. (lifelong training / it is given to our senior employees)

2. (first aid procedures / they are taught to the new interns)

3. (the employees of the month / they are given a benefit)

4. (a full month's holiday / this is allowed to everyone)



B Report the following headlines using an impersonal report structure beginning with *It*. Make the necessary transformations.

1. "Spanish unemployment has fallen slightly", they say.

2. "US unemployment aid applications will drop to 350,000", lots of people expect.

3. "EU summit grappled with youth unemployment", people say.

4. "Unemployment numbers aren't created equal", they suppose.

5. "Internships can still open doors for passionate people", they hope.

6. "Unpaid internships are not worth the time", people believe.

C Rewrite the following sentences using *It is* and the verb in brackets.

1. Interns are the future managers of a company. (*say*)

2. Companies save millions of dollars when they hire interns rather than employees. (*believe*)

3. The CEO of that company has run off with the money. (*fear*)

4. A bankruptcy administrator will be appointed. (*expect*)

MODAL VERBS

A Complete the following sentences with suitable *modal verbs* (or *have to*), affirmative or negative.

1. I'm almost done with this file. I _____ be long.
2. I _____ like some more time to finish mine, please. But you don't _____ wait for me.
3. What _____ we do after the meeting? I don't know, _____ we wait for you?
4. Nobody is answering the phone. The company _____ have opened yet.
5. _____ you like to take a look at your new office?
6. I believe I _____ be retiring next year.
7. I _____ enjoy an office trip at all. That _____ be too boring.
8. I _____ listen to this anymore!
9. The train _____ have been delayed – there's no other explanation. It _____ take long now.
10. I _____ wait for you if I could, but they are waiting for me downstairs.



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B Rewrite the sentences below replacing the underlined words with suitable *modal verbs* and without changing the meaning of the sentences. Make the necessary transformations.

1. You are always to check-in when you arrive and never forget to check out!

2. Do you want me to phone the new interns?

3. She is required to have through medical exams before her application is validated.

4. There's a remote possibility of my receiving a call to join their team next season.

5. They are to start a new branch next year.

6. John probably prefers teamwork. He's more motivated when working with other co-workers.

7. I presume that the promotion changed your life completely.

8. My manager said she wanted a cup of tea after the meeting, so I'm preparing it for her.

9. Is it better for me to do the same thing?

THE GENITIVE

A Choose the correct option.

- _____ coffee shop is on Fifth Avenue.
a) Tom and Carl b) Tom and Carl's c) Tom's and Carl's
- She put the documents on her _____ desk.
a) boss b) boss' c) boss's
- I'll be staying at my _____ place this week.
a) friend b) friends c) friend's
- The _____ food is in the kitchen.
a) cats b) cat's c) cats's
- His voice was considered one of the _____ best.
a) world's b) worlds' c) world

**B** Rewrite these sentences by using ' or 's.

- This toy belongs to my dog.
This is _____.
- My parents took that decision.
It was _____.
- I couldn't believe the story the boy was telling.
I couldn't believe _____.
- The population of the world is increasing.
The world _____.
- The books Dan Brown writes are all bestselling novels.
Dan Brown _____.
- Most African children have an unclear future.
Most _____.

C Correct the sentences.

- The immigrants's passports are expired.

- Laura's and Miriam's house is near the station.

- Dave Jone friends are planning a surprise party for him.

- She is one of the worlds' most famous actresses.

- After a day work she felt very tired.

- We had dinner at the David's house.

REPORTED SPEECH

A Choose the correct option.

1. Sam said, 'I am going to seek for a better life for me and my family.'
 - a) Sam said he is going to seek for a better life for him and his family.
 - b) Sam said he was going to seek for a better life for him and his family.
 - c) Sam said he is going to seek for a better life for me and my family.
2. He explained, 'I want to get a well-paid job.'
 - a) He explained that he wants a well-paid job.
 - b) He explained that he want a well-paid job.
 - c) He explained that he wanted a well-paid job.
3. They said, 'We have lived here for a long time.'
 - a) They said they have lived there for a long time.
 - b) They said they had lived there for a long time.
 - c) They said they had lived here for a long time.
4. Mary said, 'I hope I can buy my own house.'
 - a) Mary said she hoped she could buy her own house.
 - b) Mary said she hoped she can buy her own house.
 - c) Mary said she hopes she could buy her own house.
5. My boss asked 'Have you finished your report?'
 - a) My boss asked had I finished my report.
 - b) My boss asked if I finished my report.
 - c) My boss asked if I had finished my report.
6. My friend warned me, 'Don't go to the interview in these clothes.'
 - a) My friend warned me to not go to the interview in those clothes.
 - b) My friend warned me not to go to the interview in those clothes.
 - c) My friend warned me not to go to the interview in these clothes.

**B** Report the following.

1. 'I will do everything that I can as long as I am President of the United States to remind the American people that we are one nation under God, and we may call that God different names but we remain one nation.'
Barack Obama said _____
2. 'The brave man is not the one who has no fears, he is the one who triumphs over his fears.'
Nelson Mandela declared _____
3. 'We may have different religions, different languages, different coloured skin, but we all belong to one human race.'
Kofi Annan said _____

HAVE / GET SOMETHING DONE

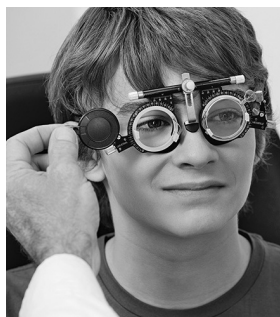
A Complete the sentences with the verbs on the right.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| ☐ 1. I've had my hair | a) redecorated. |
| ☐ 2. He had his passport | b) dry cleaned. |
| ☐ 3. They had all their money | c) confiscated. |
| ☐ 4. I always have my clothes | d) cut. |
| ☐ 5. The shop had an alarm system | e) repaired. |
| ☐ 6. They had their roof | f) stolen. |
| ☐ 7. I had the groceries | g) delivered. |
| ☐ 8. We had our house | h) installed. |

B Rewrite these sentences using *have/get something done*.

- Be careful. These walls have just been painted.
Be careful. I _____.
- When will you call someone to repair the refrigerator? We need it.
When will you _____.
- I need someone to change the oil in my car.
I _____.
- Jane is paying a man who has mowed the lawn.
Jane _____.
- Someone stole Tom's car from the garage.
Tom _____.
- They paid someone to replace the broken window.
They _____.

C Look at the pictures and say what is happening. Use *have something done*.



- He is having _____
- He _____
- She _____
- They _____
- He _____

PHRASAL VERBS

A Complete the sentences with the *phrasal verbs* below.

- *pick up* • *break up* • *turn up* • *speak up* • *hurry up*
- *hang up* • *give up* • *look up*

1. I would very much like to _____ smoking.
2. You must _____ or we'll miss the bus.
3. Can you _____ me _____ at the airport, please?
4. Could you _____ so I can hear?
5. I haven't seen her today; she didn't _____ for class.
6. Matthew and Laura decided to _____ after five years together.
7. Don't _____ on me, I haven't finished talking!
8. If you don't know this word, you should _____ it _____ in the dictionary.

B Fill in the gaps with the suitable particle.

- *around* • *away* • *back* • *down* • *in* • *off*
- *on* • *out* • *over* • *up*

1. She's travelling to Paris tonight. I don't know when she'll be coming _____.
2. I'm going to throw these old clothes _____.
3. The jacket in that shop window is great. I'm going to try it _____.
4. The water was turned _____ for about an hour today.
5. Mom, will you wake me _____ at 6, please?
6. What would you do if your car broke _____ on the motorway?
7. Hello. Nice to see you. Come _____ and sit _____.
8. Look _____! You're going to drop the vase.
9. I'm trying to get _____ my fear of flying.
10. I can't find my keys, so I'll look _____.

C Rewrite the sentences replacing the underlined word(s) with a *phrasal verb*.

1. They decided to put an end to their quarrel.

2. Our car stopped working in the middle of the road.

3. The match was postponed due to bad weather.

4. They are going in the direction of London.

5. What's the meaning of VAT?

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

A Choose the correct *correlative conjunction*.

1. _____ my brother
_____ I like surfing.
a) Whether... or
b) Either... or
c) Both... and
2. This winter is terrible. It is _____
raining _____ freezing.
a) neither... nor
b) either... or
c) whether... or
3. _____ my mother _____ my father agreed to let me go to the party.
a) Either... or
b) Whether... or
c) Neither... nor
4. I have to decide _____ to accept that job _____ continue studying.
a) whether... or
b) not only... but also
c) either... or
5. I bought both T-shirts, _____ the blue _____ the yellow one.
a) neither... nor
b) not only... but also
c) either... or

**B** Fill in the blanks with the most suitable *conjunction*.

1. _____ my brother _____ my sister are working abroad.
2. I left my purse _____ at home _____ the car.
3. She has won _____ a car _____ a check.
4. The new employees were _____ young _____ inexperienced.
5. I'll have to decide _____ to drive _____ to fly.
6. _____ the boys _____ the girls wanted to play the game.
7. Peter and Thomas are _____ workmates _____ friends.
8. He isn't sure _____ to stay in his country _____ to emigrate.
9. Picasso painted _____ *Guernica* _____ *The Old Guitarist*.
10. _____ the President _____ the Prime Minister wanted to admit that they were to blame for the crisis.
11. He wants to find a better life _____ in Europe _____ in North America.
12. I don't know _____ to laugh _____ cry.

I WISH / IF ONLY

A Choose the correct form of the verb.

- I have to take the bus to work every day. I wish I _____ a car.
a) have b) had c) had had
- He didn't tell me what was worrying him. I wish he _____ me everything.
a) told b) didn't tell c) had told
- They have many economic difficulties. I wish they _____ so many problems.
a) didn't have b) hadn't had c) had
- Anne accused me of not supporting her. I wish she _____ me of that.
a) accused b) had accused c) hadn't accused
- Buying a house is really expensive. I wish I _____ a cheap one.
a) find b) could find c) had found

B Express wishes in face of the following situations.

- One of your friends never answers your messages.
I wish _____
- You don't have enough money to travel.
I wish _____
- More people should volunteer to help the community.
I wish _____
- We might be able to solve the problem of hunger in the world.
If only _____
- She would like her parents to let her be a voluntourist.
If only _____
- She wishes they would agree with her.
If only _____

**C** Express regrets. Use the verbs below.

• apologise • accept • be • have • leave • bring • work • stop

- I'm feeling sick. I wish I _____ so much to drink. (NEGATIVE)
- After the accident, he wished he _____ the car in time.
- She wished he _____ for all the rude things he had said about her.
- I can't get used to living here. I wish I _____ my country. (NEGATIVE)
- I am unemployed. If only I _____ that job when it was offered.
- She failed most of her exams. She wishes she _____ harder.
- I forgot my camera. I wish I _____ it with me.
- They couldn't see the new museum. They wish they _____ able to see it.

REPHRASING

A Rephrase these sentences as suggested. Do not change their original meaning.

1. Air pollution has caused big climate changes.

Big _____

2. People say that this hotel is environmentally friendly.

This hotel _____

3. 'There's nothing you can tell me that will make me change my mind.'

Peter told his parents _____

4. 'When did you decide to become a doctor?'

They asked me _____

5. I would like to follow a modeling career, but I can't.

I wish _____

6. If you arrive soon, we will have more time to discuss the problem.

The sooner _____

7. The doctor advised me to stop smoking.

The doctor said I _____

8. He apologized but I will never forget what he did to me.

Although _____

9. I usually go for a walk in the morning.

I am used _____

10. Los Angeles is the second most populous city in the US. It is in California.

Los Angeles, _____, is the second most populous city in the US.

11. The trip was so long that we slept most of the time.

It was such _____

12. Jim and Anne ended their relationship in July.

Jim and Anne broke _____

13. The house of my parents has been rebuilt.

My parents' _____

14. When he was a child he would read many books.

When he was a child, he used _____

15. My father thinks I should follow his career.

My father wants _____

16. You were talking to a man; he is my boss.

The man _____

17. He lost his money. He couldn't buy anything.

If he _____

18. Don't smoke. Your parents will punish you.

If you _____

19. To arrive is pleasant; to travel is more pleasant.

It is _____

