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Learn English



Workbook

3

KEY



Mã
SCHOOL

This book belongs to



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Plan of Book 3

Titles/ Topics

UNIT 1 **pages: 5-9**
Making changes.

UNIT 2 **pages: 10-14**
Pandemic.

UNIT 3 **pages: 15-19**
Global issues.

UNIT 4 **pages: 20-24**
Likes and dislikes.

UNIT 5 **pages: 25-29**
About jobs and careers.

UNIT 6 **pages: 30-33**
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UNIT 8 **pages: 39-43**
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I wasn't really listening.

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A crime happened.

Workbook 3

This book is an exercise book, for you to practice everything you were taught in the student's book during classes.

Study the themes in depth and dedicate yourself to the lessons, the content will certainly be fixed.

Enjoy the studies!

Este livro é um caderno de exercícios, para você praticar tudo o que foi ensinado no livro do aluno durante as aulas.

Estude os temas a fundo e dedique-se às lições, com certeza o conteúdo será fixado.

Aproveite os estudos!

1 Making changes

1

Let's start with a reading exercise about life changing.

Read the text carefully and reflect on this topic, after that answer the question in the end.

How to Change Your Life for the Better

Learning how to change your life for the better is relatively simple.

However, actually changing your life – and changing yourself – is much more challenging.

If you want to know how to change your life completely, here are 10 steps to follow:

1. Decide in your heart to change your life, come hell or high water.
2. Practice stepping out of your comfort zone and embracing discomfort.
3. Identify the things in your life you want to change
4. Define how you want to transform your life.
5. Identify every possible thing that could prevent you from changing your life.
6. Choose one significant change or keystone habit to conquer.
7. Set a SMART goal to help you stay on track.
8. Help your future-self stick with the program by preparing for tough times.
9. Get the people in your life on your side and find ways to manage difficult people.
10. Think long-term, be patient, and focus on the process, not the results.



Finally, don't wait to get started – start now.

- What changes in life do you want to make? Write about it.

Answers will vary.

2

Analyse this advertisement for a house and rewrite the opinions below using the words given.



Spacious, modern house

3 bedrooms, 1 bathroom;
very private; in quiet
suburb; 4-car garage;
\$ 1500 per month.

1. There are four gardens. (too)

There are too many gardens.

2. There are a few windows. (enough)

There aren't enough windows.

3. It's not bright enough. (too)

It's too dark.

4. It has only one bathroom. (enough)

It doesn't have enough bathrooms.

3

Analyse this advertisement for an apartment and rewrite the opinions using the words given.



Smaller, older apartment

2 bedrooms, 1 bathroom;
near subway;
1 parking space;
\$900 per month.

1. It's not spacious enough. (too)

It's too cramped.

2. It's too old. (enough)

It's not modern enough.

3. It isn't safe enough. (too)

It's too dangerous.

4. There's only one parking space. (enough)

It doesn't have enough parking spaces.

4

Compare the house and the apartment using the adjectives in the box. Write 5 sentences. Use as...as or as many/much...as

Answers will vary, but they need to consider the difference between adjectives and nouns. If they make comparisons of equality, some possible sentences are:

The apartment doesn't have as much privacy as the house.

The apartment doesn't have as many bedrooms as the house.

The apartment has as many bathrooms as the house.

The apartment isn't as expensive as the house.

The apartment doesn't have as many parking spaces as the house.

Privacy
Bedrooms
Bathrooms
Expensive
Parking spaces

5

Write wishes. Then match them with the reasons below.

1. (have / a smartphone)

I wish I had a smartphone. **C**

2. (can / play the guitar)

I wish I could play the guitar. **F**

3. (live / in Los Angeles)

I wish I lived in Los Angeles. **A**

4. (know / some famous people)

I wish I knew some famous people. **D**

5. (have / a job)

I wish I had a job. **B**

6. (be / fitter)

I wish I were / was fitter. **E**

- a) I'd go to the beach every weekend.
b) I'd have more money to spend.
c) ~~I could surf the Net any time I wanted.~~
d) I'd invite them to my parties.
e) I'd beat my brother at tennis.
f) I'd join my friend's band.

6

Jake and Martin share a room at college. Read what they say about each other. Then write sentences beginning with: "I wish he would / wouldn't..."

MARTIN

It's dreadful having to share a room with Jake. He borrows my phone without asking. He never washes his coffee mug and he's so untidy! He leaves his shoes lying around the room and drops his clothes on my chair – the room's such a mess I can't work. And he comes in late in the evening and doesn't remember I go to sleep early. Then he lies in bed playing computer games. I can't stand it! I'm going to look for a room on my own.

JAKE

The trouble with Martin is that he never relaxes. He works so hard. He gets angry when I just make a phone call. And he interferes with my possessions. He moves my shoes and clothes around so I can't find them. He throws my shoes on my bed. He never plays computer games with me. He wakes me up when he goes out for a run early in the morning. He's no fun to share a room with.

Martin says:

I wish Jake wouldn't borrow my phone without asking.

I wish Jake would wash his coffee mug.

I wish Jake would stop being untidy.

I wish Jake wouldn't come in late and play after that.

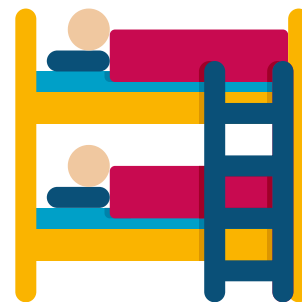
Jake says:

I wish Martin would relax sometimes.

I wish Jake would stop interfering in my possessions.

I wish Jake would play computer games with me.

I wish Jake wouldn't wake me up in the morning.



7

Write about your weekend routine, use the adverbs FIRST, NEXT, THEN, AFTER THIS and FINALLY to follow up on events.

Answers will vary.

Blank lines for writing the weekend routine.

8



People are talking about why they moved to a different place. Does the information in the chart describe their old place or their new place? Check the correct answer.

		Old place	New place
1	loud neighbors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	quiet neighbors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	no noise at all	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	traffic noise	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	wonderful landlady	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	close to a good school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	no pets allowed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	near a park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5	great stove	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	small dining room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	expensive to take care of	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	a lot cheaper	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

9



Listen again. What kind of place do they live in now? Circle the correct answer.

1. a) an apartment downtown
 b) a house in the suburbs
c) a studio apartment
2. a) a house in the country
 b) an apartment on a high floor
c) an apartment on the first floor
3. a) an apartment in the city
 b) an apartment in the suburbs
c) a house in the country
4. a) a building near the park
b) an apartment downtown
c) a house in the suburbs
5. a) a house in the city
b) an apartment with no kitchen
 c) an apartment with a huge kitchen
6. a) an apartment with no yard
b) a house with a yard
c) a house with no yard

10

Writing: If you could change anything about past. What would it be?

Answers will vary.

2 Pandemic

1 During the outbreak of Covid-19, people from all around the world talked about the symptoms of the disease, prevention, and protection from it. Write the correct sentences below each picture.

Prevention



Don't shake hands with anyone.



Keep a distance of 1.30 m.



Wash your hands.



Stay home.



Cough in the elbows.

1. Don't shake hands with anyone.
2. Wash your hands.
3. Stay home.
4. Cough in the elbows.
5. Keep a distance of 1.30 m.

Protection



The hand sanitizer.



The gloves.



The tissues.



The soap.



The mask.

1. The mask.
2. The tissues.
3. The soap.
4. The hand sanitizer.
5. The gloves.

Symptoms



Shortness of breath.



The fever.



The cough.



The tiredness.



The runny nose.

1. The tiredness.
2. The fever.
3. The cough.
4. The runny nose.
5. Shortness of breath.

2

Scan the QR Code to watch a short animation and answer:



- What is the cartoonist’s message, in your opinion?

Answers will vary.

- During the pandemic, did you hear any positive news about how animal life was affected by the lockdown? Did you hear anything about ways people’s lives were improved by the lack of smog?

Some possible answers are:

sheep were seen in a town in Wales;

monkeys entered cities in India; people started to watch the stars more;

people’s health improved...

3

Watch the animation again. What happens in the video while humans are in lockdown?

Tick the examples you see.

- The smog disappears.
- People plant trees and grow their own food.
- Animals move into new places (including cities).
- People cycle instead of drive. There’s no traffic.
- You can hear the sounds of animals.

4

Find compound nouns. Match words in column A to the words in column B to form compound nouns.

Column A

Column B

air	emissions
animal	fires
carbon	loss
climate	poaching
forest	pollution
habitat	strike
household	waste

Air pollution
 Animal poaching
 Carbon emissions
 Climate strike
 Forest fires
 Habitat loss
 Household waste

5 Complete the sentences with the compound nouns you have created on the exercise 4. Use the words from column B.

1. When we stopped flying and driving during lockdown, there was a 17 percent drop in carbon emissions.
2. Before the pandemic, air pollution used to be so bad in China that people always wore masks.
3. Forest fires in the Amazon were a serious problem both before and during the pandemic.
4. In Italy, people threw away 10 percent more before the pandemic. Household waste dropped for a time.
5. Habitat loss and animal poaching got worse in places because guards weren't working.
6. Young people used to hold a climate strike every Friday. During lockdown they couldn't.

6 Create a question tag on the end of these sentences.

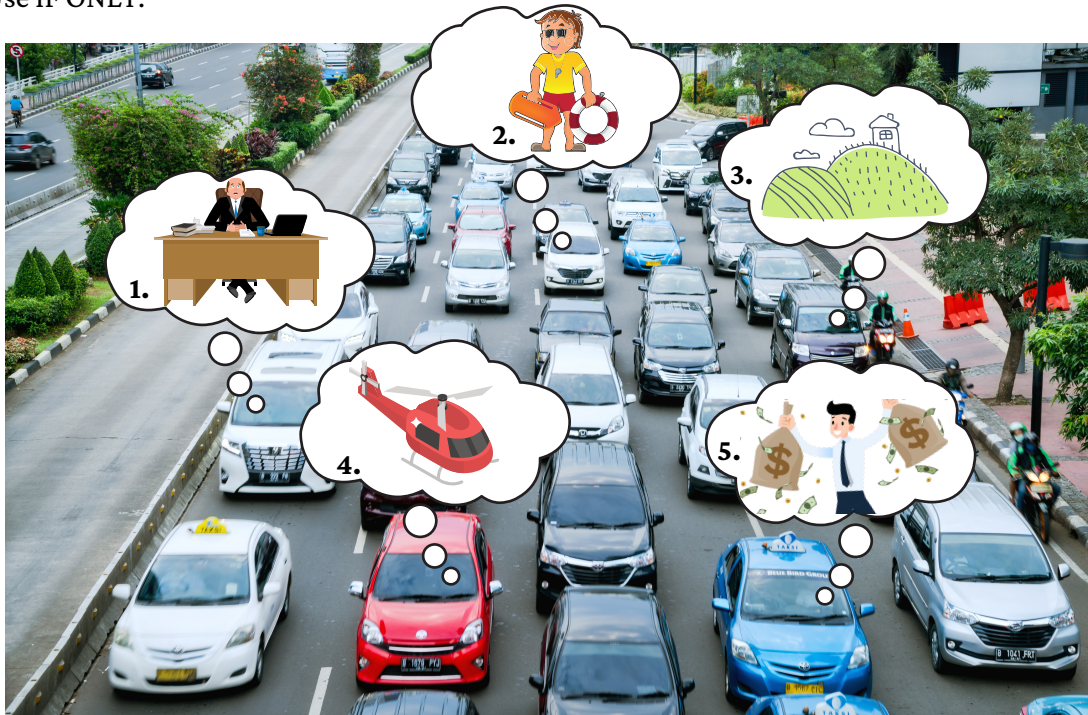
1. Kate won't be late, will she? No, she's never late.
2. You're tired, aren't you? Yes, a little.
3. You travel a lot, don't you? Yes, I love travelling.
4. You weren't listening, were you? Yes, I was!
5. Sarah doesn't know Ann, does she? No, they've never met.
6. Kate's been to China before, hasn't she? Yes, two or three times.
7. You can speak German, can't you? Yes, but not fluently.
8. They won't mind if I take a photo, will they? No, of course they won't.
9. There are a lot of people here, aren't there? Yes, more than I expected.
10. I'm too impatient, aren't I / am I not? Yes, you are sometimes.

7 Read each situation and according to what you need make a question tag. Follow the example.

1. You need a pen. Perhaps Jane has got one. Ask her.
Jane, you **don't have a pen, do you?**
2. You have to move a heavy table. You want Joe to give you a hand with it. Ask him.
Joe, you can't help me move this heavy table, can you? / couldn't give me a hand, could you?
3. You're looking for Sarah. Perhaps Kate knows where she is. Ask her.
Kate, you don't know where Sarah is, do you? / you haven't seen Sarah, have you?
4. You need a bicycle pump. Perhaps Helen has got one. Ask her.
Helen, you don't have a bicycle pump, do you?
5. Ann has a car and you need a lift to the station. Perhaps she'll take you. Ask her.
Ann, you couldn't take me to the station, could you? / you couldn't give me a lift to the station, could you?

8

These people are stuck in a terrible traffic jam. Look at the pictures and write their thoughts. Use IF ONLY.



1. If only I was / were the boss , so I could go to work later.
2. If only I was / were a lifeguard , I would live near the beach.
3. If only I lived in the countryside , I wouldn't face the traffic everyday.
4. If only I had a helicopter to get to work quickly.
5. If only I was / were rich and didn't have to work.

9

Complete the sentences with Make or Do: Put in the correct form of 'make' or 'do':

1. How much money does a waitress make ?
2. Could you do the laundry today? We have no clean clothes.
3. She spent the evening watching black and white films and doing her nails.
4. Did their new business make a profit last year?
5. The teacher made some very positive comments about Susie's work.
6. There's so much paperwork to do ! I'll be here all night.
7. The CEO of the company made some observations during his visit to our department.
8. I'd like to make Julie an offer of a job. It would be full time in our office.

10

Choose the best answer to make correct collocations.

A John didn't get the job because he _____ a mistake on his application.

made

did

B The hikers decided to _____ a fire at the side of the lake.

make

do

C Students can _____ research in the library.

make

do

D The company _____ a profit last year, thankfully.

made

did

E When their parents were away, the children _____ a mess.

made

did

F Kate _____ her friend a favor yesterday. She drove her to the airport.

made

did

3 Global issues

1

First read the text. Then pay attention to words in bold and match them with their definitions.

Humans or Heroes?



“When I want to save someone’s life I don’t care if he’s an enemy or a friend. What concerns me is the soul that might die”

Abed, The White Helmets

When the bombs are raining down in Syria and people are fleeing, not everyone is running away from the destruction and **chaos**; some people are actually running towards it. As they run, they may be thinking of the danger, as there could be more bombs exploding at any minute. But they risk their own lives to try and save anyone who may still be alive under all the **debris**. This group of people is known as ‘The White Helmets’ (because of the white hard hats that they wear).

They don’t stop to ask about a person’s religion or which ‘side’ they are on; they help **regardless**. In fact, they also risk **sniper** fire to rescue dead government soldiers to give them a proper burial. How much do they earn for doing this risky job? Nothing, they are all volunteers with different **backgrounds**- some are engineers, some bakers, students and many others. And they have paid a severe price for their actions. In the past three years that they have been operating, at least 141 men and women have been killed while at least 62,000 men, women and children have been saved. As you can imagine, there is also a severe shortage of services such as water and electricity. The White Helmet group also provides some of these public services to almost 7 million people and give safety advice to children.

Many people have called for them to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize but they have been unsuccessful. At the moment, The White Helmet group is continuing to provide **vital** relief to many thousands of people and **invaluable** help and assistance.

1. Chaos a

2. Debris b

3. Regardless e

4. Sniper c

5. Background d

6. Vital f

7. Invaluable g

a) Disorder

b) Wreckage

c) Assassin

d) Culture

e) Without thought

f) Important

g) Precious

2

Geography quiz. Circle the correct word.

1. This is a fall of water from a high place.

river

beach

waterfall

2. This is an area of lowland between hills or mountains.

valley

tree

beach

3. This is an area of sand sloping down to the water of a sea or lake.

beach

island

river

4. This is a natural stream of water of usually considerable volume.

lake

river

hill

5. This is a body of (usually fresh) water surrounded by land.

valley

hill

lake



3

Match the question beginnings to their endings. Write the correct letter:

1. Could you please tell d

a) it is to get to the post office?

2. Do you know how much c

b) what time do we start work?

3. Can you tell me where e

c) this motorcycle costs?

4. I'd like to know how far a

d) me who the teachers in this school are?

5. Could you please tell me b

e) a good restaurant near here is?

4

Read the direct questions and transform them into indirect questions.

Note: All of the sentences start with "Wh Question Words". Therefore, the word **if** isn't required.

1. What time does the bus come?

Can you tell me what time the bus comes?

2. Where is the best Brazilian restaurant?

Do you know where the best Brazilian restaurant is?

3. What is a good time to visit Canada?

I'd like to know what a good time to visit Canada is?

4. Where can I go on the weekend?

Do you know where I can go on the weekend?

5. What time do the classes start?

Could you please tell me what time classes start?

5

Choose the correct options to complete the indirect questions.

1. _____ what your first name is?

Do you know Can you tell me What's

2. _____ how you prepared for this interview?

Do you know if You know Would you mind telling me

3. _____ what you think of your old boss.

Do you know I would like to know Can you tell me whether

4. _____ share with us some of your hobbies.

What are What I really want to know I was wondering if you could

6

Transform the following direct questions into indirect questions:

Note: Because these are Yes/No questions we use "if" between the phrases and questions.

1. Are you living in London?

Could you tell me if you are living in London?

2. Does John like flying?

Do you know if John likes flying?

3. Did she go shopping?

I wonder if she went shopping?

4. Is he a teacher?

Could you tell me if he is a teacher?

5. Are the banks open now?

I wonder if the banks are open now?

7

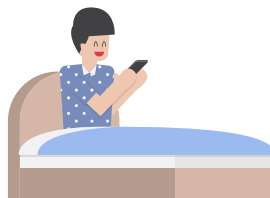
What might have happened in each situation?

Use "might have" or "might not have" for describing **probabilities in the past**.

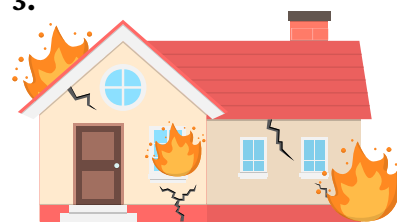
1.



2.



3.



1. *The pedestrian might have been distracted / The driver might not have seen the pedestrian...*

2. *The man might have received good news / The man might have gotten a message from his wife...*

3. *The owner of the house might have left the stove on and caused the fire / There might have been a kitchen accident in the house that started the fire...*

8

Complete the sentences by choosing “**might**” or “**might be**”.

1. My family and I _____ travel to Montreal next summer.

might might be

2. John isn't in class today. I think he _____ sick.

might might be

3. It _____ rain later today, so I'm going to take my umbrella.

might might be

4. I don't feel well. I _____ have to see a doctor.

might might be

5. A: What is the capital city of Spain?

B: I'm not sure but it _____ Madrid.

might might be

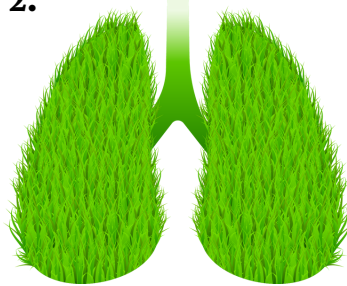
9

Your city is launching a campaign called “Green Future”, aimed at educating people about the importance of trees in urban areas. Choose the best picture for the campaign poster. Justify your choice and explain why you didn't pick the other pictures.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



Answers will vary.

10



Listen to the people talking about a special date and fill in the blanks.

Woman: Hey! Today's April twenty-second!

Man: Oh ... uh ... yeah. Happy birthday !

Woman: No. It's not my birthday. It's Earth Day .

Man: Earth Day ? What's that?

Woman: It's a special day for everyone to think about what they can do to help protect the Earth's environment?

Man: Huh. That's a great idea. So, what are you going to do to help the environment? ?

Woman: Well, I decided I'm going to start taking shorter showers to save water. And this morning I bought a bus pass, so I can start taking the bus to work instead of driving my car .

Man: Great! That'll help save gasoline . You know, I think I'll join you. So, ... where can I get a bus pass ?

Woman: Just go over to the transportation office, then ...

4

Likes and dislikes

1

Read each text, put the correct names below each image and complete the sentences.

Sarah

In my free time I like browsing websites. I love playing computer games and I really enjoy listening to music. In the evening, I also like to prepare dinner for my family, cooking is therapeutic for me and boosts my well-being.



Rachel

Teresa

I'm really into sports. I play hockey, handball and tennis. However, one thing I don't particularly enjoy is watching cricket matches. I find them a bit slow-paced and hard to follow. Another thing I don't like is playing sports video games, they are not as good as real games.



Sarah

Rachel

I have a lot of different hobbies. I'm interested in painting and photography, and I'm quite good at taking photos. On the other hand, I admit that I'm not a fan of cooking. It just doesn't excite me as much as my other interests do.



Teresa

1. Sarah is really keen on cooking.
2. Teresa can't stand watching cricket.
3. Rachel isn't bad at taking pictures.
4. Sarah is fond of playing games.

• Complete the sentences with your own information, so they are true for you.

1. I'm fond of answers will vary.
2. I don't mind answers will vary.
3. I can't stand answers will vary.

2

Complete each sentence with the correct adjective.

1. He's very excited because of his birthday.
2. London is an exciting city.
3. She's annoyed because her computer doesn't work.
4. He never stops talking. He's really annoying.
5. He's worried about losing his job.
6. The news is very worrying.
7. He doesn't like his job. It's very boring.
8. He doesn't have anything to do. He's really bored.
9. She's exhausted. The marathon was very tiring.
10. He doesn't want to get up. He's still tired.

-ED	-ING
annoyed	annoying
bored	boring
worried	worrying
tired	tiring
excited	exciting

3

Read about Billy and fill in the missing adjectives with the correct endings...

Billy worked in the IT industry. He was feeling (bore) bored at work. Billy had a stable job, but he wasn't very (interest) interested in his work anymore. Going to the office was (depress) depressing for him. He wanted his life to be more (excite) exciting. One day, while browsing the internet, Billy found by chance an (inspire) inspiring exhibition of beautiful artworks. He was (amaze) amazed by the creativity on display. The website was all about art and artists.

Billy thought that his life would be more (satisfy) satisfied if he pursued his passion for art. So he decided to enroll in an art course at a local university. The art classes were (stimulate) stimulating and Billy was (please) pleased with his progress. He spent countless hours honing his skills, and after completing his degree, he was (excite) excited at the idea of pursuing a career as an artist!

4

Complete the chart.

VERB	-ED	-ING	NOUN
You _____ me!	I am _____ !	How _____ !	The _____ .
bore	<u>bored</u>	<u>boring</u>	boredom
<u>interest</u>	<u>interested</u>	interesting	<u>interest</u>
<u>annoy</u>	annoyed	<u>annoying</u>	annoyance
<u>please</u>	<u>pleased</u>	<u>pleasing</u>	pleasure
embarrass	<u>embarrassed</u>	<u>embarrassing</u>	<u>embarrassment</u>

5

Read the definition of each collocation with Take, and, after that complete the sentences.

<i>Collocations with TAKE</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
Take a trip	travel somewhere for pleasure
Take a look	look at something
Take care of	look after someone or something
Take time out	stop working for a short time
Take a test	to write answers to a test

1. I'm feeling stressed lately, so I think I'll take a trip this weekend to relax.
2. Before you make a decision, make sure to take a look at all the available options.
3. Could you please take care of the plants while I'm on vacation? They need watering every other day.
4. Don't forget to take time out when you start feeling overwhelmed. It's essential to maintain a healthy work-life balance.
5. Next week, we will all need to take a test on the material we've been studying. It's our final examination of the semester.

6

Read the conversation with attention.



- “Take a rain check” is a collocation and also an idiom. Search its meaning and write down here.
“Take a rain check” is an idiom used to tell someone that you cannot accept an invitation now, but would like to do so at a later time. For example:
Mind if I take a rain check on that drink? I have to work late tonight.

7

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word, either "if" or "unless".

1. Unless you study for the test, you won't pass.
2. I won't go to the party unless my best friend is also coming.
3. If it rains tomorrow, we can't have a picnic in the park.
4. She won't buy a new car unless she saves more money.
5. You won't catch a cold if you wear a warm jacket.
6. We won't be able to finish the project on time if we don't work together.
7. If you finish your chores, you can watch TV.
8. I will only attend the meeting if it's absolutely necessary.
9. They won't let you in unless you have a valid ID.
10. He won't find the book unless it's on the top shelf.

8

Rewrite the following sentences, using **unless** instead of **if**.

1. If you study hard, you'll pass the exam.

Unless you study hard you won't pass the exam.

2. If she practices regularly, she'll become a skilled pianist.

Unless she practices regularly she won't become a skilled pianist.

3. If they save money, they can go on a vacation.

Unless they save money they can't go on vacation.

4. If you water the plants daily, they'll thrive.

Unless you water the plants daily they won't thrive.

5. If he gets enough sleep, he won't feel tired.

Unless he gets enough sleep he will feel tired.

6. If we finish the project early, we can relax.

Unless we finish the project early we can't relax.

7. If she doesn't eat breakfast, she feels hungry later.

Unless she eats breakfast she feels hungry later.

9



A People are giving their preferences. What topic is each person talking about? Listen and circle the correct answer.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. a) vacations | 4. a) cars |
| b) friends | b) hotels |
| c) exercise | c) places to live |
| 2. a) stores | 5. a) cars |
| b) restaurants | b) computers |
| c) places to live | c) cats |
| 3. a) hotels | 6. a) vacations |
| b) places to live | b) jobs |
| c) schools | c) sports |

B Listen again. Are these statements true or false? Check (✓) the correct answer.

	True	False
1. He prefers traveling by himself.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. She likes loud, trendy places.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. She prefers places with swimming pools.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. He can't stand living in the suburbs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. She prefers just one to keep her company.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Making a lot of money isn't important to him.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10



Listen to a reporter from Channel 6 News interviewing people at the street.

The paragraphs below summarize what the respondents said.

Complete the gaps according to what they answered.

- On weekends, the man loves going shopping for new clothes. He gets to the shopping center by bus. He can't stand taking the bus because it's very slow, he just doesn't take the train because it's very expensive.
- On weekends, the woman sometimes goes out with her friends, but she also likes spending time at home with her family. When she is at home she's keen on baking cakes. What she doesn't like is doing homework, but she needs to do it as she is a student.



5

About jobs and careers

1

Choose the correct answers.

1. A: I enjoy working on sales.

B: So do I.

- Well, I can. • Neither do I. • So do I.

2. A: I like working the night shift.

B: Oh, I don't.

- Oh, I don't. • Neither am I. • Neither do I.

3. A: I can't stand getting to work late.

B: Neither can I.

- Neither can I. • Well, I do. • I can't.

4. A: I'm interested in using my language skills.

B: So am I.

- Oh, I don't. • Oh, I don't mind. • So am I.

2

Complete the sentences with the words and phrases in the box. Use gerunds.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> commute | <input type="checkbox"/> start her own business | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work under pressure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> learn languages | <input type="checkbox"/> use a computer | <input type="checkbox"/> work with a team |

1. Teresa enjoys being a journalist. She has to write a news story by 4:00 p.m. every day, but she doesn't mind working under pressure.

2. Jack is a writer. He writes all his books by hand because he hates using a computer

3. Sarah usually works alone all day, but she enjoys working with a team

4. Ellen works for a language company, but she's interested in starting her own business

5. Carlos has to use Portuguese and Japanese at work, but he's not very good at learning languages

6. Cindy has to drive to work every day, but she doesn't like commuting

3

Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.

1. I'm happy to answer the phone. (mind)

I don't mind answering the phone.

2. I can't make decisions quickly. (not good at)

I'm not good at making decisions quickly.

3. I hate making mistakes. (stand)

I can't stand making mistakes.

4. I don't enjoy working alone. (with a team)

I enjoy working with a team.

5. No problem! I can lend you my computer. (mind)

I don't mind lending you my computer.

6. I can't write emails well. (not good at)

I'm not good at writing emails.

7. I hate working at night. (stand)

I can't stand working at night.

8. I drink coffee before work because I love it. (enjoy)

I enjoy drinking coffee before work because I love it.

4

Gerunds are commonly used after prepositions. Read the chart to learn adjectives followed by prepositions. Then, fill in the exercise with correct prepositions and the given verbs in gerund.

Of	For	About	At	In	On
Scared of	Famous for	Happy about	Good at	Interested in	Keen on
Fond of	Responsible for	Anxious about	Bad at	Successful in	
Afraid of	Sorry for	Crazy about	Excellent at		
Tired of		Excited about	Angry at		
Proud of		Angry about			

1. United Arab Emirates is famous for producing oil. (produce)

2. He is good at speaking English. (speak)

3. She is fond of reading stories. (read)

4. Sarah is tired of making dinner every evening. (make)

5. My brother is keen on taking photos. (take)

6. Charlie is anxious about presenting his report. (present)

7. I'm sorry for disturbing you. (disturb)

8. Mom was really angry about losing her wallet. (lose)

9. My sister is keen on playing the piano. (play)

10. My friend is interested in designing clothes. (design)

5

Circle the correct preposition from the list and fill in using the verb in brackets as a Gerund.

1. My mother is bad (of/for/on/about/to/in/from/at) at remembering the dates.
(to remember)
2. We are looking forward (of/for/on/about/to/in/from/at) to hearing from you.
(to hear)
3. I blame him (of/for/on/about/to/in/from/at) for not helping me.
(to help)
4. She carried (of/for/on/about/to/in/from/at) on chatting until 2 am.
(to chat)
5. Columbus is famous (of/for/on/about/to/in/from/at) for discovering America.
(to discover)
6. They are excited (of/for/on/about/to/in/from/at) about spending time together.
(to spend)
7. He usually takes part (of/for/on/about/to/in/from/at) in volunteering.
(to volunteer)
8. I prevented him (of/for/on/about/to/in/from/at) from taking a bad decision.
(to take)
9. We kept (of/for/on/about/to/in/from/at) on moving despite the terrible weather.
(to move)
10. I am afraid (of/for/on/about/to/in/from/at) of losing you.
(to lose)

6

Complete the sentences with the Present Simple Passive. Use the passive of these verbs.

elect speak use employ call play hire pay

1. In democratic governments, the president is elected by the people.
2. A large number of people are employed by Google, as it is one of the largest technology companies in the world.
3. The U.S. dollar is used in Ecuador.
4. My grocery shopping is payed by my company.
5. French and English are spoken in Canada.
6. After being approved in interviews, a candidate is employed by the hiring manager.
7. In the movie Titanic, Jack Dawson is played by Leonardo DiCaprio.
8. In the United States, steak cut from cattle is also called "beefsteak".

7 Read the paragraph about Soft Skills and underline or highlight the Passive Voice Sentences.

Soft skills are often overlooked, but they play a crucial role in the success of individuals in both personal and professional settings. Communication skills are highly valued in today's workplace. Ideas are communicated, and decisions are made through effective communication. In the past, communication skills were sometimes neglected, but they have become increasingly important in recent years. Meetings are conducted, and presentations are given to clients and colleagues. These activities were previously approached with less emphasis on clear and concise communication.

- Now that you found the passive sentences, choose one example from each tense indicated below and write out.

Present Simple Passive Voice

Soft skills are often overlooked /Communication skills are highly valued/Ideas are communicated...

Present Perfect Passive Voice

They have become increasingly important in recent years.

Past Simple Passive Voice

Communication skills were sometimes neglected /These activities were previously approached with less emphasis

- Comprehension Check. Answer the questions below about the paragraph.

Why are soft skills considered crucial in both personal and professional settings?

Because communication plays an important role in every human's social life and it has become more and more crucial in the professional setting because of many meetings and presentations that are made to communicate the company ideas and decisions.

How have communication skills evolved in recent years in the workplace?

Nowadays communicative situations have become more frequent and necessary, the companies give more emphasis to them, so the employees need to work on enhancing their soft skills.

8 Rewrite the following sentences in the passive voice in the past simple tense.

1. They built this house last year.

This house was built last year.

2. Someone stole my bike yesterday.

My bike was stolen yesterday.

3. The chef cooked a delicious meal for us.

A delicious meal was cooked for us (by the chef).

4. Thomas Edison invented the light bulb.

The light bulb was invented by Thomas Edison.

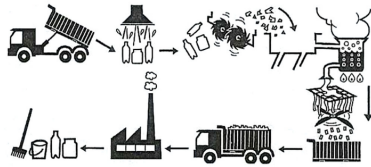
5. The artist painted a beautiful picture.

A beautiful picture was painted (by the artist).

9



Listen to a description of how plastic bottles are recycled. Complete the sentences with these past participles.



melted used chopped dried cut up
washed separated sold taken
~~collected~~ put cooled heated

1. Plastic bottles are **collected** from homes.
2. They are **taken** to a recycling centre.
3. The bottles are **washed**.
4. The clean bottles are **cut up** into small pieces.
5. The pieces are **put** into a large tank of water, where they are **separated** into different kinds of plastic.
6. The pieces of plastic are **heated** and **melted** into a liquid.
7. The liquid is **cooled** into long strings.
8. The string are **dried** and then they are **chopped** into small pellets.
9. The pellets are **sold** to factories.
10. They are **used** to make new products.

10



Listen to an awards ceremony. Choose the correct answers.

1. The ceremony is to present
 - a) The Friends of the Environment Awards.
 - b) The Eco-Awards.
2. The first award was won by
 - a) Picardy School.
 - b) East York School.
3. It was for helping to save
 - a) an African rainforest.
 - b) a thousand-year-old tree.
4. The award was collected by
 - a) the head teacher.
 - b) four students.
5. The winners of the second award were
 - a) Tom and Ellie Mason.
 - b) Maddie and Bill West.
6. It was for helping to protect
 - a) frogs.
 - b) bats.
7. The next award will be presented to
 - a) Professor Jane Briggs.
 - b) Doctor Marcus Teal.
8. It was for work on protecting.
 - a) sharks.
 - b) dolphins.

6

Going places

1

Some people think it's a good idea to travel on holiday. Other people think it's better to stay at home. Complete the text, and, after that give your opinion writing a paragraph.

believe	However	example	Finally
reasons	better	flew	paragraph
friends	bored	opinion	made

Some people think it's a good idea to travel on holiday but other people think it's better to stay at home. I believe that it's better to travel on holiday. In this paragraph I will give you three excellent reasons for my opinion. First of all, you can't learn many things when you just stay at home. For example, last year I flew to Iceland on holiday and I learned many things about Icelandic culture. Secondly, you might not make many new friends if you stay at home all the time. However, you will probably meet lots of new people when you travel. Last year, for example, I made three new friends while I was in Iceland. Finally, when you stay at home on holiday, you will probably feel very bored. It's just not fun! On the other hand, travel is exciting! You never know what you will see or who you will meet! For all these reasons, I think it's better to travel on holiday. What do you think?

2

Take it or leave it? Check the most important item to have in each situation.



1. A vacation to a foreign country

- an overnight bag
- a passport
- a driver's license



3. A sailing trip

- a hotel reservation
- a first-aid kit
- an ATM card



2. A mountain-climbing vacation

- a suitcase
- visa
- hiking boots



4. A visit to a temple

- a credit card
- suitable clothes
- a plane ticket

3

Complete the advertisement for holiday apartments by choosing the correct words.

Why not take this opportunity to buy a wonderful Interlux apartment in San Manila? These are **a bit/slightly/really** luxurious apartments set in this **absolutely/slightly** magnificent seaside resort, a **fairly/really** beautiful unspoilt place, which you'll like **very/really/very much**. The apartments are **extremely/pretty/quite** good value. And we are a company with **fairly/quite/very** good reputation. This is a **bit/slightly/totally** safe way of investing your money. But hurry! People are buying up the apartments **a lot/very/very much** quickly.



4

Match the sentences halves.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. It's much colder in London <u> d </u> | a) talented than I am |
| 2. Her hair is a <u> b </u> | b) bit longer than mine |
| 3. New York city is a <u> e </u> | c) higher than his. |
| 4. Johnny Depp is much more <u> a </u> | d) than it is in Jamaica. |
| 5. Japan is a <u> f </u> | e) lot bigger than Munich. |
| 6. My grades are a bit <u> c </u> | f) bit further than China from Spain. |

5

Complete the comparative sentences with your opinions and the modifiers **a lot**, **much**, **slightly** and **a bit**.

- My father is **a lot heavier** than my mother.
- Romantic comedies are ^{answers will vary} e.g. a lot funnier than Sci-fi movies.
- Pool parties are ^{answers will vary} e.g. much better costume parties.
- Coffee is ^{answers will vary} e.g. a bit darker than tea.
- My house is ^{answers will vary} e.g. slightly brighter than my best friend's house.
- I find math ^{answers will vary} e.g. a bit harder than history.
- Travelling by car is ^{answers will vary} e.g. much faster than travelling by bus.
- Going out on weekends is ^{answers will vary} e.g. a lot better than staying home.

6

Complete the superlative sentences with the modifiers **one of**, **by far** and **easily**.

1. The Grand Canyon is by far / easily the most breathtaking natural wonder.
2. The Eiffel Tower is by far / easily the most iconic landmark in Paris.
3. My grandma's cooking is one of the most delicious treats I've ever tasted.
4. The traffic during rush hour is by far / easily the worst part of living in this city.
5. This is one of the most challenging exams I've ever taken.

7

Choose the correct modifier to complete the sentences.

1. The film was much / many better than we expected.
2. That restaurant is by far / much more the best in town.
3. It was by far / much the nicest of all the hotels we stayed at.
4. The play was much / one of better than I'd expected.
5. That was easily / a little the best fish I've had for ages.
6. I'm one of / by far the oldest students in my class.
7. She earns much / many more money than I do.
8. He's driving a lot / easily more carefully since he got points on his license.
9. Mandarin is easily / one of the most spoken languages in the world.
10. Could you two talk a bit / by far more quietly, please?

8

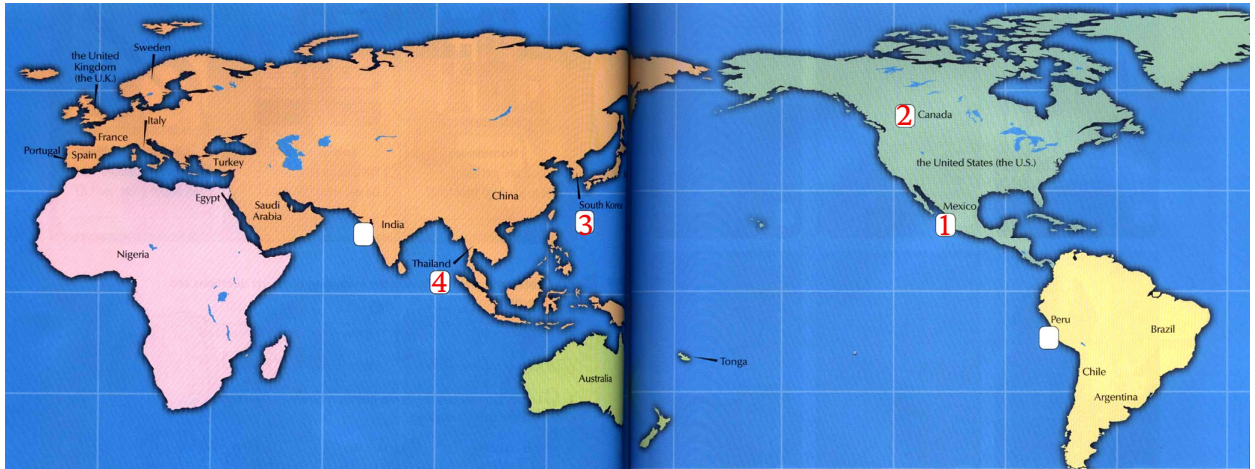
In these sentences, does “quite” mean **completely** or **fairly**? Analyse the context and classify.

1. Try one of these sweets. I think they're quite nice. = fairly nice
2. After the accident the driver survived. It was quite amazing. = completely amazing
3. I couldn't agree to the idea. It was quite ridiculous. = completely ridiculous
4. I need some help with this crossword. It's quite difficult. = fairly difficult
5. That isn't the same thing at all. It's quite different. = completely different
6. I really wasn't expecting to receive a postcard. I was quite surprised = completely surprised
7. I bought this online dictionary. It's quite useful. = fairly useful
8. Are you sure you want the job? - Yes! I'm quite certain. = completely certain

9



A Listen. People are talking about travel destinations. Where are they going?
Number the countries from 1 to 4. (There are two extra countries.)



B Listen again. What are the people going to do there? Check (✓) the correct answers.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> work | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> visit a friend |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> study | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> start a new job |
| 2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> live with a family | 4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> visit an old friend |
| <input type="checkbox"/> find an apartment | <input type="checkbox"/> visit relatives |

10



Listen. People are giving information about different countries. Which countries are they talking about? Number the pictures from 1 to 5. (There is one extra picture.)



What are the official languages of the countries?
Write the languages.

1. Portuguese _____
2. Turkish _____
3. Arabic _____
4. English and French _____
5. English and Hindi _____

7

Family issues

1

Use the words in the box to make phrasal verbs.

away down off on out up

1. clean up
2. hang up / out
3. leave out
4. pick up
5. put away
6. take up
7. take out
8. throw away
9. turn down
10. turn off

2

Choose the correct word.

1. Hang up your **books** / coat / trash.
2. Take out the **groceries** / trash / yard.
3. Turn down the **garbage** / TV / toys.
4. Pick up your **lights** / things / yard.
5. Put away your clothes / microwave / dog.
6. Turn on the **magazines** / mass / speaker

3

Write responses to these requests. Use **it** or **them**.

1. Please take out the trash.

Ok. I'll take it out.

2. Please put the dishes away.

All right. I'll put them away.

3. Hang up the towels.

Ok. I'll hang them up.

4. Turn off the lights, please.

All right. I'll turn them off.

5. Turn on the radio.

Ok. I'll turn it on.

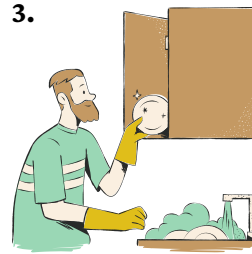
4

Do you know the difference between “Chores” and “Errands”?

Chores are small jobs we do in or around the house: wash the dishes, do the laundry, ...

Errands are small jobs we do away from the house: go to the bank, go grocery shopping, ...

- Look at the chores below and name them.



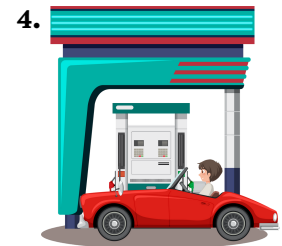
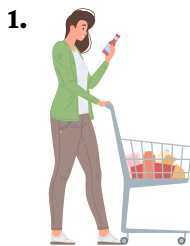
1. Vacuum the floor _____
2. Fold the clothes _____
3. Do the dishes _____
4. Sweep the floor _____

TIP:
We **DO** chores
E.g. Tomorrow, I have to do some chores.

- Now answer: Which chore is the most difficult? Which do you dislike doing the most?

Answers will vary.

- Look at some of these errands. Can you say these in English?



1. Go grocery shopping _____
2. Withdraw money _____
3. Go to the pharmacy / drugstore _____
4. Fill up the car _____

TIP:
We **RUN** errands
E.g. I need to run some errands today.

- Talk about how often you run these errands and who does them in your family.
- Is it always you or does your family help?

Answers will vary.

5

Choose the correct verbs to complete the story.

Yesterday, I **finished** / **had finished** my homework early, so I decided to help my mom with some chores. She **asked** / **had asked** me beforehand to clean the kitchen because she would go to the grocery store.

When my mom **returned** / **had returned** from the store. I **swept** / **had swept** the floor and **took** / **taken** out the trash. I also **had cleaned** / **cleaned** the fridge for us to put away the vegetables.

She **bought** / **had bought** all the groceries we needed. I **helped** / **had helped** her unpack the bags. We **finished** / **had finished** organizing the kitchen just in time for dinner.

After dinner, I **relaxed** / **had relaxed** and watched TV because I **had completed** / **completed** my chores for the day. It felt good to help out!

6

Complete the sentences with the past perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

1. James said he had already (see) seen the movie last year.
2. I didn't recognize my classmate because she (change) had changed so much.
3. They (not study) hadn't studied English before starting the course.
4. I couldn't eat much dinner last night because I (have) had had such a big lunch.
5. We were late for the show last night. By the time we got to the theater, the movie already (start) had started.
6. I (not think) hadn't thought of that question before.
7. Sue got wet because she (not bring) hadn't brought an umbrella.
8. The house was quiet when Andrew got home. Everyone (go) had gone to bed several hours earlier.

7

Rewrite the following sentences using one past perfect verb and one past simple verb.

1. Rita took a hot bath, then she felt much better.

After Rita had taken a hot bath, she felt much better.

2. I finished reading my new book, then I lent it to Sophie.

When I lent my book to Sophie I had already finished reading it.

3. The robbers left, then the banker called the police.

When the banker called the police the robbers had already left.

4. Lisa tried on five sweaters, then she finally took the red one.

After Lisa had tried on five sweaters, she finally took the red one

5. Jack finished eating, then asked a cup of coffee.

After Jack had finished eating, he asked for a cup of coffee.

6. I called my daughter three times, then she finally answered.

When my daughter finally answered me I had already called her three times.

8

Finish the sentences using the past perfect. *Answers will vary, but below there are possible ones.*

1. Sue didn't pass the exam because she hadn't studied before it.
2. When we got to the party it had already finished.
3. Mark had no money because he had spent all his savings on a new car.
4. By the time Lara finally got up her husband had already left for work.
5. I didn't want to see her because she had spread lies about me.
6. When I called for the job the company had already hired another person.
7. By the time the film finished the restaurants on the mall had already closed.
8. Did you go home after you had finished your work?

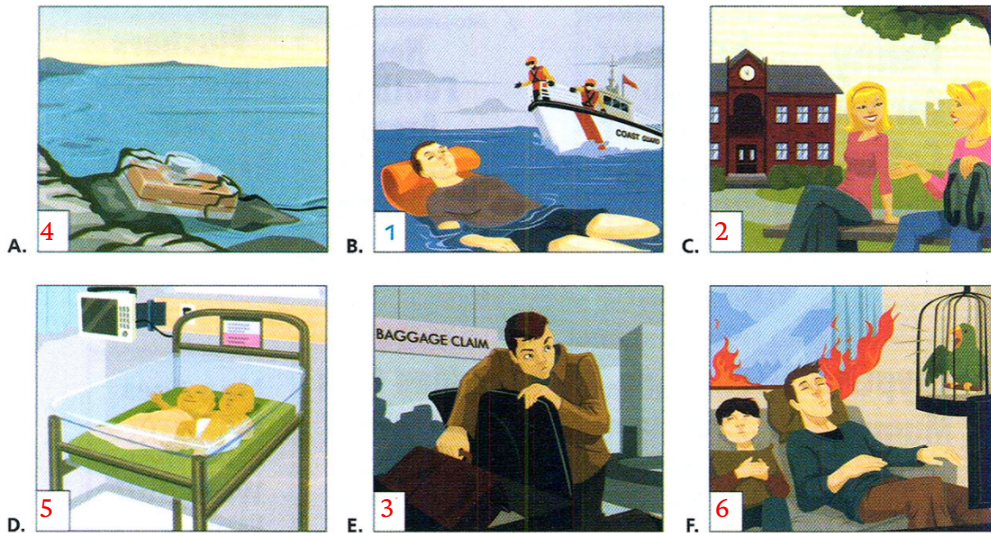
9

Listen to a young boy talking to his father and answer the questions.

1. What does the boy want to do at the beginning of the conversation?
 - a) watch TV
 - b) go play outside
 - c) play video games
2. What is one chore the boy is NOT assigned to do around the house?
 - a) wash the walls
 - b) clean the garage
 - c) vacuum the floor
3. What does the boy have to do in his bedroom?
 - a) put away his books
 - b) make his bed
 - c) pick up his dirty clothes
4. What is the father going to do while the boy is doing his household chores?
 - a) wash the car
 - b) paint the house
 - c) work in the yard
5. The father and son will go _____ after the boy finishes his work.
 - a) to a movie
 - b) to a ball game
 - c) out to eat



A People are talking about unusual stories in the news. What are the stories about? Listen and number the correct picture.



B Listen again and answer the questions. Circle the correct answer.

1. How far was the man from the beach?
 - a) one mile
 - b) two miles
 - c) three miles
2. Where did the twins find each other?
 - a) at a party
 - b) in college
 - c) a family reunion
3. How much money did the man get?
 - a) \$130,000
 - b) \$135,000
 - c) \$145,000
4. How far had the camera floated?
 - a) 1,000 miles
 - b) 1,011 miles
 - c) 1,100 miles
5. Who placed the babies next to each other?
 - a) a nurse
 - b) a doctor
 - c) their mother
6. Why didn't the people hear the smoke alarm?
 - a) It was broken.
 - b) It wasn't very loud.
 - c) They didn't have one.



Asking some favors

1

Write requests to the following situations.

1. You need a dictionary and your classmate has one. What do you say?

Could you please lend me your dictionary?

2. You are taking a shower, so you can't answer the call. Your sister is near the telephone.

What do you say?

Can you answer the phone for me please?

3. You're studying in your best friend's room, but it's hot inside. What do you say?

Would you mind opening the window? It's too hot here.

4. You are having an important class, but you have a stomachache and need to leave the room.

What does she say?

Excuse me, teacher. I'm not feeling well. May I leave the room?

5. Someone is smoking near you. What do you say?

Could I ask you to smoke in another place?

6. You are visiting New York and you're looking for the Art Museum. You don't know where it is.

What do you say?

Excuse me. Could you tell me how I can get to the Art Museum?

7. You're studying for an important exam, but your sister is listening music aloud.

What do you say?

Could you possibly turn down your music? I need to study and I can't concentrate.

8. You need to leave the class earlier because you have a doctor appointment.

What do you say?

Excuse me, teacher. May I leave class earlier? I have a doctor's appointment.

2

Choose the correct responses. Refusing or accepting.

1. A: Could you lend me some money?

B: Oh, sure.

- Oh, sure.
- Oh, sorry.
- No, thanks.

2. A: Would you mind helping me?

B: Sorry, I can't right now.

- Sorry, I can't right now.
- No, thanks.
- I forget.

3. A: Can you hand me the remote control?

B: I'd be glad to.

- Sorry, I forgot.
- You could, too.
- I'd be glad to.

4. A: Would you like to come in?

B: Sure.

- That's not an excuse.
- Sorry, I forgot.
- Sure.

5. A: Can you turn the speaker on?

B: I'm afraid I can't.

- I'm afraid I can't.
- You could, too.
- I'll make sure.

6. A: Would you mind not taking all the coffee?

B: No problem.

- OK, thanks.
- No problem
- Excuse me.

3

A Match the words and phrases in columns A and B and write them together.

<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>	<i>Match</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> pick up	<input type="checkbox"/> your bedroom	1. <u>pick up some milk</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> not criticize	<input type="checkbox"/> some milk	2. <u>not criticize my friends</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> vacuum	<input type="checkbox"/> the groceries	3. <u>vacuum the floor</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> not talk	<input type="checkbox"/> your sunglasses	4. <u>not talk so loudly</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> put away	<input type="checkbox"/> the floor	5. <u>put away the groceries</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> take off	<input type="checkbox"/> the TV	6. <u>take off your sunglasses</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> turn down	<input type="checkbox"/> so loudly	7. <u>turn down the TV</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> clean up	<input type="checkbox"/> my friends	8. <u>clean up your bedroom</u>

B Write requests using the phrases in part A.

1. Could I ask you to pick up some milk at the supermarket?
2. Would you mind not criticizing my friends?
3. Could you please vacuum the floor?
4. Could you possibly not talk so loud?
5. Would it be too much trouble for you to put away the groceries?
6. Would you mind taking off your sunglasses?
7. Could I bother you to turn down the TV?
8. Could I ask you to clean up your bedroom?

4

Choose the correct option.

1. I'd be glad _____ you out.

helping to help help

2. Would you mind _____ me a hand with these heavy bags?

give giving to give

3. Sorry, but I'm unable _____ the meeting on your behalf.

to attend attending attend

4. Sorry, I'm not able _____ your friends at the airport tomorrow.

pick up to pick up picking up

5. Would you mind _____ me back soon. I'm busy now.

to call call calling

6. Would it be too much trouble for you _____ me a ride to school.

giving to give give

7. Could you please _____ me a coffee while you're in the kitchen?

grab grabbing to grab

8. May I _____ class earlier?

to leave leaving leave

5

Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.

1. Please take your feet off my chair. (Could)

Could you please take your feet off my chair?

2. Turn on the air conditioning. (Could I trouble)

Could I trouble you to turn on the air conditioning?

3. I need to borrow your car to make a short trip. (May)

May I borrow your car to make a short trip?

4. Leave the door open. (Would mind)

Would you mind leaving the door open?

5. I need to use your cellphone to text a message. (May)

May I use your cellphone to text a message?

6. Work overtime today. (Could I ask)

Could I ask you to work overtime today?

6

Fill in the gaps with the words given on the right.

1. How long is the Amazon river?
2. How fast is your Internet connection?
3. How high is Mount Everest?
4. How old is your grandmother?
5. How deep is the Dead Sea?
6. How often do you go to the museum?
7. How wide is that road. Can this lorry pass along it?
8. How big is the memory on your phone?

old
fast
long
deep
wide
high
big
often

7

Write questions starting with HOW.

I want to know.....

1. if you are well. How are you?
2. the distance to the airport. How far is the airport?
3. the price of this car How much is this car?
4. if your interview went well. How well did your interview go?
5. the age of your brother. How old is your brother?
6. the amount of water in the bottle. How much water is in the bottle?
7. the length of the flight. How long is the flight?
8. the speed of the train. How fast is the train?

8

Create How Questions to the answers. Try to guess who / what was the subject of the question.

1. A: **How heavy is a whale?**
B: It weighs up to 4.000 kilos.
2. A: **How tall is (a tiger) ?**
B: It's about 2.15 meters.
3. A: **How long can (a dog) live?**
B: It can live for about 14 to 16 years.
4. A: **How far is (the gas station) ?**
B: It's two blocks away.
5. A: **How fast does (a lion) run ?**
B: It runs up to 65 km/h.
6. A: **How long does it take to get to (Ceará)?**
B: It takes 2 days to get there by car.

9

I wasn't really listening

1

Before you read the article below, look at its headline and answer.

- What do you think the piece of news is about?

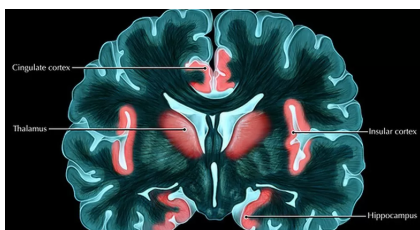
Answers will vary.

NEWS

BOYS AND GIRLS REACT DIFFERENTLY TO STRESS

- **SOURCE - BBC NEWS**

A new study says that stressful events affect boys and girls differently. Girls could suffer more after traumatic events and be more likely to get post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Girls and boys should be treated differently for PTSD. The lead researcher said: "It is possible that boys and girls could have different trauma symptoms and that they might benefit from different approaches to treatment."



The research was on a part of the brain called the insula. A smaller insula means PTSD is more likely. Researchers said the insula was very small in girls and larger than usual in boys who had experienced trauma. PTSD is a mental disorder that can develop after traumatic events. Sexual assault, war, traffic accidents, or life-threatening experiences can lead to PTSD. Symptoms may include scary or suicidal thoughts, nightmares, and changes in mood.

2

When we report someone's words we can do it in two ways:

1. Direct speech with **quotation marks**. E.g. He said "I work in a bank"
2. Reported speech. E.g. He **said** he **worked** in a bank.

• In the article you read there is one example for each type of report. Find and write them out here.

1. Direct speech

The lead researcher said: "It is possible that boys and girls could have different trauma symptoms and that they might benefit from different approaches to treatment."

2. Reported speech

Researchers said the insula was very small in girls and larger than usual in boys who had experienced trauma.

3

Daniella meets Martin for the second time. She finds out that he isn't being completely honest. Look at what he told her the week before and complete their conversation below.

Change the tense.

"I can play all music instruments."

"I don't drink coffee."

"I have a Mercedes."

"I live alone."

"I'm going to Miami this summer."

"I've travelled all over the world."

"I won't forget your name."

"I have my own business."

Dialogue 1

Martin: My boss gave me a promotion today!

Daniella: But I thought you said you had your own business.

Dialogue 2

Martin: I've never been to China.

Daniella: But I thought you told me you had travelled all over the world.

Dialogue 3

Martin: I take the train to work every day.

Daniella: But didn't you say you had a Mercedes?

Dialogue 4

Martin: Let's have a coffee tomorrow morning.

Daniella: But you said you didn't drink coffee.

Dialogue 5

Martin: I wish I were good at playing music.

Daniella: But I thought you said you could play all music instruments.

Dialogue 6

Martin: Sorry, I'll answer the phone. It's my flatmate.

Daniella: But you told me you lived alone.

Dialogue 7

Martin: I'm going to stay at home all summer.

Daniella: But didn't you say you were going to Miami this summer?

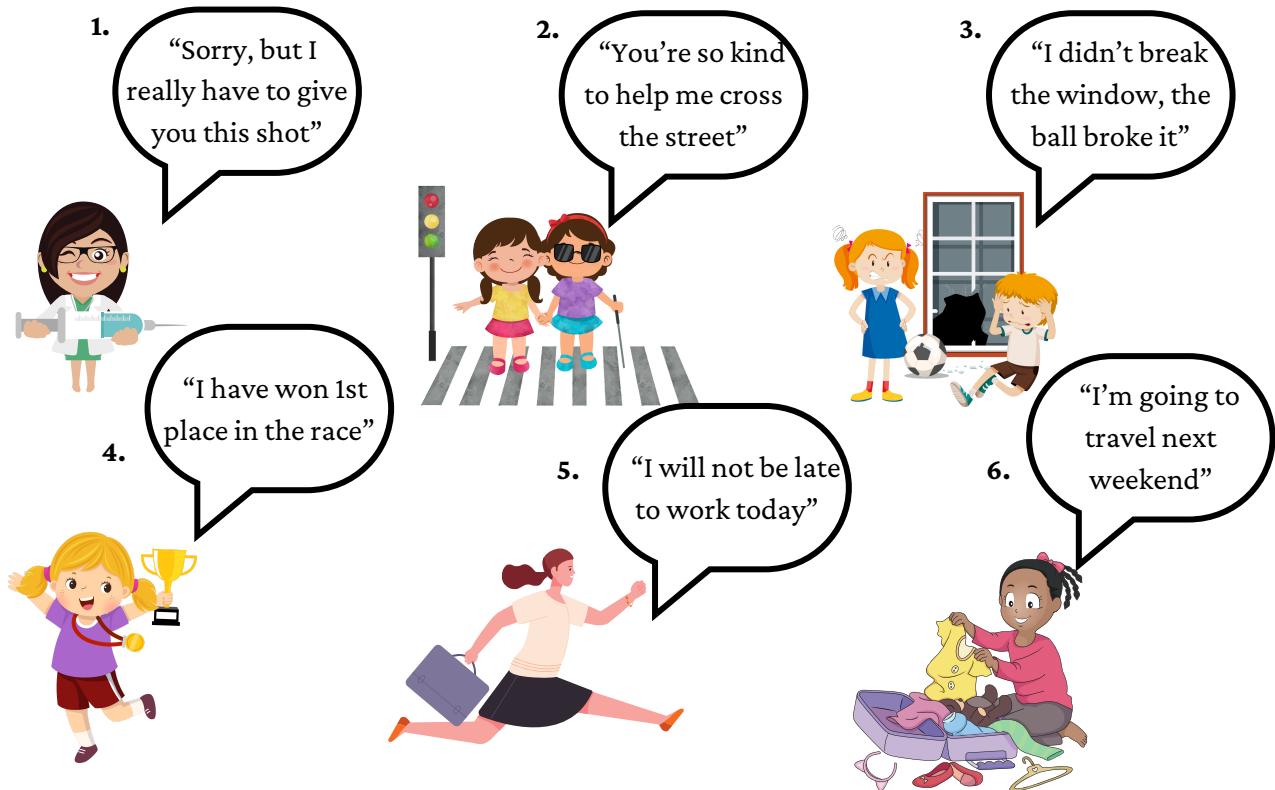
Dialogue 8

Martin: It was nice to see you again, Maria.

Daniella: It's Daniella. I thought you said you wouldn't forget my name.

4

Use reported speech to report the following sentences.



1. The doctor said **she had to give me that shot.**
2. The girl said **I was so kind to help her cross the street.**
3. My brother told me **he hadn't broken the window, the ball had broken it.**
4. The young athlete said **she had won 1st place in the race.**
5. The business woman said **she wouldn't be late to work that day.**
6. She said **she was going to travel the following weekend.**

5

Complete the sentences with "said" or "told".

1. She **said** her name was Sue.
2. She **told** me that she was going running this evening.
3. John **said** that he had been to the cinema at the weekend.
4. She **told** them she wanted to quit.
5. They **said** that they didn't want to meet us on Tuesday.
6. David **said** that he was going to arrive at eight.
7. I **told** him I wasn't impressed.
8. John **told** us that he couldn't come to the party.

6

Choose the best option to complete the text correctly.

I saw Peter yesterday, I hadn't seen him for ages! I asked **he / him** how he **was / is**. He **said / told** he was working in London. He also **said / told** me that he had gotten married five years ago and had a son. I asked him what **was his name / his name was**. He said his name **were / was** Arthur. He said Arthur was two years old.

He also asked me whether I was working, and I **said / told** him I was working as a secretary in a town near London. He also asked me if I was married, and I **said / told** him I had a boyfriend, but we hadn't talked about getting married yet.

It was late, and he **said / told** he had to go, but he asked me if I wanted to meet his family, and I agreed, so he gave me his phone number.

7

Finish the sentences using Reported speech. Pay attention to the time expressions.

1. **Emily:** "Our teacher will go to Australia tomorrow."

Emily said (that) our teacher would go to Australia the following day.

2. **Helen:** "I was writing a letter yesterday."

Helen told me (that) she was writing a letter the previous day / the day before.

3. **Robert:** "My father flew to Dallas last year."

Robert told me (that) his father flew to Dallas the previous year / the year before.

4. **Lisa:** "Tim went to the stadium today."

Lisa said (that) Tim had gone to the stadium that day.

5. **Patricia:** "My mother will celebrate her birthday next weekend."

Patricia said (that) his mother would celebrate her birthday the following week.

8

A Complete the sentences to make correct collocations. Use "Say" or "Tell".

- Tell us a **story**, please!
- They said **nothing** to me.
- Who do you think is telling **the truth**?
- I told her a **lie**.
- Let me say **something** before we go.
- Can you tell **the difference** between apes and monkeys?
- You can say **"yes"** if you agree with my opinion.
- I told a little **white lie** and said she looked just fine.

B Search whether the collocation starts with Say or Tell and write below to form phrases.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <u>Say</u> sorry. | 5. <u>Tell</u> the time. |
| 2. <u>Tell</u> a joke. | 6. <u>Say</u> a prayer. |
| 3. <u>Tell</u> a secret. | 7. <u>Say</u> a few words. |
| 4. <u>Say</u> a word. | 8. <u>Tell</u> for certain. |

9



Listen and report what the people say. Use the correct tense and pronouns.

1. He said he was tired. _____
2. She said that David was reading. _____
3. He said that he couldn't sleep. _____
4. He said that he hadn't seen the burglar. _____
5. She said that she liked rap music. _____
6. He said that they were going out this evening. _____
7. She said that she could swim really well. _____
8. She said that she had given her a CD for Christmas. _____

10



Robert went to a party at the weekend. He met two strange people, Martin and Jody. According to his report, who said the things below? Write the names on the spaces.

1. "I'm really rich" Martin
2. "I drive a Bentley" Martin
3. "I'm a musician" Jody
4. "I think the music is too loud." Martin
5. "I love going to nightclubs." Jody
6. "Anyone over 30 is really old." Jody
7. "I hate young people." Martin



Martin



Jody

10 A crime happened

1 Complete the crossword puzzle using the clues and after number each picture according to the words.

1 THEFT

2 HACK

3 Hacking

4 SHOPLIFTING

5 ARMED ROBBERY

6 BURGLARY

7 BREAKING AND ENTERING

8 SMUGGLING

9 Hijacking

10 VANDALISM

Across

1. the action or crime of stealing something
5. the crime of stealing from someone or somewhere with a gun
8. to take something into or out of a place in an illegal or secret way
10. crime of intentionally damaging things in public places

Down

2. the use of violence for political purposes, for example putting bombs in public places
3. to use a computer to illegally get into someone else's computer system
4. stealing things from a shop
6. when someone is attacked in a public place and money is stolen from them
7. when someone gets into a building illegally
9. to take control of an aircraft during a journey, especially using violence

2

Circle the correct relative pronoun in each sentence.

- The cat **that** / **who** I found belongs to a friend of mine.
- The dog **who** / **which** is standing outside the police station is a drug-detection dog.
- The woman **that** / **which** was crying had been robbed by two men on a motorcycle.
- The man **who** / **which** was sent to prison had stolen hundreds of credit cards.
- The man **who** / **which** is talking to the police officer had his car stolen.
- The job **who** / **which** I'd like to do after my graduation is in crime prevention.

3

Match up the parts to make correct sentences and write them completely.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. The burglar | who confessed his guilt | may be guilty of a crime. |
| 2. The detective | is a person who | received a prize. |
| 3. The evidence | that was targeted by thieves | was taken into custody. |
| 4. The suspect | that solved the case | was collected today. |
| 5. The store | which was at the crime scene | upgraded the security. |

1. **The burglar who confessed his guilt was taken into custody.**

2. **The detective that solved the case received a prize.**

3. **The evidence which was at the crime scene was collected today.**

4. **The suspect is a person who may be guilty of a crime.**

5. **The store that was targeted by thieves upgraded the security.**

4

- Suzanne Collins is the author **who** (**which / when / who**) wrote The Hunger Games.
- That's the cafe **where** (**which / where / who**) I met my husband.
- I like books **which** (**where / who / which**) have strong main characters.
- A cinema is a place **where** (**which / where / who**) you go to watch films.
- September is the month **when** (**when / which / where**) we go back to school.
- The person **who** (**when / who / which**) I miss the most is my best friend.
- Italy is the country **where** (**who / when / where**) the renaissance began.
- Mozambique is another country **where** (**where / who / when**) they speak Portuguese.
- Summer is a time **when** (**where / who / when**) people go travelling.
- There's a restaurant here **where** (**which / where / who**) you can eat paella.
- The car **which** (**who / which / where**) has a scratch on the side is mine.
- That's the woman **who** (**when / who / where**) helped me find the hotel.

5

Write definitions for the places, things, times and people below using defining relative clauses.

1. Kitchen: A kitchen is a place where food is prepared.
2. Nurse: A nurse is a professional who cares for patients and communicates with doctors.
3. Thanksgiving: Thanksgiving is a holiday when families get together.
4. Police station: A police station is a place where police officers are accommodated.
5. Beach: The beach is a place where people go to swim and sunbathe.
6. Baker: A baker is someone who bakes bread and cakes.
7. Lunch: Lunch is a meal which provides nutrients to keep the body working through the afternoon.
8. Builder: A builder is a professional who constructs buildings.
9. New Year: New Year is a time of year when people usually wear white clothes.
10. School: School is a place where people go to study.

6

Choose the correct relative pronoun Who, Which or Whose.

1. I talked to the girl _____ car had broken down in front of the shop.
 who which whose
2. Mr Richards, _____ is a taxi driver, lives on the corner.
 who which whose
3. This is the girl _____ comes from Spain.
 who which whose
4. Thank you very much for your email, _____ was very interesting.
 who which whose
5. The man, _____ father is a professor, forgot his umbrella.
 who which whose
6. That's Peter, the boy _____ has just arrived at the airport.
 who which whose
7. This is the man _____ house is on fire.
 who which whose
8. She likes hamburgers _____ are hot.
 who which whose

7

Fill in the box using the words in the box and Where, When or Whereby.

an exchange program the season
the room the time of day the process

- The kitchen is the room where I most enjoy spending time. I just love cooking.
- Early morning is the time of day when I'm by myself and can have some peace and quiet.
- Spring is the season when we most enjoy going out for walks.
- Photosynthesis is the process whereby plants convert sunlight into energy.
- We've set up an exchange program whereby our employees can work abroad.

8

Rewrite the sentences, adding commas where necessary.

- My friend Sarah who I met at school is coming to visit.
My friend Sarah, who I met at school, is coming to visit.
- The stolen items which were extremely valuable were found by the police.
The stolen items, which were extremely valuable, were found by the police.
 - My little brother who is only six is always getting into trouble at school.
My little brother, who is only six, is always getting into trouble at school.
 - The robbers who were all from Scranton were caught as they tried to run away.
The robbers, who were all from Scranton, were caught as they tried to run away.
 - My house which I moved into two months ago has been burgled.
My house, which I moved into two months ago, has been burgled.
 - The new restaurant which just opened in our neighborhood is already receiving rave reviews.
The new restaurant, which just opened in our neighborhood, is already receiving rave reviews.
 - The book that I've been wanting to read for months is finally available at the library.
The book, that I've been wanting to read for months, is finally available at the library.

9

Friends are telling unusual stories about people breaking the law. What did each person do? Listen and circle the correct answer.

1.
 - a) stole money from her office
 - b) pulled out the power cable
 - c) destroyed the phones
2.
 - a) overfed her pet
 - b) stole a pig from a farm
 - c) didn't feed her pet
3.
 - a) overcharged his customers
 - b) took other people's customers
 - c) didn't pay the telephone company
4.
 - a) robbed a grocery store
 - b) stole a truck
 - c) couldn't drive a stolen car
5.
 - a) sold rare animals
 - b) snuck into Sweden without a passport
 - c) tried to smuggle animals
6.
 - a) stole a car
 - b) tried to rob a drugstore
 - c) stole medicine from a drugstore

10




Listen to a radio programme about a famous criminal called Ma Barker and her sons.

A Complete the fact file:

Born:	1872
Real name:	Arizona
Husband:	George Baker
Number of sons:	Four
Died:	1935

WANTED

US DEPARTMENT of JUSTICE
DIVISION of INVESTIGATION
FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE



B Listen again. Choose the correct answer, a or b. Sometimes both answers are correct.

1. During her own lifetime, Ma Barker was:
 - a) a very well-known criminal.
 - b) the only well-known criminal in the USA.
2. The newspapers printed some stories about Ma Barker which were:
 - a) true.
 - b) invented.
3. At school, Ma Barker's sons:
 - a) were not good students.
 - b) behaved well most of the time.
4. George Barker argued with his wife because:
 - a) she did not support their sons.
 - b) he did not want their sons to be criminals.
5. In 1935, the police killed:
 - a) Ma Barker.
 - b) Ma Barker's son, Fred.

