

# 11 Things that changed the world

Passives • Verbs and nouns that go together • Notices

## STARTER

- 1 Make true sentences from the chart.
- 2 What is made and grown in your country?

Champagne	is are	made in grown in	Japan.
Whisky			France.
Rice			England.
Rolls Royce cars			Hawaii.
Nikon cameras			Brazil.
Coffee			China.
Pineapples			Scotland.

## SOLD WORLDWIDE

### Passives

- 1 Do you drink Coca-Cola? Do you think these facts about Coca-Cola are true (✓) or false (X)?

- 1 ☐ 1.6 billion gallons are sold every day.
- 2 ☐ Coca-Cola is drunk in every country in the world.
- 3 ☐ It was invented in the USA.
- 4 ☐ It is nearly 100 years old.

Read the story of Coca-Cola and check your ideas.



## Things go better with Coca-Cola

**Coca-Cola is enjoyed all over the world.**

1.6 billion gallons are sold every year, in over one hundred and sixty countries. The drink was invented by Dr John Pemberton in Atlanta as a health drink on 8 May 1886, but it was given the name Coca-Cola by his partner, Frank Robinson, because it was originally made from the coca (cocaine) plant. In the first year, only nine drinks a day were sold.

The business was bought by a man called Asa Candler in 1888, and the first factory was opened in Dallas, Texas, in 1895. Coca-Cola is still made there. Billions of bottles and cans have been produced since 1895, but the recipe is still kept secret!

Diet Coke has been made since 1982, and over the years many clever advertisements have been used to sell the product. It is certain that Coca-Cola will be drunk far into the twenty-first century.



Coca-Cola goes along...for  
the pause that refreshes



## GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Nearly all the verb forms in the text about Coca-Cola are in the passive. The passive is formed with the verb *to be* and the past participle.

Champagne **is made** in France.

Pineapples **are grown** in Hawaii.

- 2 Read the text again and write the passive verb forms under these headings.

Present Simple	Past Simple	Present Perfect	will Future
is enjoyed	was invented	have been produced	

- 3 What is the main interest of the text? Dr John Pemberton? Frank Robinson? Coca-Cola?

When we are more interested in the object of the active sentence, we use the passive.

**Active:** Dr John Pemberton invented Cola-Cola.

**Passive:** Cola-Cola was invented by Dr John Pemberton.

### ►► Grammar Reference 11.1 p140

- 2 Don't look at the text! Look at the passive verb forms in the columns above and try to remember the whole sentence.

Coca-Cola is enjoyed  
all over ...

It was invented by ...





## PRACTICE

### Active and passive

1 Complete these sentences.

Active	Passive
1 They make Rolls Royce cars in England.	Rolls Royce cars <u>are made</u> in England.
2 They _____ rice in China.	Rice is grown in China.
3 Bell invented the telephone in 1876.	The telephone _____ by Bell in 1876.
4 Thieves _____ two pictures from the museum last night.	Two pictures were stolen from the museum last night.
5 They have built three new factories this year.	Three new factories _____ this year.
6 They _____ the picture for £3,000.	The picture has been sold for £3,000.
7 The factory will produce 10,000 cars next year.	10,000 cars _____ next year.
8 _____ they _____ many cars last year?	Were many cars made last year?
9 Bell didn't invent the television.	The television _____ by Bell.

2 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense, active or passive.



## The History of the Hamburger

The hamburger is the most eaten food in the whole world. The first hamburgers (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) and sold in Connecticut in 1895 by an American chef called Louis Lassen. Louis (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (call) them hamburgers because he (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (give) the recipe by sailors from Hamburg in Germany. Hamburgers (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a favourite in America in the early part of the twentieth century. Their popularity (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) even more after the Second World War, when they (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) in large quantities by teenagers who (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (prefer) fast food to family meals. In 1948 two brothers, Dick and Mac McDonald (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (open) a drive-in hamburger restaurant in San Bernardino, California. Since then over 25,000 McDonald's restaurants (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (open) worldwide and now 35 million McDonald's hamburgers (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) every day in 115 countries from India to the Arctic Circle.



## Questions and answers

### 3 Match the question words and answers.

When?	Louis Lassen.
Where?	In Connecticut.
Who?	In 1895.
Why?	In 1948.
How many?	Because the recipe came from Hamburg.
	25,000.
	35 million.

### 4 Complete the questions using the passive. Ask and answer them with a partner.

When was the first hamburger made?

In 1895.

### T 11.1 Listen and check.

### 5 Complete the conversations and practise them with a partner.

Is cotton grown in England?

No, it isn't. It's grown in China and the USA.

- A Are Coca-Cola and hamburgers sold *only* in America?  
B No, they aren't. They \_\_\_\_\_.
- A Was Cola-Cola invented by Louis Lassen?  
B No, it \_\_\_\_\_.
- A Were the first hamburgers made in 1948?  
B No, they \_\_\_\_\_.
- A Was the first McDonald's restaurant opened in New York?  
B No, it \_\_\_\_\_.
- A Have 2,500 restaurants now been opened worldwide?  
B No, not 2,500. \_\_\_\_\_.

### T 11.2 Listen and check.

## Check it

### 6 Underline the correct word or words in each sentence.

- Where *was* / *were* these shoes made?
- I was given this watch *by* / *from* my aunt.
- Someone *has stolen* / *has been stolen* my bag!
- The newsagent *sells* / *is sold* stamps.
- British policemen *don't carry* / *aren't carried* guns.
- All the beer was *drank* / *drunk* by nine o'clock.
- Have all the sandwiches *eaten* / *been eaten*?

## VOCABULARY

### Verbs and nouns that go together

### 1 In each box below, one noun does *not* go with the verb. Which one?

bananas      £3,000  
rice  
**GROW**  
five centimetres  
a beard

a watch  
cargo  
**CARRY**  
a briefcase      a gun  
passengers

hello      a story  
**TELL**      a lie  
the truth  
a joke

advice      a party  
**GIVE**  
information      a lift  
a complaint

weight  
the bus      money  
**LOSE**  
the way  
the match

the peace      the change  
**KEEP**  
a secret      an idea  
a promise

### 2 Work with a partner. Choose two nouns from each box, and write two sentences using the verb. Read your sentences to the class.

*Rice is grown in China.*

*The ship carried a cargo of tobacco and cotton.*

### 3 Which six nouns do not go with the verbs? Which verbs do they go with? Complete the sentences with the correct verbs.

- \_\_\_\_\_ hello to your parents from me when you see them.
- I was late for work because I \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.
- This is my grandfather's watch. He \_\_\_\_\_ it every day until he died.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ a good idea. Let's eat out tonight.
- My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ £500 on the stock exchange.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ a complaint to the manager because our meal was so bad.



## READING AND SPEAKING

### Three plants that changed the world

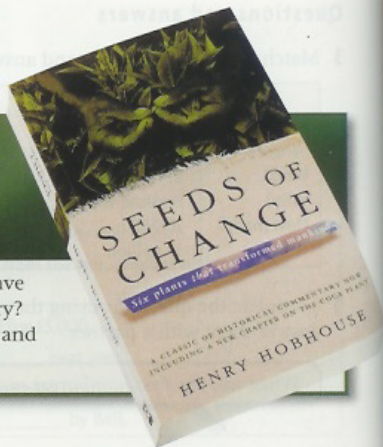
- 1 Read the introduction to a book review. What is the book about?

## Seeds of Change

By Henry Hobhouse

Reviewed by Donald Crisp

History books are full of the ways in which the actions of men and women have changed the world, but what about plants? Which plants have changed history? Henry Hobhouse, farmer and journalist, discusses this topic in his fascinating and illuminating book *Seeds of Change*.



- 2 Look at these drawings. Do you recognize the three plants?



- 3 All the words below appear in the article about the plants. Which words do you think go with which plant? Some go with more than one.

nouns:	addict	soil	fabric	silk	plantation	slaves	lung cancer	luxury
verbs:	chain-smoke	inhale	ban	sweeten	refine	chew	harvest	

- 4 Work in three groups.  
**Group A** Read about tobacco. **Group B** Read about sugar. **Group C** Read about cotton.
- 5 Which words from exercise 3 are in your text? What are the bad effects of the plant? What are the good effects? Discuss in your group.
- 6 Compare plants with two students from the other groups. Answer the questions.

#### Which plant (or plants) ...

- has been grown for thousands of years?
- was known as white gold? Why?
- was once thought to be a luxury?
- caused the American Civil War? Why?
- was the main American export until 1820?
- became the main American export after 1820?
- was harvested by slaves?
- has caused the death of many people?

#### What do you think?

- Which of the three plants has *most* changed history? How?
- Which plant has done the greatest good? Which has done the greatest harm?



# Tobacco

For thousands of years **tobacco** was used by the American Indians with no ill-effect. In the 16th century it was brought to Europe. This early tobacco was mixed with soil and rather dirty. It was chewed or smoked in pipes only by men – women thought it smelly and disgusting.

It was first grown commercially in America in the 17th century on slave plantations. In the 18th century new technology refined tobacco and the first cigarettes were produced. By the 1880s huge factories were producing cigarettes which were clean and easy to smoke. Chain-smoking and inhaling became possible and by the middle of the 20th century tobacco addicts, both men and women, were dying of lung cancer in great numbers.

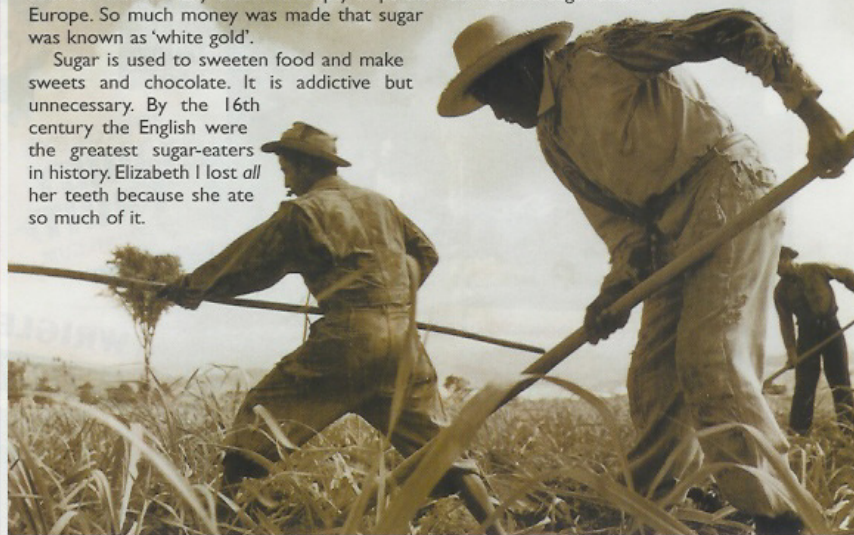
Nowadays cigarette smoking is banned in many places, especially in the USA. But until 1820 tobacco was America's main export, and still today their tobacco industry makes over \$4.2 billion a year.



# Sugar

**Sugar** cane was grown in India thousands of years ago. In Roman times it was known in Europe as a great luxury, and it was rare and expensive for many centuries after that. In 1493 Columbus took a sugar plant with him to the West Indies, where it grew so well that huge plantations were started by Europeans and worked on by slaves. The slaves were shipped across the Atlantic from Africa, packed sometimes one on top of the other in chains, on a journey that took six weeks. Many died. The empty ships then carried the sugar back to Europe. So much money was made that sugar was known as 'white gold'.

Sugar is used to sweeten food and make sweets and chocolate. It is addictive but unnecessary. By the 16th century the English were the greatest sugar-eaters in history. Elizabeth I lost all her teeth because she ate so much of it.



# Cotton

**Cotton** has been grown for over five thousand years in places as far apart as Mexico, China, Egypt, and India. It was first planted in America in 1607. Before 1800 cotton was a great luxury, more expensive than silk, because so many workers were needed to pick it. However, a huge increase in the number of slaves in the American South resulted in much greater cotton production and a fall in the price. This, and the new technology of the industrial revolution, made cotton the cheapest fabric in history. By 1820 cotton was making more money for the USA than tobacco, and more money worldwide than sugar.

The American Civil War of 1861–1865 was fought because the Southern States wanted to form a separate country, so that they could continue to keep slaves on their cotton plantations. Slavery was banned in the Northern States in 1808. 500,000 soldiers were killed in the war.

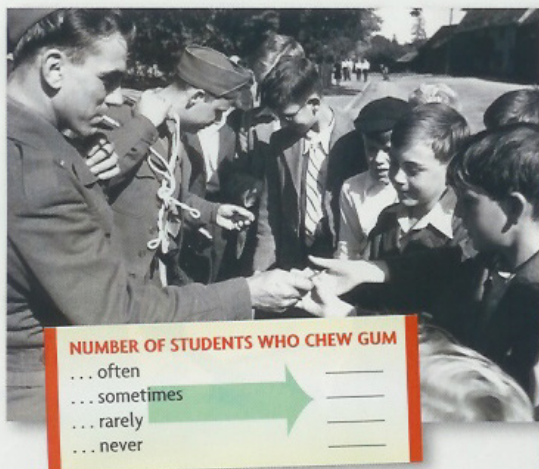




## LISTENING AND SPEAKING

The world's most common habit: chewing gum

- 1 Do you chew gum? How often? Stand up and ask the students in the class. Complete the chart below.



NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO CHEW GUM	
... often	_____
... sometimes	_____
... rarely	_____
... never	_____

- 2 Discuss these questions as a class.

- Who often chews gum? Who never chews gum?
- When and where do you chew gum?
- Where do you put it when it has lost its flavour?

- 3 You are going to listen to a radio programme about chewing gum. Check the meaning of these words. Which have an obvious connection with the topic of chewing gum? How?

skeleton (n)	to freshen (the breath) (v)	tree sap (n)
honey (n)	to wrap (v)	packet (n)
to hire (v)	billboard (n) (Am. Eng.)	

- 4 Read the statements below. Do you think they are true (✓) or false (X)? Discuss with a partner.

- ☐ One million tons of gum is chewed every year.
- ☐ Chewing gum was invented in Sweden.
- ☐ Chewing gum was found in the mouth of a nine thousand-year-old skeleton.
- ☐ The first gum was made of tree sap and sugar.
- ☐ Babies are born wanting to chew gum.
- ☐ The ancient Greeks believed chewing gum was good for your health.
- ☐ South American Indians made the first packets of chewing gum.
- ☐ Chewing gum was taken to North America by the English.

**T 11.3** Listen to part one of the programme and check your ideas. Correct the false sentences.

Helps you relax ...  
enjoy **WRIGLEY'S**  
refreshing delicious  
Chewing  
Gum!



- 5 **T 11.4** Listen to part two of the programme. Answer the questions.

- Who was William Wrigley?
- What did he do to advertise chewing gum?
- When did chewing gum become popular outside the USA?
- What did the children shout?
- What is today's chewing gum made of?

**What do you think?**

- Is chewing gum a common habit in your country?
- Is it considered a bad habit? Why/Why not?
- Is chewing gum good for you? Why/Why not?

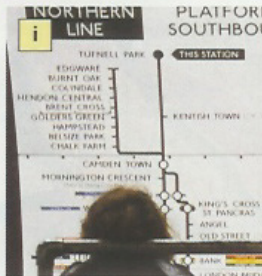
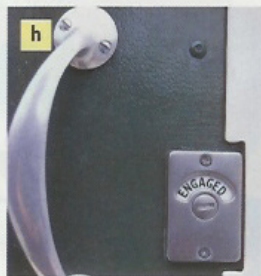
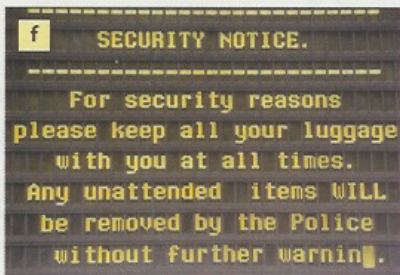
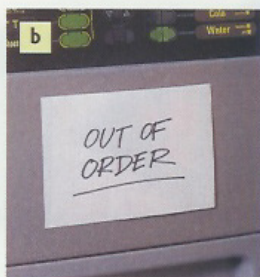
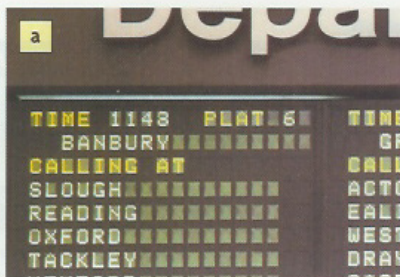


## EVERYDAY ENGLISH

### Notices

- 1 When you first go to a foreign country, it can be difficult to understand notices. Here are some typical English notices. Match them with these places.

- 1 ☐ a bank or a post office
- 2 ☐ a petrol station
- 3 ☐ a broken drinks machine
- 4 ☐ a road in a town
- 5 ☐ an airport
- 6 ☐ a pub
- 7 ☐ the Underground
- 8 ☐ a park
- 9 ☐ a zoo
- 10 ☐ a hotel
- 11 ☐ a railway station
- 12 ☐ a public toilet
- 13 ☐ a motorway



- 2 **T 11.5** Listen to five conversations. Where are the people?

- 3 Work with a partner. Choose two other places, and write conversations that could happen there. Read them to the class, and see if they can guess the place.





# 11

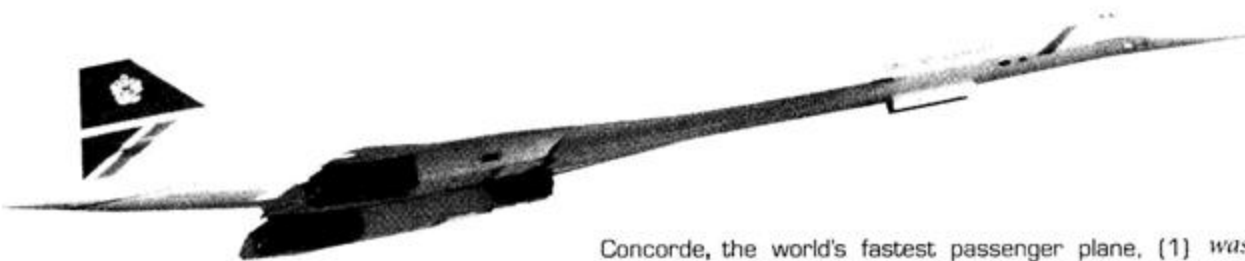
The passive  
Words with more than one meaning  
Writing a review

## Things that changed the world

### The passive

#### 1 Forming the passive

Complete the text with the passive form of the verbs.  
Use the Present Simple, Past Simple, or Present Perfect.



Concorde, the world's fastest passenger plane, (1) *was developed* (develop) by France and Britain together. In the 1950s, both countries dreamed of having a supersonic plane and the project

**Faster** (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (start) in 1962. £1.5 billion  
**than the** (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) on developing Concorde and it  
**speed of** (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (test) for over 5,000 hours, which  
**sound** (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (introduce) by British Airways and  
Air France in 1976. Concorde holds many world records, including the  
fastest crossing of the Atlantic from New York to



London, which (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (achieve) in 2 hours 45 seconds! Flying at twice the speed of sound means that flying time (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (reduce) by half, which is why the Concorde flight between London and New York (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (use) a lot by business people and film stars — you can leave Britain at 10.30 and arrive in New York an hour earlier! Twenty planes (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (build) up to the present day. But there are no plans to build any more. Each plane (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (produce) at a cost of £55 million, which makes them very expensive!



## 2 Making questions

**T 11.1** Complete the questions.

- 1 Concorde was developed in the 1960s.  
When *was Concorde developed* \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 2 £1.5 billion was spent on its development.  
How much \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 3 Twenty planes have been built altogether.  
How many \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 4 The Houses of Parliament were built in the nineteenth century.  
When \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 5 Twenty people were hurt in the train crash.  
How many \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 6 Champagne is produced in France.  
Where \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 7 She was fined £300 for speeding.  
How much \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 8 School teachers are paid about £25,000 a year.  
How much \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 9 Our post is delivered twice a day.  
How often \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 10 Three teenagers were given an award for bravery yesterday.  
Why \_\_\_\_\_ ?

## 3 Making negatives

**T 11.2** Correct the sentences.

- 1 Paper is made from plastic.  
*Paper isn't made from plastic. It's made from wood.*
- 2 President Kennedy was killed in New York.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Coffee is grown in Scotland.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 *Sunflowers* was painted by Renoir.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Walkman cassette players were developed by the Russians.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 The Berlin Wall was knocked down in 1982.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 The 2000 Olympic Games were held in New Zealand.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Rolls-Royce cars are made in Japan.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9 Coca-Cola has been produced for over 200 years.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Short answers

Answer the questions about Concorde in exercise 1, and about you. Use short answers.

- 1 Was Concorde developed by France and Germany?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Was the Concorde project started in 1962?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Is it the most tested plane in history?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Have 20 planes been built altogether?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Is your school equipped with a language laboratory?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Has your house been decorated recently?  
\_\_\_\_\_





## 5 Newspaper stories

1 Complete the stories with the passive verbs in the box.

were injured	was found
have been given	has been organized
were delayed	were taken
was operated on	will be helped
was given (x2)	was discovered
was derailed	have been interviewed



William Murphy

### Million dollar reward

A winning lottery ticket worth \$7 million (1) *was discovered* in a wallet in the street last week in Montreal, Canada. It (2) \_\_\_\_\_ by unemployed builder William Murphy, who returned the ticket and the wallet to their owner, Jean-Paul Dupont. Yesterday Mr Murphy (3) \_\_\_\_\_ \$1.2 million as a reward for his honesty.

### Heart man alive and kicking

Taxi-driver Phil Young is celebrating a very special anniversary today. It is exactly one year since he (4) \_\_\_\_\_ at St Bartholomew's Hospital and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a new heart. Mr Young, 47, is now training to play in a charity football match which (6) \_\_\_\_\_ by the hospital to raise money for the transplant programme. So far 11 people (7) \_\_\_\_\_ new hearts by doctors at the hospital. 'I hope more



## TRAIN CRASH AT 80 MPH



The London-Edinburgh express (9) \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday morning as it was passing through York station. Ten people (10) \_\_\_\_\_ and four people (11) \_\_\_\_\_ to hospital, but no one was seriously hurt. Trains (12) \_\_\_\_\_ for the rest of the day. Several eye witnesses (13) \_\_\_\_\_, but it is not yet clear how the crash happened.

2 Write the questions about the newspaper stories above.

1 *What was found on the street last week?*  
A winning lottery ticket worth \$7 million.

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
\$1.2 million.

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
Exactly one year ago.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ to raise money?  
A charity football match.

5 \_\_\_\_\_  
Eleven.

6 \_\_\_\_\_  
Yesterday morning.



## Active and passive

### 6 Notices

Look at the shop notices. For each notice, write two sentences, one passive and one active.

1 *German and French are spoken here.*

*We speak German and French here.*

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

6 \_\_\_\_\_

1 *German and French  
are spoken*

2 **PART-TIME  
ASSISTANT  
WANTED**

4 *Credit cards accepted*

3 *Jewellery  
bought and sold*

5 *Afternoon  
Tea  
Served*

6 **NO DOGS  
ALLOWED**

### 7 Active or passive?

**T 11.3** Complete the text with the verbs in brackets in the correct tense, active or passive.

# Nylon

## The first man-made fibre

Nylon (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (invent) in the early 1930s by an American chemist, Julian Hill. Other scientists (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (work) with his invention and finally on 27 October 1938, Nylon (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (introduce) to the world. It was cheap and strong and immediately (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (become) successful, especially in the making of women's stockings.

During the Second World War, the best present for many women was a pair of nylon stockings, but more importantly, nylon (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (use) to make parachutes and tyres.

Today, nylon (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (find) in many things: carpets, ropes, seat belts, furniture, computers, and even spare parts for the human body. It (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (play) an important part in our lives for over 50 years. Next year about 36 million tons of it (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (manufacture).



# Vocabulary

## 8 Words with more than one meaning

The words in the dictionary extracts all have more than one meaning.

Example

**wave**<sup>1</sup> /weɪv/ *n.* **1** rough top of the water when the sea is not calm; rolling movement of the sea when it crashes on the beach: *A big wave swept the man off the boat.*  
**2** movement from side to side, up and down, etc: *He gave a wave of the hand to say goodbye.* **3** gentle curve or bend: *Her hair has waves.*  
**wave**<sup>2</sup> *v.* **1** move gently to and fro: *The flag is waving in the wind.*  
**2** move something from one side to the other: *Ada waved her hand as the train left.*

*I saw Ann this morning. I didn't speak to her, I just waved.*

This is an example of entry 2, definition 2.

*On the last days of our holiday, we couldn't go swimming because the waves were too big.*

This is an example of entry 1, definition 1.

*The grass was waving in the wind.*

This is an example of entry 2, definition 1.

**present**<sup>1</sup> /'preznt/ *adj.*  
**1** being here; being there: *Is all the class present?*  
**2** being or happening now: *my present job, at the present time, now.*  
**present** *n.* the time now, at present, now. *for the present*, for now; until later: *I've got enough money for the present, but I must go to the bank tomorrow.*  
**present**<sup>2</sup> *n.* gift; something that you give to someone: *a birthday present.*

- 4 A I've got a present for you.  
B Oh, thank you! Is it something nice?  
5 The present government is ruining the country.  
6 The whole family was present at the wedding.

Notice that this dictionary has a separate entry for nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc.

Look at the dictionary extracts and the sentences. Which entry (and which definition) is the word an example of?

**fit**<sup>1</sup> /fɪt/ *adj.* (fitter, fittest) healthy; well: *Exercise keeps us fit.*  
**fit**<sup>2</sup> *n.* **1** sudden illness.  
**2** doing something suddenly: *He was in fits of laughter.* **3** way clothes look and feel on someone: *My old shoes are a tight fit.*  
**fit**<sup>3</sup> *v.* (pres. part. fitting, past part. & past tense fitted /'fɪtɪd/) **1** be the right size and shape: *Do your new shoes fit well?*  
**2** put something into its place: *Mr. Unwin fitted a new lock on the door.* **fit in**, (a) find time to do something: *Can you fit in a visit to me?* (b) find space for something: *Can you fit in another person? Is there room in the car?*

- 1 I managed to fit all my clothes into one suitcase.  
2 These jeans don't fit me. They're the wrong size.  
3 He runs five miles every day. He's very fit.

- 7 When there is a fair in my town, I like to win prizes and go on the rides.  
8 I have fair skin, so I can't lie in the sun for very long.  
9 A I gave my son a bike for Christmas, and my daughter a book.  
B That's not very fair. Did she mind?

**fair**<sup>1</sup> /fɛə(r)/ *adj.*  
**1** honest; treating people in the right way: *a fair boss.* **2** quite good but not very good: *Your work is good, but Derek's is only fair.* **3** dry and sunny: *fair weather.* **4** with a pale or light colour: *fair hair.*  
**fair**<sup>2</sup> *n.* **1** special market: *We saw new kinds of farm machines at the agricultural fair.* **2** festival in the open air, where you can buy things, play games, hear music, etc.

**still**<sup>1</sup> /stɪl/ *adj.* not moving or making any sound: *The air is so still that the smoke is rising straight up from the fire.*  
**stillness** *n.*  
**still**<sup>2</sup> *adv.* without moving or making any sound; quietly: *Please sit still while I cut your hair.*  
**still**<sup>3</sup> *adv.* **1** up to now; even now: *I can't go because I'm still busy.* **2** up to then and at that time: *When I left the fire was still burning.*

- 10 Don't move! Keep still or I'll shoot you!  
11 A What do you do these days?  
B I still have the same job at the bank.



## Writing

### 9 Writing a review of a book or a film

- 1 Complete the review of the novel *Frankenstein* with the sentences in the box. Which tense is used in the review, Past or Present Simple?

# FRANKENSTEIN

*Frankenstein* was written by Mary Shelley, the wife of the poet P. B. Shelley, in 1818.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ The story is told through the letters of a man called Walton, an English explorer. We are told of Victor Frankenstein, a student from Geneva, who discovers the secret of life.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ People are terrified of it because it is so huge and ugly. The poor monster has no friends and feels lonely and depressed, so it asks Frankenstein to make it a wife.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ Then the monster attacks and kills not only Frankenstein's brother, but also his friend, and his bride Elizabeth. Frankenstein is heartbroken and is determined to kill the monster.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ *Frankenstein* is a fascinating story because of the character of the monster, which is both sad and frightening at the same time.



- a So he collects bones and bodles from graveyards, and makes a person which is more monster than man.
- b However, he dies while chasing the monster, which then kills itself.
- c This he refuses to do.
- d It is a horror story which is thought to be the original science fiction novel.



- 2 Look at these headings. Find the information in the review of *Frankenstein*.

- title and author
- events in the story
- type of book/film
- your opinion of the book or film
- characters

- 3 Make some notes under the headings above about a book or film that you have read or seen recently. Then write a review in about 200 words.

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help 15 If 16 is 17 are going to  
make 18 When 19 get 20 will show

10 2 on 3 by 4 at 5 in 6 by 7 at; on  
8 on 9 for 10 on 11 in 12 In 13 for  
14 by 15 in 16 at 17 on 18 at 19 in

11 2 Paragraph 1 gives the advantages of  
travelling by train.

Paragraph 2 gives the disadvantages  
of travelling by train.

Paragraph 3 is the conclusion.

3 Travelling by train has many  
advantages. First of all, there are no  
stressful traffic jams, and trains are  
fast and comfortable. Also, you can  
use the time in different ways. You can  
just sit and read, for example, or  
watch the world go by. You can work,  
or you can have a meal or a snack in  
the buffet car.

However, travelling by train also has  
some disadvantages. Firstly, it is  
expensive and the trains are sometimes  
crowded and delayed. Secondly, you  
have to travel at certain times and  
trains cannot take you from door to  
door. You need a bus or a taxi, for  
example, to take you to the railway  
station.

Despite the disadvantages, I prefer  
travelling by train to travelling by car  
because I feel more relaxed when I  
reach my destination.

## UNIT 10

1 1 to decide 2 to go 3 visiting  
4 sightseeing 5 to play / playing  
6 to go 7 to find 8 to rent 9 choose /  
to choose 10 to have 11 to talk /  
talking 12 to enjoy 13 to think

2 1 to start 2 reading 3 to do 4 pay  
5 to be 6 to buy 7 going 8 writing  
9 park 10 playing

3 1 to have 2 to relax 3 lying  
4 drinking 5 reading 6 visiting  
7 sunbathing 8 to help 9 to sail  
10 to stay 11 to decide / deciding

4 2 do you want 3 did the doctor tell  
4 did she help you 5 would you like  
6 are you hoping / do you hope

5 1 My family had some lovely holidays.  
We used to go camping all over Europe.  
2 I was very fit when I was young. I used  
to do a lot of exercise.  
3 The teachers at my school were  
horrible. They used to hit the pupils.  
4 My sister's room was so untidy. She  
never used to tidy it at all.  
5 I had a dog when I was a kid. It used  
to follow me everywhere.  
6 When I was young, we didn't have a  
car. We used to go everywhere by bus.  
7 And we didn't have central heating.  
We used to freeze on winter mornings.

8 My uncle was a pilot for British  
Airways. He used to fly Concorde.

6 3 They used to be very cheap.  
4 They used to be clean.  
5 There didn't use to be any litter on the  
streets.  
6 They used to be empty.  
7 There didn't use to be any traffic on  
the roads.  
8 It used to be quiet at night.  
9 We used to have a park.  
10 There didn't use to be any blocks of  
flats.

7 3 This book is easy to read.  
4 It was lovely to see you last night.  
5 It's easy to make mistakes when you're  
learning a language.  
6 It's important to keep vocabulary  
records.  
7 I'm pleased to see you've stopped  
smoking.  
8 It's impossible to keep the house tidy  
with five children.  
9 It's unusual to have long, hot  
summers in England.

8 1 I went for a walk to get some fresh air.  
2 I'm going to the library to change my  
books.  
3 I went to town to do some shopping.  
4 I phoned the theatre to ask what time  
the play started.  
5 I want to borrow some money to buy  
a new car.  
6 I bought some flowers to make the  
house smell nice.  
7 I'm going to Paris to visit some friends.  
8 I wrote to John to explain how to get  
to my house.

9 1 I'm hungry. I need something to eat.  
2 I've lost my passport, and I don't  
know where to look for it.  
3 I have a big problem, but I don't know  
who to talk to about it.  
4 'You're drunk!' 'No, I'm not. I've had  
nothing to drink all night.'  
5 I can't do my homework. I need  
somebody to help me.  
6 Can you tell me how to get to the  
station?  
7 'Give me five quid, Pete.' 'I'm sorry.  
I haven't got any money to lend you.'  
8 I need to speak to Ben, but I don't  
know when to phone him.

10 1 boring 2 excited 3 worried  
4 surprised 5 interesting; tiring  
6 frightened 7 worrying 8 interested;  
tired 9 exciting 10 annoyed

11 2 ear 3 word 4 home 5 wrong  
6 lower 7 far 8 fool 9 pies 10 food  
11 road

12 (Other orders may be possible.)

Letter to friends

1 Thank you for having me to stay last  
weekend.

2 I had a wonderful time.

3 The conversation was excellent and  
the food delicious!

4 Could you do something for me?

5 I think I left a pair of brown trousers  
in the wardrobe of my room.

6 Would you mind having a look for me?

7 Please can you let me know if you find  
them?

8 Thanks a lot.

9 It was lovely to see you all. See you  
again soon!

Letter to a hotel

1 Many thanks for the weekend break  
that my wife and I enjoyed at your  
hotel recently.

2 We had a very pleasant stay.

3 The service was superb and the food  
delicious!

4 We hope to visit your hotel again  
soon.

5 I would like to ask you a favour.

6 I have lost a pair of brown trousers,  
which I think I left in the wardrobe of  
my room.

7 Could you possibly check if this is so?

8 I would be most grateful.

9 I look forward to hearing from you.

## UNIT 11

1 2 was started 3 was spent 4 was  
tested 5 was introduced 6 was  
achieved 7 is reduced 8 is used  
9 have been built 10 is produced

2 2 was spent on its development  
3 planes have been built altogether  
4 were the Houses of Parliament built  
5 people were hurt in the train crash  
6 is champagne produced  
7 was she fined for speeding  
8 are school teachers paid a year  
9 is your post delivered  
10 were three teenagers given an award  
yesterday

3 2 President Kennedy wasn't killed in  
New York. He was killed in Dallas.  
3 Coffee isn't grown in Scotland. It's  
grown in South America/Africa.  
4 *Sunflowers* wasn't painted by Renoir.  
It was painted by Van Gogh.  
5 Walkman cassette players weren't  
developed by the Russians. They were  
developed by the Japanese.  
6 The Berlin Wall wasn't knocked down  
in 1982. It was knocked down in 1989.  
7 The 2000 Olympic Games weren't  
held in New Zealand. They were held  
in Australia.  
8 Rolls-Royce cars aren't made in Japan.  
They're made in Britain.  
9 Coca-Cola hasn't been produced for  
over 200 years. It's been produced for  
over 100 years.

4 1 No, it wasn't. 2 Yes, it was.  
3 Yes, it is. 4 Yes, they have.



- 5 1 2 was found 3 was given 4 was operated on 5 was given 6 has been organized 7 have been given 8 will be helped 9 was derailed 10 were injured 11 were taken 12 were delayed 13 have been interviewed
- 2 2 How much was Mr Murphy given as a reward for his honesty?  
3 When was Phil Young given a new heart?  
4 What has been organized to raise money?  
5 How many people have been given new hearts by doctors at St Bartholomew's Hospital?  
6 When was the train derailed?
- 6 2 A part-time assistant is wanted here. We want a part-time assistant.  
3 Jewellery is bought and sold here. We buy and sell jewellery.  
4 Credit cards are accepted here. We accept credit cards.  
5 Afternoon tea is served here. We serve afternoon tea.  
6 No dogs are allowed in here. We don't allow dogs in here.
- 7 1 was invented 2 worked 3 was introduced 4 became 5 was used 6 is found 7 has played 8 will be manufactured
- 8 1 entry 3, definition 2  
2 entry 3, definition 1  
3 entry 1  
4 entry 2  
5 entry 1, definition 2  
6 entry 1, definition 1  
7 entry 2, definition 1  
8 entry 1, definition 4  
9 entry 1, definition 1  
10 entry 2  
11 entry 3, definition 1
- 9 1 1 d 2 a 3 c 4 b  
The tense used is the Present Simple.

## UNIT 12

- 1 2'd wear 3'd have 4'd work  
5'd play 6'd go 7'd go to bed
- 2 2 what would he wear?  
3 what would he have for breakfast?  
4 where would he work?  
5 where would he go every evening?  
6 what time would he go to bed?
- 3 3 shares 4 was / were 5 would live  
6 lived 7 would buy 8 would grow  
9 travels 10 goes 11 doesn't like  
12 was / were 13 would ride 14 would buy 15 loves 16 goes 17 would walk
- 4 2 No, she wouldn't. 3 Yes, she would.  
4 No, she wouldn't. 5 Yes, she would.  
6 Yes, she would.
- 5 2 If he didn't work in the evening, he would have time to play with his children.

- 3 If she didn't buy a lot of clothes, she would have some money.  
4 If I had a car, I could give you a lift.  
5 If I went to bed early, I wouldn't be tired in the morning.  
6 If she had a watch, she wouldn't always be late.
- 6 2 We might go to Spain for our holidays.  
3 I might not get my cheque today.  
4 Joe and Ellie might pop in for a drink this evening.  
5 I might get a Playstation for my birthday.  
6 I'm a bit worried – Dave might not phone me tonight.
- 7 1 I might be 2 I might go; I might stay  
3 I'm going to cook 4 He might not like 5 I'll phone 6 she might be
- 8 (Sample answers)  
2 She might fall off.  
3 She might fail her exams.  
4 His friends might make a mess. His parents might be angry when they find out.  
5 My car might break down.  
6 The dentist might take a tooth out / give him a filling.  
7 She might miss her plane.
- 9 1 might not make 2 might go 3 might wait 4 might become 5 might not earn 6 might do 7 might meet
- 10 1 1 Put 2 try 3 turn 4 fill 5 looking  
6 Look 7 looking 8 fell 9 gave  
2 1 down 2 away / out 3 down  
4 up 5 on; up 6 out 7 up 8 after  
9 round 10 up 11 back
- 11 2 Thank you for the invitation. Unfortunately, I can't come  
3 I got out of bed and went downstairs to make a cup of tea.  
4 She checked in her luggage. Then she went to have a cup of coffee.  
5 I was sitting at home last Thursday evening when something very strange happened. / Last Thursday evening I was sitting at home when something very strange happened.  
6 Keith's upstairs lying in bed because he doesn't feel very well.  
7 They have a son called Simon and we have a son called Simon too.  
8 There's a programme on TV tonight that I'm very interested in.  
9 I worked hard all last week.
- 12 1 (Sample answers)  
1 Last Monday morning, Sarah Brown was in her bedroom getting ready to go to work, when suddenly she saw a mouse in her handbag. She was very scared of mice, so she screamed.  
2 Then she had a good idea. She left the room quietly and ran downstairs to look for her cat, Tiger. He would catch the mouse.

- 3 At first, she couldn't find him anywhere, but finally she found him sleeping under the kitchen table. She picked him up quickly and ran upstairs back to her bedroom.
- 4 In the bedroom, Sarah put Tiger down on the floor. Then she waited outside the door. Unfortunately, Tiger was scared of mice too, so he ran out of the room and jumped into Sarah's arms.
- 2 (Sample answers)  
1 On the evening of 1 June, a French burglar broke into a house in Paris. He went into the living room and quietly put some things in his bag.  
2 Then he went into the kitchen to look for more things. He opened the fridge and found some cheese.  
3 He was very hungry, so he found some bread too and made a sandwich. Then he remembered the two bottles of champagne in the fridge.  
4 He was very thirsty, so he quickly took them out and drank them.  
5 Then he went upstairs, but he suddenly felt very tired.  
6 He lay down on a bed and fell asleep. Unfortunately, when he woke up it was the next morning and there were lots of policemen there.

## UNIT 13

- 1 2 have found 3 went 4 agreed  
5 haven't tried 6 has been 7 has left  
8 has gone 9 has fallen 10 met 11 has ... seen 12 won 13 had to 14 got
- 2 2 But she hasn't ordered the cake yet.  
3 Jean-Pierre has already booked the church.  
4 But he hasn't bought a suit yet.  
5 They haven't sent the invitations yet.  
6 But they have already decided where to go for their honeymoon.
- 3 2 Has Angela bought a dress yet? Yes, she has.  
3 Has Jean-Pierre ordered the champagne yet? Yes, he has.  
4 Has Jean-Pierre bought the wedding rings yet? No, he hasn't.  
5 Have they sent the invitations yet? No, they haven't.
- 4 1 been; been 2 gone 3 Gone 4 been  
5 been 6 gone
- 5 1 f 2 e 3 d 4 i 5 c 6 a 7 j 8 b  
9 h 10 g
- 6 1 Have you been waiting 2 have you been playing 3 Has it been raining  
4 have they been doing 5 have you been learning 6 Have you been living  
7 Have you been swimming 8 have you been working
- 7 1 I've been running 2 I've cut 3 Have

## T 11.2

- 1 A Are Coca-Cola and hamburgers sold *only* in America?  
B No, they aren't. They're sold all over the world.
- 2 A Was Coca-Cola invented by Louis Lassen?  
B No, it wasn't. It was invented by John Pemberton.
- 3 A Were the first hamburgers made in 1948?  
B No, they weren't. They were made in 1895.
- 4 A Was the first McDonald's restaurant opened in New York?  
B No, it wasn't. It was opened in San Bernardino, in California.
- 5 A Have 2,500 restaurants now been opened worldwide?  
B No, not 2,500. 25,000 have been opened worldwide.

## T 11.3 The history of chewing gum

P = Presenter I = Interviewer  
LW = Leanne Ward, chewing gum expert  
AB = Interviewees

### Part one

- P Today in Worldly Wise, the world's most common habit ...  
Yes, chewing gum. We chew 100,000 tons of it every year but how many of us actually know what it's made of?
- I Excuse me, I see you're chewing gum ...  
A Yeah.
- I Have you got any idea what it's made of?  
A Nah – no idea. Never thought about it.
- I Have you any idea what chewing gum is made of?  
B ... Er no, not a clue. Rubber maybe?
- I And do you have any idea who invented it?  
A The Americans?
- B Yeah – sure – I reckon it was invented in America, yeah.
- P Well no. It wasn't the Americans who invented chewing gum. It was the Swedes. The Swedes, I hear you say? But listen to Leanne Ward, a chewing gum expert.
- LW The history of chewing goes back thousands of years. In Sweden in 1993, the skeleton of a teenager was found, he was nine thousand years old. And in his mouth was a gum made of tree sap and sweetened with honey – the first known chewing gum.
- P It seems we've always chewed things of no real food value. Babies are born wanting to chew. Everything goes straight into their mouths. So why do we chew? Here's Leanne again.
- LW We chew to clean our teeth and freshen our breath but also because we just like chewing. The ancient Greeks chewed a gum called *mastica*, which is a type of tree sap. They thought it was good for their health and women really enjoyed chewing it as a way to sweeten their breath. Then in the first century AD we know that the Mayan Indians in South America liked to chew a tree sap, called *chiclay*. They wrapped it in leaves and put it in their mouths so this was, if you like, the first packet of chewing gum. The American Indians also chewed tree sap – they gave it to the English when they arrived, but it wasn't until a few hundred years after, that it became really popular in America.

## T 11.4 Part two

- P The history of modern chewing gum begins in 19th century America. In 1892 a clever young salesman called William Wrigley decided that chewing gum was the thing of the future. Wrigley was a business genius. He was the first to use advertising to sell in a big way. Here's Leanne.
- LW William Wrigley was really an advertising genius. He hired hundreds of pretty girls, who he called 'the Wrigley girls'. They walked up and down the streets of Chicago and New York City handing out free gum. Millions of pieces were given away. He also had huge electric signs and billboards – one billboard was a mile long, it ran along the side of the train track. So with all this, chewing gum became very popular all over the USA.
- P So how did the world get to know and love chewing gum? Leanne again.
- LW Well, during the Second World War American soldiers were given Wrigley gum to help them relax. In 1944 all gum production went to the US Army and they took their gum overseas and gave it to children. Soon they were followed everywhere by the cry: 'Got any gum, chum?'
- P And so the popularity of gum spread to other countries. After the war sales of gum exploded worldwide. Chewing gum was even taken into space by the first astronauts. So what exactly is it made of?
- LW Well, the strangest thing about gum today is that nobody knows what it's made of. Nobody will tell you. The chewing gum industry keeps the recipe top secret.

## T 11.5

- 1 'Are we nearly there yet, Dad?'  
'No. It's miles to go, but we'll stop soon and have something to eat.'  
'All right. I need the toilet, anyway.'
- 2 'How much is it to send this letter to Australia?'  
'Give it to me and I'll weigh it. That's ... £1.20.'  
'OK. That's fine. And a book of ten first-class stamps, please.'  
'All right.'
- 3 'Hi. Can I pay for my petrol, please?'  
'Which pump?'  
'Er ... pump number ... five.'  
'Forty-one pounds 78p, please.'
- 4 The 7.56 from Bristol is now arriving at platform 4. Virgin Rail would like to apologize for the late arrival of this service. This was due to circumstances beyond our control.
- 5 'A vodka and orange, please.'  
'How old are you?'  
'Eighteen.'  
'Hmm. Have you got any identification on you?'  
'No.'

## Unit 12

### T 12.1

If I were a princess, I'd live in a palace. I'd have servants to look after me. My Mum would be Queen, and she wouldn't work. I wouldn't go to school. I'd have a private teacher. I'd ride a white horse, and I'd wear a long dress. I could have all the sweets I wanted.

### T 12.2 see p96

### T 12.3

- 1 'I have no money. What am I going to do?'  
'If I were you, I'd try to spend less.'  
'What do you mean?'  
'Well, you buy a lot of clothes, designer clothes. Stop buying such expensive clothes.'  
'But I like them!'
- 2 'My hair's awful. I can't do anything with it.'  
'It's not that bad.'  
'It is, really. Just look at it.'  
'Well, if I were you, I'd try that new hairdresser, Antonio. He's supposed to be very good, and not that expensive.'  
'Mmm. OK, I'll try it. Thanks.'
- 3 'I've got toothache.'  
'Have you seen a dentist?'  
'No.'  
'Well, if I were you, I'd make an appointment right now.'
- 4 'I've had a row with my boyfriend.'  
'What about?'  
'Oh, the usual thing. He gets jealous if I just look at another boy.'  
'And did you?'  
'No, of course not!'  
'Well, if I were you, I'd love him and leave him. He won't ever change, you know.'  
'Oh, I couldn't do that.'
- 5 'My car won't start in the morning.'  
'If I were you, I'd buy a new one. Yours is so old.'  
'I know it's old, but I can't afford a new one.'  
'Well, take it to a garage. Let them have a look at it.'  
'All right.'
- 6 'My neighbours make a lot of noise.'  
'Do they? That's awful.'  
'Mmm. We can't get to sleep at night.'  
'Have you spoken to them about this?'  
'No, we're too frightened.'  
'If I were you, I'd invite them round to your flat for coffee and say that you're having problems.'  
'That's probably a good idea. I'm not sure they'll come, but I'll try it.'

### T 12.4

#### Ruth

I'm having a holiday in Italy for a couple of weeks, staying in a villa in Tuscany. Then I'm going to look for a job. I want to work in the media – advertising or the BBC would be perfect.

My sister and I are going to buy a flat together, somewhere central, so we'll have to start looking soon. I'm very excited about the future. And I'm also highly ambitious!

#### Henry

I'm not sure yet. Some friends have invited me to go to Long Island with them, so I might go to



# Unit 11

## 11.1 The passive

### Form

am/is/are was/were has/have been will	+ -ed (past participle)
--	-------------------------

The past participle of regular verbs ends in *-ed*. There are many common irregular verbs. See the list on p143.

### Present

#### Positive and negative

- English **is spoken** all over the world.
- Renault cars **are made** in France.
- My children **aren't helped** with their homework.
- Coffee **isn't grown** in England.

### Question

- Where **is rice grown**?
- Are cars **made** in your country?

### Past

#### Positive and negative

- My car **was stolen** last night.
- The animals **were frightened** by a loud noise.
- He **wasn't injured** in the accident.
- The thieves **weren't seen** by anyone.

### Question

- How **was the window broken**?
- Were the plants **watered** last night?

### Present Perfect

#### Positive and negative

- I've **been robbed**!
- Diet Coke **has been made** since 1982.
- They **haven't been invited** to the party.

### Question

- How many times **have you been hurt** playing football?
- Has my car **been repaired**?

### will

#### Positive and negative

- 10,000 cars **will be produced** next year.
- The cars **won't be sold** in the UK.

### Question

- Will the children **be sent** to a new school?

### Short answer

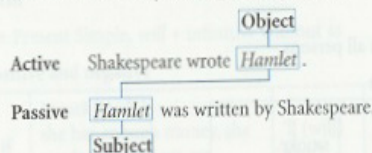
Are cars made in your country?	Yes, they are./No, they aren't.
Were the plants watered last night?	Yes, they were./No, they weren't.
Has my car been repaired?	Yes, it has./No, it hasn't.
Will these cars be produced next year?	Yes, they will./No, they won't.

### Note

- The rules for tense usage in the passive are the same as in the active.  
Present Simple to express habit:  
My car **is serviced** regularly.  
Past Simple to express a finished action in the past:  
America **was discovered** by Christopher Columbus.  
Present Perfect to express an action which began in the past and continues to the present:  
Diet Coke **has been made** since 1982.
- The passive infinitive (*to be* + *-ed*) is used after modal auxiliary verbs and other verbs which are followed by an infinitive.  
Driving should **be banned** in city centres.  
The house is going **to be knocked down**.

### Use

- The object of an active verb becomes the subject of a passive verb. Notice the use of *by* in the passive sentence.



- The passive is not another way of expressing the same sentence in the active. We choose the active or the passive depending on what we are more interested in.  
*Hamlet was written* in 1600. (We are more interested in Hamlet.)  
Shakespeare *wrote* comedies, histories, and tragedies. (We are more interested in Shakespeare.)

### Note

Some verbs, for example, *give*, *send*, *show*, have two objects, a person and a thing.

- She **gave me a book** for my birthday.
- In the passive, we often make the person the subject, not the thing.  
I **was given a book** for my birthday.
- She **was sent the information** by post.
- You'll **be shown** where to sit.

# Extra ideas Units 9–12

## Reading and speaking

### The dream game

1 Work in small groups and discuss the following:

- 1 Did you dream last night? Can you remember what you dreamt about?
- 2 Do you often dream? Do you often have the same dream? Describe your memorable dreams.
- 3 Do you think dreams are important? If so, why?

2 Playing the dream game

- 1 Play the dream game in pairs or small groups. Take turns to read the questions aloud. Make a note of your answers, then compare them. Use a dictionary if necessary.
- 2 Read the interpretation.
- 3 Discuss with the whole class. Do you agree or disagree with the interpretation of your personality?

#### Play the dream game

- 1 You are asleep and you are dreaming. In your dream you find yourself in your perfect house. What is it like? Describe it in detail.
- 2 Now you are walking along a narrow path. Suddenly you find a cup/glass/drinking vessel on the ground in front of you. What is it like? What is in it?
- 3 Now the path ends and you are walking in a wood. You walk quite a long way until you find a clearing. In the middle of the clearing is a building. What sort of building is it?
- 4 Around the building is a garden. Describe the garden.
- 5 You walk out of the garden and through the wood. At the edge of the wood there is a wall. The wall is too high to climb over, and it is too long to walk round. Suddenly you notice a small door in the wall. It slowly opens as you watch. What do you do? Do you go through the door?
- 6 On the other side of the wall is water. What does it look like? Do you want to swim in it?

#### Interpretation

Now read about what the images represent and try to analyse your answers.

##### ★ The house

The house is your idea of yourself. If your house is old, you probably do not like change, you like traditional things. If your house is large, it means you are quite confident, with a high opinion of yourself. If it is filled with light, you are optimistic. If it is dark, you are pessimistic. The number of rooms is the number of people you want in your life.

##### ★ The cup

The cup is your idea of love. The more beautiful and valuable the cup, the more important love is in your life. You are a romantic person. The contents of the cup show what your experience of love has been so far.

##### ★ The building

The building is your idea of religion and God. A strong building is a strong belief. A ruin would mean a lack of belief.

##### ★ The garden

This is your idea of the world around you, your country, or the whole world. If the plants and flowers in your garden are dying, this might mean that you are worried about the environment and pollution in the world.

##### ★ The wall

This is your idea of death. Is it the end or is there something after it? Do you go straight through the little door? Do you look and check before you go? Or don't you want to go through at all?

##### ★ The water

The water is your idea of your future. If there is a sea with big waves, you feel positive and excited about your future. If you want to swim, you feel confident and want to take risks. If the water is a stagnant pool, you might fear your future and the future of the world.



## Extra ideas Units 9–12

### Song

- 1 You are going to read and listen to a song called *I'll be there for you*. It is a song about friendship. Which is the best synonym for the phrase *I'll be there for you*?
  - 1 I will go to a place instead of you
  - 2 I will always love and support you
  - 3 I will be there on time and waiting for you to arrive
- 2 Match these other words and phrases from the song with their synonyms.

1 you're broke	a it has defeated you
2 you're stuck in second gear	b nothing has gone right for you
3 it hasn't been your day	c you're not making any progress
4 it has brought you down to your knees	d you haven't got any money
- 3 Read the song then look at the words in *italics*. Underline the words in the song that you think the words in *italics* could replace. Listen to the song and check your answers.

### *I'll be there for you*

So no one told you *work* was gonna be this way. (1) *life*  
Your job's a disaster, you're broke, (2) *joke*  
Your social life's gone away. (3) *love*  
It's like you're always stuck in *second gear*,  
Now it hasn't been your day, your week, (4) *when*  
Your month, or even your year.  
  
But I'll be there for you,  
When the rain starts to fall, (5) *pour*  
I'll be there for you.  
You know I've been around before (6) *there*  
I'll be there for you,  
'Cause you're there for me as well. (7) *too*  
  
You're still at home at ten, and work (8) *in bed*  
began at eight,  
You've burned your toast, (9) *breakfast*  
So far, things aren't going well, (10) *great*  
Your mother warned you, 'There'll be moments (11) *days*  
like these,'  
But she didn't tell you when  
Life has brought you down to your knees. (12) *the world*





# 11

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

## Test A

### 1 Circle the correct form of the verb.

- Gum is chewed / *be chewed* all over the world.
- Henry Hobhouse *wrote* / *is written* 'Seeds of Change'.
- Cotton *was picked* / *picked* by slaves.
- Has my camera *repaired* / *been repaired*?
- Tobacco *was come* / *came* to Europe in the 16th century.
- The children won't *be taught* / *teach* Chinese at school.
- Where are Nikon cameras *make* / *made*?
- Tobacco *isn't grown* / *don't grow* in Britain.
- English *is spoken* / *is spoke* by our workers.
- How many BMWs will *make* / *be made* in Oxford?
- Coca-Cola *has been made* / *is made* in Texas for more than a hundred years.
- Was cotton *grew* / *grown* in Europe?
- Chewing gum *has been invented* / *was invented* in Sweden.
- Sugar *was taken* / *is took* to the West Indies by Columbus.

1 point for each correct answer

13

### 2 Write the sentences and questions in the passive.

- They make Seat cars in Spain.  
Seat cars are made in Spain.
- Do they grow rice here?  
\_\_\_\_\_ rice \_\_\_\_\_?
- He will make the film next year.  
The film \_\_\_\_\_.
- Have American Indians smoked tobacco for a long time?  
\_\_\_\_\_ tobacco \_\_\_\_\_?
- They took slaves to the West Indies.  
Slaves \_\_\_\_\_.
- They won't sell the tobacco in the US.  
Their tobacco \_\_\_\_\_.
- They didn't invite me to the conference.  
I \_\_\_\_\_.
- Dr John Pemberton invented Coca-Cola in 1886.  
Coca-Cola \_\_\_\_\_.
- Vegetarians don't eat hamburgers.  
Hamburgers \_\_\_\_\_.
- They haven't brought the flowers.  
The flowers \_\_\_\_\_.

- 11 Will she wash the children's clothes?

\_\_\_\_\_ the children's clothes \_\_\_\_\_?

- 12 They don't make Nissans in Mexico.

Nissans \_\_\_\_\_.

1 point for each correct answer

11

### 3 Complete the paragraph with the correct active or passive form of the verbs in brackets.

Jeans (1 make) are made from a material called denim. The material (2 make) \_\_\_\_\_ first \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe, and it (3 take) \_\_\_\_\_ to the USA in the 18th century. The strong material (4 use) \_\_\_\_\_ to make working men's clothes, and in the 1870s Levi Strauss (5 make) \_\_\_\_\_ the first pair of blue Levi jeans.

After the Second World War, the customers for jeans (6 change) \_\_\_\_\_ from working men to teenagers who (7 want) \_\_\_\_\_ to wear them as leisure clothes. Since then, they (8 become) \_\_\_\_\_ the symbol of a more relaxed society, and jeans (9 wear) \_\_\_\_\_ by people of all ages and in all situations.

2 points for each correct answer

16

### 4 Match the nouns and verbs. There are two extra nouns.

advice ~~a beard~~ the change a gun information  
the match a party passengers the peace a promise a story  
a suitcase tobacco the truth two centimetres weight

grow	tell	carry	give	keep
1 <u>a beard</u>	4 _____	6 _____	9 _____	12 _____
2 _____	5 _____	7 _____	10 _____	13 _____
3 _____		8 _____	11 _____	14 _____

1 point for each correct answer

13

### 5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *lose*, *keep*, or *tell*.

- 'Here's your drink, sir, and 50 pence change.' 'That's all right, keep the change.'
- My football team \_\_\_\_\_ a match for four months.
- I know when she \_\_\_\_\_ lies – she doesn't look at me.
- When I was young, I always \_\_\_\_\_ weight before exams.
- Don't tell Ulrike. She can't \_\_\_\_\_ a secret.
- Put your money somewhere safe or you will \_\_\_\_\_ it.

1 point for each correct answer

5



**6 Read the text and write short answers to the questions.**

Fish has been eaten in Britain, an island, for thousands of years. In the 17th century potatoes were brought from Latin America. However, it wasn't until the 19th century that a Mr Marlin had the idea of putting fish and potatoes together and making fish and chips. When he opened his fish and chip shop in London in 1860 it quickly became popular with working people who needed quick, filling meals.

By the 1920s there were 31,000 fish and chip shops in Britain and although this number is now only 8,000, there are eight for every McDonald's. A recent study found that Britain's favourite fast food is still fish and chips. Second, third, and fourth positions went to pizza (Italian), duck (Chinese), and curry (Indian). Interestingly, the hamburger wasn't in the top ten.

The traditional way to eat fish and chips is to buy them wrapped in paper and to eat them with salt and vinegar. They used to be wrapped in newspaper but most are sold in white paper now. People eat their fish and chips in the street or take them home – and some people admit that they eat them in bed!

- 1 Was fish eaten in Britain two thousand years ago?  
Yes, it was.
- 2 Were chips eaten in Britain in the 14th century?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Who opened the first fish and chip shop?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 When was the first fish and chip shop opened?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 How many fish and chip shops are there in Britain?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 How many McDonald's are there in Britain?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Are fish and chips usually eaten from a plate?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Are they usually wrapped in newspaper now?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9 Find words in the text that mean:
  - a (Paragraph 1: adj.) *enough (food) to stop you feeling hungry* \_\_\_\_\_
  - b (Paragraph 2: vb) *to decide to tell the truth* \_\_\_\_\_

1 point for correct answer, 1 point for correct structure

18

**7 Write a review of a play, film, or book. Use your own ideas or the notes about *Young Frankenstein* to help you.**

<b>title</b>	<i>Young Frankenstein</i>
<b>play, book, or film?</b>	comedy film
<b>characters</b>	Dr Frankenstein's grandson, Frederick
<b>events</b>	The grandson is a doctor in the USA, he goes to his grandfather's castle and repeats his experiment
<b>opinion</b>	funny, clever

12 points divided between content and accuracy

12

**8 Match the signs 1–8 with the places in the box.**

airport shop car park public car park ~~toilet door~~ bus  
pub shop door door

- 1 Vacant toilet door
- 2 Parking for customers only \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 This car park is locked from 9.30 p.m. to 6.30 a.m.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Exact fare only. No change given. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Emergency access. Do not block. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Children are not allowed in the bar unless with an adult. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Back in 10 minutes. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Do not leave your luggage unattended. \_\_\_\_\_

1 point for each correct answer

7

**9 Translate the signs.**

- 1 Spanish is spoken here.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Please take your rubbish home with you.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Part-time waiter wanted.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 We are looking for a qualified hairdresser.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 We do not accept credit cards.  
\_\_\_\_\_

1 point for each correct answer

5

TOTAL

100

## Unit 10

ache *v* /eɪk/  
 adventure *n* /əd'ventʃə/  
 alive *adj* /ə'laɪv/  
 alone *adj* /ə'ləʊn/  
 amazing *adj* /ə'meɪzɪŋ/  
 armed police *n pl* /,ɑ:md pə'li:s/  
 at peace *adj* /ət 'pi:s/  
 background *n* /'bækgraʊnd/  
 balaclava *n* /bə'lə'kla:və/  
 beans *n pl* /bi:nz/  
 beg *v* /beg/  
 berries *n pl* /'berɪz/  
 blindfold *n* /'blaɪndfəʊld/  
 brave *adj* /breɪv/  
 burn *n* /bɜ:n/  
 bush *n* /bʊʃ/  
 cake *n* /keɪk/  
 can't stand (sth) (= hate) *v*  
 /,kɑ:nt 'stænd/  
 cartoon (on TV) *n* /,kɑ:'tu:n/  
 circumstances *n pl*  
 /'sɜ:kəmstænsɪz/  
 confess *v* /kən'fes/  
 comedy *n* /'kɒmədi/  
 comfortable *adj* /'kʌmfətbəl/  
 concentrate *v* /'kɒnsəntreɪt/  
 confession *n* /kən'feʃn/  
 contact *v* /'kɒntækt/  
 contain *v* /kən'teɪn/  
 covered in sweat /,kʌvəd ɪn 'swet/  
 crawl *v* /kroʊl/  
 crazy *adj* /'kreɪzi/  
 dark (at night) *adj* /dɑ:k/  
 diary *n* /'daɪəri/  
 duck *n* /dʌk/  
 efficiently *adv* /ɪ'fɪʃəntli/  
 emergency services *n pl*  
 /ɪ'mɜ:dʒənsɪ 'sɜ:vɪsɪz/  
 ending (of a book) *n* /'endɪŋ/  
 exhausted *adj* /ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/  
 fail an exam *v* /,feɪl ən ɪg'zæm/  
 fall down (= break) *v* /,fɔ:l 'daʊn/  
 feel sorry *v* /,fi:l 'sɒri/  
 film star *n* /'fɪlm 'stɑ:/  
 fizzy drink *n* /,fɪzi 'drɪŋk/  
 food poisoning *n* /'fu:d ,pɔɪzənɪŋ/  
 footpath *n* /'fʊtpæθ/  
 for a while /,fər ə 'waɪl/  
 forgive *v* /fə'gɪv/  
 freedom *n* /'fri:dəm/  
 frightened *pp* /'fraɪtənd/  
 get rid of (sth) *v* /get 'rɪd əv/  
 go climbing *v* /,gəʊ 'klaɪmɪŋ/  
 go on hands and knees *v* /gəʊ ɒn  
 'hændz ən(d) 'ni:z/  
 God bless all /,gɒd ,bles 'ɔ:l/  
 graduate *v* /'grædʒueɪt/  
 ground (= the floor) *n* /graʊnd/  
 haircut *n* /'heəkʌt/  
 hairdresser *n* /'heədresə/  
 handrail *n* /'hændreɪl/  
 hear from (sb) *v* /'hɪə frəm/  
 helicopter *n* /'helɪkɒptə/  
 high *adj* /haɪ/

hitchhike *v* /'hɪtʃ,hɑ:k/  
 hobby *n* /'hɒbi/  
 hole *n* /həʊl/  
 horror film *n* /'hɒrə ,fɪlm/  
 hunter *n* /'hʌntə/  
 instructor *n* /ɪn'strʌktə/  
 invent *v* /ɪn'vent/  
 investigate *v* /ɪn'vestɪgeɪt/  
 joke *n* /dʒɔ:k/  
 kidnap *v* /'kɪdnæp/  
 let (sb) go (= release) *v* /,let 'gəʊ/  
 library *n* /'laɪbrəri/, /'laɪbri/  
 lose consciousness *v*  
 /,lu:z 'kɒnʃənsəs/  
 lose weight *v* /,lu:z 'weɪt/  
 manage to do (sth) *v*  
 /'mænɪdʒ tə 'du:/  
 manual *n* /'mænʒʊəl/  
 meat *n* /mi:t/  
 moose *n* /mu:s/  
 narrow *adj* /'nærəʊ/  
 nature *n* /'neɪtʃə/  
 petrol station *n* /'petrəl ,steɪʃn/  
 plan *v* /plæn/  
 poisonous *adj* /'pɔɪzənəs/  
 posh *adj* /pɒʃ/  
 possessions *n pl* /pə'zeʃnz/  
 recipe *n* /'resəpi/  
 report (from school) *n* /rɪ'pɔ:t/  
 roller coaster *n* /'rəʊlə ,kəʊstə/  
 row (= argument) *n* /raʊ/  
 scared *adj* /skeəd/  
 scream *v* /skri:m/  
 seed (of a plant) *n* /si:d/  
 shake *v* /ʃeɪk/  
 shelter *n* /'ʃeltə/  
 simple life /'sɪmpl ,laɪf/  
 sleeping bag *n* /'sli:pɪŋ ,bæg/  
 spider *n* /'spaɪdə/  
 spy novel *n* /'spai ,nɒvəl/  
 squirrel *n* /'skwɪrəl/  
 starve *v* /stɑ:v/  
 steep *adj* /sti:p/  
 stove *n* /stəʊv/  
 strength *n* /streŋθ/  
 stuck in a lift /,stʌk ɪn ə 'lɪft/  
 survive *v* /sə'vaɪv/  
 sweat *n* /swet/  
 take (sb) to court *v* /,teɪk tə 'kɔ:t/  
 terrified *adj* /'terɪfaɪd/  
 terrorist *n* /'terərɪst/  
 thin *adj* /θɪn/  
 thrill *n* /θrɪl/  
 tie (sb) up *v* /,taɪ 'ʌp/  
 total *n* /'təʊtl/  
 trapped *pp* /træpt/  
 view *n* /vju:/  
 village *n* /'vɪlɪdʒ/  
 weak *adj* /wi:k/  
 wild (place) *adj* /waɪld/  
 wild mushrooms *n pl*  
 /,waɪld 'mʌʃru:mz/  
 witness *n* /'wɪtnəs/  
 woods *n pl* /wʊdz/

## Unit 11

addict *n* /'ædɪkt/  
 addictive *adj* /ə'dɪktɪv/  
 advertise *v* /'ædvətaɪz/  
 advertisement *n* /əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/  
 American Indians *n pl*  
 /ə,merɪkən 'ɪndiənz/  
 ancient *adj* /'eɪnfənt/  
 Arctic Circle *n* /,ɑ:ktrɪk 'sɜ:kl/  
 ban *v* /bæn/  
 banana *n* /bə'nɑ:nə/  
 beard *n* /biəd/  
 billboard *n* /'bɪlbɔ:d/  
 bottle *n* /bɒtl/  
 briefcase *n* /'bri:fkeɪs/  
 can *n* /kæn/  
 cargo *n* /kɑ:gəʊ/  
 chain-smoke *v* /'tʃeɪn ,sməʊk/  
 chef *n* /ʃef/  
 chew *v* /tʃu:/  
 chewing gum *n* /'tʃu:ɪŋ ,gʌm/  
 commercially *adv* /kə'mɜ:ʃəli/  
 complaint *n* /kəm'pleɪnt/  
 cotton *n* /'kɒtən/  
 cry (= call/shout) *v* /kraɪ/  
 death *n* /deθ/  
 drive-in restaurant *n*  
 /,draɪvɪn 'restɒrənt/  
 empty *adj* /'empti/  
 export *v* /ɪk'spɔ:t/  
 fabric *n* /'fæbrɪk/  
 factory *n* /'fæktəri/  
 feed *v* /fi:d/  
 freshen *v* /'freʃn/  
 gallon *n* /'gælən/  
 genius *n* /'dʒi:nɪəs/  
 grass *n* /grɑ:s/  
 harm *v* /hɑ:m/  
 harvest *n* /'hɑ:vɪst/  
 hire *v* /haɪə/  
 history *n* /'hɪstri/  
 honey *n* /'hani/  
 ill-effect *n* /,ɪl ɪ'fekt/  
 industrial *adj* /ɪn'dʌstriəl/  
 industry *n* /'ɪndəstri/  
 inhale *v* /ɪn'heɪl/  
 invent *n* /ɪn'vent/  
 joke *n* /dʒɔ:k/  
 keep off *v* /,ki:p 'ɒf/  
 leaves *n pl* /li:vz/  
 lie *n* /laɪ/  
 lift (give a lift to sb) *n* /lɪft/  
 lose weight *v* /,lu:z 'weɪt/  
 lung cancer *n* /'lʌŋ ,kænsə/  
 luxury *n* /'lʌkʃəri/  
 match (sport) *n* /mætʃ/  
 motorway *n* /'məʊtəweɪ/  
 mouth *n* /maʊθ/  
 out of order /,aʊt əv 'ɔ:də/  
 overseas *adv* /,əʊvə'si:z/  
 packet *n* /'pækɪt/  
 partner *n* /'pɑ:tənə/  
 passenger *n* /'pæsɪndʒə/  
 pineapple *n* /'paɪnæpl/

plantation *n* /plɑ:n'teɪʃn/  
 popularity *n* /,pɒpjʊ'lærɪti/  
 produce *v* /prə'dju:s/  
 product *n* /'prɒdʌkt/  
 promise *v* /'prɒmɪs/  
 quantity *n* /'kwɒntəti/  
 queue *n* /kju:/  
 rare *adj* /reə/  
 refine *v* /rɪ'faɪn/  
 revolution *n* /revə'lju:ʃn/  
 rice *n* /raɪs/  
 sailor *n* /'seɪlə/  
 secret *n* /'si:kret/  
 seed *n* /si:d/  
 serve *v* /sɜ:v/  
 services (on a motorway) *n pl*  
 /'sɜ:vɪsɪz/  
 ship (to ship across the Atlantic) *v*  
 /ʃɪp/  
 silk *n* /sɪlk/  
 skeleton *n* /'skelɪtən/  
 slave *n* /sleɪv/  
 slavery *n* /'sleɪvəri/  
 smelly *adj* /'smeli/  
 soil *n* /soɪl/  
 southbound *adj* /'saʊθbaʊnd/  
 space (go into space) *n* /speɪs/  
 stock exchange *n*  
 /'stɒk ɪks,tʃeɪndʒ/  
 sugar cane *n* /'fʊgə ,kem/  
 sweeten *v* /'swi:tən/  
 technology *n* /tek'nɒlədʒi/  
 tobacco *n* /tə'bækəʊ/  
 top secret *adj* /,tɒp 'si:kret/  
 train track *n* /'treɪn ,træk/  
 tree sap *n* /tri:, sæp/  
 truth *n* /tru:θ/  
 unattended *adj* /ʌnə'tendɪd/  
 war *n* /wɔ:/  
 watch *n* /wɒtʃ/  
 wrap *v* /ræp/  
 zoo *n* /zu:/



3. В модальном сказуемом в придаточном дополнителем предложении модальный глагол **must** не меняется, если глагол-сказуемое в главном стоит в одном из прошедших времен:

*She said we must hurry.*

Она сказала, что мы должны торопиться.

## КАТЕГОРИЯ ЗАЛОГА

### § 8. СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ

Значение действительного и страдательного залогов в английском языке совпадает со значением соответствующих залогов в русском языке. Глагол в действительном залоге (Active Voice) показывает, что действие совершает лицо или предмет, выраженный подлежащим:

*Ann often asks questions.*

Аня часто задает вопросы.

Глагол в страдательном залоге (Passive Voice) означает, что действие направлено на предмет или лицо, выраженное подлежащим:

*Ann is often asked questions.*

Ане часто задают вопросы.

*Weak pupils must be helped.*

Слабым ученикам надо помогать.

В отличие от русского языка все формы страдательного залога в английском языке образуются аналитически, при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в соответствующей форме и Participle II знаменательного глагола: **be (am/is/are, was/were) + done**.

Количество видовременных форм в страдательном залоге меньше, чем в действительном. В страдательном залоге имеются только два времени группы Continuous: Present Continuous и Past Continuous. Форма Future Continuous, а также все времена группы Perfect Continuous в страдательном залоге отсутствуют.

Сводная таблица видовременных форм  
английского глагола в страдательном залоге  
(для 3-го лица единственного числа)

Время	Вид	Неперфектные формы	Перфектные формы
Настоящее	Общий	It is translated	It has been translated
	Дателный	It is being translated	—
Прошедшее	Общий	It was translated	It had been translated
	Дателный	It was being translated	—
Будущее	Общий	It will be translated	It will have been translated
	Дателный	—	—
Будущее в прошедшем	Общий	It would be translated	It would have been translated
	Дателный	—	—

При образовании вопросительной формы вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим. Если вспомогательных глаголов два (как, например, в формах Future), то перед подлежащим ставится первый вспомогательный глагол. В отрицательной форме отрицание следует за первым вспомогательным глаголом. Например:

*When was the doctor sent* Когда послали за доктором?

*for?*

*When will the doctor be sent* Когда пошлют за доктором?

*for?*

*Why has the doctor been sent* Почему послали за доктором?

*for?*

*The doctor has not been sent* За доктором еще не послали.

*for.*

Лицо (или предмет), производящее действие, выражено глаголом в страдательном залоге, передается существительным в общем падеже или личным местоимением в объектном падеже с предлогом **by** (предложное дополнение):

The next morning I was awakened by the telephone. This letter was written by me, not by my sister.

На следующее утро меня разбудил телефон. Это письмо написала я, а не моя сестра.

За глаголом в страдательном залоге может стоять дополнение с предлогом *with*, выражающее орудие, при помощи которого производилось действие:

The door was bolted with a heavy bolt. Дверь была задвинута тяжёлым засовом.

В английском языке, как и в русском, страдательный залог употребляется в тех случаях, когда либо неизвестно, либо в данной ситуации не имеет значения, кто совершил действие, и поэтому чаще всего это лицо не упоминается. Например:

St. Petersburg was founded in 1703. Санкт-Петербург был основан в 1703 г.

(Здесь в центре внимания находится объект действия — St. Petersburg.)

Но если нужно обратить внимание на то, кем совершено действие, то либо употребляется действительный залог, либо вводится предложное дополнение с предлогом *by*:

Peter I founded St. Petersburg in 1703. (Active) Пётр I основал Санкт-Петербург в 1703 году.

St. Petersburg was founded by Peter I in 1703. (Passive) Санкт-Петербург был основан Петром I в 1703 году.

#### Способы перевода предложений с глаголом в страдательном залоге на русский язык

Есть несколько способов перевода английских глаголов в страдательном залоге на русский язык. Выбор того или иного способа перевода зависит от значения глагола и всего предложения в целом (контекста).

1. Предложение с глаголом в страдательном залоге переводится полностью аналогичным предложением:

The book was written in 1942. Книга была написана в 1942 году.

2. Глагол в страдательном залоге переводится русским глаголом на -ся:

Chattering is not allowed at the lesson. На уроке не разрешается болтать.

3. Глагол в страдательном залоге переводится глаголом в действительном залоге в неопределённо-личном предложении:

I have been told that you're ill. Мне сказали, что ты болен.

4. Предложение с глаголом в страдательном залоге переводится предложением с глаголом в действительном залоге. При этом подлежащее в русском предложении соответствует в английском предложению дополнению с предлогом *by*:

A liar is believed by nobody. Лжецу никто не верит.

Употребление страдательного залога и в русском, и в английском языках характерно для переходных глаголов (т. е. для тех глаголов, за которыми в действительном залоге следует прямое дополнение; в русском языке это дополнение, отвечающее на вопросы винительного падежа — *кого?* *что?*): *to build* *строить*, *to see* *видеть*, *to open* *открывать* и т. п.

Однако в английском и русском языках нет полного соответствия переходных глаголов.

1. Некоторые переходные глаголы английского языка соответствуют в русском языке непереходным глаголам. Например:

to believe <i>smth.</i> (прямое дополнение)	верить кому-л. (косвенное дополнение)
to enter <i>smth.</i>	входить в, куда-л.
to follow <i>smth.</i> , <i>smth.</i>	следовать за кем-л., чем-л.
to help <i>smth.</i>	помогать кому-л.
to join <i>smth.</i>	присоединяться к чему-л.
to watch <i>smth.</i> , <i>smth.</i>	следить за кем-л., чем-л.
	наблюдать за кем-л., чем-л.

Такие английские глаголы в страдательном залоге переводятся на русский язык глаголами в действительном залоге:

Winter is followed by spring. За зимой следует лето.

2. В английском языке есть глаголы, которые могут иметь два прямых дополнения. Например:

to answer <i>smb.</i> , <i>smth.</i>	ответчать кому-л., что-л.
to ask <i>smb.</i> , <i>smth.</i>	спрашивать, просить кого-л., о чем-л.
to teach <i>smb.</i> , <i>smth.</i>	учить кого-л., чему-л.
to strike <i>smb.</i> , <i>smth.</i>	ударять кого-л., чем-л.
to award <i>smb.</i> , <i>smth.</i>	награждать кого-л., чем-л.
to envy <i>smb.</i> , <i>smth.</i>	завидовать кому-л., в чем-л.

Эти глаголы могут употребляться в двух страдательных оборотах, которые на русский язык переводятся неопределенно-личными предложениями с глаголом в действительном залоге:

He was <b>forgiven</b> his absence.	Ему <b>простили</b> его отсутствие.
His absence was <b>forgiven</b> him.	Его отсутствие ему <b>простили</b> .

3. В английском языке есть группа глаголов, за которыми следует прямое и косвенное (предложное) дополнение. Они также могут употребляться в двух страдательных оборотах:

to give <i>smth.</i> to <i>smb.</i>	давать что-л. кому-л.
to allow <i>smth.</i> to <i>smb.</i>	разрешать что-л. кому-л.
to offer <i>smth.</i> to <i>smb.</i>	предлагать что-л. кому-л.
to show <i>smth.</i> to <i>smb.</i>	показывать что-л. кому-л.
to tell <i>smth.</i> to <i>smb.</i>	рассказывать что-л. кому-л.

Предложения с этими глаголами, если действующее лицо не указано, переводятся неопределенно-личными предложениями с глаголом в действительном залоге:

The pupil was <b>given</b> some interesting work.	Ученику <b>дали</b> интересную работу.
Some interesting work was <b>given</b> to the pupil.	Интересную работу <b>дали</b> ученику.

Если же производитель действия указан, то в русском языке это будет предложение с глаголом в действительном залоге:

I was **shown** the way by an old man. Мне **показал** дорогу старичок.

The way was **shown** to me by an old man. Дорогу мне **показал** старичок.

4. Помимо того, в английском языке есть ряд переходных глаголов и глагольных сочетаний, которые употребляются в страдательном залоге и требуют после себя предложного дополнения.

<i>Непереходные глаголы:</i>	
to approve of	одобрять
to depend on	полагаться на
to insist on	настаивать на
to laugh at	смеяться над
to listen to	слушать
to look for	искать
to speak of/about	говорить о
to speak to	говорить с
	и т. д.

<i>Глагольные сочетания:</i>	
to put an end to	положить конец
to pay attention to	обратить внимание на
to take care of	заботиться о
	и т. д.

Например:	
The liar was <b>laughed at</b> .	Над лжецом <b>посмеялись</b> .
Children are usually <b>taken great care of</b> .	О детях обычно очень <b>заботятся</b> .
This book was <b>much spoken of</b> .	Об этой книге много <b>говорили</b> .
Your mistakes <b>must be paid attention to</b> .	На твои ошибки <b>надо обратить внимание</b> .

При переводе таких предложений английское подлежащее соответствует в русском языке предложному дополнению, выделенному существительным в том падеже, которого требует русский предлог. Все же предложение в целом переводится русским неопределенно-личным предложением, если производитель действия не выражен.



**Примечание.**

Глаголы **to say** и **to tell** *говорить, сказать* в страдательном залоге имеют разное значение. Обратите внимание на перевод:

<b>to be told</b>	<b>to be said</b>
He is <b>told</b> to read English books.	He is <b>said</b> to read English books.
<i>Ему велит (говорят) читать английские книги.</i>	<i>Говорят, что он читает английские книги.</i>
(Это способ передачи кодового приказа, просьбы.)	(Это предложение соответствует сложноподчиненному предложению: They say that he reads English books.)

## § 9. МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

### ОБЩИЕ СВЕДЕНИЯ

В отличие от других глаголов, модальные глаголы (*Modal Verbs*) не обозначают действия или состояния, а лишь передают отношение говорящего к действию, выраженному инфинитивом. В сочетании с этим инфинитивом модальный глагол образует сложное глагольное сказуемое.

Модальные глаголы могут показывать, что говорящий рассматривает действие как возможное, желательное, необходимое, сомнительное, допустимое, требуемое, запрещенное, принудительное и т. д. Например:

**I can't go with you.** Я не могу идти с вами.

(**Can't** показывает, что говорящий считает, что возможность идти для него отсутствует.)

**We must go now.** Теперь нам надо идти.

(Здесь **must** выражает необходимость произвести действие.)

**You should consult a doctor.** Вам следует обратиться к врачу.

(Говорящий дает совет лицу, выраженному местоимением **you**.)

Модальные глаголы сочетаются с инфинитивом смыслового глагола без частицы **to**, за исключением модального глагола **ought**, за которым следует инфинитив смыслового глагола с **to**. Всего в английском языке 10 модальных глаголов: **can**,

**may**, **must**, **should**, **ought to**, **shall**, **will**, **would**, **need**,  **dare**. Кроме того, два глагола **to be** и **to have** могут также употребляться в модальном значении.

Помимо особого значения, модальные глаголы отличаются от других глаголов еще рядом особенностей:

1. Они не изменяются по лицам и не имеют окончания **-s** в 3-м лице единственного числа.
2. У них нет личных форм — инфинитива, причастия и герундия, а следовательно, нет и аналитических видовременных форм.

3. За исключением глаголов **can** (**could**) и **may** (**might**) модальные глаголы имеют только одну форму.

4. Инфинитив смыслового глагола, следующий за модальными за исключением глагола **ought**, употребляется без частицы **to**.

5. В вопросительном и отрицательном предложениях они употребляются без вспомогательного глагола. В вопросительном предложении перед подлежащим ставится сам модальный глагол, в отрицательном отрицание **not** присоединяется к модальному глаголу:

**Can I take your book?** Можно взять вашу книгу?

**You should not talk at the lesson.** На уроке не следует разговаривать.

Все модальные глаголы имеют две отрицательных формы: полную и краткую.

Полная форма	Краткая форма
<b>may not</b>	<b>mayn't</b>
<b>must not</b>	<b>mustn't</b>
<b>should not</b>	<b>shouldn't</b>
<b>would not</b>	<b>wouldn't</b>
<b>need not</b>	<b>needn't</b>
<b>cannot</b>	<b>can't</b>

(Единственный модальный глагол, с которым отрицательная частица пишется слитно)

не горчицу (mustard). 9. Мы остановились, так как какой-то человек подошел к нам. 10. Я пришел, чтобы познакомиться с вами. Завтра в это время я буду плыть (sail) к острову Пасхи (Easter). 11. Куда ты положишь ключ? Я нигде не могу его найти. 12. Он не видел меня, так как что-то писал. 13. Наконец я сделал свою домашнюю работу и теперь свободен. 14. Кто-то стоит у нашей двери. Мне кажется, он подслушивает (overhear). 15. Если она не получит никаких известий от брата на этой неделе, она пошлет телеграмму. 16. К тому времени, когда мы добрались до дома, снег прекратился, а луна ярко сияла на темном небе. Мы устали, т. к. шли три часа. 17. Ты когда-нибудь слышал, как хорошо она говорит по-английски? Говорят (they say), она учит его уже три года. 18. Что ты будешь делать завтра в три часа? Если ты будешь свободен, мы придем к тебе.

## Unit 12 The Passive Voice

**Exercise 164.** Match the beginning of the sentence on the left with its ending on the right.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1) The experiment                             | a) been held recently?                                 |
| 2) The mail                                   | b) was erected three hundred years ago.                |
| 3) These machines                             | c) was being looked for everywhere.                    |
| 4) When can the new equipment                 | d) will be described in several journals.              |
| 5) It's a pity the concert                    | e) are made and contracts are signed in this office.   |
| 6) Are the orders                             | f) is being designed by several well-known architects. |
| 7) If we use the old methods, a lot of time   | g) were built with very simple tools many years ago.   |
| 8) Something important                        | h) was not recorded.                                   |
| 9) No decisions                               | i) are going to be tested again.                       |
| 10) This monument                             | j) have been taken yet.                                |
| 11) Offers                                    | k) was being discussed, so I sat down to listen.       |
| 12) Have any interesting exhibitions or fairs | l) may be wasted and very little be achieved.          |
| 13) All these little wooden houses            | m) always fulfilled in time?                           |

- 14) The future church      n) is usually brought at  
9 a.m.  
15) The lost dog      o) be installed?

**Exercise 165.** Change the following sentences into the Passive Voice.

**A** using the Indefinite Tenses (give two forms where possible).

**Example:** Tom gave her a book. — *She was given a book. The book was given to her.*

1. He broke my watch.
2. The teacher explained the rule to the students.
3. He often asks me to help them.
4. They usually do written exercises in class.
5. She will make a new discovery soon.
6. Steve will make a report at the conference.
7. They play tennis all year round.
8. His friends never forgave his betrayal.
9. The manager offers me several jobs.
10. They will promise you much, but don't imagine they will give you everything.
11. His parents regularly sent him parcels with fruit from their garden.
12. They will give me a leave in July if there is no urgent work.
13. The Spanish government offered Columbus three ships.
14. They usually send their children to camp for summer.
15. The officer charged him with a very important mission.
16. I'm sure we'll settle the matter easily.
17. The policeman fined the driver for exceeding the speed limit.
18. Somebody calls her every day.
19. We request the passengers leaving for London to register.
20. The manager will sign contracts tomorrow.

**B** using the Indefinite Tenses (pay attention to prepositions).

**Example:** She looks after him well. — *He is well looked after (by her).*

128

1. We sent for the police.
2. They speak much about this book.
3. They often laugh at him.
4. They listened to our conversation very attentively.
5. I think they will wait for us only in a week.
6. Nobody took notice of his late arrival.
7. We looked through all the advertisements very attentively.
8. He was a brilliant speaker, and whenever he spoke, the audience listened to him with great attention.
9. They will look after him in hospital much better.
10. Everybody looked at her new dress with interest.
11. She sent them for a taxi.
12. People will talk much about the successful performance of the young actress.
13. They always make fun of him.
14. The teacher pointed out gross mistakes in the translation.
15. He referred to very interesting plans.
16. They agreed upon Monday as the most suitable day.
17. He did not touch upon this question unfortunately.
18. They spoke to him about his promotion yesterday.

**C** using the Continuous Tenses.

**Example:** They are solving a difficult problem now. — *The problem is being solved now.*

1. Don't come in! The professor is examining students.
2. Can I read the article? — No, the secretary is typing it.
3. We had to hurry. They were waiting for us.
4. It was noisy. Nobody was listening to him.
5. Does he realize that they are laughing at him?
6. Look at this man. I think he is following us.
7. Listen carefully! He is giving a very interesting talk.
8. The waiter is serving us rather fast.
9. The secretary was looking through morning mail.
10. The interpreter is translating their conversation rather well.
11. The briefing is in full swing.
12. The correspondents are interviewing the participants of the conference.
13. The company was developing a new project.
14. You can't watch the film now. The mechanic is fixing the TV set.

5-795

129



**D** using the Perfect Tenses.

**Example:** They have already brought the medicine. — *The medicine has already been brought.*

1. We have repaired our house lately. 2. When the fire brigade came, the fire had destroyed the building. 3. The athlete has shown much better results since this coach trains him. 4. I will have answered all the business letters by noon. 5. The president of the board has signed the document. 6. Is she washing the floor? — No, she has already washed it. 7. By his arrival they had repaired his car. 8. He has booked the tickets and the clerk will have brought them by 2 o'clock. 9. They had painted the house by his arrival. 10. The police haven't found the reason for the accident yet. 11. Have you touched anything here? 12. The sociologist has interviewed a lot of students. 13. Have they tested all the machines? 14. The flood has caused considerable damage. 15. John will have received the papers by tomorrow.

**E** using modal verbs.

**Example:** He can do this work. — *The work can be done (by him).*

1. She can find a job easily. 2. The matter is urgent. They should phone her immediately. 3. The boss wants Mr. Black. You must find him. 4. I can make an interesting offer to you. 5. He's got a pay rise and now they can buy a new house. 6. You must send the document as quickly as possible. 7. The weather is warm. She may plant the flowers. 8. The document is of great importance. He must show it to us. 9. He must give back the book on Sunday. 10. Their kitchen is large and they can use it as a dining room.

11. Ecologists say that we should take care of our planet. 12. You must send for the doctor immediately. 13. The lecture is over. You may ask questions. 14. You should avoid the center of town during rush hours. 15. They agreed that the club should raise membership fee.

**Exercise 166.** Choose the correct grammar form to translate a predicate.

1. Этот дом был построен в прошлом году.
  - a) was being built
  - b) has been built
  - c) was built
2. Сейчас здесь строится новый супермаркет.
  - a) is being built
  - b) is building
  - c) is built
3. На этой неделе преподаватель объяснил (преподавателем был объяснен) новый материал.
  - a) had been explained
  - b) was explained
  - c) has been explained
4. Новое здание института уже построили, когда я поступила на юридический факультет.
  - a) was built
  - b) has been built
  - c) had been built
5. Студентов экзаменуют два раза в год.
  - a) are being examined
  - b) is examined
  - c) are examined
6. «Вы были невнимательны, когда объяснялось это правило», — сказал преподаватель.
  - a) was explained
  - b) had been explained
  - c) was being explained

7. Цветы уже политы.
  - a) are watered
  - b) have been watered
  - c) were watered
8. Такие столы делают из дорогого дерева.
  - a) are being made
  - b) have been made
  - c) are made
9. Этот фильм никогда не показывали по телевизору.
  - a) has never been shown
  - b) was never shown
  - c) had never been shown
10. Мою квартиру отремонтируют к субботе.
  - a) will be repaired
  - b) will have been repaired
  - c) is being repaired
11. Списки все еще печатаются.
  - a) are typed
  - b) are being typed
  - c) have been typed
12. Их еще не пригласили.
  - a) were not invited
  - b) had not been invited
  - c) have not been invited
13. Вам сообщат об этом завтра.
  - a) will be informed
  - b) will have been informed
  - c) are informed
14. Когда я вошел, обсуждение было прервано.
  - a) had been interrupted
  - b) was interrupted
  - c) has been interrupted
15. Земля была покрыта снегом.
  - a) was being covered
  - b) was covered
  - c) had been covered

132

**Exercise 167.** Open the brackets and use the verb in the appropriate form of the Passive Voice.

1. The first draft resolution (not discuss) yesterday; it (withdraw) long before the beginning of the meeting.
2. He is not in town; he (send) on a special mission.
3. Don't come into the compartment; the berth (fix) now.
4. A new underground line (construct) now. They say one of its stations (build) in my street.
5. He wants to know when the final decision (take). The activities of the committee and their delays already much (speak) about.
6. It was three o'clock. We (tell) to hurry up because we (wait).
7. Do you believe that such a problem can (solve)?
8. It must (do) without delays.
9. On September 9, 1850, California (admit) to the Union as the thirty-first state.
10. Don't speak in a loud voice: we (listen).
11. The plan (approve)? — No, it (discuss) now. — How long it (discuss)?
12. By the time he arrives everything (settle).
13. Not all the necessary things (buy) for our trip that's why the departure (postpone).
14. The money (lend) to him two months ago, but it (not give) back yet.
15. The business day was in high gear: the mail (look) through, documents (type), letters (answer), talks (hold).
16. Wait a minute. The table (lay).
17. Dynamite (invent) by Alfred Bernhard Nobel.
18. This exercise may (write) with a pencil.
19. This work (do) before you went to Moscow?
20. If you (ask) about it, will you be able to answer?

**Exercise 168.** Find and correct the mistakes if any.

1. Don't bring the article today. It will be being typed only tomorrow.
2. The South Pole was discovered by Amundsen in 1912.
3. The book which was written last month is discussing a lot. It has been written a lot of articles about.
4. When I came, an experiment was been holding in the lab.
5. Do you know that this house was

133

belonged to Mr. Brown? 6. What new buildings have been built in your town since I was there? 7. The building was collapsed during the earthquake. 8. Have you seen him? Has he been changed much? 9. Do you know that you are following? 10. I hope this journal can find at the library.

**Exercise 169.** Translate into English using the Passive Voice.

1. К сожалению, на конференции такие вопросы не затрагивались (touch upon). 2. Кто вам сказал, что соглашение (agreement) подписано? 3. Здесь говорят только на английском. 4. Ей разрешили заниматься спортом. 5. Посетителей принимают каждый день. 6. Бетти не разрешают приходить сюда. 7. В больнице за ним ухаживали плохо. 8. За ним уже послано? — Да, ему позвонили и ведели прийти в восемь. 9. На нашей улице строят новый кинотеатр. 10. Не говори это, а то (otherwise) над тобой будут смеяться. 11. Мне еще ничего об этом не говорили. 12. Мы поедем завтра за город, если будет дождь? — Да, мы должны туда поехать, нас там будут ждать. 13. Это здание было только что построено, когда мы приехали сюда. 14. К вечеру работа была закончена. 15. Когда мы вернулись, нам рассказали много интересных новостей.

## Unit 13 Sequence of Tenses

**Exercise 170.** Change the following into indirect speech.

1. "I have something to tell you," I said to her. 2. "I met her for the first time on a warm sunny morning last spring," he said. 3. "I am going to call again tomorrow," she said. 4. "I've been to Turkey twice, but so far mother," she said. 5. "I haven't had time to visit Istanbul," said Robert. 6. "It will be very difficult to persuade her to take care of herself," I replied. 7. "The president is to come to Madrid the day after tomorrow," said the BBC announcer. 8. "We have a lift but very often it doesn't work," they said. 9. "We have bought a new flat. But we don't like it so much as our last one," said my cousin. 10. "I have left a message for him, but he hasn't phoned yet," she said. 11. He said, "My mother has just been operated on." 12. "I'll come with you as soon as I'm ready," she replied to me. 13. "I have a French lesson this evening and I haven't done my homework yet," said the small boy. 14. "She has been sitting in the garden since the police came," I said to the officer. 15. "You haven't closed the window and has forgotten to turn off the light," he pointed out.

**Exercise 171.** Change the following general questions into indirect speech. Begin your sentences with the words *I wondered, we/they asked, she/he wanted to know, etc.*

Example: Did she go shopping? — *He asked if/whether she had gone shopping.*



ba

### Exercise 160

1) will have been rehearsing; 2) will have been working; 3) will have been writing; 4) will have been driving; 5) will have been studying

### Exercise 161

Correct sentences: 4, 10

1. After graduating from the institute I came to St. Petersburg. I have been working here since then. 2. I was just leaving the house when you phoned me. 3. By the time I came to the country cottage my friends had already left. 5. It has been raining since morning and I am afraid, it won't have stopped by Saturday. 6. He will be working at his new book during his holiday. 7. The woman who is speaking with my sister is my neighbor who lives opposite us. 8. They had been looking for the money since morning but they couldn't find it anywhere. 9. Yesterday when I came to see my friend he was having supper. He had just come home.

### Exercise 162

1c, 2d, 3b, 4b, 5a, 6d, 7b, 8c, 9b, 10c

### Exercise 163

1. He was standing by the window and thinking about his future. 2. I saw him long ago. I haven't seen him lately. I haven't seen him for a long time. 3. It had happened before we came there. 4. They had done their best before the doctor came. 5. I hope everything will be clear for you when you get the letter. 6. By 9 o'clock he had finished work. He went out. The wind had fallen but it was rather cool. He was walking slowly trying to think about nothing. 7. I haven't seen you for ages! How are you getting on, what's new? 8. You are wrong. You are passing me the salt, but not the mustard. 9. We stopped because a man was approaching us. 10. I've come here to

say good-bye to you. Tomorrow at that time I will be

sailing to Easter Island. 11. Where have you put the key? I can't find it anywhere. 12. He did not see me as he was writing something. 13. At last I've done my homework and I am free. 14. Somebody is standing by our door. I think he is overhearing us. 15. If she hasn't heard from her brother this week, she will send a telegram. 16. By the time we reached home, it had stopped snowing, and the moon was shining brightly in the dark sky. We were tired because we had been walking for three hours. 17. Have you ever heard how well she speaks English? They say she has been learning it for three years. 18. What will you be doing at 3 tomorrow? If you are free, we'll come to see you.

## Unit 12

### The Passive Voice

### Exercise 164

1d, 2n, 3i, 4o, 5h, 6m, 7l, 8k, 9j, 10b, 11e, 12a, 13g, 14f, 15c

### Exercise 165

A 1. My watch was broken. 2. The rule was explained to the students. The students were explained the rule. 3. I am often asked to help them. 4. Written exercises are done in class. 5. A new discovery will be made soon. 6. A report will be made at the conference. 7. Tennis is played all year round. 8. His betrayal was never forgiven by his friends. 9. I am offered several jobs. Several jobs are offered to me. 10. Much will be promised, but don't imagine you will be given everything (everything will be given to you). 11. Parcels with fruit from his parents' garden were regularly sent to him. He was regularly sent parcels with fruit from his parents' garden. 12. A leave in July will be given to me if there is no urgent work. I'll

be given a leave in July if there is no urgent work. 13. Three ships were offered Columbus by the Spanish government. Columbus was offered three ships by the Spanish government. 14. Their children are usually sent to camp for summer. 15. A very important mission was charged him with. He was charged with a very important mission. 16. I'm sure the matter will be settled easily. 17. The driver was fined for exceeding the speed limit. 18. She is called by somebody every day. 19. The passengers leaving for London are requested to register. 20. Contracts will be signed by the manager tomorrow.

B 1. The police was sent for. 2. This book is much spoken about. 3. He is often laughed at. 4. Our conversation was listened to very attentively. 5. I think we will be waited for only in a week. 6. His late arrival was not taken notice of. 7. All the advertisements were looked through very attentively. 8. He was a brilliant speaker, and whenever he spoke, he was listened to with great attention. 9. He will be looked after in hospital much better. 10. Her new dress was looked at with interest. 11. A taxi was sent for. 12. The successful performance of the young actress will be talked much about. 13. He is always made fun of. 14. Gross mistakes in the translation were pointed out. 15. Very interesting plans were referred to. 16. Monday was agreed upon as the most suitable day. 17. This question was not touched upon unfortunately. 18. He was spoken to about his promotion yesterday.

C 1. Don't come in! Students are being examined. 2. Can I read the article? — No, it is being typed. 3. We had to hurry. We were being waited for. 4. It was noisy. He was not being listened to. 5. Does he realize that he is being laughed at? 6. Look at this man. I think we are being followed by him. 7. Listen carefully! A very interesting talk is being given. 8. We are being served rather fast. 9. Morning mail was being looked through.

10. Their conversation is being translated rather well. 11. The briefing is in full swing. The participants of the conference are being interviewed. 12. A new project was being developed by the company. 13. You can't watch the film now. The TV set is being fixed.

D 1. Our house has been repaired lately. 2. When the fire brigade came, the building had been destroyed by the fire. 3. Much better results have been shown by the athlete since he is trained by this coach. 4. All the business letters will have been answered by noon. 5. The document has been signed by the president of the board. 6. Is she washing the floor? — No, it has already been washed. 7. By his arrival his car had been repaired. 8. The tickets have been booked and will have been brought by 2 o'clock. 9. They house had been painted by his arrival. 10. The reason for the accident hasn't been found yet. 11. Has anything been touched here? 12. A lot of students have been interviewed by the sociologist. 13. Have all the machines been tested? 14. Considerable damage has been caused by the flood. 15. The papers will have been received by tomorrow.

E 1. The job can be found by her easily. 2. The matter is urgent. She should be phoned immediately. 3. The boss wants Mr. Black. He must be found. 4. An interesting offer can be made to you. 5. He's got a pay rise and now a new house can be bought. 6. The document must be sent as quickly as possible. 7. The weather is warm. The flowers may be planted. 8. The document is of great importance. It must be shown to us. 9. The book must be given back on Sunday. 10. Their kitchen is large and it can be used as a dining room. 11. Ecologists say that our planet should be taken care of. 12. The doctor must be sent for immediately. 13. The lecture is over. Questions may be asked. 14. The centre of town should be avoided during rush hours. 15. They agreed that the club membership fee should be raised.

### Exercise 166

1c, 2a, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7b, 8c, 9a, 10b, 11b, 12c, 13a, 14b, 15b

### Exercise 167

1) was not discussed, had been withdrawn; 2) has been sent; 3) is being fixed; 4) is being constructed, will be built; 5) will be taken, have been spoken; 6) were told, were being waited; 7) can be solved; 8) must be done; 9) was admitted; 10) are being listened to; 11) has ... been approved, is being discussed, has ... been discussed; 12) will have been settled; 13) have been bought, has been postponed; 14) was lent, has not been given; 15) was being looked through, were being typed, were being answered, were being held; 16) is being laid; 17) was invented; 18) may be written; 19) had ... been done; 20) are asked

### Exercise 168

Correct sentences: 2, 6

1. Don't bring the article today. It will be typed only tomorrow. 3. The book that was written last month is being discussed a lot. It has been written a lot of articles about. 4. When I came, an experiment was being held in the lab. 5. Do you know that this house belonged to Mr. Brown? 7. The building collapsed during the earthquake. 8. Have you seen him? Has he changed much? 9. Do you know that you are being followed? 10. I hope this journal can be found at the library.

### Exercise 169

1. Unfortunately, such questions were not touched upon at the conference. 2. Who told you that the agreement had already been signed? 3. English is spoken here. 4. She was allowed to go in for sports. 5. Visitors are received every day. 6. Betsy is not permitted to come here. 7. He was badly looked after in hospital. 8. Has he been sent for yet? — Yes, he was called and told to come

at 8 o'clock. 9. A new cinema is being built in our street. 10. Don't say it, otherwise you'll be laughed at. 11. I haven't been told about it yet. 12. Shall we go to the country if it rains tomorrow? — Yes, we must go there, we'll be waited for. 13. This building had just been built when we came here. 14. The work had been finished by evening. 15. When we returned, we were told a lot of interesting news.

### Unit 13

#### Sequence of Tenses

### Exercise 170

1. I told her that I had something to tell her. 2. He said that he had met her for the first time on a warm sunny morning the spring before. 3. She told her mother that she was going to call again next day. 4. Robert said he had been to Turkey twice, but so far he hadn't had time to visit Istanbul. 5. I replied to the doctor that it would be very difficult to persuade her to take care of herself. 6. The BBC announcer said that the president was to come to Madrid the day after tomorrow. 7. They said they had a lift but very often it didn't work. 8. My cousin said they had bought a new flat. But they didn't like it so much as their last one. 9. She said she had left a message for him, but he hadn't phoned yet. 10. Peggy said she had no idea who had done it but she would find out. 11. He said his mother had just been operated on. 12. She replied to me she would come with me as soon as she was ready. 13. The small boy said he had a French lesson that evening and he hadn't done his homework yet. 14. I told the officer she had been sitting in the garden since the police came. 15. He pointed out to me that I hadn't closed the window and had forgotten to turn off the light.





- 12. box
- 13. six-pack
- 14. pump
- 15. tube
- 16. pack
- 17. book
- 18. bar

- 19. cup
- 20. glass
- 21. slice
- 22. piece
- 23. bowl
- 24. spray can

- Money**
- 25. dollar bills
  - 26. coins
  - 27. penny
  - 28. nickel
  - 29. dime
  - 30. quarter