





Animal Farm

Book Summary

**4 A Informatica
INGLESE A.S 24 25**

COMPITI VACANZE ESTIVE PER:

STUDENTI CON DEBITO: DA CONSEGNARE IL GIORNO DELLA PROVA SCRITTA
STUDENTI SUFFICIENTI: DA CONSEGNARE IL PRIMO GIORNO DI LEZIONE A.S. 25-26

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4) Do the following exercises

Forma passiva: present simple e past simple. Riscrivi le frasi nella *forma passiva*.

1. Somebody stole my bag in the shop. //
2. The bill includes service. //
3. People don't use this path very often. //
4. They cancelled all flights because of fog. //
5. They accused him of stealing the money. //
6. When did they build that church? //
7. Who designed that building? //
8. Last night someone broke into our house. //
9. Did anyone invite Ann to the party? //
10. Listen when people speak to you. //

Forma passiva: altri tempi verbali. Metti i verbi tra parentesi al *tempo* e alla *forma passiva* corretti.

1. The rubbish (*already / collect*) when I left for work.
2. You needn't water these plants. They (*already / water*)
3. "Have they cleaned the kitchen yet?" "No, the kitchen (*clean*) tomorrow."
4. "Have they served dinner yet?" "It (*serve*) at the moment."
5. The teachers couldn't use the staff room because it (*clean*)

Forma passiva con i modali. Metti i verbi tra parentesi alla *forma passiva presente o passata*.

1. "Do you know who has written this poem?" "It (*must / write*) by Keats."

2. "Where is my camera?" "It (*may / borrow*) by James."
3. "Where can we buy souvenirs?" "Nice souvenirs (*can / buy*) from the museum bookshop."
1. Photographs (*should / take*) outdoors so that you don't have to use a flash.
2. Remember, Clare, this letter (*must / type*) with accuracy.

Forma passiva: costruzioni particolari. Riscrivi le frasi nella *forma passiva* iniziando come indicato.

1. They gave me two hours to make my decision. // I
2. They didn't offer Mark the job. // Mark
3. They didn't tell us anything about the results of the survey. // We
4. It is said that many people are homeless after the earthquake. // Many people
5. It is expected that the strike will begin tomorrow. // The strike
6. It is reported that three people were killed in the explosion. // Three people
7. Everybody knows that the climate is changing. // The climate
8. It is thought that the prisoner escaped by climbing over the wall. // The prisoner

To say / To tell. Completa ciascuna frase con *say* o *tell* nel tempo e nella forma corretti.

1. I'm sure she us the truth yesterday morning.
2. You can't lies, can you?
3. He kissed me and goodbye.
4. John that he was tired.
5. John to his wife: "I may be late for dinner."
6. Who you that I was ill?

Discorso indiretto: riportare affermazioni. Trasforma le seguenti affermazioni al *discorso indiretto* utilizzando i suggerimenti forniti e il verbo introduttivo tra parentesi al *past simple*.

1. "I met her last week." (*John / say*)
2. "I'll see you tomorrow, Jane." (*Pete / tell / Jane*)
3. "I'm taking the 6.30 train tomorrow morning." (*Jenny / say*)
4. "You've spent too much for this coat!" (*he / exclaim*)
5. "I feel much better." (*my aunt / explain*)
6. "I've been waiting for hours and I'm tired." (*uncle Frank / say*)
7. "We're going to Glasgow next week." (*they / inform / us*)
8. "I've just received your fax." (*Peter / tell / Alice*)

Discorso indiretto: riportare domande. Trasforma le seguenti *domande* al *discorso indiretto* utilizzando i suggerimenti forniti ed il verbo introduttivo tra parentesi al *past simple*.

1. "What time does the film finish?" (*I / ask / Peter*)
2. "Do you get up early every morning?" (*the interviewer / ask / Mary*)
3. "Did you speak to Alison?" (*he / want to know*)
4. "Are you a student?" (*she / ask / me*)
5. "What are you doing?" (*he / want to know*)
6. "Why did she sell her house?" (*he / wonder*)
7. "Are you having lunch?" (*Jack / ask / me*)
8. "What will the weather be like?" (*Jane / ask*)
9. "Have you done your homework?" (*the teacher / ask / the students*)
10. "How many horror novels have you read?" (*George / ask / Ann*)

Discorso indiretto: riportare richieste, ordini, consigli, raccomandazioni, ecc. Trasforma le seguenti frasi al *discorso indiretto* iniziando come suggerito.

1. "I'll never accept your proposal." // She refused
2. "I'm terribly sorry for breaking the window." // James apologised
3. "If I were you, I'd leave tomorrow." // He advised me
4. "How about going to the seaside next Sunday?" // He suggested
5. "I'm going to pay the bill." // She insisted
6. "I'll help you solve the problem." // He promised that
7. "OK. I'll help you with your homework." // Mark agreed
8. "No, I didn't take it." // Barbara denied
9. "Shall I carry your suitcase, Lucy?" // Tom offered
10. "Yes, I cheated in the English test." David admitted
11. "Go away!" // He told me
12. "Can you lend me your book?" // He asked me

Tempi verbali. Sottolinea l'alternativa corretta.

1. The sun **is rising** / **rises** in the East.
2. She **hasn't phoned** / **didn't phone** me last night.
3. They **have just finished** / **just finished** their homework.
4. You should wake her up. She **has slept** / **has been sleeping** for hours.
5. I **was standing** / **stood** in the high street when suddenly a boy **was waving** / **waved** at me.
6. I **haven't seen** / **hadn't seen** John for such a long time that, at first, I **didn't recognise** / **don't recognise** him.
1. I **was waiting** / **had been waiting** there for half an hour but I **hadn't seen** / **haven't seen** a single taxi.
2. He has dreamt of being a pilot since he **has been** / **was** a child.
3. How long **have you known** / **have you been knowing** Peter?
4. I'm really tired. I think I'll go / 'm going to go to bed.
5. Don't worry about this exercise. I'm **helping** / 'll help you.
6. I expect she **is going to be** / **will be** here in another hour or so.
7. We've got plans for this weekend. We **are going** / **will go** to Chester.
8. Our plane **will leave** / **leaves** at 5.30 p.m.
9. Take an umbrella. It **rains** / **is going to rain**.
10. At 5.00 I **will be waiting** / **will wait** for you at the bus stop.
11. If we don't hurry, the match **will be starting** / **will have started** before we get there.
12. If I **need** / **will need** something I **will ask** / **ask** you.
13. If Mrs Collins **would win** / **won** the lottery, she **would buy** / **would have bought** a new car.
14. We **would have come** / **came**, if it **would be** / **had been** necessary.

Tempi verbali. Completa le frasi con i verbi tra parentesi nel *tempo* e nella *forma* corretti.

1. "What (you / do), Mary?" "I (study) I (study) for two hours now. I (take) an exam next Monday."
2. "(your parents / fly) British Airways?" "No, they didn't. They (fly) Air India. They (never / fly) Air India before but everything (be) fine."
3. Bob (wake up) many times last night because some people (make) noise in the street. Then he (have) to get up early and he (be) exhausted now.
4. The train (stand) in the station. Tom (run) to catch it, but when he (reach) the platform, the train (already / move) off.
5. The woman (clean) a crystal vase when suddenly she (drop) it. It (break) into pieces. She (break) a plate too a few minutes before.
6. "(you / ever / win) a lottery?" "No, never, but if I (win) one, I would buy a lot of presents for my family and my friends. What (you / do) if you (win) a lot of money?" "Well, first of all I (buy) a larger house."
7. Wait for me. I (be) ready in a minute.
8. We'll start as soon as everyone (arrive)
9. If you go on like that, you (spend) all your money long before the end of the month.
10. Just think! This time tomorrow we (swim) in the ocean. (you / not / be) excited?
11. He works hard. Don't worry, in two hours' time he (finish) everything.
12. "How long (you / live) in Paris?" "I (move) to Paris nearly two years ago. By the end of July I (live) here exactly for two years."

1 READING – Multiple choice cloze

Read the text below and choose the correct word or words for each space.

For each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

A frightening experience

(0) midday, the small party of students, led (1) one of their teachers, had reached a height of 2460 feet. At this point one of the students, Paul Martin, a boy of sixteen, felt seriously ill, so the party (2) to stop climbing. The only thing the teacher (3) do was to return to the hut where they (4) the night, because mobile phones didn't work in that area. From the hut, he (5) the police. As no rescue team (6) reach the student quickly enough, a helicopter, with a doctor on board, (7) to the scene. The helicopter soon arrived, but the sides of the mountain were so steep that it (8) land. The pilot, therefore kept the helicopter in the air with only one wheel touching the mountain-side while the party (9) the boy on board.

It was such a frightening experience for the boy that he will never forget it. "I (10) I hadn't been on that excursion," said poor Paul Martin when he was interviewed at General Hospital a few days later.

0. A From	B By	---	C Until	D On
1. A from	B of		C by	D with
2. A must	B should		C has	D had
3. A should	B may		C could	D might
4. A were spent	B had spent		C are spending	D are going to spend
5. A telephoned	B was called		C asked	D rung
6. A couldn't	B could		C was able	D wasn't allowed
7. A was sent	B was invited		C sent	D was sending
8. A can't	B couldn't		C might not	D wasn't able
9. A carried	B was carried		C carrying	D carried
10. A hope	B like		C want	D wish

2 WRITING – Sentence transformations

For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

Use **no more than three words**. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

- Do not enter this area. // You **must not enter** this area.
- I'm sure there's a solution to this problem. // There a solution to this problem.
- It's possible that we won't find any seats at the theatre. // We may any seats at the theatre.
- Perhaps we will be late for dinner. // We for dinner.
- You may not smoke in here. // You aren't in here.
- It's essential to get there before 7.00 pm. // We there before 7.00 pm.
- It's advisable for motorcyclists not to take this road in bad weather.
Motorcyclists had this road in bad weather.
- Is it necessary for us to spend the night there? // Do spend the night there?
- It is not permitted to park bicycles in front of the school entrance. //
Pupils their bicycles in front of the school entrance.
- Our car was broken so we were obliged to travel by train. //
We by train because our car was broken.
- If we go to Kenya, will it be necessary for us to be vaccinated? //
If we go to Kenya, will we vaccinated?

1 READING – Multiple choice cloze

Read the text below and choose the correct word or words for each space.

For each question, mark the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

0. A on	B to ----	C for	D of
1. A ought	B should	C must	D might
2. A are able	B are allowed	C can	D ought
3. A nothing	B anything	C everything	D something
4. A as	B of	C than	D then
5. A to be prepared	B preparing	C being prepared	D be prepared
6. A will make	B had made	C make	D would make
7. A news	B advice	C things	D wish
8. A ask	B give	C inform	D answer
9. A give	B advise	C recommend	D say
10. A to	B for	C because	D why

2 WRITING – Sentence transformations

For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

Use **no more than three words**. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

1. If you don't finish your homework, you can't go to the party. //
You can't go to the party unless **you finish** your homework.
1. I think you should eat more fruit. // If I, I'd eat more fruit.
2. Your eyes will get tired unless you wear glasses. //
If you glasses, your eyes will get tired.
1. The dog hasn't got his bone. That's why he's unhappy. //
If the dog, he wouldn't be unhappy.
1. The gym isn't open so it isn't possible for us to train. // If the gym were open, train.
2. You shouldn't eat so much. // You ought so much.
3. It's a pity he can't come to my birthday party. // I wish he my birthday party.
4. It would be a good idea for you to see an optician. // You ought optician.
5. Excuse me, is it all right if I open the window? // Excuse me, open the window?
6. I suppose you're Mr Evans. How do you do? // You Mr Evans. How do you do?
7. You'd better not go to work today. // I don't think to work today.

1 READING – Multiple choice cloze

Read the text below and choose the correct word or words for each space.

For each question, mark the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

What a wonderful festival!

Cleobury (0) a very old small town. Last year it was decided (1) the town council that a big festival would be held to celebrate the town's five-hundredth birthday. The town hall and the streets (2) with lots of flags, and a band (3) to play for the reception. Several celebrities (4) to come and open the festivities and a catering firm was hired to prepare a meal for 200 people. On the day itself there (5) a parade along the streets of the town, speeches (6) and games were held on the green. In the evening the band (7) and people (8) until late midnight when fireworks (9) The next day everyone said it had been the best festival that the town hall had ever organized. It (10) really great!

0. A are	B is -----	C was	D being
1. A with	B for	C by	D on
2. A been decorated	B are decorated	C was decorated	D were decorated
3. A was hired	B being hired	C hired	D is hired
4. A have been invited	B inviting	C were invited	D are invited
5. A was been	B was	C is	D was being
6. A made	B make	C were made	D are made
7. A were played	B played	C are played	D is played
8. A dancing	B were dancing	C were danced	D danced
9. A were set off	B was set off	C will be set off	D have set off
10. A has been	B would be	C was	D been

2 WRITING – Sentence transformations

For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

Use **no more than three words**. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

1. They serve dinner from 7.00 to 9.00 pm. // Dinner **is served** from 7.00 to 9.00 pm.
2. Two masked men broke into the bank early this morning. //
The bank by two masked men early this morning.
1. They offered Jane a job in Manchester. // Jane a job in Manchester.
2. They give you a certificate after the course. // You a certificate after the course.
3. People say that Miss Sullivan is an excellent pianist. //
Miss Sullivan be an excellent pianist.
1. Newspapers report that the two bank robbers are somewhere in town. //
It that the two bank robbers are somewhere in town.
1. Didn't they invite you to the party? // Weren't the party?
2. We were told to take warm clothes on the excursion. //
The organizers take warm clothes on the excursion.
1. What caused the fire? // What caused by?
2. You can order a copy of the book from the school bookshop. //
A copy of the book from the school bookshop.
10. The optician tested George's eyes yesterday. // George had yesterday.

1 READING – Multiple choice cloze

Read the text below and choose the correct word or words for each space.

For each question, mark the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

How embarrassing!

Last month an old friend from France, who was going to stay with me for a few days, (0) from the airport to (1) me that he (2) I was still at work at the time, so, after (3) where my new flat was, I (4) him that I (5) the key under the door-mat. I also advised him (6) into the kitchen and help himself to food and drink as I was likely to be home rather late.

Three hours later my friend telephoned me from the flat. At the moment, he (7), he was listening to some of my CDs after having had a wonderful meal. When I asked him (8) he had reached the flat without difficulty, he answered that he (9) to find the key under the door-mat, but fortunately the kitchen window just by the apple tree had been left open so he had climbed in. I was astonished: there is no apple tree in front of my kitchen, but there's one in front of my neighbours'! Of course I (10) to telephone my neighbours immediately and explain what had happened. It was so embarrassing!

0. A telephone	B telephones	C is telephoning	D telephoned ---
1. A say	B tell	C complain	D ask
2. A arrives	B is arriving	C had arrived	D has arrived
3. A explaining	B warned	C wondering	D told
4. A was telling	B said	C told	D had told
5. A was leaving	B had left	C have left	D would leave
6. A going	B go	C to go	D went
7. A told	B asked	C promised	D said
8. A unless	B if	C about	D why
9. A hadn't been able	B couldn't	C hadn't been allowed	D can't
10. A must	B would have	C should	D had

2 WRITING – Sentence transformations

For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

Use **no more than three words**. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

1. "I've never been on a plane before" he said. // He said that he **had never been** on a plane before.
2. "I'll fix the television tomorrow," the repairman said. //
The repairman said that the television the day after.
1. "I'm sorry I didn't telephone you last night," Tom said. //
Tom apologised me the night before.
1. "Which path did the two men take after the robbery?" the policeman asked.

- The policeman asked which path the two men after the robbery.
1. "What is Mark doing?" Jane asked. // Jane asked me doing.
 2. "Are you good at dealing with people?" the interviewer asked.
I was asked good at dealing with people.
 1. "I won't be late again," James said. // James promised not again.
 2. "You caused the accident." // They accused him the accident.
 3. "No, I didn't rob the bank. Believe me!" // The man the bank.
 4. "I want to speak to the director immediately," Mrs Jenkins said. //
Mrs Jenkins insisted the director immediately.
 10. "OK. I made a mistake," said Paul. // Paul admitted mistake.

1 MULTIPLE-CHOICE CLOZE. Read the letter below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Dear Julia,

I'm sorry I (0) for such a long time, but I (1) very busy lately especially with my new job as a hotel receptionist.

I (2) at a lovely hotel in the city centre. I (3) there for a month. The job involves answering the phone, making bookings and answering guests' questions – you know the sort of thing, I'm sure. Besides, I (4) French lessons (5) the last three weeks - there are a lot of French tourists in this area and I really (6) to improve my French.

As for George, he (7) still production manager at Johnson & Johnson. He is working very hard and he is very tired when he (8) home at night.

Jennifer (9) with us at home any more. She (10) to live on her own two months ago. Her boutique is doing very well and she is travelling abroad a lot, so we (11) much of her. She is in Italy at the moment visiting one of the most important fashion fairs in Milan.

Anyway, that's all our news for the moment, but I (12) I'll write again soon. I hope you and your family are well. Keep in touch!

Best wishes,
Linda

1. A haven't written	-----	B don't write	C am not writing	D didn't write
2. A am		B have been	C was	D had been
3. A was working		B had been working	C worked	D am working
4. A had worked		B am working	C have been working	D work
5. A have been taking		B was taking	C take	D am taking
6. A from		B since	C for	D by
7. A was needing		B have needed	C need	D am needing
8. A has been		B is	C was	D had been
9. A comes		B has come	C came	D has been coming
10. A hasn't been living		B isn't living	C didn't live	D hadn't lived
11. A has gone		B has been	C was going	D went
12. A hadn't seen		B weren't seeing	C don't see	D didn't see
13. A promise		B promised	C am promising	D have promised

2 KEY WORD TRANSFORMATIONS. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

1. I started working here two weeks ago.
for I've **been working here for** two weeks.
1. Richard always gets to work on time.
late Richard is for work.
1. Jenny hasn't found a new flat yet.

- still** Jenny is for a flat.
1. When did you move house?
- ago** How you move house?
1. Mary hasn't bought a new dress for two years.
- since** It's a new dress.
1. John went home before they arrived.
- had** When they home.
1. Oh no! My ring is missing!
- lost** Oh no! I ring.
1. James left the office before his boss arrived there.
- already** When his boss arrived at the office, left.
1. This is my second visit to Edinburgh.
- I** This is the second time Edinburgh.
1. During dinner, the phone rang.
- I** While the phone rang.
1. She started learning the piano five months ago.
- learning** She for five months.
1. Is this mobile phone yours?
- you** Do mobile phone?
1. How long have Sheila and Norman been married?
- get** When married?
1. It's two months since our last conversation.
- spoken** We two months.
1. We didn't leave the house until everybody was ready.
- before** We waited until everyone was ready the house.
1. When James was younger he worked in Los Angeles.
- used** James in Los Angeles when he was younger.
1. It was the first time she had changed a tyre.
- never** She before.
1. We had never been to that theatre before.
- time** It had been to that theatre.
1. When I was a child, Dad would take me to the funfair on Sunday afternoons.
- used** When I was a child Dad to the funfair on Sunday afternoons.
1. When did you buy that car?
- since** How long is it that car?
1. He was studying. He had started studying at 2 o'clock.
- studying.** He since 2 o'clock.

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

2 KEY WORD TRANSFORMATIONS. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

1. The cat is sitting on the sofa. It belongs to my aunt.
which The cat ***which is sitting*** on the sofa belongs to my aunt.
1. Mary is very upset. Her car was stolen yesterday.
whose Mary, , is very upset.
1. The man arrived yesterday; he is the new manager.
who The man the new manager.
1. 1999 was the year when I got my divorce.
which 1999 I got my divorce.
1. That's the cottage we used to live in.
where That's the cottage live.
1. July is the month when they got married.
which July is the month married.

3 KEY WORD TRANSFORMATIONS. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

1. That's the worst book I've ever read.
worse I've ***never read a worse*** book.
1. Robert is a much better swimmer than David.
swim Robert David.
1. If you walk slowly, it takes longer to get to the village..
longer The more it takes to get to the village.
1. This is the best film I've ever seen.
a I've film before.
1. I thought the film would last less than it did.
more The than I expected.
1. I thought this exhibition would be better.
as This exhibition I expected.
1. Your i-pod was cheaper than mine.
cost Your i-pod mine.
1. John is slightly older than Mary.
little Mary is John.
1. Tom was getting angrier all the time.
and Tom angrier.
1. When you eat a lot, you get fat.
more The you get.
1. John's car is as old as Paul's.
same Paul's car is John's.
1. There wasn't anyone at the meeting.
no There at the meeting.
1. I talked to neither of David's brothers.
either I didn't David's brothers.
1. Both of the vending machines were out of order.
of Neither working.
1. I'm afraid there aren't any empty seats at the front.
all I'm afraid are taken.
1. Each child was given a toy.
were The a toy each.
1. Both jobs were unsuitable for Lucy.
was Neither for Lucy.
1. I wanted to buy Jane a souvenir but all the shops were closed.
of I wanted to buy Jane a souvenir but was open.
1. Apart from you, I don't know any other people here.
else Apart from you, I don't know here.
1. David was lying in the sun. All the others were swimming.
everybody David was lying in the sun. swimming.
1. Can you think of an exciting game to pass the time here?

- anything** Can you think of to pass the time here?
1. They both deserve promotion.
of Each promotion.
1. I read both books, but I liked neither of them.
either I read both books, but them.

1 MULTIPLE CHOICE CLOZE. Read the letter below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Dear Jenny,
Great news! (0) tomorrow, I (1) to the Bahamas. I (2) there to attend an intensive course on marketing.
The company car (3) me up from my house tomorrow morning at 7 and by 7 pm I (4) on the beach enjoying my first Bahamian sunset. The course (5) on Friday afternoon but my flight (6) until Sunday so I (7) the whole weekend swimming, sunbathing and sightseeing. If you (8) David tomorrow, can you tell him the good news?
Well, I'd better finish now because I (9) Sarah in town in half an hour. She is helping me shop for some new clothes and a bathing suit.
I promise I (10) you a nice souvenir and send you a postcard.
I (11) you as soon as I (12) back.
Take care of yourself.
Love,
Colin

1. A This time -----	B By the time	C At the time	D This hour
2. A will fly	B will be flying	C will have been flying	D fly
3. A 'm going	B will go	C go	D will have gone
4. A picks	B is picking	C will have picked	D is going to pick
5. A will sit	B am sitting	C will be sitting	D 'm going to sit
6. A finishes	B finished	C will be finishing	D won't finish
7. A leaves	B doesn't leave	C will leave	D is leaving
8. A spend	B will have spent	C have spent	D 'm going to spend
9. A will see	B are seeing	C see	D will be seeing
10. A will meet	B meet	C 'm meeting	D 'm going to meet
11. A 'm going to buy	B 'm buying	C to buy	D 'll buy
12. A phone	B phoned	C 'll call	D call
13. A get	B got	C will get	D 'm going to get

2 KEY WORD TRANSFORMATIONS. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five words**, including the word given. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

1. There's a party at Mark's house next Saturday.
having Next Saturday **Mark is having a** party at his house.
1. Dad will be home soon, so we'd better finish our homework.
going We'd better finish our homework because Dad home soon.
1. They have arranged to leave work at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.
are They at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.
1. Our meeting is on Friday afternoon.
a We on Friday afternoon.
1. The arrival time of John's flight is 7.00.
at John's flight 7.00.
1. Hurry up! We'll get to the stadium after the beginning of the match.
will By the time we get to the stadium, the match begun.
1. There is no need to call Pamela. I'm seeing her tomorrow anyway.
be There is no need to call Pamela. I her tomorrow anyway.
1. What are you going to wear for John's party?
be What for John's party?
1. I suppose Mark is watching TV.
will Mark TV.
1. Just think! This time tomorrow we will be on the beach!

- lying** Just think! This time tomorrow on the beach!
1. Their fiftieth wedding anniversary is in October next year.
will By October next year they for fifty years.
1. He has been working for that company for nearly six months.
have In two weeks he for that company for six months.
1. Do you have any plans for tomorrow evening?
doing What tomorrow evening?
1. Look at those black clouds! There's rain on the way!
to Look at those black clouds! It's rain.
1. If she doesn't tell us what the problem is, then we can't help her.
unless We can't help her what the problem is.
1. If we leave right away, I can give you a lift home.
provided I can give you a lift home right away.
1. I can lend you my bicycle but you must give it back to me tomorrow.
long I can lend you my bicycle it back to me tomorrow.
1. You won't pass the exam unless you study harder.
if You won't pass the exam harder.
1. I won't leave the office before receiving your fax.
until I won't leave the office your fax.
1. We won't have dinner before Dad arrives.
soon We'll have dinner arrives.
1. Will you look after the suitcases? I will check the timetable.
while Will you look after the suitcases the timetable?

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

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE DINOSAURS?

There are quite (0) **many** things that we already know about dinosaurs. We know, for example, that about thirty species (1) in North America from 120 to 2000 million years (2) We also know they were (3) very intelligent – most dinosaurs (4) very small brains – and that they lived on earth for 100 million years. What we don't know is (5) they suddenly disappeared. Obviously something very unusual (6) have happened.

A number of theories have been proposed to explain the death of the dinosaur. One is that North America was hit by an enormous drought. However, bones from thirty-five dinosaur species have been discovered in China, and they died at the same time as the animals in North America, so it seems very (7) the drought was responsible. It was a world problem, not a local one, that caused the dinosaur's extinction.

The theory that human beings killed the dinosaur is also wrong. Human beings (8) have killed the dinosaur because they didn't exist until millions of years after the dinosaur had disappeared. Acid rain, surprisingly, is another theory. It is (9) that pollution from acid rain was caused by a meteor crashing into the earth. Changes in climate (10) also have been responsible. Either an ice age or an increase in world temperatures could (11) been enough to kill the dinosaurs.

Anyway, there is a lesson here. If the dinosaurs can all disappear, so (12) human beings.

2 KEY WORD TRANSFORMATIONS. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five words**, including the word given. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

1. He knows how to use a computer. // **can** He **can use** a computer.
2. May I leave my suitcase here? // **if** Is it OK here?
3. If I were you, I wouldn't buy a dog. // **should** I don't a dog.
4. What's your opinion of Mark's new sculpture? // **think** What do new sculpture?
5. Let's go to the beach. // **we** Why to the beach?
6. Is it all right if you take care of the children? // **mind** Do care of the children?
7. I recommend seeing that film. // **should** I think you that film.
8. Can I offer you a cup of tea? // **like** Would tea?
9. Shall I help you? // **to** Would help you?
10. Let's go for a walk. // **going** How a walk?
11. Do you have to make so much noise? // **wish** I so much noise.

3 KEY WORD TRANSFORMATIONS. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

1. You're getting too fat. I think you should start a diet immediately.
had You're getting too fat. I think you **had better start** a diet immediately.
1. Do I need to get a visa to visit Australia?
necessary Is it a visa to visit Australia?
1. It's a good idea to wash your hands before every meal.
should You before every meal.
1. There's a possibility that Harry will be at the meeting.
might Harry at the meeting.
1. Having respect for the elderly is the right thing to do.
ought You for the elderly.
1. I'm sure that the dog is in the garden somewhere.
be The dog somewhere.
1. It is forbidden to students to talk to one another during the test.
must Students one another during the test.
1. I am sure that Peter is not the arsonist.
be Peter the arsonist.
1. All teachers will assemble in the main hall at 10.00.
are All teachers in the main hall at 10.00.
1. An aerial is not required with this new type of television.
have You don't an aerial with this new type of television.
1. You don't have to buy any special equipment for the excursion.
need You any special equipment for the excursion.
1. We couldn't solve the problem.
able We solve the problem.
1. They didn't have permission to leave the country.
allowed They the country.
1. Perhaps they missed the bus.
may They the bus.
1. Was she obliged to be there at 8.00?
have Did there at 8.00?
1. They were able to find a vaccine.
managed They a vaccine.
1. I wasn't able to persuade him to come with us.
succeed I didn't to come with us.
1. Perhaps John's plane was delayed.
been John's plane delayed.
1. I'm sure that Robert hasn't left home yet.
have Robert home yet.
1. It was not necessary to wash the dishes. We've got a dishwasher.
need You washed the dishes. We've got a dishwasher.
1. It was not necessary for us to book a table because the restaurant is never busy on Monday nights.
have The restaurant is never busy on Monday nights, so a table.

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

1. A is	B was	-----	C had	D had been
2. A was setting out	B has set out		C set out	D has been setting out
3. A began	B begun		C have begun	D were beginning
4. A would rely	B would have relied		C had relied	D has relied
5. A had survived	B would survive		C survived	D would have survived
6. A breaking	B would have broken		C broke	D would break
7. A had sent	B sent		C was sending	D sends
8. A been	B was being		C had been	D had gone
9. A would have grown	B grown		C has been growing	D grew
10. A have died	B had died		C died	D have been dying
11. A listened	B would listen		C would have listened	D had listened
12. A might not have	B may not have		C couldn't have	D couldn't
13. A die	B died		C have died	D has died

2 KEY WORD TRANSFORMATIONS. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five words**, including the word given. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

1. I can't go to the Bahamas because I don't have enough money.
would If I had enough money, *I would go* to the Bahamas.
1. It would be a good idea to sell that old car and buy a new one.
were If I, that old car and buy a new one.
1. We won't go out if the weather is bad.
won't We the weather is good.
1. I didn't drive my husband to the airport yesterday because my car broke down.
would If my car hadn't broken down, I to the airport yesterday.
1. I couldn't go to the gym yesterday because I was ill.
could If I hadn't been ill, I to the gym.
1. I don't fancy going to the cinema tonight, let's stay at home.
rather I'd prefer to stay at home to the cinema tonight.
1. I really regret not phoning Joanne last night.
wish I Joanne last night.
1. What a pity you can't come with us!
wish I with us.
1. What a pity you didn't get that job!
only If that job!
1. Please don't chew gum in the classroom.
you I'd rather in the classroom.
1. It's a shame we don't have a video recorder.
wish I a video recorder.
1. Why don't you concentrate when I'm talking?
would I when I'm talking.
1. My father doesn't want me to out on a school night.
rather My father go out on a school night.
1. Oh no! I forgot to call David!
had I remembered to call David.
1. You shouldn't go out today.
better You out today.
1. You should really buy a new coat.
time It's high a new coat.
1. I wish Colin had told me that himself.
rather I me that himself.
1. What a pity I couldn't go to my cousin's wedding
could I wish to my cousin's wedding.
1. We ought to start work now.
started It's work.
1. You'd better not walk all alone at night.
advisable It is to walk all alone at night.
1. I'm sure that the man was deaf.
been The man deaf.
1. It's possible that I left my wallet in my office.
could I my wallet in my office.
1. I think they were wrong to sell their old house.
shouldn't They old house.

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

DANTE'S PEAK

By Dewey Gram

About the book - Summary

Dante's Peak (0) by Dewey Gram in 1997 as a novelisation of the film of the same name.

Dante's Peak is a small town in the north west of the United States, situated on the side of a volcano that (1) inactive for thousands of years. When the mountain starts showing signs of activity, Harry Dalton, an expert on volcanoes, (2) to investigate the movement. Harry finds a volcano which he believes is going to erupt in a very short time, but he finds that no one in the town is willing to listen to him. Even his own boss feels that he is exaggerating the danger, and that Harry is over-reacting because his girlfriend (3) in a volcanic eruption some months previously. Then the volcano (4) to erupt, and everyone realises that Harry was right.

About the film

"Dante's Peak" is a romance and an adventure film. The activity of the volcano in the film was very well (5) and the descriptions and scenes of the volcanic eruption (6) to be very accurate, as well as very exciting and dramatic.

Background

The placement of the town Dante's Peak in the Cascade Mountains of Oregon and Washington States (USA) was no accident. It was in this area that the United States (7) one of its worst ever volcanic eruptions when Mount St Helens erupted in May 1980. The top of the mountain (8) off by the force of the explosion and its height (9) by about 400 metres. The volcanic cloud was so large and dark that it was said (10) day into night. Several people (11), more than sixty people died and an area of 600 square metres (12) The volcano continues to spit steam and ash today. The book is therefore based on a reality which people in that area of the United States know very well.

1. A is written	B was written	C has been written	D wrote
2. A has been	-----	C is being	D was being
3. A sends	B is	C is sending	D was sent
4. A will be killed	B is sent	C had killed	D was killed
5. A is started	B is killed	C starts	D was started
6. A researching	B started	C research	D been researched
7. A considered	B researched	C are considered	D have considered
8. A experienced	B considering	C have experienced	D are experiencing
9. A had been blown	B were experienced	C is blowing	D blew
10. A been reduced	B was blown	C is being reduced	D was reduced
11. A having turned	B was reducing	C to turn	D to have turned
12. A injured	B to have been turned	C were injured	D were being injured
13. A was devastated	B had injured	C was devastating	D devastated
	B were devastated		D
			D been
			researchedresearched
			D been researched

2 KEY WORD TRANSFORMATIONS. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

- Manchester United defeated Celtic. The score was 3-0.
by Celtic *were defeated by* Manchester United. The score was 3-0.
- They delivered the new armchairs yesterday.
were The new armchairs yesterday.
- Excuse me, is somebody serving you, madam?
being Excuse me,, madam?
- Someone will meet you at the station.
be You at the station.

1. They sell electrical appliances here.
are Electrical appliances here.
1. Who decorated the living room?
was Who by?
1. Someone broke into our house last night while we were out.
was Our house while we were out.
1. No-one has seen Jennifer since the day of her birthday party.
been Jennifer the day of her birthday party.
1. We got a qualified plumber to fix the pipes.
had We a qualified plumber.
1. The dentist has taken out all of Mark's teeth.
had Mark taken out.
1. People expect that the present President will win the next election.
expected The present President the next election.
1. The papers report that John Carpenter was arrested for dangerous driving.
reported John Carpenter is arrested for dangerous driving.
1. They taught us the basic rules of rugby.
were We of rugby.
1. A national newspaper has reported that the minister is going to resign.
by It has a national newspaper that the minister is going to resign.
1. They had offered her a well-paid job.
offered She a well-paid job.
1. Someone should water these plants.
be These plants watered.
1. They can't have given her a reward!
been She a reward!
1. My father made me study every night.
was I every night by my father.
1. They let me take the day off yesterday.
allowed I the day off yesterday.
1. I have to finish my essay by next Friday.
finished My essay by next Friday.
1. They saw the woman steal a pair of gloves.
seen The woman steal a pair of gloves.

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

1. A go	B went	C to go	----	D gone
2. A would take	B should take	C will take		D taking
3. A will meet	B shall meet	C met		D would meet
4. A would be able	B could	C would		D was able
5. A has just come	B had just come	C just had come		D just came
6. A told	B said	C added		D warned
7. A me to move	B move	C to move		D moving
8. A was	B would	C might		D will
9. A exclaimed	B explained	C reported		D confessed
10. A complain	B apologise	C wonder		D sorry
11. A doing	B on doing	C of doing		D to do
12. A if	B unless	C about		D why
13. A did have	B would have had	C was having		D had had

2 KEY WORD TRANSFORMATIONS. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

1. Tom told me the time of the next train.
what Tom told me *what time the next train* left.
1. I'll see you tomorrow, George," said Mary.
told Mary see him the next day.
1. "I'm leaving tomorrow," said Jane.
said Jane the following day.
1. "I gave Peter the present yesterday," said Sarah.
had Sarah said the present the day before.
1. "Do you like oranges, Paul?" said Helen.
he Helen asked oranges.
1. "When will you get back?" said Susan.
me Susan get back.
1. "What time does the film start on Saturday night?" he asked me.
started He asked me on Saturday night.
1. "Did Peter go to the party last night?" Barry asked me.
been Barry asked me to the party the night before.
1. "Are you enjoying your flight?" the flight attendant asked me.
was The flight attendant asked me flight.
1. The woman introduced herself.
us The woman name.
1. "I must visit my grandparents tomorrow," said John.
would John said that his grandparents the next day.
1. James said, "I can fix it."
could James said that it.
1. Susan said to Jennifer, "I'm not going to lend you any more money."
refused Susan any more money.
1. "No, it's not true, I didn't steal the jewels!" said Jack.
denied Jack the jewels.
1. "Don't forget to call Barbara, Jane," said Sarah.
reminded Sarah Barbara.
1. "If I were you, Peter, I'd take up tennis," said Bill.
advised Bill take up tennis.
1. "Let me carry your bag, Betty," said Michael.
offered Michael bag.
1. "Why don't we go to the theatre this evening?" said Mark.
suggested Mark that evening.
1. The inspector said, "You murdered your wife, didn't you, George!"
accused The inspector wife.
1. The teacher said to the students, "Work in pairs."
told The teacher in pairs.
1. "I've broken your CD, I'm awfully sorry, Harry," said Colin.

apologised Colin Harry's CD.

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

BICYCLES AND MOTORBIKES

About forty years ago, most teenagers had bicycles, but now they are comparatively rare. (0), motorbikes are very common. At first sight, this may seem a sign of progress (1) the change is not necessarily for the better.

It is easy to see why young people prefer motorbikes. In the first (2), they are much faster and do not require much physical effort. (3), they give young people a feeling of independence, (4) they can travel further and impress their friends. (5), the disadvantages are equally obvious. (6), motorbikes are more expensive to buy and to maintain. (7), greater freedom brings danger (8) speed encourages young people to take risks. (9) motorbikes are involved in more accidents, and the accidents are generally more serious.

Bicycles are generally considered to be safer and easier to control. (10), the fact is that bicycles are not very safe, (11), in cities these days because there are more cars and drivers do not make allowances for them.

(12), those who are old enough to ride motorbikes naturally prefer them, but they should realise that they are the most dangerous form of transport on the road. Those who are too young or cannot afford to buy a motorbike probably find bicycles slow and uncomfortable and riding a bicycle requires more experience of traffic than before. On balance, the change has been for the worse. The only safe solution would be to have more special lanes for cyclists.

1. A At the other end	B On the contrary -----	C On the other hand	D On the opposite
2. A but	B and	C or	D as well
3. A view	B reference	C place	D thing
4. A Although	B Altogether	C For example	D Furthermore
5. A because	B because of	C due to	D owing to
6. A Moreover	B In addition	C However	D Besides
7. A Next	B First of all	C Secondly	D Finally
8. A Despite	B In spite	C As well	D Secondly
9. A consequently	B similarly	C but	D because
10. A As a result	B For this	C In conclusion	D Although
11. A In contrast	B Nevertheless	C While	D Whereas
12. A as well as	B neither	C either	D also
13. A Lastly	B In the end	C To sum up	D On top of that

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

Yesterday afternoon, (0) **after** lunch, George, left home to go to the appointment with Mr Walker at the "Johnson & Johnson" head office in Bond Street.

(1) he left, he prepared his "Curriculum Vitae" and tried to get ready to answer all possible questions. (2) he was writing, Helen came into the room and asked him (3) he could help her with the gardening, (4) he told her that he couldn't.

At 3 o'clock George went out, took a number 25 bus to Bond Street and sat down on the top deck. A few minutes after the bus had left, there was a car accident. The bus had to stop. George got off the bus and started walking (5) it was getting late.

(6) he was walking along, it began to rain, (7) he decided to take a taxi. (8) he had got into the taxi, he told the driver where he wanted to go and the driver started out. (9) he was driving, George got his wallet out (10) he would be ready to pay when they arrived. (11) the taxi had stopped outside "Johnson and Johnson", he paid the driver and got out.

(12), he went into "Johnson & Johnson" for his job interview.

3 KEY WORD TRANSFORMATIONS. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five words**, including the word given. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

- I didn't go on holiday because I wanted to save money.
order I didn't go on holiday **in order to save** money.
- I put the coke in the fridge because I wanted it to get cold.
would I put the coke in the fridge cold.

1. I saved up some money to buy a new bicycle.
could I saved up some money a new bicycle.
1. The book was so interesting that she couldn't put it down.
such It was she couldn't put it down.
1. I couldn't come to the meeting because I was too busy.
to I was too to the meeting.
1. The course was cancelled because there weren't enough students.
few There were so was cancelled.
1. David bought a second-hand car because he didn't want to spend too much money.
not He bought a second-hand car in too much money.
1. The voyage was cancelled due to bad weather.
because The voyage was bad weather.
1. I'll call the police if you don't leave me alone.
unless I'll call the police me alone.
1. You can borrow my book today but I will need it back tomorrow morning.
provided You can borrow my book today back to me tomorrow morning.
1. Take an umbrella with you, it might rain later.
case Take an umbrella with you rains later.
1. I think that Colin borrowed the dictionary, or maybe Mark did.
either I think that the dictionary.
1. Besides being honest, David is also very polite.
addition David is honest very polite.
1. They had financial problems, but bought a new house
despite They bought a new house financial problems.
1. In spite of being young, Paul is a very reliable person.
although Paul is a very reliable person young.
1. She kept looking for her missing glasses, but she knew it was no use.
even She kept looking for her missing glasses it was no use.