



# ENGLISH

## Chapter 8 Session B

**4th**  
SECONDARY

**MYSTERIES**

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## Adverbs of manner, place and time

- 1 Read the examples and complete 1–3 with *manner, place and time*.

### Adverbs of manner, place and time

He ran away **quickly**.

She played **well**.

I searched **everywhere**, but I couldn't find it.

She ran **downstairs** to play.

We're going **tomorrow**.

**Yesterday**, I made a movie. It took **all day**.

She'll **eventually** go to university.

- 1 Adverbs of place describe **where** an action happens.
- 2 Adverbs of time tell us **when** an action happens, **how long** it takes or **when** it finishes.
- 3 Adverbs of manner tell us **how** an action is done.

2 Complete the information with the words in the box. Can you find more adverbs in the text?

in 1912   quickly   inside

## GREAT MYSTERIES

Science has made huge breakthroughs, but it can't explain everything.

These days, computers do difficult calculations

1 quickly, but could they

have existed hundreds of years ago? The Antikythera

mechanism is a computer.

It was found 2 inside a

shipwreck in 1900 – but it

was built around 100 BC!

It was used to calculate

the position of stars long

before scientists knew

about astronomy and physics.



The Voynich manuscript was bought by Wilfrid Voynich 3 in 1912. It doesn't look remarkable, but it's written in an unknown language. It was written smoothly which suggests the writer knew the language well. Is it a code or a lost language? Nobody knows!



**3** Look at the key words from the podcast and circle the most likely option. Why do you think it is correct?

code   decode   experts   manuscript   mysterious  
partially   solve   unknown language





1 The language in the manuscript is probably a language ...

a we don't speak now, like Latin.

**b** that nobody knows anything about.

2 They probably mention ...

**a** how people have tried to find answers.

b why people enjoy reading old manuscripts.

3 It is possible that ...

**a** someone has managed to understand some of the manuscript.

b nobody will ever understand the manuscript.



## 5 Listen again. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 There are no drawings of people in the manuscript. **There are some drawings of plants, people and scientific ideas.**
- 2 The evidence suggests that the writer was very familiar with the language in the book. **True**
- 3 The manuscript first became famous when **It first became famous when Wilfred Voynich bought it in 1912.**
- 4 It's possible that Leonardo da Vinci wrote the book. **False – The book was written before Da Vinci was born.**
- 5 A lot of people have tried to decode the book and understand the language. **True**
- 6 The Ardic family say they have decoded about 500 words. **The Ardic family say they have decoded about 300 words.**



## 1 Read the examples and complete the rules.

Nobody **had** ever **seen** the language before he **bought** the book.

Ardic first **saw** the manuscript four years ago – he **hadn't heard** of it before that.

**Had** Voynich **heard** about the manuscript and then **tried** to find it?



- 1 We use the past perfect to talk about an action that happened before another action in the past.
- 2 The actions in bold happen after the actions in blue.
- 3 We form the past perfect with subject + had (not) + past participle.

### Short form of *had*

The short form of *had* is 'd. Don't confuse this with the short form of *would*.

I'd been there before. = I had

I'd like to go there. = I would

## 2 Complete the sentences with the past perfect form of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1 We **hadn't heard** about ancient computers before we listened to the podcast.
- 2 After we **had looked** at the photo, we tried to understand how the device worked.
- 3 We **hadn't thought** of researching this before we read about it.
- 4 What **had** you **learned** about the topic before you listened to the podcast?

## Time expressions

Time expressions that we use with the past perfect include *by the time*, *ever*, *never*, *already*, *by then*.

### 3 Read the text and circle the correct option.

The giant heads – or ‘moai’ – on Easter Island are a mystery. When the first Europeans **1 arrived/had arrived** on the island in the 1700s, they **2 never saw/had never seen** anything like the statues before. The Rapa Nui people **3 made/had made** them out of rock between 1250 and 1500. **4 After/By the time** they had carved them, the people somehow **5 moved/had moved** the huge heavy statues around the island. One theory is that the people cut down all the trees and **6 used/had used** them to roll the statues into place. Another theory is that they transported the statues by ‘rocking’ them forwards. The scientists who suggested this theory **7 already did/had already done** an experiment with a copy of a statue. They moved the copy 100 meters **8 after/before** they had tied ropes to the head. However, this method wouldn’t work well on hills. Perhaps the statues will always be a mystery!



## GRAMMAR ROUND-UP

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

## STRANGE WEATHER?

The small town of Lajamanu in Australia, **1** (...) is hundreds of miles from the sea, had a surprise recently. It started raining fish! The fish were alive when they hit the ground, so they **2** (...) alive when they were up in the sky. Residents **3** (...) as many fish as they could – they were happy it **4** (...) crocodiles! So how **5** (...) ? Scientists have asked **6** (...) that question, but they don't have an answer yet. They think a tornado **7** (...) caused the mysterious rain. Tornadoes can lift up water and fish from rivers and drop them far away. It isn't the first time something like this **8** (...). There have been reports of rain with frogs, coins and birds in different countries around the world!



## HOMEWORK

from 1 to 5

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 a whose               | b which              |
| 2 a must have been      | b must be            |
| 3 a collected           | b were collecting    |
| 4 a didn't rain         | b hadn't rained      |
| 5 a it happened         | b did it happen      |
| 6 <b>a</b> themselves   | b himself            |
| 7 a can't have          | <b>b</b> might have  |
| 8 <b>a</b> has happened | b has been happening |