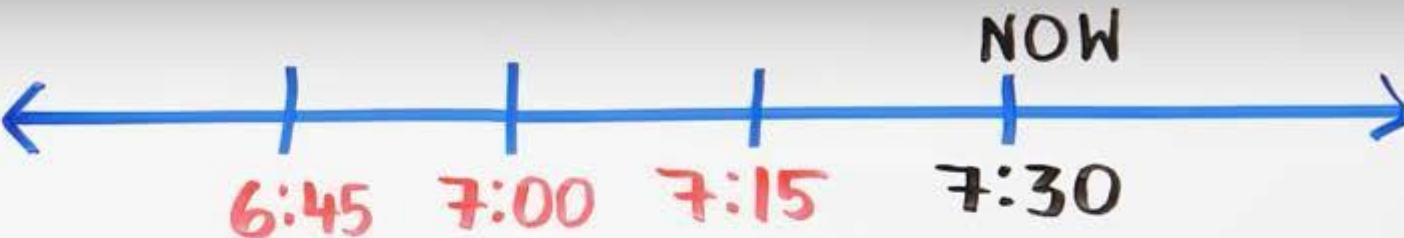
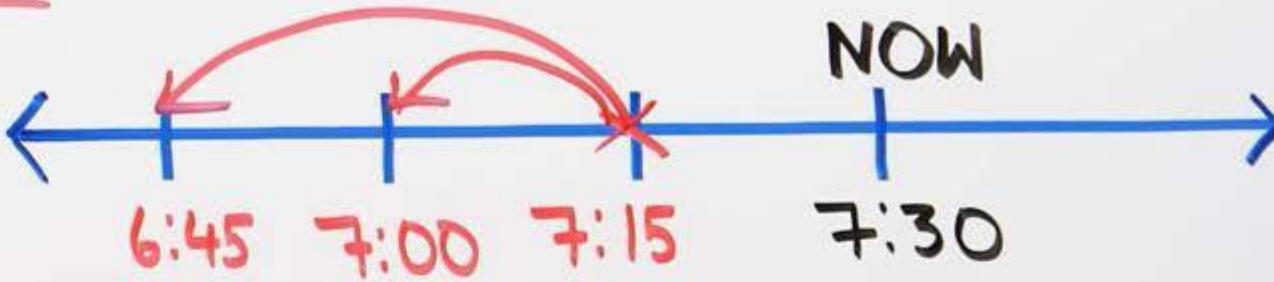


Past Simple



- 6:45 - I took a shower.
- 7:00 - I ate breakfast.
- 7:15 - I left for work.

Past Perfect



Before I left for work,

I had eaten breakfast

and I had taken a shower.

A) 1. I completed five courses.

2. I received a certificate.

Before I received a certificate,

I had completed five courses.

B) 1. The children went to bed at 9:00.

2. John arrived home at 10:00.

When John arrived home,

the children had gone to bed.

C) 1. She was a manager for 10 years.

2. She became a director.

Before she became a director,

she had been a manager for
10 years.

Read Grammar Bank 12A. Then match the sentence halves. Listen and check. See Tools for Quick tips.



Grammar Bank

1. When our friends arrived, F
2. I took the jacket back to the shop because C
3. Jill didn't come with us because A
4. I turned on the TV news E
5. He was nervous because D
6. When I got to the supermarket checkout, B

A she'd made other plans.

B I realized that I'd left my wallet at home.

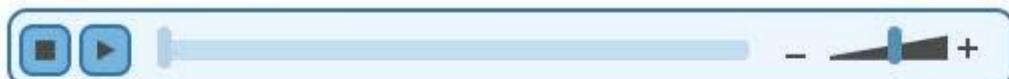
C I'd bought the wrong size.

D it was the first time he'd flown.

E to see what had happened.

F we hadn't finished cooking the dinner.

Read Grammar Bank 12A. Then complete the sentences with the past simple or past perfect forms of the verbs. Listen and check.

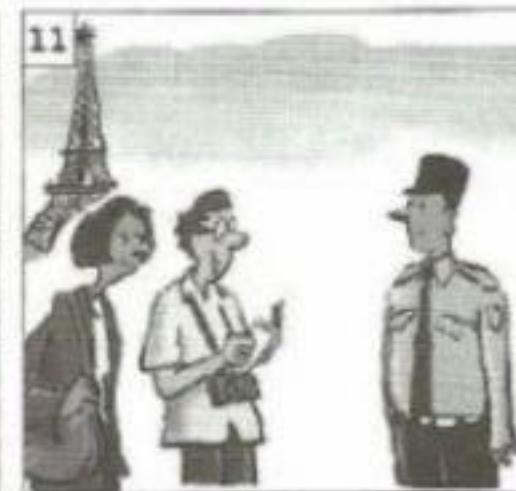
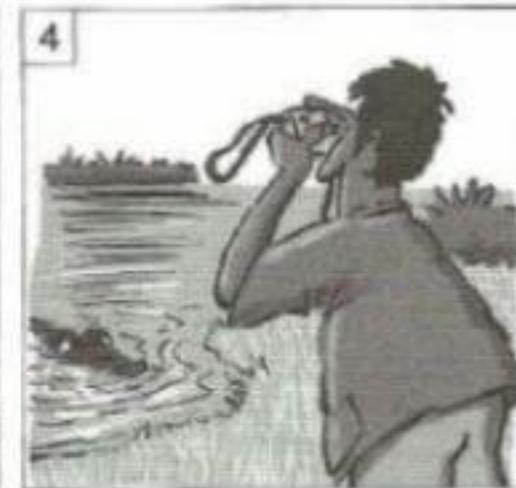
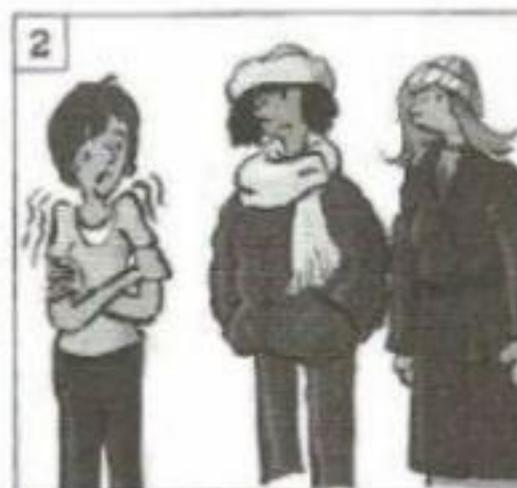


Grammar Bank

1. We didn't get ✓ a table in the restaurant because we hadn't booked ✓. (not get, not book)
2. Caroline had changed ✓ a lot, and I didn't recognize ✓ her. (change, not recognize)
3. My friend phoned ✓ to tell me that I had left ✓ my coat in his car. (phone, leave)
4. When I turned on ✓ the radio, the news had already finished ✓. (turn on, already finish)
5. She didn't lend ✓ me the DVD because she hadn't watched ✓ it yet. (not lend, not watch)
6. The bar had closed ✓ by the time we arrived ✓. (close, arrive)
7. When we got ✓ home, we saw that somebody had broken ✓ the kitchen window. (get, break)
8. I was ✓ hungry because I hadn't had ✓ time to have breakfast. (be, not have)

12A GRAMMAR past perfect

a Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the past simple and past perfect.



1 When they got (get) to the station the train had already left (already leave).

2 She was (be) very cold because she hadn't taken (not take) her coat.

3 The printer didn't work (not work) because he hadn't turned it on (not turn it on).

4 I couldn't (not can) take a photo of the crocodile because I had forgotten (forget) to charge the battery.

5 They had never flown (never fly) before and they were (be) very nervous.

6 When he arrived (arrive) at the pool he realized he hadn't brought (not bring) his swimsuit.

7 She had just had (just have) dinner, so she wasn't (not be) hungry.

8 She had to (have to) pay again because she had lost (lose) her ticket.

9 The waitress ran (run) after him because he hadn't paid (not pay) the bill.

10 The fire engine arrived (arrive) after the fire had gone out (go out).

11 They could (can) speak French because they had learnt (learn) it at school.

12 She was (be) tired because she had been (be) in the queue all night.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

PAST PERFECT

had not = hadn't

I			(before the taxi arrived).
You			
He			
She			
It			
We			
They			

I			(before the taxi arrived).
You			
He			
She			
It			
We			
They			

Had	I you he she it we they	eaten	(before the taxi arrived)?
-----	---	-------	----------------------------

I you he she it we they	had.	I you he she it we they	had	not.
---	------	---	-----	------

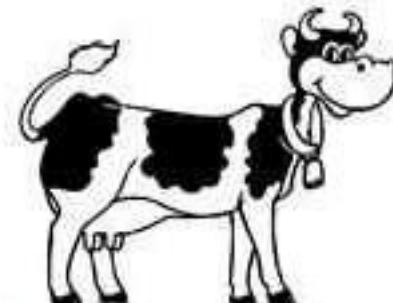
- Study the boxes above. Then, complete the sentences.

1. A: Had Jim ever (fly) flown before his flight last week?
 B: Yes, he _____
2. A: Had your sister (eat) eaten breakfast before she left?
 B: No, she hadn't
3. James said he had already (see) seen the movie last year.
4. I got lost because I (forget) had forgotten to bring a map.
5. They (not study) hadn't studied English before last year.
6. She (live) had lived in Leeds before she moved to London.
7. The baby (fall asleep) had fell asleep before eight o'clock.
8. I (not think) hadn't thought of that question before.
9. Sue got wet because she (not bring) hadn't brought an umbrella.
10. He (own) had owned his car for a year before he sold it.
11. I didn't notice that the traffic light (turn) had turned red.
12. He (order) had ordered rice, but the waiter served him soup.

PAST PERFECT TENSE

Complete the sentences using Past perfect tense.

- 1.- The fire had already reached(already/reach) the roof by the time the firemen arrived.
- 2.-Joe Smith went to prison because he had stole. (steal) a lot of money.
- 3.-Helen went to bed after she had watched (watch) her favourite TV programme.
- 4.-My father bought the new car after he had tried. (try) it a few times.
- 5.-By the time Sonia got to the party, everyone had begun.... (begin) dancing.
- 6.-Lorenzo ...had eaten.... (eat) all the ice cream before I opened the fridge.
- 7.-There was a lot of snow outside because it had snowed(snow) earlier in that day.
- 8.-Beatriz didn't pass the test because she hadn't studied (not study) at all.
- 9.-Look! Somebody ... had left.... (leave) the windows open.
- 10.-By the time the police arrived, the burglar ...had broken. (break)into my neighbour's house.
- 11.-The girl felt guilty because she had drunk (drink) all the milk.
- 12.-Our flat was robbed because we hadn't locked (not lock) the front door.
- 13.-My father couldn't find the money because he had hidden (hide) it in a drawer.
- 14.-Leonard didn't have money for the bus because he had forgotten (forget) to ask his mother.
- 15.- My cousin had never visited (never/visit) a mine until his father took him one day.
- 16.-Her bicycle wasn't there because a friend ...had taken.... (take) it without asking her.
- 17.-Daniel was arrested after he ...had escaped.... (escape) from prison.
- 18.-When Kathy met Jonathan, he had joined..... (join) the Navy.
- 19.- Before they arrived at the airport, they had paid.... (pay) the taxi driver.
- 20.-His dog ...had died.... (die) two weeks ago. He was very sad.



Direct Speech

Reported Speech

Present Simple

She always wears a coat.



Past Simple

He said (that) she always wore a coat.

Present Continuous

I'm looking for my keys.



Past Continuous

She said (that) she was looking for her keys.

Present Perfect

She has written three letters for her friend.



Past Perfect

He said (that) she had written three letters for her friend.

Past Simple

My friend gave me a bar of chocolate.



Past Perfect

He said (that) his friend had given him a bar of chocolate.

WILL

I will finish my report in two days.



WOULD

He said (that) he would finish his report in two days.

CAN

I can speak English.



COULD

She said (that) she could speak English.

MAY

I may invite them to dinner.



MIGHT

She said (that) they might invite them to the dinner.

MUST

I must go to the bank and get some money.



HAD TO

She said (that) she had to go to the bank and get some money.

HAVE TO

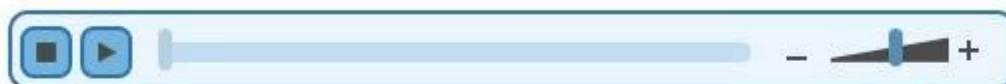
I have to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow.



HAD TO

She said (that) she had to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow.

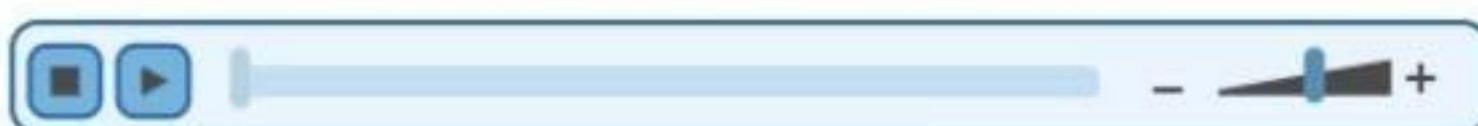
Read Grammar Bank 12B. Then write the sentences in reported speech. Listen and check. See Tools for Quick tips.



Grammar Bank

1. 'I love you.' He told her that he _____ loved her ✓
2. 'I'm hungry.' Ana said that she _____ was hungry ✓
3. 'I'll call the doctor.' He said he _____ would call the doctor ✓
4. 'I've bought a new phone.' Paul told us that he _____ had bought a new phone ✓
5. 'I live in the city centre'. She said that she _____ lived in the city centre ✓
6. 'We can't do it.' They said that they _____ couldn't do it ✓
7. 'I saw a great film at the cinema.' Julie said that she _____ 'd seen a great film at the cinema ✓
8. 'I don't like dogs.' Ben told her he _____ didn't like dogs ✓

Read Grammar Bank 12B. Then write the sentences in direct speech. Use contractions where you can. Listen and check.



Grammar Bank

1. He told her that he was a doctor.

He said: ' I'm a doctor .'

2. She said that she was studying German.

She said: ' I'm studying German .'

3. Tony told me that his car had broken down.

Tony said: ' My car has broken down .'

4. Paul said that he would send me an email.

Paul said: ' I'll send you an email .'

5. Wanda and Jack said they were in a hurry.

Wanda and Jack said: ' We're in a hurry .'

6. He said he hadn't finished his essay yet.

He said: ' I haven't finished my essay yet .'

7. She told us that she wouldn't arrive on time.

She said: ' I won't arrive on time .'

8. David said he had just arrived in London.

David said: ' I've just arrived in London .'

REPORTED (INDIRECT) SPEECH TO DIRECT SPEECH

[Exercise 1]

Change the following sentences from indirect to direct speech.

Example:

Kate said (that) she didn't want to go out.

Kate, " _____ "

Answer:

Kate, "I don't want to go out."

1. Jerry said (that) he would be busy.

Jerry, " I will be busy. "

2. Lilly told me (that) she preferred rainy days.

Lilly, " I had preferred rainy days. "

3. Anna said (that) she studied at Harvard.

Anna, " I studied at Harvard "

4. Harold said (that) he was playing chess with his grandad.

Harold, " I is playing chess with my grandad. "

5. Lucas told me (that) he would sleep outside.

Lucas, " I will sleep outside. "

6. Mason said (that) he had talked to his girlfriend the day before.

Mason, " I had talked to my girlfriend the day before. "

7. Children said (that) they couldn't understand the rule.

Children, " We can't understand the rule. "

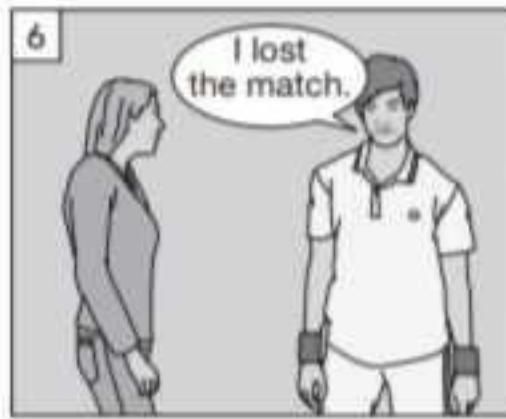
Reported Speech

These are all liars! Report what they've said. Revise the changes in tenses.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
<p>1 That looks delicious, darling.</p>	<p>She told him that <u>She looked delicious, darling</u>.</p>
<p>2 I did the homework, but my dog ate it.</p>	<p>She told the teacher that she <u>does</u> the homework but <u>my dog ate it</u>.</p>
<p>3 I haven't had a cigarette since I saw you last week.</p>	<p>He said he <u>hadn't had</u> a cigarette since he <u>have seen</u> me the previous week.</p>
<p>4 I can't come to work today because I'm not feeling well.</p>	<p>He told me he <u>couldn't come</u> to work today because <u>he wasn't feeling well</u>.</p>
<p>Pete: I noticed you weren't at school yesterday.</p> <p>Rachel: I felt sick.</p> <p>Pete: We had a history test.</p> <p>Rachel: I forgot about the test.</p> <p>Pete: I don't believe you. I think that is why you skipped school.</p> <p>Rachel: I will probably have to do the test this afternoon anyway.</p> <p>Pete: I'm not going to tell you the questions.</p> <p>Rachel: I can ask James and he will tell me.</p>	<p>Pete said to Rachel that he _____ she _____ at school the day before. Rachel told him that she _____ sick. Pete said they _____ a history test. Rachel said she _____ about the test. Pete told her that he _____ her and he _____ that _____ why Rachel _____ school. Rachel said she _____ probably _____ to do the test that afternoon anyway. Pete said he _____ her the questions. Rachel said that she _____ James and that he _____ her.</p>

12B GRAMMAR reported (or indirect) speech

a Look at the pictures. Change the direct speech to reported speech.



1 She said that she couldn't see anything.

2 He told her that he didn't like the music

3 He told his father that he had tidied his room.

4 The man said that it would be expensive

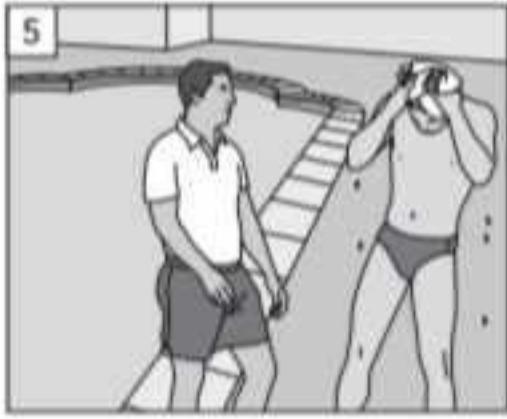
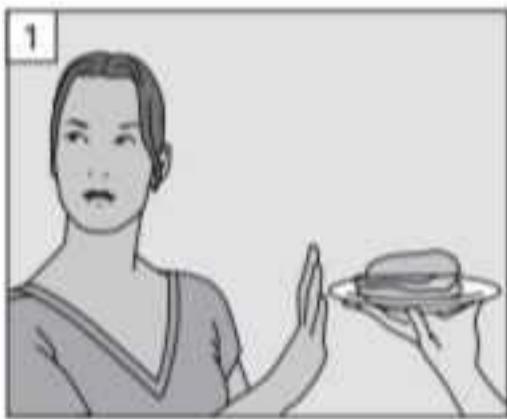
5 She said that she wasn't going to the party

6 He told his wife that he had lost the match

7 He told her that he loved her

8 She said that she had found his keys.

b Look at the pictures. Change the reported speech to direct speech.



1 She said that she wasn't very hungry.

'I'm not very hungry.'

2 The nurse told the man that it wouldn't hurt.
It won't hurt.

3 He told the police that it was his mother's car.
It is my mother's car.

4 She said that she had finished her homework.
I have finished her homework.

5 He told the instructor that he couldn't swim.

I can't swim.

6 He told her that he would always love her.
I will always love her.

7 They said that they wanted to check out.
We want to check out.

8 He told the woman that he was lost.
I am lost

ACTIVATION

Test your memory. Cover the sentences and look at the pictures in a and b. Use reported speech to say what each speaker said.

She said that she couldn't say anything.

12B COMMUNICATIVE The celebrity interview

Student A

- a Imagine that you are a famous person (e.g. an actor, musician, etc.). You are going to be interviewed on TV. Look at the questions. Try to imagine how the famous person you chose would answer.

- 1 Where are you living at the moment?
- 2 What countries have you been to?
- 3 What's the most interesting thing you've ever done?
- 4 What's the most expensive thing you've ever bought?
- 5 What do you like doing in your free time?
- 6 What are you going to do next?
- 7 What do you like best about your career?
- 8 What are you preparing for at the moment?
- 9 What's your ambition?
- 10 What do you do to relax?



- b Tell **B** who you are. Now answer **B**'s questions.

I'm Katy Perry.) (Hi, Katy! Thank you for agreeing to this interview.

- c Ask **B** your questions and write down his / her answers.

- d Now change partners. Tell them about **B**'s answers and listen to theirs.

Katy Perry said that what she liked best about her career was travelling around the world.)

Student B

- a Imagine that you are a famous person (e.g. an actor, musician, etc.). You are going to be interviewed on TV. Look at the questions. Try to imagine how the famous person you chose would answer.

- 1 Where are you living at the moment?
- 2 What countries have you been to?
- 3 What's the most interesting thing you've ever done?
- 4 What's the most expensive thing you've ever bought?
- 5 What do you like doing in your free time?
- 6 What are you going to do next?
- 7 What do you like best about your career?
- 8 What are you preparing for at the moment?
- 9 What's your ambition?
- 10 What do you do to relax?



- b Ask **A** your questions and write down his / her answers.

I'm Ryan Gosling.) (Hi, Ryan! Thank you for agreeing to this interview.

- c Tell **A** who you are. Now answer **A**'s questions.

- d Now change partners. Tell them about **A**'s answers and listen to theirs.

Ryan Gosling said that what he liked best about his career was travelling around the world.)

12C GRAMMAR questions with and without auxiliaries

Make questions using the present simple or past simple. Then circle the correct answer.

- 1 Where / polar bears / live

Where do polar bears live?

the North Pole / the South Pole

- 2 Who / direct / the film *The Godfather*

Who directed the film *The Godfather*?

Martin Scorsese / Francis Ford Coppola

- 3 Who / paint / *The Scream*

Who painted *The Scream*

? Gustav Klimt / Edvard Munch

- 4 Where / manga comics / come from

Where do manga comics come from

? Japan / China

- 5 Which country / produce / more coffee

Which country produces more coffee

? Brazil / Colombia

- 6 Which country / have / a blue and yellow flag

Which country has a blue and yellow flag

? Greece / Sweden

- 7 When / the Second World War / end

When did the Second World War end

? 1945 / 1955

- 8 Which country / win / the most gold medals at the 2016 Olympics

Which country won the most gold medals at the 2016 Olympics ? China / USA

- 9 Which character / Ian Fleming / create

Which character did Ian Fleming create

? James Bond / Sherlock Holmes

- 10 How many countries / belong to / the original European Economic Community in 1957

How many countries belonged to the original European Economic ? 6 / 12

- 11 Which company / Kevin Systrom and Mike Krieger / start

Which company did Kevin Systrom and Mike Krieger start ? Instagram / Facebook

- 12 Where / people / speak / Yorùbá

Where do people speak Yorùbá

? West Africa / East Africa

- 13 Which film / win / the Oscar for best film in 2017

Which film won the Oscar for best film in 2017 ? La La Land / Moonlight

- 14 Which fruit / contain / more sugar

Which fruit contains more sugar

? a pineapple / an orange

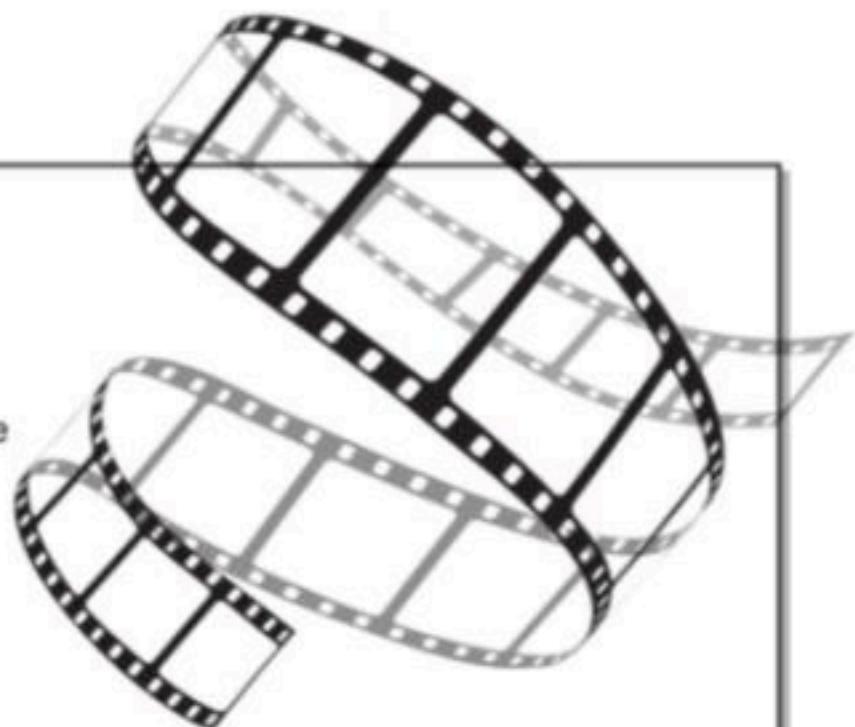
ACTIVATION

Test your memory. Cover the questions and look at the answers. Can you remember the questions?

12C COMMUNICATIVE Hollywood quiz

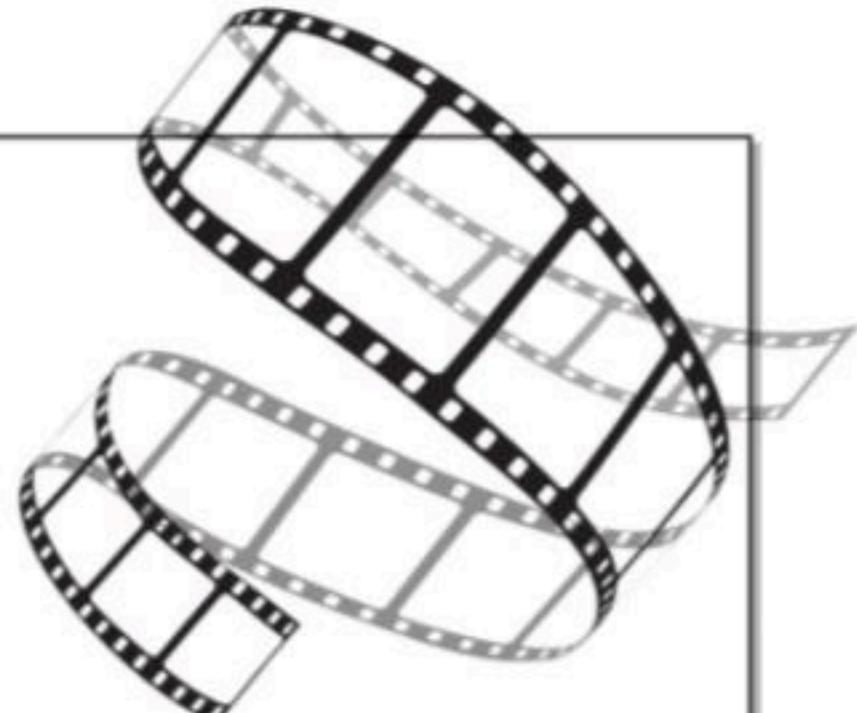
Student A

- 1 Which fictional family _____ lives _____ at 4 Privet Drive? (live)
a **The Dursleys** b The Griffins c The Simpsons
- 2 In which film series _____ does actor say _____ 'May the force be with you'? (an actor / say)
a Star Trek b Back to the Future c **Star Wars**
- 3 How many Oscars _____ has Walt Disney won _____ in his life? (Walt Disney / win)
a 2 b 12 c 22
- 4 Who _____ has appeared _____ in all the Marvel superhero films? (appear)
a Robert Downey Jr b **Stan Lee** c Chris Evans
- 5 What year _____ did Marty McFly go _____ to in Back to the Future? (Marty McFly / go)
a 1955 b 1975 c 1985
- 6 In which film _____ does Tony fall _____ in love with Maria? (Tony / fall)
a **West Side Story** b PS: I Love You c Love Actually
- 7 Who _____ plays _____ Indiana Jones' father in Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade? (play)
a Michael Caine b Michael Douglas c **Sean Connery**
- 8 What superpower _____ does Batman have _____? (Batman / have)
a immortality b **none** c invisibility



Student B

- 1 In which country _____ did Peter Jackson film _____ The Lord of the Rings trilogy? (Peter Jackson / film)
a England b Australia c **New Zealand**
- 2 Which of these actors _____ has appeared _____ in most of Hitchcock's films? (appear)
a **Alfred Hitchcock** b James Stewart c Cary Grant
- 3 How much _____ does an Oscar weigh _____?
(an Oscar / weigh)
a 2.5 kilos b **4 kilos** c 7 kilos
- 4 Which actor _____ has played _____ James Bond in more films? (play)
a Sean Connery b **Roger Moore** c Pierce Brosnan
- 5 Which series of films _____ has won _____ more Oscars? (win)
a **The Lord of the Rings** b Star Wars c The Godfather
- 6 Which actress _____ plays _____ the part of Belle in the Disney film Beauty and the Beast? (play)
a Scarlett Johansson b Natalie Portman c **Emma Watson**
- 7 In which film _____ does Arnold Schwarzenegger say _____ 'Hasta la vista, baby'? (Arnold Schwarzenegger / say)
a **Terminator 2** b The Terminator c Terminator 3
- 8 Who _____ directed _____ Alien? (direct)
a Ridley Scott b Steven Spielberg c JJ Abrams



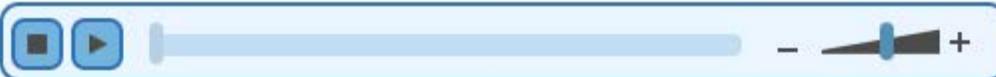
Read Grammar Bank 12C. Then choose the correct question forms. Listen and check.



Grammar Bank

1. What did you do last night?
2. What happened to you?
3. What does this word mean ?
4. How many people came to the meeting?
5. Which bus goes to the city centre?
6. Which film won the most Oscars this year?
7. What did the teacher say ?
8. Who made this cake? It's delicious!

Read Grammar Bank 12C. Then complete the questions. Listen and check.



Grammar Bank

1. How many Formula 1 championships did Michael Schumacher win ? (Michael Schumacher / win)
2. When did Barack Obama become president of the USA? (Barack Obama / become)
3. Which US state starts with the letter 'H'? (start)
4. Which books did George R.R. Martin write ? (George R.R. Martin / write)
5. Who won the football World Cup in Russia in 2018? (win)
6. Which sport uses the lightest ball? (use)
7. Where did the 2016 Olympics take place ? (the 2016 Olympics / take place)
8. Which company did Steve Jobs start ? (Steve Jobs / start)

Past perfect

1. First, I wrote a letter. Second, I showed him the letter. ⇒ I showed him a letter that I 'd written ✓.
⇒ We use past perfect because the events are **not** introduced in **chronological order**; we talk about a past event and then about another event that happened **earlier** than that past event.
2. First, I wrote a letter. Second, I showed him the letter. ⇒ I wrote a letter and a few days later I showed ✓ it to him.
⇒ We use **past simple** because the events are introduced in **chronological order**.
3. First, I looked through the window. Second, it started raining. ⇒ When I looked through the window, it started ✓ raining.
⇒ We use **past simple** because the events are introduced in **chronological order**.
4. First, it rained. Second, I looked through the window. ⇒ When I looked through the window, it had rained ✓.
⇒ We use past perfect because the events are **not** introduced in **chronological order**; we talk about a past event and then about another event that happened **earlier** than that past event.
5. First, I had dinner. Second, you called. ⇒ When you called, I 'd had ✓ dinner.
⇒ We use past perfect because the events are **not** introduced in **chronological order**; we talk about a past event and then about another event that happened **earlier** than that past event.
6. First you called. Second, I had dinner. ⇒ When you called, I had ✓
⇒ We use **past simple** because the events are introduced in **chronological order**.
7. First, she bought a T-shirt in the sales. Second, she gave it to me. ⇒ She bought a T-shirt in the sales and gave ✓ it to me as a birthday present.
⇒ We use **past simple** because the events are introduced in **chronological order**.
8. First, she bought a T-shirt in the sales. Second, she gave it to me. ⇒ She gave me a T-shirt that she had bought ✓ in the sales.
⇒ We use past perfect because the events are **not** introduced in **chronological order**; we talk about a past event and then about another event that happened **earlier** than that past event.
9. First, the teacher arrived. Second, I finished my composition. ⇒ When the teacher arrived, I finished ✓ my composition.
⇒ We use **past simple** because the events are introduced in **chronological order**.
10. First, I finished the composition. Second, the teacher arrived. ⇒ When the teacher arrived, I 'd finished ✓ my composition.
⇒ We use past perfect because the events are **not** introduced in **chronological order**; we talk about a past event and then about another event that happened **earlier** than that past event.

Past perfect

1. Mum was angry because when I sat down to watch TV, I _____ my dinner.

- a) hadn't finished ✓
- b) didn't finish
- c) hadn't finish

⇒ First I had dinner, although I didn't finish it, and after that I sat down to watch TV.

⇒ We use the **past perfect** because the events are **not** introduced **in chronological order**.

2. I couldn't open the door because I _____ the keys at work.

- a) 'd forget
- b) 'd forgotten ✓
- c) forgot

⇒ First I forgot the keys and after that, I couldn't open the door.

⇒ We use the **past perfect** because the events are **not** introduced **in chronological order**.

⇒ And remember the past perfect is **had** or **'d + past participle** (-ed or 3rd column).

3. When Rita travelled to France, she _____ the Louvre.

- a) a. 'd visited
- b) b. 'd visit
- c) c. visited ✓

⇒ First Rita travelled to France, and then she visited the Louvre.

⇒ We use the **past simple** because the events in this sentence are introduced in **chronological order**.

4. There were no cookies in the cookie jar. Somebody _____ them all.

- a) a. had eaten ✓
- b) b. 'd eat
- c) c. ate

⇒ First somebody ate the cookies, and then there were no cookies.

⇒ We use the **past perfect** because the events are **not** introduced **in chronological order**.

⇒ The form **'d eat= would eat**.

5. I saw some cookies in the cookie jar and I _____ them all.

- a) a. 'd eaten
- b) b. 'd eat
- c) c. ate ✓

⇒ First I saw the cookies and then I ate them.

⇒ We use the **past simple** because the events in this sentence are introduced in **chronological order**.

6. I locked the door and then I _____ home.

- a) a. 'd left
- b) b. left ✓

Past perfect

- c) c. 'd leave

⇒ First I locked the door and then I left home.

⇒ We use the **past simple** because the events in this sentence are introduced in **chronological order**.

7. When I got home I saw that I _____ the door.

- a) a. hadn't locked ✓
b) b. hadn't lock
c) c. didn't lock

⇒ First I didn't lock the door and then I saw it.

⇒ We use the **past perfect** because the events are **not** introduced in **chronological order**.

8. The house was dirty because nobody _____ it.

- a) a. 'd clean
b) b. had cleaned ✓
c) c. cleaned

⇒ First nobody cleaned the house and then it was dirty.

⇒ We use the **past perfect** because the events are **not** introduced in **chronological order**.

⇒ The form '**d clean**= **would clean**'.

9. She gave me back my book because she _____ reading it.

- a) a. 'd finish
b) b. 'd finished ✓
c) c. finished

⇒ First she finished reading the book and then she gave it back to me.

⇒ We use the **past perfect** because the events are **not** introduced in **chronological order**.

⇒ The form '**d finish**= **would finish**; the past perfect is '**d + past participle** (finished)'.

10. When she finished the book, she _____ it back to me.

- a) a. 'd given
b) b. 'd give
c) c. gave ✓

⇒ First she finished the book and then she gave it back to me.

⇒ We use the **past simple** because the events in this sentence are introduced in **chronological order**.

Past perfect

1. I was worried because Jim hadn't called ✓ (not call) yet.
⇒ First Jim didn't call and then I was worried. We use the past perfect because the events are not introduced in chronological order.
2. I was so worried that I called ✓ (call) Jim.
⇒ We use the past simple because the events in this sentence are introduced in chronological order. First, I was worried and then I called Jim.
3. I couldn't find the trousers that I had bought ✓ (buy) in Camden market.
⇒ First I bought the trousers and then I couldn't find them. We use the past perfect because the events are not introduced in chronological order.
4. I couldn't find my favorite trousers so I decided ✓ (decide) to wear a skirt.
⇒ We use the past simple because the events in this sentence are introduced in chronological order. First, I couldn't find my trousers and then I decided to wear a skirt.
5. I lied to them and they got ✓ (get) furious.
⇒ We use the past simple because the events in this sentence are introduced in chronological order. First, I lied and then they got furious.
6. They were angry, but why? Had I made ✓ (I/make) a terrible mistake?
⇒ First I made a terrible mistake and then they were angry with me. We use the past perfect because the events are not introduced in chronological order.
7. John asked me if I had seen ✓ (see) his dog.
⇒ First I saw or didn't see John's dog and then he asked me. We use the past perfect because the events are not introduced in chronological order.
8. John didn't have his dog. Apparently, the dog had run ✓ (run) away during some fireworks.
⇒ First the dog ran away and then John didn't have it. We use the past perfect because the events are not introduced in chronological order.
9. I couldn't find the keys. Where had I put ✓ (I/put) them?
⇒ First I put the keys in somewhere that I didn't know and then I couldn't find them. We use the past perfect because the events are not introduced in chronological order.
10. My boss was upset, so I tried ✓ (try) to talk to him.
⇒ We use the past simple because the events in this sentence are introduced in chronological order. First, I saw that my boss was upset and then I tried to talk to him.

1. Where do birds and bees go in winter ?

Bees stop flying and birds stay together in groups or migrate.

2. Why are there different times on Earth ?

People decided to have 'time zones' so that it would be light during the day everywhere on Earth. If there weren't time zones, some people would have midday in the middle of the night!

3. How much does the Earth weight ?

The Earth weighs

6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000kg.

4. Why is water wet ?

Because of their chemistry, some liquids can be absorbed by solid things.

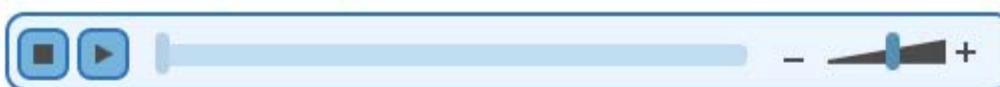
Read the second part of the article. Match the questions to the answers.

Don't ask me! Part 2

1. Why is the moon sometimes out in the day? E
2. Why is the sky blue? C
3. Will we ever discover aliens? F
4. How do aeroplanes stay in the air? D
5. How do I do long multiplication? B
6. What makes a rainbow? A

- A** Sunlight going through water drops in the air 'separates' into all the colours.
- B** Multiply the single numbers and the tens separately, then add them together.
- C** Sunlight arrives on Earth in every colour, but it hits particles in our air that 'shine' blue.
- D** Planes have special wings which push air down. This pushing action is stronger than gravity, and so the plane goes up in the air.
- E** The moon can be lit up by the sun, depending on where it is in the sky. If it reflects the sun's rays, we can see it, even during the day. It all depends on its angle towards the Earth.
- F** No one knows.

Listen to two people discussing a survey. Choose the correct answers.



1. The survey is about ____.

- where people gossip
- why people gossip

✓ what kind of people gossip

2. The two speakers are ____.

✓ friends

- strangers
- colleagues

3. They find the results of the survey ____.

✓ surprising

- worrying
- annoying

Listen to the conversation again. Write T (true) or F (false). You can read the audio script to help you.



Audio script

1. Jess and Alan both think that women gossip more than men. T ✓

2. According to the survey, Jess and Alan are right. F ✓

3. The survey was done by a newspaper. F ✓

4. Nobody was surprised by the results of the survey. F ✓

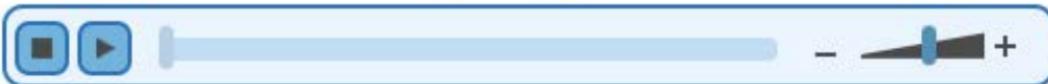
5. Over 50% of the men in the survey said that they gossiped at work. T ✓

6. Less than 50% of the women said that they gossiped. T ✓

7. The men in the survey talked about topics related to work. T ✓

8. The woman talked about their male colleagues. F ✓

Choose the correct answers. See Tools for Quick tips. Listen and check.



1. She **said** that she had been at a friend's house.
2. He **told** me that he wasn't happy.
3. We **told** them we wouldn't be home for lunch.
4. They **said** that they were getting married.
5. He **told** me he didn't have a girlfriend.
6. The teacher **said** that we had to do exercise 5 for homework.
7. I **told** you that the film started at 7.30.
8. James **said** that he was busy.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of **say** or **tell**. Then listen and check.



1. 'I have a problem,' Annie said.
2. Annie told us that she had a problem.
3. Lisa said that she was leaving her husband.
4. He told the teacher that he'd left his homework at home.
5. His teacher said that he didn't believe him.
6. Can you tell Mark that I can't meet him tonight?
7. What did you say to her?
8. When I was a child, I didn't say hello to people I didn't know.

Indirect speech – reported speech

- 1) I work in a bank.' ⇒ He said that he **worked** ✓ in a bank.
⇒ Present simple (direct speech) ⇒ past simple (reported speech).
- 2) I am working today.' ⇒ She told us she **was working** ✓ that day.
⇒ Present continuous (direct speech) ⇒ past continuous (reported speech).
⇒ **today** ⇒ **that day**
- 3) I've been ill for a couple of weeks.' ⇒ He told me he **had been ill** ✓ for a couple of weeks.
⇒ Present perfect (direct speech) ⇒ past perfect (reported speech).
- 4) I was at the doctor all morning.' ⇒ She told me that she **had been** ✓ at the doctor all morning.
⇒ Past simple (direct speech) ⇒ past perfect (reported speech).
- 5) I'll lend you the money.' ⇒ He told me he **would lend** ✓ me the money.
⇒ **will** (direct speech) ⇒ **would** (reported speech).
- 6) I can't do it without your help.' ⇒ She said she **couldn't do** ✓ it without my help.
⇒ **can** (direct speech) ⇒ **could** (reported speech).
- 7) The meeting may start early.' ⇒ He told us that the meeting **might start** ✓ early.
⇒ **may** (direct speech) ⇒ **might** (reported speech).
- 8) I must leave early today.' ⇒ He said that he **had to leave** ✓ early that day.
⇒ **must** - obligation (direct speech) ⇒ **had to** (reported speech).
- 9) You should talk to Jim.' ⇒ She said that I **should talk** ✓ to Jim.
⇒ **could, might, should** (direct speech) ⇒ **could, might, should** (reported speech).
- 10) Get out!' ⇒ She told me **to get out** ✓.
⇒ Orders or requests (direct speech) ⇒ **told me / asked me + to infinitive** (reported speech).

Indirect speech – reported speech

- 1) 'I need to see Sarah this weekend.' ⇒ George said that _____.
 - A. he needed to see Sarah this weekend
 - B. he was needing to see Sarah that weekend
 - C. **he needed to see Sarah that weekend** ✓

⇒ Present simple (direct speech) ⇒ past simple (reported speech).
⇒ **this** ⇒ **that**
- 2) 'I'm reading now.' ⇒ Sally told me _____.
 - A. **that she was reading at that moment** ✓
 - B. that she read now
 - C. that she was reading now

⇒ Present continuous (direct speech) ⇒ past continuous (reported speech).
⇒ **now** ⇒ **then/at that moment**
- 3) 'I haven't seen Barbara since last year.' ⇒ Brendan told me _____.
 - A. he didn't see Barbara since last year
 - B. **he hadn't seen Barbara since the year before** ✓
 - C. he hadn't seen Barbara since last year

⇒ Present perfect (direct speech) ⇒ past perfect (reported speech).
⇒ **last month/year, etc.** ⇒ **the month/year, etc. before or the previous month/year, etc.**
- 4) 'Have you signed the contract?' ⇒ Suzan _____.
 - A. told me if I had signed the contract
 - B. **asked me whether I had signed the contract** ✓
 - C. said if I signed the contract

⇒ Yes/No question (direct speech) ⇒ **asked me if/whether + subject + verb**
... (reported speech).
⇒ Present perfect (direct speech) ⇒ past perfect (reported speech).
- 5) 'Where did you eat?' ⇒ Sam asked me _____.
 - A. **where I had eaten** ✓
 - B. where had I eaten
 - C. where did I eat

⇒ Question with **what, when, where, etc.** (direct speech) ⇒ **asked me + what, when, etc. + subject + verb** (reported speech).
⇒ Past simple (direct speech) ⇒ past perfect (reported speech).
- 6) 'Where are you going tomorrow?' ⇒ Sandra asked me _____.
 - A. where was I going tomorrow
 - B. where was I going the next day
 - C. **where I was going the following day** ✓

⇒ Question with **what, when, where, etc.** (direct speech) ⇒ **asked me + what, when, etc. + subject + verb** (reported speech).

⇒ Present continuous (direct speech) ⇒ past continuous (reported speech).

⇒ **tomorrow** ⇒ **the next day/the following day**

7) May I smoke in this room?' ⇒ Micky asked me _____.

- A. if he may smoke in this room
- B. if he might smoke in that room** ✓
- C. whether he smoked in that room

⇒ Yes/No question (direct speech) ⇒ **asked me if/whether + subject + verb ...** (reported speech).

⇒ **may** (direct speech) ⇒ **might** (reported speech).

⇒ **This** ⇒ **that**

8) I'm living in Australia.' Sarah told me _____. **Choose TWO correct options**

- A. she is living in Australia** ✓
- B. she had lived in Australia
- C. she was living in Australia** ✓

⇒ If the situation has not changed, we can change the verb to the past, or leave it in the present. If the situation has changed, we must change the verb to the past.

- *She said that she is living in Australia.* (=She is still living in Australia now.)
- *She said that she was living in Australia.* (=Maybe she is still living in Australia or maybe not.)

⇒ If Sarah is not living in Australia any more, we must use the past: *She said that she was living in Australia.*

9) Please, sit here.' ⇒ She _____.

- A. asked me to sit there** ✓
- B. said to sit there
- C. told me to sit here

⇒ Orders or requests (direct speech) ⇒ **told me / asked me + to infinitive** (reported speech).

⇒ **here** ⇒ **there**

10) Can you give me a hand with the boxes?' ⇒ Peter asked me ____ with the boxes.

- A. if I could give me a hand
- B. whether I could give him a hand** ✓
- C. if could I give him a hand

⇒ Yes/No question (direct speech) ⇒ **asked me if/whether + subject + verb ...** (reported speech).

⇒ **can** (direct speech) ⇒ **could** (reported speech).

Reported speech – indirect speech

- 1) 'I'm really tired.' ⇒ She said that she _____ really tired.
A. is
B. has been
C. **was** ✓
⇒ Direct speech: present simple ⇒ Reported speech: past simple
- 2) 'I don't want any trouble.' ⇒ He told me he _____ any trouble.
A. **didn't want** ✓
B. hasn't wanted
C. hadn't wanted
⇒ Direct speech: present simple ⇒ Reported speech: past simple
- 3) 'I'll be at home all afternoon.' ⇒ She said she _____ at home all afternoon.
A. was
B. **'d be** ✓
C. 'd been
⇒ Direct speech: **will** ⇒ Reported speech: **would**.
⇒ Remember that **'d be** = **would be**, and **'d been** = **had been**
- 4) 'I love my family.' ⇒ He told me that _____ loved _____ family.
A. I / my
B. you / your
C. **he / his** ✓
⇒ Direct speech: **I** ⇒ Reported speech: **he/she**
⇒ Direct speech: **my** ⇒ Reported speech: **his/her**
- 5) 'I haven't seen Tom.' ⇒ She told me she _____ Tom.
A. **hadn't seen** ✓
B. haven't seen
C. didn't see
⇒ Direct speech: present perfect ⇒ Reported speech: past perfect
- 6) 'You have my phone.' ⇒ The man said that _____ had _____ phone.
A. you / his
B. I / your
C. **I / his** ✓
⇒ Direct speech: **you** ⇒ Reported speech: **I**
⇒ Direct speech: **my** ⇒ Reported speech: **his/her**
- 7) 'I'm trying to concentrate.' ⇒ She said that she _____ to concentrate.
A. **was trying** ✓
B. tried
C. tries
⇒ Direct speech: present continuous ⇒ Reported speech: past continuous
- 8) 'I didn't steal any money.' ⇒ The thief said that he _____ any money.

A. hadn't stolen ✓

B. didn't steal

C. hasn't stolen

⇒ Direct speech: past simple ⇒ Reported speech: past perfect

9) I can lend you the money.' ⇒ She told me she _____ me the money.

A. can lend

B. could lend ✓

C. lent

⇒ Direct speech: present simple ⇒ Reported speech: past simple

10) I won't call you again.' ⇒ She told me she _____ again.

A. wouldn't call you

B. didn't call me

C. wouldn't call me ✓

⇒ Direct speech: will ⇒ Reported speech: would

⇒ Direct speech: you ⇒ Reported speech: me

Reported speech – indirect speech

- 1) My sister isn't well.' ⇒ She said that **her sister wasn't well** ✓.
 - ⇒ Direct speech: **my** ⇒ Reported speech: **his/her**
 - ⇒ Direct speech: present simple ⇒ Reported speech: past simple
- 2) I called you.' ⇒ He said that **he had called me** ✓.
 - ⇒ Direct speech: past simple ⇒ Reported speech: past perfect
 - ⇒ Direct speech: **you** ⇒ Reported speech: **me**
- 3) I won't come back.' ⇒ She told me that **she wouldn't come back** ✓.
 - ⇒ Direct speech: **will** ⇒ Reported speech: **would**
- 4) I've found a wallet.' ⇒ He said that **he had found a wallet** ✓.
 - ⇒ Direct speech: **I** ⇒ Reported speech: **he/she**
 - ⇒ Direct speech: present perfect ⇒ Reported speech: past perfect
- 5) I don't like fish.' ⇒ He told me that **he didn't like fish** ✓.
 - ⇒ Direct speech: **I** ⇒ Reported speech: **he**
 - ⇒ Direct speech: present simple ⇒ Reported speech: past simple
- 6) I'm looking for a job.' ⇒ She told me that **she was looking for a job** ✓.
 - ⇒ Direct speech: **I** ⇒ Reported speech: **he/she**
 - ⇒ Direct speech: present continuous ⇒ Reported speech: past continuous
- 7) You must show me your passport.' ⇒ She told me that **I had to show her my passport** ✓.
 - ⇒ Direct speech: **you** ⇒ Reported speech: **I**
 - ⇒ Direct speech: **me** ⇒ Reported speech: **him/her**
 - ⇒ Direct speech: **your** ⇒ Reported speech: **my**
 - ⇒ Direct speech: **must** ⇒ Reported speech: **had to**
- 8) I'll call you soon.' ⇒ He told me that **he would call me soon** ✓.
 - ⇒ Direct speech: **I** ⇒ Reported speech: **he/she**
 - ⇒ Direct speech: **will** ⇒ Reported speech: **would**
- 9) I'm not feeling well.' ⇒ She said that **she wasn't feeling well** ✓.
 - ⇒ Direct speech: **I** ⇒ Reported speech: **he/she**
 - ⇒ Direct speech: present continuous ⇒ Reported speech: past continuous
- 10) You took my car.' ⇒ She said that **I had taken her car** ✓.
 - ⇒ Direct speech: **you** ⇒ Reported speech: **I**
 - ⇒ Direct speech: **my** ⇒ Reported speech: **his/her**
 - ⇒ Direct speech: past simple ⇒ Reported speech: past perfect

Midterm exam

Reading section

1. Read the select *true* or *false*.

Isambard Brunel

Isambard Brunel was a great engineer. He built bridges, railways, tunnels, and boats. But what do we know about his life and work?

Brunel was born in Portsmouth in the south of England on April 9, 1806. His mother was English, but his father, Marc Brunel, was French. His father was a famous engineer in France, but he left his country in 1793. First, he went to the United States and then to England, where he married an English woman in 1799. Isambard went to school in England and France and spoke English and French.

When he returned to England from school in France, Brunel went to work for his father. For his first job, he and his father built a tunnel under the River Thames in London. Then, in 1831, Brunel won a big competition. It was for a bridge across the River Avon in Bristol in the south of England. The Clifton Suspension Bridge took 30 years to build, but today it is one of the most beautiful bridges in the world.

In 1833, Brunel got a new job. He became chief engineer for the Great Western Railway Company, and work began on the train line from London to Bristol. Today, when you travel to Bristol by train, you go over beautiful bridges and through fantastic tunnels – Brunel built them all. In addition to bridges, tunnels and railways, Brunel designed some famous boats. The *Great Western*, built in 1837, was the first steamship to go across the Atlantic Ocean to the US. And the *Great Eastern*, built in 1859, was the biggest boat in the world.

Brunel was not a good businessman. The *Great Eastern* was very expensive to build and he lost his money. He also smoked a lot every day and worked very hard. He was only 53 when he died on September 15, 1859.

1. Brunel's mother was French. False
2. Brunel spoke two languages. True
3. Brunel's father went to the US. True
4. Brunel's first job was in France. False
5. Brunel's first job was working with his father. True
6. They finished building the Clifton Suspension Bridge in the 1860s. True
7. Brunel's train line went from London to Bristol. True
8. Brunel didn't like hard work. False

2. Read the text select Yes or No.

Teenagers then and now

Jill Davies is an accountant. She's 43, she's married, she has two children, and she lives in a small town in the northeastern United States. But 25 years ago she was an 18-year-old teenager. It was the 1980s, and she lived in Los Angeles, California.

"I hated being a teenager," says Jill. "Now, I look back, and I think, 'Wow, what a fantastic time!' but then it was terrible. I did not like my hair or my clothes. I thought my dad was great, but I did not like my mom. She told me what to do all the time, but I never listened! I wanted to be cool, but I was not. I did not have a boyfriend, and my clothes were terrible. I wore short skirts and tight jeans and a lot of make-up. I listened to New Romantic pop music – Duran Duran and Boy George were my favorites – and on the weekend I went out to clubs and didn't come home until two or three in the morning."

"Today, everybody goes to college when they finish high school, but when I was young, this wasn't true. My friends and I finished school at 18, and there weren't any good jobs. I worked in a store for three years. I was 21 when I went to college and studied to be an accountant."

Emily Johnson is a student, and she's going to be 18 next week. She lives in Modesto, a town near San Francisco, California, with some friends. Her parents and her younger brother live in a house nearby.

"I like being a teenager," says Emily. "I have good friends and a really nice boyfriend. I do not go out very often, but I text my friends all the time or we chat online. On weekdays, I meet my friends in a café near my junior college, or I watch DVDs at my boyfriend's house. Sometimes we go to a movie theater on Saturday night. I usually wear comfortable clothes – T-shirts and jeans, and I download a lot of music from the Internet. I love listening to Adele and Coldplay. They're really cool."

"I study Spanish in college, but I'm going to take Chinese next year. I love languages, and I want to work in different countries."

- Does Jill have any children? Yes
- Does Jill live in Los Angeles now? NO
- Was Jill happy when she was 18? No
- Did Jill like her father? Yes
- Did Jill have a boyfriend? NO
- Did Jill go to college? Yes
- Does Emily live with her parents? NO
- Does Emily often go out on weekends? NO
- Is she in college now? Yes

3. Read the text and select true or false

Hi Lucia

How are you? It was so nice to meet you last week in Sydney at the sales meeting. How was the rest of your trip? Did you see any kangaroos? I hope you got home to Mexico City OK.

Anyway, I have the documents about the new Berlin offices. We're going to be open in three months. I moved here from London just last week. They are very nice offices, and the location is perfect. There are lots of restaurants, cafés and banks in the area. There's also public transport; we are next to an U-Bahn (that is the name for the metro here). Maybe you can come and see them one day? I would love to show you Berlin, especially in the winter. You said you have never seen snow – you will see lots here!

Here's a photo of you and me at the restaurant in Sydney. That was a very fun night! Remember the singing Englishman? Crazy! Please send me any other photos you have of that night. Good memories.

Please give me your email address and I will send you the documents.

Bye for now

Mikel

- Mikel and Lucia were friends from school. False
- They work for a company that sells things. True
- The new offices are in a very good location. True
- There is a metro next to the offices. True
- Mikel has never seen snow before. False
- Mikel and Lucia had dinner together. True
- Mikel doesn't have Lucia's email address. True
- Lucia wants to send Mikel some documents. False

Three teenage sports superstars

Gaurika Singh, swimmer

Gaurika is from Nepal, and she was the only under-14-year-old to take part in the 2016 Olympics in Rio de Janeiro. She swam the 100 metres backstroke for Nepal. Home for Gaurika these days is in the UK, and she trains at the Copthall Swimming Club, where the coaches have trained other world-class swimmers. Her father, Paras Singh, travels with her around the world when she goes to a competition.



Tracy Austin, tennis player

When Tracy Austin was given a car as a prize in a tennis competition in Stuttgart, Germany, she was 15 and still too young to drive, but she was already a professional tennis player. Then, at the age of 17, the American became the youngest ever sports person to earn a million dollars. Before long, she was the world's number one player. These days, she often appears on TV, talking about tennis matches at major competitions.



Nadia Comăneci, gymnast

When Romanian gymnast Nadia took part in the Olympic Games in Montreal, Canada, in 1976, she immediately became one of the most famous sports people in the world. She got perfect scores of 10.0 in seven different events. Everyone thought that nobody could do this and, in fact, 9.9 was the highest number that the score board could show. She did so well that she helped large numbers of people become interested in gymnastics.

Gaurika Singh	Tracy Austin	Nadia Comăneci
------------------	-----------------	-------------------

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 Which sports person now works as a journalist? | A | B | C |
| 8 Which sports person made her sport more popular? | A | B | C |
| 9 Which sports person won something that she couldn't use? | A | B | C |
| 10 Which sports person became rich when she was young? | A | B | C |
| 11 Which sports person was the youngest person in a competition? | A | B | C |
| 12 Which sports person did something that people believed was not possible? | A | B | C |
| 13 Which sports person was born in one country and now lives in another? | A | B | C |

Part 3

Questions 14 – 18

For each question, choose the correct answer.

A family of dancers

The women in the Watson family are all crazy about ballet. These days, Alice Watson gives ballet lessons, but for many years, **she was a dancer with the National Ballet Company.** Her mother, Hannah, also **had a full-time job there, making costumes for the dancers.**



Alice's daughter Demi started learning ballet as soon as she could walk. 'I never taught her,' says Alice, 'because she never let me.' Now **aged sixteen, Demi is a member of the ballet company where her mother was the star dancer for many years.**

Alice's husband, Jack, is an electrician. **They met while he was working at a theatre where she was dancing and got married soon after.** 'When Demi started dancing, the house was too small **for her and Alice to practise in so I made the garage into a dance studio.** Now the living room is nice and quiet when I'm watching television!' he says.

Last month, Demi was invited to dance in the ballet *Swan Lake*. Of course, Alice and Hannah were in the audience and even Jack was there, which made it very special for Demi. **Jack says, 'I'm not that interested in ballet myself but it's fantastic seeing Demi taking her first steps with Alice's old company!'** Demi was wearing a dress that Hannah made for Alice many years before.

'It was very exciting for all of us,' says Hannah. 'Demi's way of dancing is very like Alice's. I know I'm her grandmother, but I think she has a great future!'

14 What is Alice Watson's job now?

A dancer

B teacher

C dress-maker

15 Demi had her first ballet lessons

A at a very young age.

B at the National Ballet Company.

C from her mother.

16 Jack helped his wife and daughter by

A moving to a larger house.

B letting them use the living room for dancing.

C making a place for them to practise in.

17 What was the best thing about the *Swan Lake* show for Demi?

A It was her first show with the company.

B All her family were there.

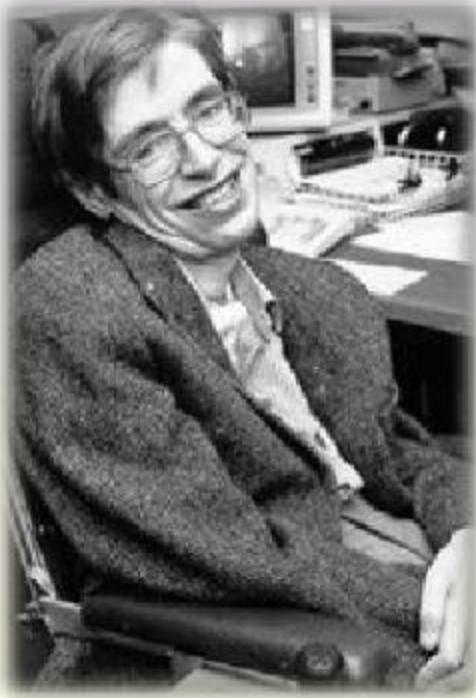
C She was wearing a new dress.

18 Hannah says that Demi

A will be a star one day.

B is her favourite granddaughter.

C dances better than Alice did.



BIOGRAPHIES

STEPHEN HAWKING

"My body may be stuck in a chair,
but my mind can go to the ends of the universe."

1. Write the past tense of the verbs in brackets to complete the story.

Stephen Hawking was born (be born) on January 8, 1942. Although he was known as "Einstein" at school, he was not very successful from an academic point of view at first. With time, however, he began (begin) to show his ability for scientific subjects. Hawking's father, who was a doctor, advised him to study medicine, because he thought (think) that there were few jobs for mathematics graduates, but he decided to study physics.

At university, Hawking was diagnosed with motor neurone disease. The doctors told him he had little hope of living beyond the age of 25 and he fell (fall) into a depression. However, although Hawking had (have) difficulty to walk without help and it was difficult to understand what he said (say), his disease progressed more slowly than doctors predicted and he kept (keep) working. His scientific work included research on the origins and structure of the universe, from the Big Bang to black holes.

He was Professor of Mathematics at the University of Cambridge between 1979 and 2009. He won (win) a lot of international prizes. His book *A Brief History of Time* was also a best-seller. In it, he managed to put his ideas about complicated concepts like time, gravity, relativity and the origin of the universe, in a style and a language that any educated person could understand.



He was incredibly clever man, but he was also very much in touch with ordinary people and he was a fun person with a great sense of humour. He made (make) a guest appearance in an episode of the *Simpsons* and played himself in an episode of *Star Trek* and in *The Big Bang Theory*. Hawking enjoyed Formula One racing, classical music and also pop music.

Hawking's illness gradually paralyzed him. However, even after he lost (lose) his speech, he was able to communicate through a speech-generating device, using a hand switch at first and using a single cheek muscle **later**.



He got (get) married twice and he had three children. He died on 14 March 2018.

Glossary:

Advise: aconsejar

Beyond: más allá de

Speech: habla

Graduate: licenciado

Research: investigación

Device: aparato, dispositivo

Manage: arreglárselas

Match the words and their meanings:

device	touch
intelligent	prizes
contact	machine
disease	cultivated
awards	illness
educated	clever

True or False?

1. Hawking was a wonderful student at school. TRUE / FALSE
2. Hawking's father thought mathematicians didn't get good jobs.
 TRUE / FALSE
3. He was diagnosed with a rare disease when he finished university.
 TRUE / FALSE
The doctors were wrong about the progress of his disease.
 TRUE / FALSE
4. It is very difficult for common people to understand his books.
 TRUE / FALSE
5. He appeared in several TV shows. TRUE / FALSE
6. In his final years it was impossible for him to communicate.
 TRUE / FALSE

Test 3

Part 4

Questions 21–25

Read the text and questions below.

For each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

American Black Ducks

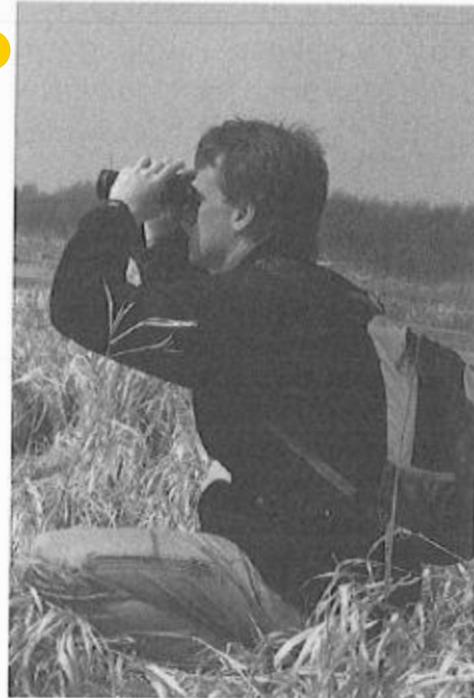
by Sam Prentice, wildlife biologist

I work at a US university where my team and I are trying to learn more about water birds, particularly one called the American black duck. And we've just started using an exciting piece of equipment called a 'night-vision scope', which allows us to see the ducks in the dark!

We're worried about black ducks mainly because their numbers have fallen hugely and we don't know whether there's enough food on the east coast for these animals. There's lots of information about their daytime activities, but nothing about what they do at night, because we simply haven't had the equipment. But this new 'scope' will produce really clear pictures, even on moonless nights, so we'll be able to find out more and make better decisions about looking after the area where they live based on what we learn.

It is very hard work. There are four of us, each working six hours daily. We've studied ducks in different locations, and I've had to take a boat to some sites and make notes on every duck I see. The weather hasn't helped – some nights are mild, but more often it's wet. Oh, and it's so quiet I've needed lots of coffee to stop me falling asleep! We've only missed one working day so far, because the snow was too deep even for our special snow vehicles.

Still I like the challenge of it, especially compared to what the summer will bring – hours in a laboratory, where we'll look at our results together. It'll be hard to be stuck inside – but it's essential to do this. And I wouldn't change it for anything!



21 What is Sam Prentice doing in the text?

- A describing how he became a wildlife biologist
- B explaining how he is doing a piece of research**
- C suggesting how readers can learn about one type of bird
- D giving a report of success he's had in his work

22 What is Sam hoping to discover about American black ducks?

- A what their behaviour is like after dark**
- B which kind of food they need to live on
- C which animals are responsible for the fall in their numbers
- D what makes the east coast a suitable location for them

23 When Sam spends long periods watching ducks, he

- A dislikes having to deal with low temperatures.
- B finds there's enough to do to maintain his interest.
- C is glad of the chance to be in a quiet place.
- D sometimes finds it difficult to stay awake.**

24 What does Sam say about working inside a lab over the summer?

- A He feels pleased that he'll avoid the hot weather.
- B He accepts that it's a necessary part of his job.**
- C He's looking forward to studying his results.
- D He's glad he'll be working with other people.

25 What might Sam say about his experiences of working outdoors?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>A Having the right vehicle for bad weather has meant we've still carried on working, whatever it's been like outside.</p> | <p>B We decided that we'd only go to sites that were easy to get to, and I'm really glad we made that decision.</p> |
| <p>C Sometimes the moon hasn't been very bright, but our equipment provides the amount of light we need to collect information.</p> | |
| <p>D The other people in my team are brilliant, but it's been hard watching ducks in the same place every day.</p> | |

Part 4

Questions 21–25

Read the text and questions below.

For each question, mark the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your answer sheet.

Anna Gomez

Anna Gomez is a successful TV sports presenter, but most people still think of her as the famous women's ice-skating champion who won several important competitions when she was younger. 'As a child, my dream was actually to become a ballet dancer – I didn't own any skates until I was nine, and didn't become really keen on skating until I was fourteen,' says Anna. She went on to university where, despite ice-skating almost all the time, she left with an excellent degree. 'I felt I owed it to my parents. They supported me through university, and expected me to do well there – I didn't feel I could disappoint them.'



In a sport where most stars become famous as teenagers, Anna was unusual in being in her twenties before she won any major titles. 'When I was younger, I got very angry at competitions, shouting at judges if I disagreed with them. That made me unpopular, especially with other skaters. My technique was just as good as theirs and I had a very encouraging coach at the time. The problem was in my head – I just didn't think I had what it takes to be a champion. That changed as I won more competitions, and I was performing at my best by the age of twenty-five.'

Anna retired from professional ice-skating five years later, having achieved great success during that period. 'It was a difficult decision. As you get near the end of your career, people always ask when you're going to stop. At the time, I wasn't sure that I was actually ready to give up. But, looking back, I'm glad I stopped when I did. You shouldn't think too much about the past – just move on to the next thing.'

21 What is the writer doing in the text?

- A discussing the influence of Anna's early life on her career
- B giving Anna's reasons for choosing to become a TV presenter
- C describing the progress of Anna's professional life in sport
- D explaining why Anna was such a successful ice-skater

22 What do we learn about Anna's time at university?

- A Her parents expected her to do better in her studies.
- B She spent too much time ice-skating.
- C She managed to get good results.
- D Her parents wanted her to keep up her ice-skating.

23 Why does Anna believe she failed to win competitions as a teenager?

- A She annoyed too many people.
- B She was not confident enough in her ability.
- C She needed to improve her technique.
- D She did not have the right coach.

24 What does Anna say about her retirement from skating?

- A She has no regrets about giving up when she did.
- B She had wanted to stop for a long time.
- C She was persuaded by others that she should retire.
- D She missed some things about her life as an ice-skater.

25 Which of the following appeared on a website about Anna?

A

Anna Gomez, 20, achieves her life-long ambition of becoming the national women's ice-skating champion.

B

TV presenter and former sportswoman Anna Gomez announces her return to professional ice-skating after five years.

C

Teenage star Anna Gomez wins another top title, and thanks her many friends in the ice-skating world.

D

After five years at the top, ice-skating star Anna Gomez retires and takes up a new job in television.