

Parte 1

SUBJECT PRONOUNS (REPLACE THE SUBJECT OF A SENTENCE)	OBJECT PRONOUNS (INDICATE WHO OR WHAT RECEIVES THE ACTION)
I	ME
YOU	YOU
WE	US
THEY	THEM
HE	HIM
SHE	HER
IT	IT

- 1) Read a summary about the work of Marie Curie. Circle the correct object pronouns.

Marie Curie was born in Poland in 1867. In 1891, she went to Paris to study at University. She met Pierre Curie at the Sorbonne. She married them / him and they worked at the University's laboratory. They discovered two chemical elements: Polonium and Radium. The Royal Academy for Physics presented them / it with the Nobel Prize for Physics.

Marie Curie contributed to the comfort of society with the application of Radium. The study of Radium gave me / her the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1911. Marie Curie used this element during World War I to cure many people. It helped them / him alleviate their pains. The Curie's wanted to establish a laboratory in Warsaw. When they opened it / you, the United States donated one gram of Radium. Scientists from all over the world admired the Curies' work and honoured it / you with several distinctions. Marie Curie died in Paris, in 1934.

- 2) Replace the words in black with an object pronoun.

- a) In 1901, the Royal Academy awarded **The Nobel Prize** for the first time.
- b) In 1903, the Royal Academy gave **Marie Curie** the first Nobel Prize for a woman.
- c) The scientist Alfred Nobel donated **money** to create The Nobel Prize.
- d) Alfred Nobel invented the Dynamite. Many fatalities made **Alfred Nobel** conscious about the negative effects of his creation.
- e) Dynamite killed Alfred Nobel's brother. Alfred Nobel continued using **Dynamite**.
- f) The process for selecting the winners is long. The Royal Academy honours **the winners** with money.

- 3) Change the words in black for a subject or an object pronoun.

Marie Curie lived in France. **Marie curie** studied at the Sorbonne.

The Nobel Prize is a prestigious award. Marie Curie won **The Nobel Prize** in 1911.

Marie Curie and Pierre Curie got married. **Marie Curie and Pierre Curie** had two daughters.

Pierre Curie was a professor of General Physics at the Sorbonne. **Pierre Curie** conducted many research projects.

The government of the United States helped the Curies. President Hoover gave **Marie Curie and Pierre Curie** \$50,000.

Marie Curie was the first woman to teach at the Sorbonne. **Marie Curie** directed the Curie Laboratory.

Marie Curie wrote many scientific papers. The scientific community published **the scientific papers** in journals.

4) Match the sentences on the left (containing subject pronouns) with the sentences on the right (containing object pronouns). The pronouns have to coincide.

a. **They** received the Nobel Prize.

b. **She** worked with Radium.

c. **I** learnt new information about

d. **We** worked with Marie Curie's life.

e. **He** died in 1906.

Curie's life.

1. The teacher showed **us** a Powerpoint presentation with information.

2. Organisations presented **them** with numerous honours.

3. The Academy gave **her** a Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

4. Marie Curie replaced **him** as a professor.

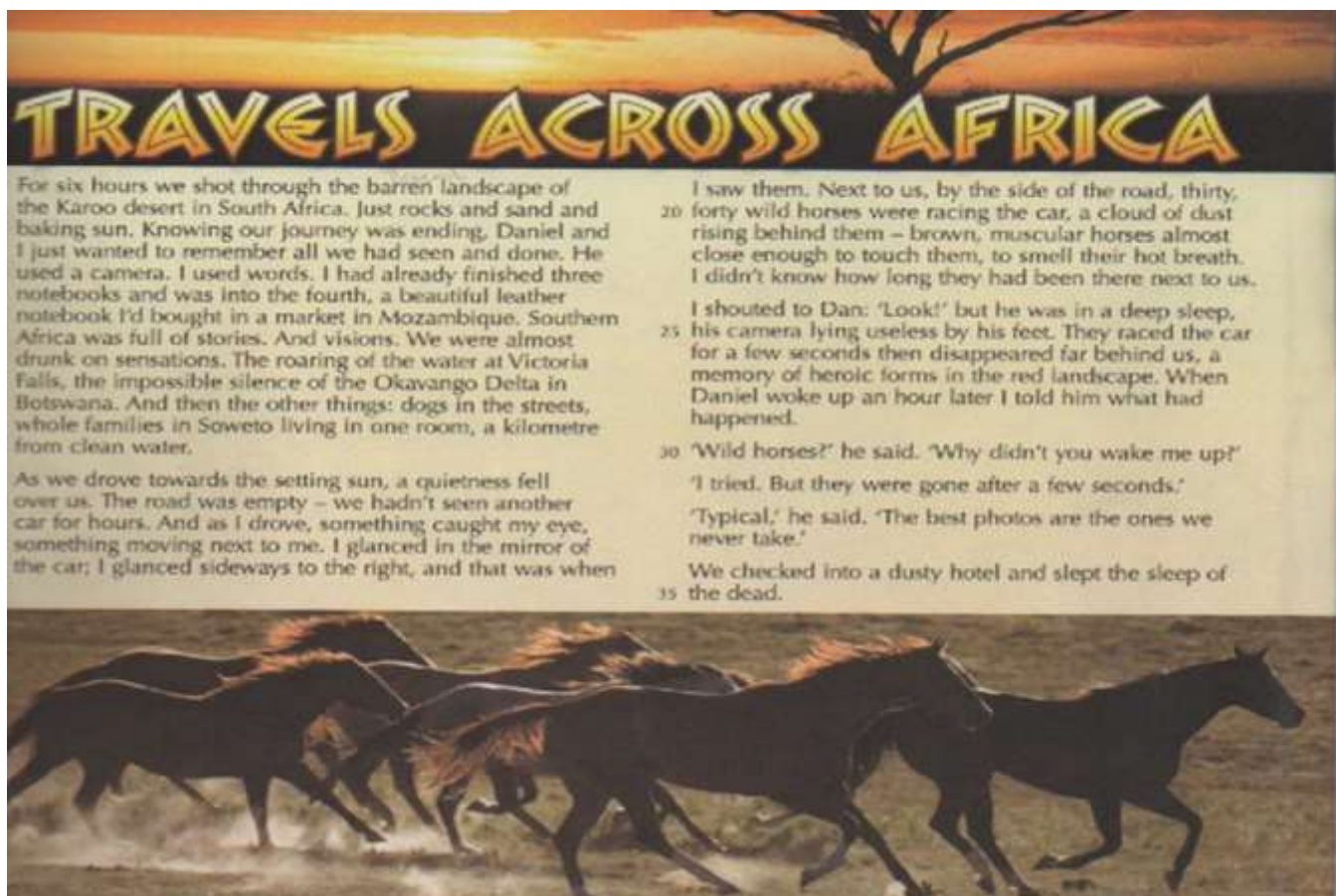
5. The biography gave **me** a summary about Marie

Parte 2

1) Read and answer.

a) Where are Sophie and Daniel?

b) How do they like to remember their travels?



TRAVELS ACROSS AFRICA

For six hours we shot through the barren landscape of the Karoo desert in South Africa. Just rocks and sand and baking sun. Knowing our journey was ending, Daniel and I just wanted to remember all we had seen and done. He used a camera. I used words. I had already finished three notebooks and was into the fourth, a beautiful leather notebook I'd bought in a market in Mozambique. Southern Africa was full of stories. And visions. We were almost drunk on sensations. The roaring of the water at Victoria Falls, the impossible silence of the Okavango Delta in Botswana. And then the other things: dogs in the streets, whole families in Soweto living in one room, a kilometre from clean water.


As we drove towards the setting sun, a quietness fell over us. The road was empty – we hadn't seen another car for hours. And as I drove, something caught my eye, something moving next to me. I glanced in the mirror of the car; I glanced sideways to the right, and that was when

I saw them. Next to us, by the side of the road, thirty, 20 forty wild horses were racing the car, a cloud of dust rising behind them – brown, muscular horses almost close enough to touch them, to smell their hot breath. I didn't know how long they had been there next to us.

I shouted to Dan: 'Look!' but he was in a deep sleep, 25 his camera lying useless by his feet. They raced the car for a few seconds then disappeared far behind us, a memory of heroic forms in the red landscape. When Daniel woke up an hour later I told him what had happened.

30 'Wild horses?' he said. 'Why didn't you wake me up?' 'I tried. But they were gone after a few seconds.' 'Typical,' he said. 'The best photos are the ones we never take.'

We checked into a dusty hotel and slept the sleep of 35 the dead.



2) Read the extract again and write true (T), false (F) or not given (NG).

1. They drove slowly through the busy desert.
2. Sophie wrote about her experiences in a notebook.
3. Daniel took photos of the Victoria Falls.
4. They had seen a lot of things, and heard many stories.
5. Daniel was driving when they saw the horses.
6. They had seen other animals, but they hadn't seen wild horses before.
7. The horses didn't come near the car.
8. Sophie woke Daniel so that he could take photos.

3) Look at the Active grammar box and answer the questions. Then choose the correct underlined words.

Active grammar

(Past Simple)	(Past Perfect Simple)
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We wanted to remember all we had seen ...

Which action happened first?

- 1 *We saw things ...*
- 2 *We wanted to remember ... (the experience)*

We use the Past Perfect / Past Simple to make it clear that one event happened before another one in the past.

We make the Past Perfect Simple with *had/hadn't* + past participle / infinitive.

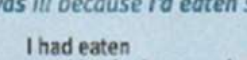
Past Perfect Simple

We use the Past Simple to talk about something that happened in the past, e.g. *I was ill*.

We use the Past Perfect Simple to talk about what happened before that, e.g. *I had eaten something bad*.

We use it to make the order of events clear.

I was ill because I'd eaten something bad.



We don't need to use the Past Perfect Simple when the sequence of events in the past is clear:

I came home and turned on my computer.

The Past Perfect uses many of the same expressions as the Present Perfect (*since, for, already*).

4) Find more examples of Past Perfect Simple in the text "Travels across Africa"

5) Read the text and put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or Past Perfect.

I had been warned about the dangers in Peru, but no one (1) _____ (tell) me how incredibly beautiful it was. The mountains (2) _____ (be) all shades of green and purple and as we arrived at Machu Picchu early in the morning, I was glad we (3) _____ (decide) to walk there rather than take the tourist train. The sun had only just come up and the air (4) _____ (smell) very fresh and sweet.

Machu Picchu (5) _____ (be) built in around 1450 but archeologists think it (6) _____ (be) abandoned by the time the Spanish (7) _____ (arrive) in the area a hundred years later.

Parte 3

1) If you went to a country, which of these things would you like to do?

- Eat food from many different cultures
- Visit a rainforest
- Go to the beach
- See wildlife
- Go deep-sea diving
- Visit a vineyard

2) Read the following article. Which of the things above did Dannii do on her trip?



Dannii Minogue loves travelling the world as much as her sister Kylie, but after working away she says there's no place like home ...

Melbourne is where I grew up so it obviously means a lot to me. It's a city that is constantly evolving. Melbourne people, like all Australians, enjoy travelling and their increasing experience of other countries means local tastes have changed. The city has become much more cosmopolitan.

One of the best places to visit is the Crown Casino, which features more than forty eating places all under one roof. Someone told me that in Melbourne you can sample the cuisines of seventy-five different countries; I haven't managed to eat my way through them all, but it's a wonderful challenge. And besides the top-class restaurants, you mustn't miss Melbourne's vibrant cafe culture, with wonderful beachside places at St Kilda.

If you enjoy your food, you will love exploring local produce markets. One I really like is the Queen Victoria Market on the corner of Queen and Elizabeth streets, which is open five days a week and sells a huge variety of fruit and vegetables.

My boyfriend joined me for my most recent trip home. It was fun showing him all the familiar landmarks, but also going to places I've never been before. From Melbourne, we took the Great Ocean Road, a 150-mile highway that is a scenic delight. You pass through an area that includes the world-famous Twelve Apostles rock formations, the Otways rainforest and Bell's Beach along with resort towns such as Torquay and Apollo Bay. We loved spending time on the beach, as well as visiting vineyards and taking in jazz music. It really was an amazing summer.

That said, we've still got a pretty extensive 'to do' list, including a trip to Queensland and the Barrier Reef. And although I've been to Hayman Island a couple of times, I'd like to get to know some of the more exclusive resort islands that can be reached only by private boat or helicopter.

The flight to Australia is a long one but perfectly comfortable if you follow a routine like mine. I get on board and immediately change into my flight pyjamas – one day I'm going to work out how to accessorise them with fashion items, but until then I just look like someone wearing pyjamas!

I just love to travel. It's an Aussie thing: as a people we are up for jumping on a plane and going off to explore. I can't wait to see where I'll go next.

3) Answer the questions.

- a) Why does Dannii think Melbourne has become more cosmopolitan?
- b) What does Dannii think is a "wonderful challenge"?
- c) What is St Kilda well known for?
- d) What does the Queen Victoria Market sell?
- e) What can you see as you drive along the Great Ocean Road?
- f) What area of Australia does Dannii still hope to visit?
- g) Why is it quite difficult to visit some of the resort islands?
- h) What is Dannii's tip for making the long flight to Australia more comfortable?

4) Do these extracts from the article use like as a verb or as a preposition?

Do you like it? (verb)

What's it like? (preposition)

- a) There's no place like Rome.
- b) Melbourne people, like all Australians...
- c) One I really like is the Queen Victoria Market...
- d) I'd like to get to know some of the more exclusive resort islands...
- e) ...if you follow a routine like mine.
- f) ...I just look like someone wearing pyjamas!

5) Complete the Active grammar box with the example sentences (a-f) in exercise 4.

Active grammar

The word *like* can be used as a verb or a preposition.

As a verb

A To enjoy something or to think that something is nice, good or right.
e.g. sentence 3

B To say what you want or to ask someone what they want.
e.g. sentence _____

C To suggest or offer something.
We could go to the art gallery if you like.

As a preposition

D Similar to something else or happening in the same way.
e.g. sentence _____ and _____
We often use *look* with this meaning.
e.g. sentence _____
We also use *sound/feel/taste*.
What's that noise? It sounds like an aeroplane.
What does papaya taste like?
It's so warm, it feels like summer.

E Used to give an example of something, instead of using *such as*.
e.g. sentence _____

F Used to ask someone to describe or give their opinion of something.
What is it like? It's very cosmopolitan.

6) Complete the dialogues using expressions with like.

- a) A: I have never been to Paris. What _____?
B: Oh, it's a wonderful city.
- b) A: What _____ do today?
B: I don't mind. You decide.
- c) I love old buildings _____ castles and churches.
- d) A: What _____ most about Krakon?
B: I love the market square with all the cafés and restaurants.
- e) A: Why didn't you like the food?
B: Because it was horrible. It _____ rubber.

Parte 4

1) Read the article and match the places (a-f) with the paragraphs (1-5). There are 2 places in one of the paragraphs.

a) Roswell, USA

b) Papua New Guinea

c) Dubai, UAE

d) Sahara Desert

e) Lajamanu, Australia

f) Bhutan

Amazing experiences in amazing places

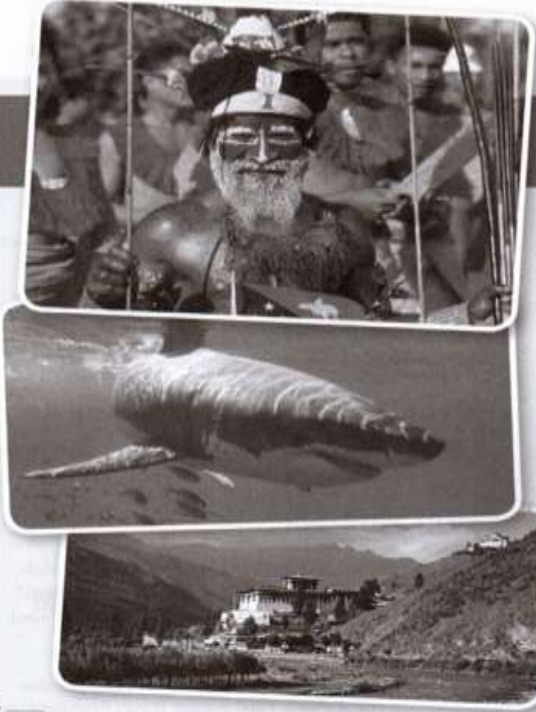
1 _____
If you're in the United Arab Emirates, why not go to the Dubai Aquarium? Every day at 4:00 p.m., divers get into the 10-million litre fish tank, and feed the sharks. And you can watch from 11 metres below the surface. But don't worry – you don't need to get wet. Just walk down the aquarium tunnel for an unforgettable view!

2 _____
Go to the International UFO Museum and Research Center, in Roswell, USA. Something strange fell out of the sky in 1947, and people have been going there ever since. Don't expect to see any little green men, though: there aren't any!

3 _____
Talking of strange things falling out of the sky, one day in 2010 in Lajamanu, Australia, it rained fish. Yes, hundreds of fish fell from the sky into the town. The amazing thing is that the nearest river is 500 km away. So how did it happen? Winds in a thunderstorm lifted the fish out of the water and took them as far as Lajamanu. Believe it or not, this happens quite often in Lajamanu!

4 _____
Go to Bhutan in the Himalayas. There are very few cars, so wherever you go, it's very calm and peaceful. Going to Bhutan is like traveling back in time. The only problem is getting into the country, as visas are limited. Still, if you can't get one, go to the Sahara Desert. It's 9,065,000 square kilometres, so there should be enough space for everybody!

5 _____
Go to Papua New Guinea. Kelly Woolford of First Contact holidays will take you on a three-week trip for \$8,000. There, you will trek through the rainforest and search out traditional tribespeople. Kelly Woolford says, 'There are places in West Papua which are untouched (by modern travellers). People are too scared to go there.'



2) Match the headings (a-e) with paragraphs (1-5).

a) Where can I see some crazy weather?

b) Where can I watch sharks safely?

c) Where can I learn about UFOs?

d) Where can I find some peace and quiet?

e) Where can I meet remote tribes?

3) Read the article again and write true (T) or false (F).

a) You need to swim underwater to see the sharks.

b) Visitors to Roswell will see little green men.

c) People go fishing in the river at Lajamanu.

d) It is easier to go to the Sahara than to Bhutan.

e) Kelly Woolford is a tourist in Papua New Guinea.

- 4) Look at the Active grammar box and match the example phrases/sentences (1-8) below with the rules (A-H).

- 1) Ken de Vico, who is **a** professional diver, says ...
- 2) In Hawaii,...
- 3) Some of **the** most incredible travel stories ...
- 4) **Rings** are top of ...
- 5) They didn't expect **a** 30-foot humpback whale to leap out of the ocean ...
- 6) They didn't expect **a** 30-foot humpback whale to leap out of **the** ocean ...
- 7) No one was seriously hurt, not even **the** whale.
- 8) Some of the most incredible travel stories are about **a** pet.

Active grammar

- A We use *a/an* when something is one of many. e.g. sentence _____
- B We use *a/an* when it's the first time something has been mentioned. e.g. sentence _____
- C We use *a/an* with jobs. e.g. sentence _____
- D We use *the* when something is the only one. e.g. sentence _____
- E We use *the* when something has been mentioned before. e.g. sentence _____
- F We use *the* with superlatives. e.g. sentence _____
- G We use no article (-) when we make generalisations with plural or uncountable nouns. e.g. sentence _____
- H We use no article (-) with most names of people and places. e.g. sentence _____

We use *the* in names if the title includes *States, Kingdom and Republic*: *the United States, the United Kingdom, the Republic of China.*

We use *the* if the name is a plural: *the Netherlands, the Andes, the Falkland Islands.*

We say *the south of Spain*, but *southern Spain* and *the north of Africa*, but *North Africa*.

We use *the* with rivers, seas, oceans and deserts: *the Pacific Ocean, the River Thames.*

- 5) Complete the stories with **a/an/the** or - (no article).

Alvaro Cortez met his girlfriend, (1) _____ musician called Pilar, at collage in Madrid, and she showed him her favourite guitar. (2) _____ guitar was (3) same instrument that Alvaro's grandfather had played 50 years earlier. It had been lost when his grandfather had moved to (4) _____ new house in (5) _____ Valencia, Spain.

The Forbidden Apple

Parte 5

Home to 8.2 million people, 36 percent of whom were born outside the United States, New York, known as the Big Apple, is the biggest city in America. Nearly twenty times bigger than the capital, Washington DC, you might expect New York to be twenty times more dangerous. Actually, it's safer. Recent figures show that New York now has fewer crimes per 100,000 people than 193 other US cities. It's also healthier than it used to be. For example, the smoking rate has gone down from 21.5 percent a few years ago, to 16.9 percent today.

New Yorkers should be delighted, shouldn't they? In fact, many feel that New York is losing its identity. It used to be the city that never sleeps. These days it's the city that never smokes, drinks or does anything naughty (at least, not in public). The Big Apple is quickly turning into the Forbidden Apple.

If you decided to have a picnic in Central Park, you'd need to be careful - if you decided to feed the birds with the last crumbs of your sandwich, you could be arrested. It's banned. Even riding your bike with your feet off the pedals is now against the law. And you'd better have a bell on your handlebars too, or face a fine.

In many countries a mobile phone going off in the cinema is irritating. In New York it's illegal. So is putting your bag on an empty seat in the subway.

If you went to a bar for a drink and a cigarette, that would be OK, wouldn't it? Er ... no. You can't smoke in public in New York City. In fact, you can't smoke outdoors on the street or in parks either.

Some of the laws are not actually new, but have never been enforced before now, so most people are not actually aware that they are breaking the law.

The result is a lot of fines for minor offences. An elderly woman, advised by her doctor to keep her leg elevated to avoid a blood clot, was given a \$50 fine for resting a foot on the subway chair opposite her. Her appeal, backed by her doctor, was turned down. Elle and Serge Schroitman were fined for blocking a driveway with their car. It was their own driveway.

The angry editor of *Vanity Fair* magazine, Graydon Carter, says, 'Under New York City law it is acceptable to keep a gun in your place of work, but not an empty ashtray.' He should know. The police came to his office and took away his ashtray.

But not all of New York's inhabitants are complaining. Marcia Dugarry, seventy-two, said, 'The city has changed for the better. If more cities had these laws, America would be a better place to live.' Nixon Patotkis, thirty-eight, a barman, said, 'I like the new laws. If people smoked in here, we'd go home smelling of cigarettes.'

The new laws have helped turn the city into one of the healthiest and most pleasant places to live in America - very different from its old image of a dirty and dangerous city. Its pavements are almost litter-free, its bars clean and its streets among America's safest. Not putting your feet on subway seats might be a small price to pay.

1) Read the first paragraph of the text and decide if the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- a) More than 8 million people live in New York City.
- b) More than half population of New York was born outside the US.
- c) People often refer to New York as the Big Banana.
- d) New York is the capital of US.
- e) New York is the most dangerous city in the US.

2) Read the rest of the article and find out which of the following things are illegal in New York.

- a) Feeding wild birds.
- b) Riding a bicycle without a bell.
- c) Letting your mobile ring at the cinema.
- d) Putting your bag on a spare seat on public transport.
- e) Putting your feet on the seat on public transport.
- f) Smoking in bars and restaurants.
- g) Smoking in parks and on the street.
- h) Keeping a gun at work.
- i) Keeping an ashtray on your desk at work.

3) Answer.

- a) Which of the previous things are illegal in your country?
- b) What does the writer think about the new laws in New York?
- c) Do you think the laws in the article are stupid? Why/Why not?

4) Read the Active grammar box about the Second Conditional and choose the correct underlined words.

Second Conditional

To talk about an unreal/imaginary/hypothetical situation and its consequences, we use:

If + Past Simple + would('d)/wouldn't
If I had a car, I'd drive to work.

We can use *would*, *could* or *might* in the result clause.

I'd live in Jamaica if I could live anywhere.

The 'if clause' can come first or second in the sentence. If it is first, there is a comma before the result clause.

If I could live anywhere, I'd live in Jamaica.

When the subject is *I* and the verb is *to be*, we often say *If I were*.

If I were you, I wouldn't wear that dress again!

Active grammar

We use the Second Conditional to describe an imaginary/ a real situation in the present or future and its result.

If more cities had these laws, America would be a better place to live.

In the *if* clause, use the Present Simple/ Past Simple.

In the result clause, *would* (or 'd) is used because the situation is in the past/imaginary (hypothetical).

If people smoked in here, we'd go home smelling of cigarettes.

It is possible to use a modal verb such as *could* or *might* instead of *would*, if you are certain/not sure of the result.

If you decided to feed the birds with the last crumbs of your sandwich, you could be arrested.

First and Second Conditional:

In a real/possible situation we use the First Conditional/ Second Conditional.

In an imaginary situation we use the First Conditional/ Second Conditional.

The First Conditional/ Second Conditional uses the Present Simple + *will*.

The First Conditional/ Second Conditional uses the Past Simple + *would*.

5) Make Second Conditional sentences using the verbs in brackets.

- If you _____ (be) a New York police officer, you _____ (arrest) someone for feeding birds.
- I _____ (not/like) the new laws If I _____ (live) in New York.
- I _____ (not/be) very happy If I _____ (have to) pay a fine for putting my bag on a seat.
- If New York _____ (not/have) these laws, tourists _____ (find) it dangerous and dirty.
- There _____ (be) less crime If the police _____ (have) more power in my country.

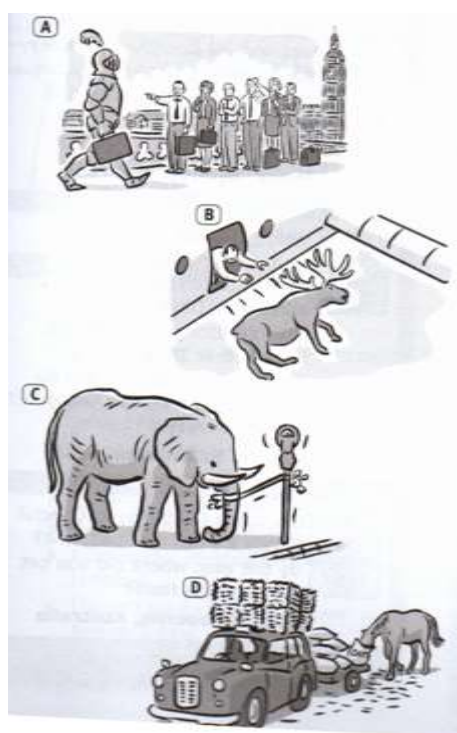
Parte 6

1) We continue working with Second Conditional.

In which circumstances you would....

- lie to a police officer? I would lie to a police officer if...
- live in another country?
- write to the government?
- sing in public?
- run a marathon?
- Break the law

2) Read the article. Match the pictures (A-D) with the paragraphs (1-6). 3 paragraphs do not have pictures.



Crazy laws

- It seems that the Greek philosopher, Aristotle, was right when he said, 'Even when laws have been written down, they ought not always to remain unaltered.' Laws in some parts of the world haven't changed for centuries, and some of them were strange right from the start!
- Did you know, for example, that London taxis (officially called Hackney carriages) are still legally required to carry hay and oats for their horses to eat? And in England, it is (1) _____ to stand within 100 yards (91 metres) of the Queen, without wearing socks? It is also illegal for a Member of Parliament to enter the Houses of Parliament, where these crazy laws are made and discussed, wearing a full suit of armour.
- If you live in Scotland, however, it's important to know that if someone knocks at the door of your house, and needs to use your toilet, you are legally required to let him in. But if you are Scottish you should stay away from the city of York, in the north of England. There, it is perfectly legal to shoot a Scotman with a bow and arrow, unless it is a Sunday!
- But strange laws don't just exist in the UK. In France, you cannot call your pig Napoleon, and in Italy, a man can be (2) _____ for wearing a skirt. That's not all. In Alaska, US, while it's legal to shoot bears, waking a sleeping bear to take its photo is prohibited. Still in Alaska, it is considered an (3) _____ to push a live moose out of an aeroplane.
- Lots of the craziest laws seem to involve animals. In Hollywood, in the US it is illegal to take more than 2,000 sheep down Hollywood Boulevard at any one time. And in Florida, if an elephant is left tied to a parking meter, the parking fine must be paid, just as it would for a vehicle.
- Lastly, children are (4) _____ from going to school with their breath smelling of wild onions in West Virginia. And in Arkansas, teachers who have a certain haircut (a bob) will not be given a pay-rise. In Florida, a woman can be fined for falling asleep under the hair-dryer and unmarried women must not parachute on a Sunday. If they do, they might be arrested, receive a (5) _____ or be put in jail.

3) Read the article again, then complete it with the following words:

ARRESTED - FINE - FORBIDDEN - ILLEGAL - OFFENCE

4) Read the article again and write true(T) or false(F).

- Aristotele believed that laws should never change.
- The UK has laws about what politicians are allowed to wear.
- The French have laws about animal names.
- People can take as many animals as they like down the streets of Hollywood.

5) Match the sentence beginnings (1-8) with the sentence endings (a-h) to make First or Second Conditional sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. If we have children | a. I think I'll scream! |
| 2. I'll earn lots of money | b. would you buy a better MP3 player? |
| 3. If Simon didn't spend all his money | c. when we move to a hot country. |
| 4. If my computer crashes one more time | d. we'll need a bigger house. |
| 5. He won't watch so much TV | e. he could afford to buy a new car. |
| 6. What would you say | f. If my blog becomes popular. |
| 7. If you had more cash | g. If he asked you to marry him? |
| 8. We'll spend more time outside | h. If he starts going out in the evenings. |

Parte 7



Comic marathon man raises £200,000

To the cheering of taxi drivers and the honking of horns, the comedian and actor Eddie Izzard ran into London yesterday to complete his 43rd marathon in 52 days. In total he had covered 1,100 miles.

Fighting blisters that have caused the nails on his smaller toes to fall off and his larger toes to swell into 'alien monsters', he ran up The Mall and into Trafalgar Square where he had started 7½ weeks ago.

In finishing he proved what many thought was an impossible task: that a 47-year-old comedian with no sporting experience could do something a top athlete might find difficult.

His 43 marathons were in aid of the charity *Sports Relief*, which raises money for the poor all over the world. So far Izzard has raised more than £200,000.

After only six weeks' training he started out on a journey that would take him to every corner of the British Isles. 'The first three weeks were the hardest,' he said. The non-stop pressure on his body led to sleepless nights and he would wake exhausted with 'blisters on top of blisters'.

But the people he met along the way cheered him up. 'People stopped their cars and cheered, they gave me money and food.'

More than 500,000 people 'followed' the comedian, in a different sense, on Twitter. Running into London he looked lean and muscular. 'Everyone says my legs look very good but I thought they looked quite good beforehand,' he said.

Simon Blease, 51, a sports doctor and mountain runner who has been following his progress, was waiting on Tower Bridge. 'I didn't think he could do it,' he said. 'Like a lot of people I thought he would have a good try, but his body would break down. Someone with so little training. I find it extraordinary that he has done it.'

Asked what he had gained, Izzard said: 'I know now I can do that. Sport is one of those words that stopped being part of my life when I was about 14. Sporting success was not something I ever associated myself with.' He now plans to continue jogging and hopes to inspire others into sport.

He then excused himself – to take an ice bath. 'I'm going to have a party somewhere that is dry and then I'm going to sleep for a week,' he said.

1) Read the article and answer the questions.

- What is Izzard's age and usual job?
- What was marathon-running in aid of?
- How much training did he do for the marathon?
- What effect did the run have on his body?
- How did it change his view of himself?

2) Write your opinion.

- Do you think his run is likely to inspire others? Why/Why not?
- What other big charity events do you know about/have you participated in?
- Do you think that raising money for charity can make a real difference to people's lives? Why/Why not?

3) Read the Active grammar box and match the example sentences (1-4) with the rules (A-D).

- The situation has really improved.
- Luckily, doctors and surgeons can cure so many diseases now.
- In the future, disease probably won't be such a big problem.
- The number of cars on the roads is growing quickly.

4) Choose the correct underlined words.

Active grammar

To make an adverb we usually add *-ly* to the adjective.
quiet – quietly; clear – clearly

A Adverbs of manner modify verbs. They describe the way in which something happens.
She talked quietly.
e.g. sentence _____
These adverbs usually come before/after the main verb.

B Adverbs of frequency/probability describe how often something happens or how probable it is.
She usually comes to my house on Fridays.
e.g. sentence _____
These usually come before/after the main verb.

C Adverbs of degree make an adjective or a verb weaker or stronger. They may be used for emphasis.
I'm completely confused.
The temperature has slightly increased.
e.g. sentence _____

D Attitude adverbs may be used as discourse markers to describe your attitude.
Interestingly, she didn't phone back.
e.g. sentence _____
These usually come at the beginning/end of the sentence because they modify the whole sentence (or clause).

5) Match the adverbs with their uses (1-6).

basically- fortunately- hopefully- obviously-
personally- surprisingly

- when something good or lucky happens
- when something is not as you would expect
- when you say what you hope will happen
- when you give your opinion
- to emphasise the most important fact about something
- when describing something you can understand easily.

Parte 8

Third conditional

1) Read the extracts and answer the questions.

If I had stayed at work, I wouldn't have spent time with Jack when he really needed me.

- a. Did the person stay at work?
- b. Did he spend time with Jack?

I wouldn't have met Nancy if I hadn't come to France!

- a. Did the person come to France?
- b. Did he meet Nancy?

2) Look at the Active grammar box and choose the correct underlined words.

Active grammar

We use the Third Conditional to talk about a real/imaginary situation in the present/past.

We make the Third Conditional with ...

if + subject + past perfect + would(n't) have/could(n't) have + past participle.

Past condition	Past result (hypothetical)
<i>If I <u>had stayed</u> at work,</i>	<i>I <u>wouldn't have spent</u> time with Jack.</i>

OR

Past result (hypothetical)	Past condition
<i>I <u>would have cooked</u> dinner</i>	<i>if I'd <u>known</u> you were coming.</i>

In spoken English, *have* and *had* are usually contracted to 've and 'd.

For a hypothetical situation in the present or future we use the Second Conditional/ Third Conditional.

For a hypothetical situation in the past we use the Second Conditional/ Third Conditional.

3) Match the sentence beginnings with the endings.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. If I had known the test was today, | a. I would have done some revision. |
| 2. I wouldn't have missed the last train | b. if I'd known you were coming. |
| 3. If I hadn't gone on holiday to Greece, | c. if I hadn't stopped work. |
| 4. I would have organised a party for you | d. if I had left home earlier. |
| 5. I wouldn't have spent so much time with my children | e. I wouldn't have met my husband. |