Vocabulary 1: general nouns

1 Match the following sentence halves.

1 If I lived in the past, I'd miss luxuries *d)*
2 In the past people didn't have any modern facilities
3 Cold and hunger
4 They used weapons
5 The only types of materials used for clothing
6 Hunting, farming and cooking
7 Of course, there were no televisions or computers
8 But life in those days had many advantages too,

a) were often big problems for them.
b) were skills needed by everyone to survive.
c) or any other types of electrical equipment.
d) like cakes and chocolate.
e) such as lack of pollution and closeness to nature.
f) like central heating or hot showers.
g) were wool and leather.
h) such as swords and spears.

2 Each sentence in Exercise 1 contains a noun with a general meaning, and two or more examples. Find them and make a list.

Example:

1 luxuries – cakes, chocolate

3

1 Match the general nouns from Exercise 2 to one of the following stress patterns.

one syllable	two syllables	three syllables	three syllables	four syllables
o	O o	O o o *luxuries*	o O o	o O o o

2 Listen and check your answers. Practise saying the words.

4 Complete the statements using words from the box.

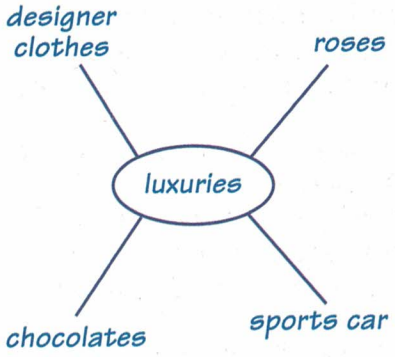
creatures disasters equipment
~~facilities~~ inventions vehicles
subjects cosmetics

1 Our school has excellent *facilities*, including a library and cafeteria.
2 They shouldn't keep ..... such as lions and monkeys in zoos.
3 I think modern ..... like television have done more harm than good.
4 Natural ..... like earthquakes cannot always be predicted or controlled.
5 ..... such as face creams and lipstick should not be tested on animals.
6 Do you think ..... like politics and religion should be discussed in schools?
7 It is essential to reduce the number of ..... in our cities, especially private cars.
8 Hospitals need up-to-date ..... such as scanners and ultrasound.

5 Choose three of these words, and make a spidergram for each one.

luxuries vehicles leisure facilities
inventions consumer goods
fabrics insects

Example:



Grammar 1: relative clauses

1

1 Complete the following sentences, using a relative pronoun (*who, which, that,* etc.).

1 Janet and Daniel are ordinary people ..... took part in a history project for television.
2 They said it was an experience ..... they would never forget.
3 I'd like to go back to a time in history ..... there was no pollution.
4 A lot of tourists visit the local museum, ... there are displays of prehistoric pottery and tools.
5 I've visited the site of Machu Picchu in Peru, ... was an amazing experience.
6 Leonardo da Vinci was a scientist ..... inventions prepared the way for modern science.
7 ..... should we give the award to? (*neutral style*)
8 To ..... should we give the award? (*formal style*)

2 Answer these questions.

1 In which of the sentences above are two different relative pronouns possible?
2 In which sentence can the relative pronoun be omitted?
3 In which sentence does a relative pronoun refer to a whole phrase rather than to the preceding noun?

Watch Out! *which, that*

Which sentence is NOT possible? Why not?

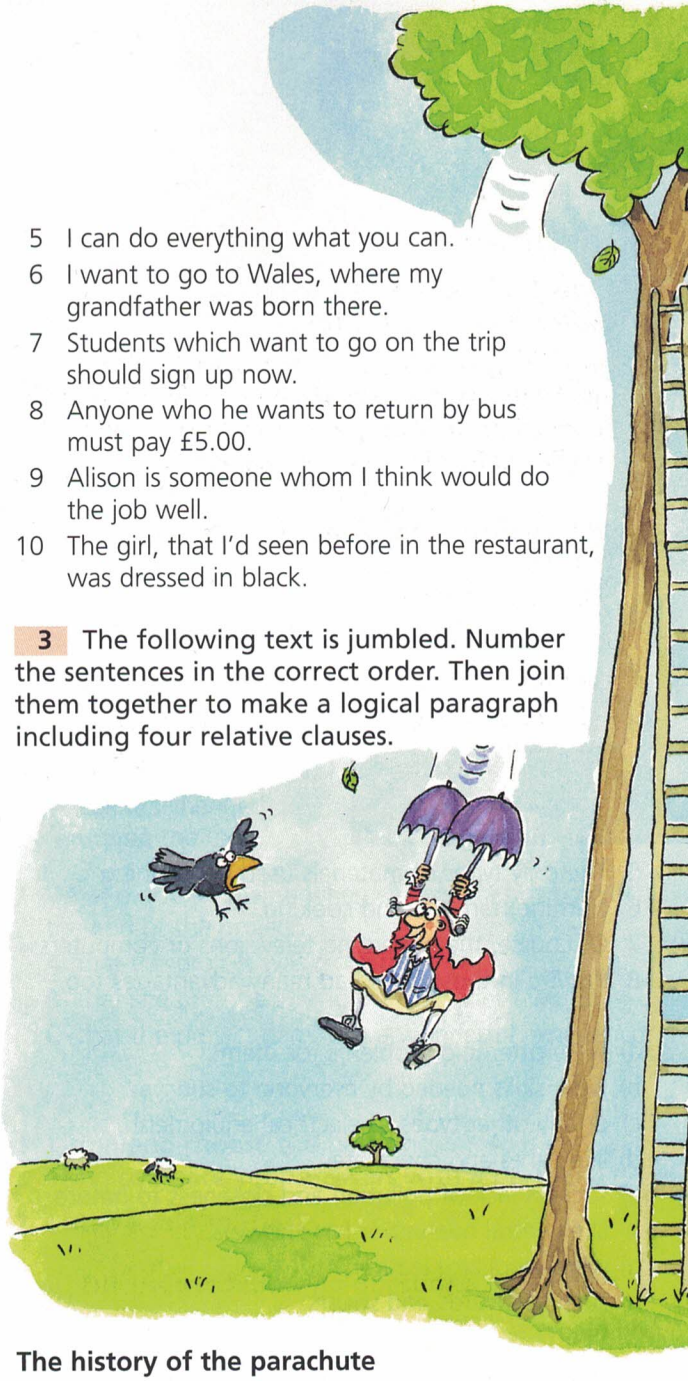
1 The car, which he owns, is a red Fiat.
2 The car, that he owns, is a red Fiat.
3 The car which he owns is a red Fiat.
4 The car that he owns is a red Fiat.

► Grammar reference p. 202 (18)

2 Each of the following sentences has a mistake in the relative clause. Find the mistakes and correct them. Don't change the punctuation of the sentences.

1 The thing which I value it the most is my grandmother's necklace.
2 He explained all what his father had told him to do.
3 That's the house where I used to live in.
4 Whose does this book belong to?
5 I can do everything what you can.
6 I want to go to Wales, where my grandfather was born there.
7 Students which want to go on the trip should sign up now.
8 Anyone who he wants to return by bus must pay £5.00.
9 Alison is someone whom I think would do the job well.
10 The girl, that I'd seen before in the restaurant, was dressed in black.

3 The following text is jumbled. Number the sentences in the correct order. Then join them together to make a logical paragraph including four relative clauses.



The history of the parachute

[1] A parachute is a piece of equipment.
[ ] Berry jumped from a US Army plane in 1912.
[ ] The parachutes were made from strong cotton cloth.
[ ] Lenormand jumped from a very tall tree carrying two umbrellas in 1763.
[ ] The first person to jump from a flying airplane (and survive the fall) was Captain Albert Berry.
[ ] Later in the 18th century, some adventurous people jumped from hot-air balloons using primitive parachutes.
[ ] The idea was first demonstrated by a Frenchman called Lenormand.
[2] It is used to slow your fall when jumping from a great height.

Example:

A parachute is a piece of equipment which is used to slow your fall when jumping from a great height.

4 Guess the word.

Student A look at page 187.
Student B look at page 188.

You each have a list of words. Take turns to explain the meaning of each word without using the word itself. Your partner must guess what the item is. Begin with phrases like this:

This is a thing/an object/a device which/that ...
This is a person who ...
This is a place where ...

Example:

A: *This is a thing that a teacher uses for writing on the board.*
B: *A board marker?*
A: *Yes.*

Exam focus

Paper 3 Use of English: open cloze (Part 2)

About the exam: In Paper 3, Part 2, you read a text with 12 gaps. You have to complete each gap with one word. The words you need are grammar words (pronouns, articles, prepositions, auxiliary verbs, etc.).

Procedure

1 Read the title and then read through the whole text to find out what it's about. Don't fill in any gaps yet.
2 Read the text again sentence by sentence and write in the missing words in pencil. Look at the whole sentence and especially at the words before and after the gap. Think about what part of speech the missing word is.
3 When you have finished, read through the text again to check your answers make sense.
4 In the exam, you transfer your answers to the answer sheet. Be careful to write each one next to the correct number.

DO make sure you spell the words correctly.
DON'T write more than one word in each gap.

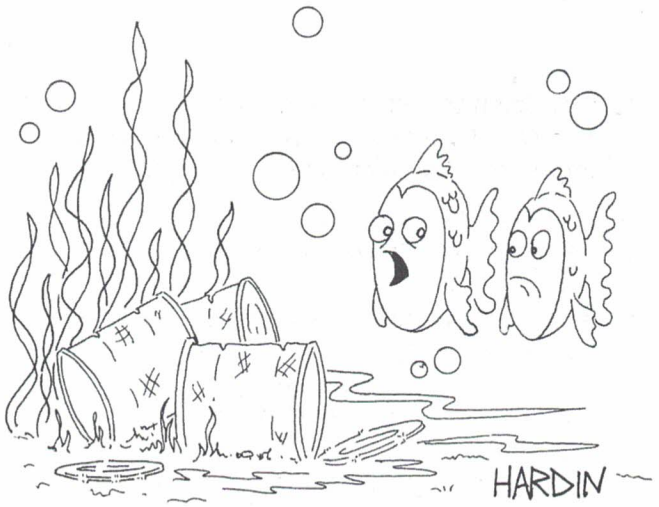
For questions 1–12, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: 0 *was*

THE OLDEST POSTCARD IN THE WORLD

The world's oldest picture postcard **(0)** ...*was*... sold yesterday to a European businessman. The card, which sold for more **(1)** ..... £31,000, was dated 1840. It was addressed to a man called Theodore Hooke, **(2)** ..... lived in Fulham, London. Theodore Hooke was a novelist and playwright and was well known **(3)** ..... the time for his sense **(4)** ..... humour. The picture on the card is a cartoon showing a group of post office workers with pens in **(5)** ..... hands sitting round an enormous inkwell. It was printed in black and white, but had been coloured in **(6)** ..... hand. Experts think that Hooke may have posted the card to himself for his own amusement.

The card was discovered last year by Edward Proud, a historian who specialises in the history of the postal service. Up to **(7)** ..... , it had been thought that **(8)** ..... postcard was either an Austrian, German or American invention and that the first one was sent during the 1860s. However, the discovery of Hooke's card has proved that postcards were **(9)** ..... fact invented at least twenty years earlier than **(10)** ..... . 'We know that Hook claimed to **(11)** ..... invented the picture postcard,' said Mr Proud, 'and this discovery suggests that his claim could well **(12)** ..... true.'



"If you put your ear to them you can hear the land."

Grammar 2: conditionals (1)

1

1 Complete sentence b) in each pair so that it has a similar meaning to sentence a).

1 a) It's likely there is life on other planets. If so, we are not alone.
b) If there ..... life on other planets, we ..... not alone.

2 a) The world's population will probably continue to increase. If so, we will need more food.
b) If the world's population ..... to increase, we ..... more food.

3 a) Other intelligent beings might inhabit the universe. If so, they would be very different from us.
b) If other intelligent beings ..... the universe, they ..... very different from us.

4 a) There aren't many TV programmes about science, so people don't know much about it.
b) If there ..... more TV programmes about science, people ..... more about it.

5 a) We shouldn't have spent so much money on space research. Instead, we could have solved many other serious problems.
b) If we ..... less on space research, we ..... many other serious problems.

2 Complete the following information about conditional sentences.

1 General truth: *if* + present + ...
2 a) Possible/likely in the present or future:
if + present + ...
b) Unlikely or contrary to present fact:
if + past simple + ...
3 Contrary to fact in the past:
if + past perfect + ...

► Grammar reference p.194 (5)

2 There is a mistake with the verb in the second part of each sentence. Correct the mistakes so the second part follows on correctly from the first part.

1 He will pass his driving test if he will practise.
2 You can borrow the car tonight if you would take good care of it.
3 I wouldn't have made so much food if I knew they weren't coming.
4 If you buy two, you got a third one free.
5 I would have done better if I worked harder.
6 If I had the right tools, I can fix the flat tyre myself.
7 If you'd told me Susan was going to be there, I would never go to the party.
8 If I lived in that house, I will get smoke alarms put in straightaway.

3 Here is a list of developments that could happen in the next few years. Say what you think will or might happen as a result.

1 All phones will have a video component.
2 Colonies will be established on Mars.
3 Protein and vitamin pills will replace the food we eat today.
4 Everyone will speak the same language.

Example:

If all phones have a video component, we will be able to see the person we are talking to. That may not always be a good idea because ...

4 Think of five things you take for granted in your everyday life. Say how and why you use them. How would your life be different without them?

Example:

I drive to work by car every day. If I didn't have a car, I would have to go by bus.

5 Complete the text below using the correct form of a verb from the box. Use each verb once only.

go have not have take not want

Medicine then and now

Nowadays, if you (1) ..... a headache, you can (2) ..... a painkiller like aspirin and it goes away. If you were suffering from something more serious and needed an operation, you could (3) ..... to hospital and have it done under anaesthetic. But if you'd been born five hundred years ago, you (4) ..... any of the medicines we take for granted today, and you certainly (5) ..... to have any sort of surgery as there were no anaesthetics.

6 Think of five ways your life would have been different if you had lived 100 years ago.

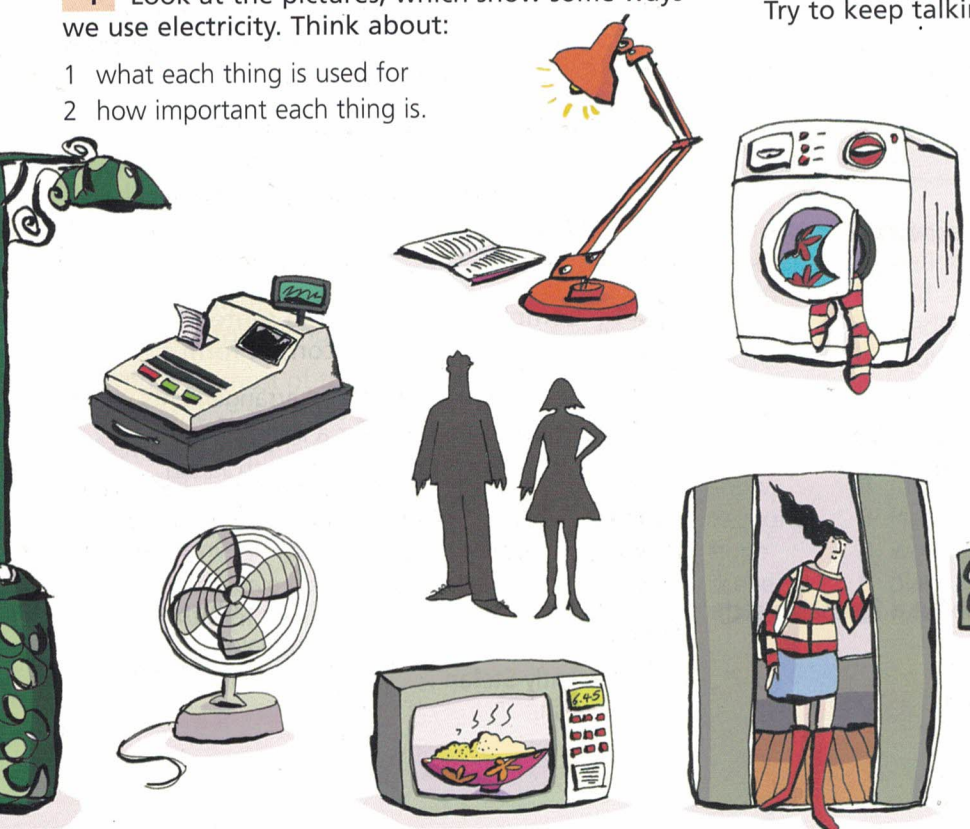
Example:

If I'd lived 100 years ago, I probably would not have been able to go to university.

Speaking: ranking; discussion (Parts 3 and 4)

1 Look at the pictures, which show some ways we use electricity. Think about:

1 what each thing is used for
2 how important each thing is.



2

1 Now listen to two students discussing which of the uses of electricity they think are the most important. Complete the conversation.

A: OK, where (1) .....?
B: Well, I think lifts are very important, (2) .....?
A: Yes, if we didn't have them, we wouldn't be able to build tall buildings. So I think that (3) ..... . And street lights are important too – I hate walking around in the dark!
B: Yes, (4) ..... . But we (5) ..... without street lights, couldn't we? I mean, cars have their own headlights.
A: Yes, I think (6) ..... . And (7) ..... microwave cookers? (8) ..... they're not very important?
B: I (9) ..... not. Even if we didn't have them, we could still cook our food in the stove. Some stoves use electricity, though.
A: (10) ..... . What do you think is the least important thing?

2 Practise the conversation with a partner. Try to use similar intonation to the recording.

3 Work with another partner. Imagine you have been asked to suggest ways in which people can save electricity. Put the things in the pictures in order of importance so as to save electricity. Try to keep talking for about three minutes.

4 Discuss some of the following questions, which are related to the topic you discussed in Exercise 3. Try to keep talking for about four minutes.

1 What would you miss most if there was no electricity?
2 In what ways do people waste electricity?
3 In what ways do you think life today is easier than it was in the past?
4 If you could travel back in time, which period in your country's history would you like to see? Why?
5 Do you think that in the future the world will be a better place than it is today?

UNIT 7 Review

1 Complete the following text using relative pronouns.

Who invented toothpaste?

Toothpaste is an invention (1) ..... doesn't seem to have a definite inventor or date. Something like it was known in ancient Egypt, (2) ..... people used a paste made of a mixture of ash and powered egg shell, (3) ..... they rubbed on their teeth with their fingers.

In 1873 the Colgate Company – the same one (4) ..... makes toothpaste today – introduced Colgate Dental cream, (5) ..... smelled and tasted much nicer than anything else used until then.

Soon after this, people began to use toothbrushes instead of sticks or fingers, (6) ..... made cleaning teeth much easier.

However, most Americans didn't brush their teeth regularly until the 1940s, (7) ..... American soldiers (8) ..... had spent several years in Europe and learned the habit there, went home after the Second World War.

2 Complete these sentences, giving true information.

1 If I could go anywhere in the world, ...
2 In ten years' time, if all goes well, I ...
3 I ... if I'd lived two thousand years ago.
4 If I was showing a visitor from abroad round my town, I ...
5 I ... if I have music playing while I'm studying.
6 If I had more free time, I ...
7 If I had been able to choose what time to be born in, I ...
8 If I was offered the chance to live for 500 years, I ...

3 Complete the following sentences with an appropriate linking word.

1 I believe that space exploration is a waste of money ..... I don't think it should be banned completely.
2 Life in the past may have been simpler. ..... , it was probably more dangerous in many ways.
3 The number of people who read books regularly is declining. ..... this, I believe we will always need libraries.
4 The most exciting scientific discoveries may come about ..... research into the brain.
5 Many experiments on animals seem unnecessary to me and I ..... think they should be banned.
6 There may be life on Mars. If there is, ... , it might be hard to recognise.

4 Use the words given in capitals below the text to form a word that fits in the gap in each line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

THE ORIGIN OF THE POTATO CRISP

The potato crisp was the **(0)** *invention* of George Crum, in 1853. He worked as a chef at a popular resort in the USA. One day a **(1)** ..... decided that he didn't like the **(2)** ..... of his fried potatoes, and sent them back to the kitchen. Crum made some more, but the man **(3)** ..... these as well, making the same **(4)** ..... . Crum got angry and, hoping to annoy the man, he made a third batch which were much **(5)** ..... and could not be eaten with a fork. To his **(6)** ..... , the man loved them – and so potato crisps were invented. Since then, their **(7)** ..... has increased **(8)** ..... , and they are eaten all over the world. But George Crum was **(9)** ..... at the time that his invention would cause great **(10)** ..... in the future between the Americans (who call them *chips*) and the British (who call them *crisps*).

0 INVENT
1 CUSTOM
2 THICK
3 TURN
4 COMPLAIN
5 THIN
6 AMAZE
7 POPULAR
8 DRAMA
9 AWARE
10 CONFUSE