

Content

I Ongoing tests:

Test 1A	pp. 3-7
Test 1B	pp. 8-12
Test 2A	pp. 13-17
Test 2B	pp. 18-22
Test 3A	pp. 23-29
Test 3B	pp. 30-36
Test 4A	pp. 36-43
Test 4B	pp. 44-49

II Laboratory lessons on Grammar:

1 Clauses of result : So/Such (a/an)	pp. 50-55
2 Clauses of Purpose	pp. 56-60
3 Reported speech	pp. 61-67

III Reading texts:

Text 1 Pre-intermediate Reading Comprehension Test-4.....	p. 68
Text 2 Pre-intermediate Reading Comprehension Test-1.....	p.69
Text 3 Pre-intermediate Reading Comprehension Test-20.....	p.70
Text 4 Pre-intermediate Reading Comprehension Test-22.....	p.71
Text 5 Pre-intermediate Reading Comprehension Test-23.....	p. 72
Text 6 Intermediate Reading Comprehension Test-19.....	p. 73

Text 7 Intermediate Reading Comprehension Test-20..... p. 74

Text 8 Advance Reading Comprehension Test-08..... p. 75

IV Speaking section: Conversations

1. 'Tell me more!' p.76
2. 'Family gripes' pp.77
3. 'I'm OK for now' p. 77
4. 'What are you doing after work?' p.78
5. 'Breaking up is hard to do' p. 79
6. 'I'd choose ...' p.80
7. 'Step-by-step' p.81
8. 'I still haven't seen it' p.82

V Key to tests

Key to Test 1A pp. 83-84

Key to Test 1B pp. 85-86

Key to Test 2A pp. 87-88

Key to Test 2B pp. 89-90

Key to Test 3A pp. 91-93

Key to Test 3B pp. 94-96

Key to Test 4A pp. 97-99

Key to Test 4B pp. 100-101

VI Key to Laboratory 1 pp. 102-103

Key to Laboratory 2 pp. 104-106

Key to Laboratory 3 pp. 107-108

Test 1A Units 1-3

Duration: 80 minutes

A Listen to two people tell a little about themselves. Check (☑) the four words that best describe each person.

1. Vanessa

- athletic competitive patient rude
 selfish fast unreliable down-to-earth

2. Adam

- demanding lazy talented outgoing
 laid-back organized stressed shy

B Complete the paragraph with the correct adjective or adverb form of the words in parentheses.

Paul and his boss don't get along very _____ (good).
(1)

They see a lot of things _____ (different). Paul thinks he's
(2)

a _____ (careful) worker. He likes to do a
(3)

job _____ (4) (proper). In his opinion, he works very

_____ (5) (hard).

C Check (☑) the correct word for each person.

1. When Dan plays a sport, he wants to win.

- competitive easygoing friendly

2. Marta loves to be with people.

- arrogant helpful outgoing

3. Sally likes to give things to her friends.

- honest generous practical

D Complete the conversations with the words in parentheses and the present perfect. Use contractions where possible.

1. A I want to go to Africa next year. I _____ (never / travel) there.

B Maybe we should go together. I _____
(always / want) to see the animals.

2. A I _____ (not / try) Indonesian food. I hear it's very good.

B Yeah, it is. I _____ (eat) it several times, and I like it a lot.

E Rewrite these negative sentences. Add a prefix to the adjectives to give the opposite meaning and use the words in parentheses.

Example: My co-worker isn't honest.

My co worker is totally dishonest . (totally)

1. My roommate isn't organized. _____ .(extremely)

2. Young people aren't considerate. _____ .(pretty)

3. Our neighbors aren't friendly. _____ .(really)

4. My sister isn't a reliable person. _____ .(incredibly)

F Complete the conversations.

Write questions with *Have you ever . . . ?* and short answers.

Example: A **Have you ever done anything dangerous**? (do anything dangerous)

B **Yes, I have** . I jumped off a moving train once.

1. A _____? (win a contest)

B _____ . I won \$100 in a dancing contest once.

2. A _____? (break a leg)

B _____ . I've been lucky that way.

G Complete the conversation with the present perfect or the simple past. Use contractions where possible.

Amy _____ you ever _____ (be) to Japan, Steve?
(1)

Steve Yes, actually! I _____ (go) to Kyoto just last week – on business.
(2)

I _____ (get) home yesterday!
(3)

Amy Oh, wow! You know, I _____ (go) to Japan several times on business, but I _____ never _____ (visit) Kyoto.
(4)
(5)

H Check () the best answer to show interest and keep the conversation going.

1. A I love Brazil. Have you been there?

B No. Brazil is too far away.

No, I haven't. When did you go?

No. I don't like to travel.

3. A Have you heard of the band Sunset?

B Yes, I have. They're awful.

No. What kind of music do they play?

No. I've never heard of them.

2. A Have you ever seen a silent film?

No. Have you ever seen one?

No. Silent films are really old.

No. I like action movies.

4. A I love sailing. Have you ever gone?

B Yes, I have. Do you have a boat?

Yes, but I don't like it very much.

You do? I've never gone.

I Look at the name of the place in each question. Choose the logical answer. Then complete the question with *How+* adjective.

1. _____ the Volga River?
a. It's 3,686 kilometers long. b. It's 3,686 kilometers high.
2. _____ Mount Kilimanjaro?
a. It goes up to 5,963 degrees. b. It's 5,963 meters high.
3. _____ the Atlantic Ocean?
a. It's 9,219 meters long. b. It's 9,219 meters deep.
4. _____ the Empire State Building?
a. It's 381 meters tall. b. It's 381 meters long.
5. _____ Canada?
a. It covers 9,330,970 square kilometers. b. It's 9,330,970 kilometers high.

J Complete the sentences with words from the box. Use each word only once. There is an extra word.

river	desert	sea	forest	volcano
-------	--------	-----	--------	---------

1. There are a lot of trees in a _____ .
2. A _____ is a very hot and dry place.
3. An active _____ can erupt every day.
4. A _____ usually runs into a lake or an ocean.

K Read the biography of a famous basketball player. Then read the statements and check () true, false, or it doesn't say.

Earvin “Magic” Johnson was born and raised in Michigan. He comes from a family of ten children. He Loved basketball at an early age. In fact, his mother says he slept with the first basketball he received as a present.

When he was in high school, a reporter saw Johnson play basketball. The reporter called him “Magic” because he was so good, and the nickname stayed with Johnson. Magic played basketball in college and then joined the Los Angeles Lakers – a professional basketball team. By age 21, he was already becoming famous.

In 1991, Magic left the Lakers when he learned he had HIV/AIDS. His honest statement about his health surprised everyone. After he left the Lakers, he became very successful in business, and he started the Magic Johnson Foundation. This organization spends millions of dollars to help children and young people.

Magic is a great athlete, but more important, he is an extremely proud husband and father. In fact, although he loves to sign autographs for his fans, he won’t sign them when he is in public with his children – their time together is too important to him.

True False It doesn’t

- | | True | False | It doesn’t
say |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Magic got his first basketball from his mother. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Magic got his nickname from a reporter. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Magic is very generous with his time and money. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. After Magic left the Lakers, he never played
basketball again. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Magic never signs autographs. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

L Writing: Think about an exciting experience you’ve had, and write a blog about it.

Test 1B Units 1-3

Duration: 80 minutes

A Listen. What are the people talking about? Check () the main topic.**1. Sharon**

- a) a secret dream
- b) her favorite museum
- c) a recent trip

2. Mike

- a) spicy foods
- b) a favorite restaurant
- c) a delicious meal

3. David

- a) a vacation in Germany
- b) a wonderful experience
- c) an interesting job

4. Jenny

- a) school sports
- b) tennis
- c) a competition

B Complete the paragraph with the correct adjective or adverb form of the words in parentheses.

In his opinion, Paul works very hard.

To his boss, Paul seems _____ (slow). When Paul doesn't work

_____ (quick) enough, his boss gets
 _____ (impatient).
 _____ (3)

He sometimes argues with Paul, and that _____ (automatic) has a
 _____ (bad) effect on Paul's work. (4)
 _____ (5)

C Check () the correct word for each person.

1. Josh's friends and co-workers can always count on him.

- reliable
- talented
- versatile

2. Rob is always thinking of new ways to do things.

- cool
- serious
- creative

3. Jennifer doesn't know how to do her job.

accomplished humble incompetent

D Complete the conversations with the words in parentheses and the present perfect. Use contractions where possible.

1. A I _____ (not / go) hiking lately. Let's go on Sunday.

B Great idea! I _____ (not / do) that for a long time either.

2. A I _____ (surf) in Hawaii several times.

B Wow! That sounds great. I _____ (never / be) to Hawaii.

E Add a comment to describe the things these people do a lot. Choose a phrase from the box and use *always* and a continuous verb.

do things for other people spend too much money say funny things
 things talk about himself complain about things

Example: Jeff has a great sense of humor. **He's always saying funny things.**

1. A guy at work is very arrogant.

_____ .

2. Angela loves shopping.

_____ .

3. Brian isn't very pleasant.

_____ .

4. My mother's not selfish at all.

_____ .

F Complete the conversations.

Write questions with *Have you ever . . . ?* and short answers.

Example: A **Have you ever done anything dangerous**? (do anything dangerous)

B **Yes, I have**. I jumped off a moving train once.

1. A _____? (lose your wallet)

B _____. I never lose things.

2. A _____? (get an F in a course)

B _____. I failed physics in high school.

G Complete the conversation with the present perfect or the simple past. Use contractions where possible.

Amy Oh, wow! You know, I _____ (go) to Japan several times on

(1)

business, but I _____ never _____ (visit) Kyoto.

(2)

_____ you _____ (enjoy) the trip?

(3)

Steve Well, it _____ (be) interesting, but, you know, most of the time I just _____ (work).

(4)

(5)

H Reply to each comment with a short answer. Use *really* or *sure* in your answer to agree and to be a supportive listener.

Example: A That is the most amazing bridge!

B **It sure is.**

1. A We should go for a hike soon. 3. A Our trip last summer was the best!

B _____

B _____

2. A Those trees are so beautiful. 4. A We don't get many tourists here.

B _____

B _____

I Read the facts about different countries. Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives or the superlative with nouns.

1. Russia is _____ (large) country in the world. It covers over 17,000,000 square kilometers.
2. According to one survey, Japan is _____ (expensive) country to live in.
3. That same survey reports that Norway is the country with _____ (good) quality of life.
4. China is the country with _____ (people). It has a population of more than one billion.
5. East Timor is _____ (new) country. It became independent on May 20, 2002.

J Complete the sentences with words from the box. Use each word only once. There is an extra word.

island	beach	continent	river	sea
--------	-------	-----------	-------	-----

1. A _____ is larger than a lake but smaller than an ocean.
2. Greenland is a large _____ in the North Atlantic.
3. A _____ is a sandy place by an ocean, sea, or lake.
4. Africa is a _____ , but Brazil isn't.

K Read Ted’s travel blog. Then check () the five true statements.

Queenstown, New Zealand

May 13

Well, I’ve always wanted to travel “down under,” and we finally made it! We arrived on the South Island after a 14-hour flight from Los Angeles. First we stayed for a couple of days in Christchurch, and then we rented a car and drove here.

It’s fall in New Zealand. It feels like November, and the leaves are falling. Queenstown is in the Southern Alps. The scenery is just incredible – a lake on one side and snowy peaks all around. I took a sky train into the mountains this morning. It’s so beautiful.

In some ways, New Zealand is more like the U.K. than the U.S. The food is mostly British, and they love to drink tea here! I’ve had tea every afternoon since I arrived. A bit of a change for me – at home I always drink coffee.

We’re going to Milford Sound tomorrow. That’s on the west coast. People say the scenery there is like parts of Norway.

- A It’s Ted’s first trip to New Zealand.
- B They’re on the South Island.
- C They drove to Queenstown.
- D It’s November in New Zealand.
- E Queenstown is near a lake.
- F New Zealanders drink a lot of tea.
- G Ted usually drinks tea.
- H Queenstown looks like Norway.

L Writing: Write a paragraph about human or natural wonder in our country.

Test 2A Units 4-6

Duration: 80 minutes

A Listen to the four people complaining. What does each person want? Check (☑) the correct answer.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Jonathan wants to ____ . | 3. Vera wants her husband to ____ . |
| a) stay home with his family | a) give his opinion |
| b) spend time with his friends | b) let her talk |
| c) visit his grandparents | c) finish his sentences |
-
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2. Pam wants her kids to ____ more. | 4. Tom wants his wife to ____ . |
| a) study | a) ask for his opinion |
| b) exercise | b) buy him another tie |
| c) relax | c) go shopping by herself |

B Circle the correct answer.

1. My parents **get** / **make** me work at the family business after school.
2. Bill's wife **has** / **tells** him pick up the kids after school.
3. I always **make** / **tell** my daughter to finish her homework before dinner.
4. My brother always **lets** / **wants** me to drive him places.

C Read Jeremy's memories about his grandmother. Rewrite each sentence using the expression in parentheses.

1. I visited my grandmother a lot on weekends. (used to)

_____ .

2. She often told me stories about her life. (would)

_____ .

3. I helped her do things around the house. (used to)

_____ .

4. We spent a lot of time together in the kitchen. (would)

_____ .

5. And she taught me how to cook. (would)

_____ .

D Complete the chart with the words in the box. Use each word only once.

grandfather	half brother	niece	sister	son	stepmother
-------------	--------------	-------	--------	-----	------------

immediate family	extended family	blended family
1. _____	3. _____	5. _____
2. _____	4. _____	6. _____

E These people are talking about families. Which statements are opinions? Check (☑) the correct answers and underline the expressions showing opinion.

Example: ☑ *Tim* “If you ask me, families used to be closer.”

- a. *Donna* “I don’t have any brothers or sisters.”
- b. *James* “I don’t think most parents spend enough time with their children.”
- c. *Kareem* “I read that there are a lot more blended families these days.”

F Circle the correct answer.

- 1. I’m trying to eat **less** / **fewer** meat.
- 2. At our house, we eat very **little** / **few** eggs.
- 3. There aren’t **many** / **much** vegetables in the vegetable bin.
- 4. It’s good to drink a **kilo** / **cup** of green tea every day.
- 5. Would you like another **quart** / **slice** of pie?

G Cross out the adjective that doesn't go well with each food.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. barbecued | boiled | fried | raw | eggs |
| 2. boiled | dried | steamed | stir-
fried | broccoli |
| 3. fresh | pickled | roast | stir-
fried | cabbage |

H Complete the conversations with *too*, *too much*, *too many*, or *enough*.

1. A Are you hungry _____ to eat dinner now?

B No, I'm still _____ full. I had a huge lunch earlier.

2. A We eat _____ frozen dinners at home.

B I know. But they're so convenient, and there's never _____ time to cook a regular meal after work.

I Check (☑) the best expression to complete each response.

1. A Are you thirsty? Would you like some iced tea?

B No, I'm fine, thanks. _____

- a) Whatever you prefer.
- b) Maybe later.
- c) You choose.

3. A Well, we can go by bus, or we can take the subway. Which do you prefer?

B _____ You choose.

- a) Are sure it's no trouble?
- b) I'm fine, really.
- c) Whichever is easier.

2. A Do you want to eat dinner at home some tonight, or would you rather go out?

B _____ Whatever you prefer.

- a) Either way.
- b) No, thanks.
- c) Are you having some?

4. A Do you want a snack? I have nuts. Or maybe a piece of fruit?

B Anything's good. _____

- a) I'm fine, thanks.
- b) Whatever you're having.
- c) No, thanks.

J Complete the conversations with appropriate ways to talk about the future. Use contractions where possible. (There is more than one correct answer in many cases.)

1. A What _____ you _____ (do) on Friday?
(1)

B I _____ (have) dinner at a restaurant with Sally.
(2)

Do you want to join us?

A Sure. What restaurant _____ you _____ (eat) at?
(3)

B We haven't decided yet. I _____ (call) you to let you know.
(4)

A Fine. It _____ (be) great to see Sally again.
(5)

K These people are thinking about making some changes in their lives. Complete the paragraphs with the correct forms of *do* or *make*.

1. *Kevin* "I want to _____ (1) a good living, so I want to get a business degree.

But first I should _____ (2) some research. I'll _____ (3) a list of schools and find out which ones I can afford.

Then I'll _____ (4) a decision about which schools to apply to."

2. *Sarah* "I'm _____ (5) a lot of thinking about my current job."

L Read Nicole's blog. Then read the statements and check () true, false, or it doesn't say.

NICOLE'S BLOG	<p>Growing up there were four people in my immediate family – me, my parents, and my younger brother. My parents wanted us to spend time as a family, so we used to eat dinner at home together several times a week. But there was a problem. My parents both worked full-time and didn't usually feel like cooking when they came home at night.</p> <p>So we thought of a solution. My whole family would plan the next week's meals and go shopping for food on the weekend. Then I would cook dinner for the family a couple of times a week. (That was fine with me because I wanted to learn more about cooking anyway.)</p> <p>When we started this new policy, my cooking was really simple. For example, I would just put a frozen dinner in the oven and make a salad. But I got bored with that pretty quickly, so I started to read cookbooks and try different recipes. After a while, I even made up some of my own recipes – and they were delicious! Everybody loved it when it was my turn to cook.</p>
----------------------	---

True False It doesn't

- | | True | False | It doesn't
say |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Nicole has an extended family. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Nicole's parents used to cook on weekends. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Nicole planned the meals and did the shopping. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Nicole made simple meals at first. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Nicole was a creative cook. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

M Writing: Choose a family memory from your childhood. Write a blog about it.

Test 2B Units 4-6

Duration: 80 minutes

A Listen to the conversations. What food is each conversation about?
Check the correct answer.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> juice | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> popcorn | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> lettuce | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> cookies |
| <input type="checkbox"/> milk | <input type="checkbox"/> hot dogs | <input type="checkbox"/> ketchup | <input type="checkbox"/> ice cream |
| <input type="checkbox"/> soda | <input type="checkbox"/> chocolate | <input type="checkbox"/> butter | <input type="checkbox"/> cake |

B Circle the correct answer.

1. Janet never **asks** / **helps** me to go dancing with her.
2. Jack's always **getting** / **making** his kids be quiet.
3. My sister never **asks** / **lets** me use the computer.
4. We never **help** / **want** our Mom cook dinner.

C Read the first sentence. Choose the sentence under it that is the most similar in meaning.

1. I don't have to decide right away.
a) I'd better not decide right away.
b) I don't need to decide right away.
2. You might want to study harder.
a) You've got to study harder.
b) You ought to study harder.
3. I'd rather not go to a movie.
a) I don't need to go to a movie.
b) I don't want to go to a movie.
4. You'd better do some research.
a) You should do some research.
b) You can do some research.
5. I'm going to have to get a job.
a) I'll need to get a job.
b) I'd like to get a job.

D Use the words in parentheses to end the phone conversations.

1. *A* By the way, how's that new exercise class going?
B Fine, but I can't talk now. _____ (call)?
2. *A* Is this a good time to talk?
B Uh, not really. I'm late. _____ (run).
3. *A* I'm thinking about changing my apartment. Do you think I should?
B Sorry, I have an appointment _____ (go).

E These people are talking about families. Which statements are opinions? Check () the correct answers and underline the expressions showing opinion.

Example: *Tim* "If you ask me, families used to be closer."

- a) *Emily* "It seems like kids watch way too much TV."
- b) *Michelle* "I think children should help their parents do things around the house."
- c) *Carole* "My kids aren't at home in the afternoon because they have soccer practice."

F Circle the correct answer.

1. There's a **carton** / **pound** of orange juice in the refrigerator.
2. If you go to the store, please pick up a **loaf** / **package** of bread.
3. **A few** / **A little** fat is part of a healthy diet.
4. There isn't **much** / **many** chocolate in chocolate milk.
5. Where's the **bag** / **bottle** of potato chips?

G Cross out the adjective that doesn't go well with each food.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|---------|-------|---------|-----------------|
| 1. barbecued | grilled | roast | steamed | lamb |
| 2. baked | boiled | raw | smoked | potatoes |
| 3. boiled | dried | fried | grilled | noodles |

H Complete the conversations with *too*, *too much*, *too many*, or *enough*.

1. *A* I need to go on a diet. I weigh _____ .

B Maybe you're eating fast food _____ often.

2. A Would you like some more nuts, or have you had _____?

B Oh, no, thanks. I love nuts, but they have _____ salt on them.

I Use polite refusal expressions to complete the conversation.

Peggy Would you like some more iced tea?

Nora ***No, thanks. Maybe later.*** I've got enough here.

Peggy Gosh, there were a lot of fries here. I still have some left. Would you like a few?

Nora _____ I'm trying to cut down on things like fries. You didn't have much salad. Take some of my carrots.

Peggy _____ You know, they have the best chocolate cake here. You should try some.

Nora _____ I'm trying to eat less sugar, too.

Peggy Oh. Well, are you going to have coffee?

Nora _____

J Complete the conversations with appropriate ways to talk about the future. Use contractions where possible. (There is more than one correct answer in many cases.)

1. A _____ you _____ (do) anything special on Saturday?
(1)

B Well, I _____ (go) shopping in the afternoon, but
(2)

I _____ (not / be) busy in the evening. What's up?
(3)

A I've got some free theater tickets. Do you want to go?

B What time _____ the show _____ (start)?
(4)

A It's at 7:30 at the Plaza.

B That's perfect. I _____ (5) (meet) you there at 7:20.

K These people are thinking about making some changes in their lives. Complete the paragraphs with the correct forms of *do* or *make*.

1. Sarah " I probably _____ (1) a mistake when I came here. I worked hard at

first and I _____ (2) a good impression. But the work just isn't very

meaningful. I've _____ (3) some good, but I'm not really _____ (4) a difference.

If I'm going to leave, I'd better _____ (5) up my mind soon."

L Read the article. Then read the statements and check () true, false, or it doesn't say.

Are Americans Eating Better?

Most health experts agree: Americans are eating too much, and the population as a whole is getting fatter. But if you look at recent changes in Americans' eating habits, not all of them have been bad. Consider these facts:

- Americans are still eating too much meat, but they're eating less beef and more chicken and fish. That's good, because chicken and fish have less fat than red meat.
- They're drinking less milk, but they're also eating more cheese than before. So they're still getting too much fat from milk products.

Some think this is a good change, but others say it's adding to Americans' weight problem.

- Americans are eating about five servings of fruits and vegetables a day. That's not bad, but eight to ten servings would be better.
- Americans are eating too many fats and sugars because they eat too many prepared (fast) foods, and these ingredients are in most prepared foods.



- Americans are eating fewer eggs. Many people think fewer eggs means less heart disease.
- They're eating more carbohydrates such as rice, potatoes, bread, and beans.

Americans . . .**True False It doesn't say**

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. don't eat enough meat. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. used to eat more eggs. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. eat potatoes more often than rice. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. should eat more fruits and vegetables. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. eat too little fat. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

M Writing: choose a snack food or traditional dish popular in Mongolia. Write an article about it for a tourist pamphlet.

Test 3A Units 7-9

Time: 80 minutes

A Listen to John talk about four friends. Check (✓) the correct answer.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Richard is a friend who ____ . | 3. Steve is a person who ____ . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> John knew in high school | <input type="checkbox"/> likes music and sports |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Learns languages easily | <input type="checkbox"/> John has known a long time |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Teaches at a college | <input type="checkbox"/> wants to get married |
| 2. Sherrie is an old friend who ____ . | 4. Carol is someone who ____ . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Never finished college | <input type="checkbox"/> is a lot like John |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Has a part-time job | <input type="checkbox"/> married John's brother |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Has two children | <input type="checkbox"/> John used to date |

B Circle the correct relative pronoun. Can you leave out the pronoun? Check (✓) yes or no for each sentence.

**Can you leave
out the pronoun?**

Yes No

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Paul is the guy who / which I went traveling with last summer. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. I'm taking a class which / who my friend Janet told | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

me about.

3. I used to be in a relationship **that / who** made me very
unhappy.

C Rewrite each sentence using the correct form of a phrasal verb from the box. Use each verb only once.

Go out	hang out	turn out
--------	----------	----------

1. Julie is always spending time at the mall.

_____.

2. Pam's date ended well.

_____.

3. Paul and Jennifer have dated for a while.

_____.

D Complete the comments using the expressions in parentheses to make them softer.

1. My boyfriend never wants to go out.

_____ shy.

(I guess / a little bit)

2. I haven't heard from you for a long time.

_____ busy.

(probably / kind of)

3. Marsha wears really strange clothes.

_____ artistic.

(maybe / just)

4. Tom is looking tired these days.

_____ stressed out.

(I think / sort of)

E Complete the sentences using the verbs in parentheses. Use contractions where possible.

1. I wish I _____ (have) a larger circle of friends. If I _____
(1) (2)

2. (know) more people, I _____ (not spend) so many evenings
(3) by myself.

3. I wish I _____ (not have to) wake up so early in the
(4) morning. If I _____ (can) get up a little later, I _____
(5) (6)

4. (be able to) eat a good breakfast.

5. I wish I _____ (not live) so far away. If I
(7)

_____ (have) an apartment in town. I
(8)

_____ (be) much happier.
(9)

F Complete the questions using the words in parentheses. Then complete the short answers.

1. A What would you do if _____ (you/forget) your mother's
(1) birthday?

_____ (you / call) her to apologize?
(2)

B _____ . I'd call her right away.
(3)

2. A What would you do if _____ (you / get) a job offer in another city? (4)

_____ (you/ accept) it? (5)

B _____ (6). My family lives here. I'd miss them too much.

G Complete the story with *about, for, from* or *to*.

My friend Josie borrowed a favorite book _____ (1) me about a year ago. I didn't think _____ (2) it for a while, but last week I reminded her _____ (3) it. So she looked _____ (4) the book but couldn't find it. She apologized _____ (5) losing it, and offered to pay _____ (6) it. I was kind of upset, but I told her not to worry _____ (7) it. But next time, I'm going to think twice before I lend a book _____ (8) a friend!

H Complete the conversations using the information in the questions. Use pronouns in the answers.

1. (How do you turn on the DVD player?)

A Do you know _____ ?

B Sorry. I have no idea _____ .

2. (Where can I plug in my laptop?)

A I can't figure out _____ .

B Sorry, I'm not sure _____ .

I Cross out the phrasal verb that does not go with each expression

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|------------|-------------------|
| 1. Take off | Put away | Plug in | Your shoes |
| 2. Turn on | Turn off | Turn down | A computer |
| 3. Put on | Put down | Throw away | A book |

J Match each statement with the comment that gives a different opinion.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Cell phones are great. _____ | a. Maybe. You have to be careful about identity theft, though. |
| 2. I'd rather talk to friends on the phone than e-mail them. _____ | b. I'm not so sure. Don't you think people use them too much? |
| 3. There's so much information on the Internet. _____ | c. I know what you mean, but it's sometimes easier to just send a message. |
| 4. I love to shop online. It makes it so easy to buy things. _____ | d. That's true. On the other hand, the facts can be unreliable. |

K Read the advice column. Then check (✓) the five statements that Sophie would agree with.

Dear Sophie

Dear Sophie: I've been in a long-distance relationship with someone for six months. We keep in contact by phone and e-mail, but we haven't been together for over a month. Should I end it? – *Megan*

Dear Megan: I think it's a bit too soon to break up. Long-distance relationships can be very difficult, but they're not impossible. These days, there are so many ways to stay in touch with someone you love. There are even advantages to this type of relationship. Some people who can't express

their feelings easily may communicate more freely when they're far away. And the distance can help the relationship stay exciting because when you finally get together again, it's extra special!

You should talk with your boyfriend about your expectations. How often do you need to hear from him – and to actually meet – to stay happy? When (if ever) will you want to settle down together – or at least live in the same city? If you can agree on these things, and stay honest and open with one another, your long-distance relationship can turn out beautifully! - *Sophie*

- 1. Six months isn't a long time to be in a long-distance relationship.
- 2. Long-distance relationships never work out.
- 3. These days, people are too busy to stay in touch.
- 4. There are good things about long distance relationships
- 5. People are sometimes more honest when they're away from each other.
- 6. You can't learn a lot about someone's feelings from a long distance.
- 7. It can be good for people in a relationship to be apart for a while.
- 8. If you can't spend very much time with your partner, you should break up.
- 9. A long-distance relationship can end in marriage.

L Writing: Choose three friends. Write an article about item. Think about ...

- How you met and why you became friends.
- What are your friends like.
- What you have in common.
- What do you do together.

Test 3B Units 7-9

Time: 80 minutes

A Listen to the conversations. What is each conversation about? Check (✓) correct answer.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> a computer | 3. <input type="checkbox"/> a computer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a remote | <input type="checkbox"/> an e-mail |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a DVD player | <input type="checkbox"/> computer software |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> cell phones | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> radios |
| <input type="checkbox"/> digital cameras | <input type="checkbox"/> CD players |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MP3 players | <input type="checkbox"/> televisions |

B Circle the correct relative pronoun. Can you leave out the pronoun? Check (✓) yes or no for each sentence.

		Can you leave out the pronoun?	
		Yes	No
1	Last week I saw someone which / that I used to date in college	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	I have two high school friends who / which still call me sometimes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	I joined a club which / who organizes activities for	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

single people.

C Rewrite each sentence using the correct form of a phrasal verb from the box. Use each verb only once.

Break up	grow up	settle down
----------	---------	-------------

1. Dan wants to get married.

2. Tim and Deb stopped dating.

D Write the words in the correct order to complete the questions and statements.

1. (the problem / is / what)

Do you have any idea

?

2. (buy/ a cheap cell phone/where / can / I)

Do you know

?

3. (your laptop/ how much / cost)

Can you remember

?

4. (you/ have/a computer virus/ if)

I wonder

_____ ?

E Read the problem and the advice, Rephrase each piece of advice using the words in parentheses.

“I forgot Anne’s birthday! What should I do?”

1. Call her right away.

_____.(if I were you)

2. Send her some flowers. _____.
(you could)

3. Don’t worry about it. _____ (I wouldn’t)

4. Take her out to dinner. _____ (I’d)

F Complete the questions using the words in parentheses. Then complete the short answers.

1. A What would you do if _____ (1) _____ (your teacher / give) you a failing grade?

_____ (you/ask) him about it?

(2)

B _____ (3) _____ I’d want to know why I got it.

2. A What would you do if _____ (4) _____ (a friend / not invite) you to a party?

_____ (you/ talk) to her about it?

(5)

3. B _____ (6) _____ It would be too embarrassing.

(6)

G Complete the story with *about, for, from* or *to*.

My friend Josie borrowed a favorite book _____ (1) _____ me about a year ago. I didn't think _____ (2) _____ it for a while, but last week I reminded her _____ (3) _____ it. So she looked _____ (4) _____ the book but couldn't find it. She apologized _____ (5) _____ losing it, and offered to pay _____ (6) _____ it. I was kind of upset, but I told her not to worry _____ (7) _____ it. But next time, I'm going to think twice before I lend a book _____ (8) _____ a friend!

H Complete the conversations using the information in the questions. Use pronouns in the answers.

1. (How do you turn down the volume?)

A Do you remember _____?

_____?

B Sorry. I have no idea _____.

_____.

2. (Where do I put away these DVDs?)

A Do you know _____?

_____?

B Yeah, I can show you _____.

_____.

I Cross out the phrasal verb that does not go with each expression

1 Take off

Call back

Hook up

Your

			headphones
2	Turn up	Take off	The air conditioner
3	Hook up	Look up	A word

J Complete the conversation with the expressions in the box. Use capital letters where necessary.

you might want to on the other hand I know what you mean
 You know what I mean don't you think sort of
 I'm not so sure though

- Jan My boyfriend's phone is always busy. It drives me crazy.
 Rob Oh, _____ . My girlfriend never answers her cell phone.
 Jan That's annoying. If you have a phone, you should always answer it.
 Rob _____ . Sometimes it's _____ rude to answer the phone- if you're having dinner or something. _____ ?
 Jan Yeah, but you can always answer and just say, "Can I call you back?" That's OK, _____ ?
 Rob Maybe. _____, if you don't answer it, the person can leave a message.
 Jan Oh, no. I can't believe this. He's still on the phone.
 Rob Well, _____ leave him a message.
 Jan Yeah, I could do that. He never checks his voice mail, _____ .

K Read the article. Then read the statements and check (✓) true, false or it doesn't say

Four Reasons to Worry about Spam

Most Internet users get a few of those irritating, unwanted, commercial messages called spam every day. “So what’s the big deal?” you may ask. Here are four reasons why you should worry about spam:

1. Spammers can send thousands of identical messages with a push of the “Send” button, but you have to delete each message one by one. That can add up to a lot of wasted time.
2. There are still very few rules to limit spam, so the problem will probably get worse. Would you like to get hundreds of spam messages every time you open your e-mail.
3. Products in spam ads are frequently (though not always) low quality or worthless. Think about it: companies that make high-quality products don’t mind paying for advertising. However, sellers of low quality goods would rather use spam because it costs very little.
4. Spam message often say that you asked to receive the message, but, of course, that’s usually not true. Many spammers use e-mail addresses without permission. And even though spammers say they’ll take your name off their list if you ask them, many of them don’t.

	True	False	It doesn’t say
1 Most Internet users don’t need to worry about spam	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Spammers are people who get a lot of spam	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 There will probably be more spam in the	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

future

- | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 4 | The quality of spam ads is getting worse | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | You often can't trust people who send spam | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

L Writing: Choose the best ideas to write a short article about changes you would make.

- Something you'd spend less time doing?
- A person you'd spend more time with?
- Something you'd take more seriously?
- A subject you'd study?

Test 4A *17 Units 10-12*

Time: 80 minutes

A Listen to Cindy and Pam meet at the gym. Check (✓) true or false for each sentence.

- | | True | False |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Pam has a new place to live. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Pam has started going to another gym. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Cindy's company has hired some new workers. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. The guy Cindy is seeing is still dating his old girlfriend. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B Complete the conversations. Use the present perfect or the present perfect continuous. Use contractions where possible.

Kate What _____ you _____(do) lately,
Jon? (1)

I _____(not see) you in ages!
(2)

Jon Yeah, I _____(travel) a lot lately. It's part of my job,
you know. (3)

Kate Oh yeah. That's right. So, where _____ you _____(go) ?
(4)

Jon All over the place . I _____(be) to three different cities on
business in the last week. I like to travel , but that's ridiculous!....
(5)

Anyway, what _____ you _____(be) up to, Kate?
(6)

C Match the comments with the most appropriate movie word.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. I loved the dancing. The singing was really great, too" _____ | a. Science fiction |
| 2. "The aliens were really strange-looking". _____ | b. Tearjerker |
| 3. "It was hilarious. I couldn't stop laughing." _____ | c. Musical |
| 4. "It had such a sad ending. I wanted to cry." _____ | d. Comedy |

D Complete the conversation. Circle the correct words.

A It's so good to see you. We haven't spent time together (1) *for* / *since* last summer!

B Yeah. And I haven't been to the movies (2) *in/since* months. So what do you want to see?

A I don't know. I've (3) *already* / *still* seen a lot of stuff.....

B Well, have you seen *It's a Funny World* (4) *still* / *yet*?

A No! I (5) *already* / *still* haven't seen it. And I've wanted to (6) *in* / *for* a long time.

B Well, great! Let's go!

E Read each sentence. Complete the two possible responses using appropriate adjectives from the box. Use each adjective only once.

annoyed

nervous

boring

excited

tiring

motivated

proud

scary

1. My parents make me stay home on weekends, but there's nothing to do.

You must be really _____ with them. / That must be _____ .

2. I have this big test tomorrow, and I'm not prepared.

You must be _____. / That must be _____ .

3. My son is graduating from college tomorrow.

You must be _____. / He must be _____ .

4. I sometimes work for twelve hours without stopping.

You must be pretty _____. / That must be _____ .

F Complete the sentences using the simple past passive form of verbs from the box. Use each verb only once. There is an extra word.

break into

cause

close

damage

delay

feel	rescue	see	steal
------	--------	-----	-------

1. The airport _____ for five hours because of the fog yesterday.
2. Police reported that several homes _____ over the weekend.
3. Authorities say the recent wildfires _____ by lightning.
4. Several computers _____ from the high school.
5. Five cars and a truck _____ in an accident on the freeway.
6. A child _____ from a burning building by firefighters.
7. Traffic _____ for hours because of the snowstorm.
8. A rare bird _____ in a local park.

G Jim’s co-workers are talking about him. Rewrite the sentences using the modal verb must (not), can’t, could and might.

1. I bet Jim is about 35.

Jim

2. It isn’t possible he’s over 40.

He.....

3. I bet he isn’t working today.

He

4. It is possible he’s on the beach.

He

H Write sentences about news events. Put the words in parentheses in the correct order. Use the simple past passive

with *by* + agent

Example: (destroy / partially / the fire / the restaurant)

The restaurant was partially destroyed by the fire .

1. (the bad weather / delay / temporarily / many flights)

_____.

2. (the hailstorm / many homes / damage / badly)

_____.

3. (close / the building / emergency workers / temporarily)

_____.

4. (the flood / completely / destroy / the bridge)

_____.

5. (seriously / the earthquake / electric power / disrupt)

_____.

I Cross out the word that cannot be used to complete each sentence.

1. Arnold was _____ injured in a car accident.

badly completely severely seriously

2. The mountain was hit by a _____ hailstorm.

flash freak heavy severe

3. The village was _____ by an earthquake.

damaged

destroyed

injured

struck

J Use the words in parentheses to introduce news. Then match each question with the correct news item.

1. ____ the news about my sister? (hear)____	a. It destroyed several houses.
2. I just bought a new watch. And _____ ? (what)_____	b. They're moving next month.
3. _____about the flash flood in my town? (tell) _____	c. I lost it yesterday.
4. _____ my neighbors? (know)_____	d. She's having a baby.

K Read the article. Then check (✓) the four true statements.

Have You Tried ZAGAT Yet?

Have you been thinking about going out to a new restaurant, movie, or a club in your area but don't know where to go? Why not go online and try Zagat?

The Zagat Survey started as a hobby for two New Yorkers, Tim and Nina Zagat. They loved to dine out at good places, so they asked their friends to write reviews of their favorite New York restaurants. That was the beginning of their first guide, the highly successful Zagat NYC Restaurant Survey. Now Zagat has surveys for restaurants in over seventy locations worldwide. And the company has expanded to include guides for hotels, resorts, nightclubs, movies, theater, and even places to play golf.

It's called a survey because Zagat grades places by popular vote. Anyone can send in a review of a place listed in one of the guides and that review will become part of the score or rating. Hundreds, and sometimes thousands, of people may rate one place. It seems to work. People who use Zagat say its ratings are more accurate than a review by one so-called expert.

- 1. The Zagat Survey started as a business.
- 2. Tim and Nina Zagat started the survey because they loved writing reviews.
- 3. The first Zagat guide only reviewed restaurants in New York City.
- 4. The Zagat Survey now covers places around the world.

- 5. Zagat doesn't review restaurants anymore.
- 6. If you go to a place which is listed in Zagat, you can write a review.
- 7. Some places in the survey have thousands of reviews.
- 8. Zagat ratings are very good because they are based on the opinions of experts.

L Writing: Use the information from your survey to write a report about the class's interest in the news.

News Survey

Almost 80% of the students in this class keep up with the news every day. About 20% of us keep up with the news only once or twice a week. Approximately two out of three students watch the news on TV...

Help note: Writing about statistics
80% of the students are interested in the news. 80% of the class is interested in the news. Approximately 20% of us get the news from TV. The majority of students have access to the internet. About half of the class is interested in current events. Four out of ten students read a newspaper.

Test 4B Units 10-12

Time: 80 minutes

A Gina and Ray are outside a restaurant. Listen and check (✓) true or false for each sentence.

	True	False
1. Gina and Ray go into the restaurant.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Gina and Ray can't hear the man who is talking.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The man who is talking seems unhappy.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The people in the restaurant must be at a retirement party.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B Complete the conversations. Use the present perfect or the present perfect continuous. Use contractions where possible.

Kate Oh, I _____ (1) (be) really busy, too. For one thing, my cousins _____ (2) (visit) us. They arrived last week. Oh! And I _____ (3) (take) an acting class since September.

Jon No kidding! How _____ (4) it _____ (go)?

Kate Not bad. I _____ (5) (not be) in a play yet. But I really _____ (6) (not study) for very long

C Match the comments with the most appropriate movie word.

- | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|
| <p>1. "It's a Chinese film. I saw it at the foreign film festival" _____</p> <p>2. "My wife and I loved it. It was very</p> | | <p>a. subtitled</p> |
|---|--|---------------------|

romantic” _____

3. “Very exciting. I kept wondering what would happen.” _____

4. “There was this ugly monster in it. It really scared me.” _____

b. horror

c. thriller

d. love story

D Circle the correct answer.

1. A That lecture was really interesting.

B Yeah. The speaker was **amazed / amazing**.

2. A I get really **frustrated / frustrating** when I forget my keys at home.

B I know. Things like that are so **annoyed / annoying**.

3. A Tom’s directions are really **confused / confusing**. I can’t understand them.

B I’m not surprised. He always does things too quickly.

4. A I was **fascinated / fascinating** by the movie.

B Me too. Some parts were really **shocked / shocking**, though.

E Read the situations. Then complete the sentences. Ask politely for a favor.

1. You want to make an appointment to talk with your teacher.

“I wanted _____”

2. You ask your boss for permission to leave the office early today.

“Would it be all right _____”

3. Your boss asked you to finish a report today. You want to work on it for another week.

“Would it be OK _____”

4. You failed the midterm exam. You ask your teacher if you can take the test again.

“I was wondering _____”

F Rewrite the sentences using the simple past passive and the given adverb.

1. The storm disrupted train services. (temporarily)

_____ .

2. Flash floods damaged several houses in the area. (badly)

_____ .

3. A wildfire injured three firefighters. (seriously)

_____ .

4. A tornado destroyed a small farm. (completely)

_____ .

G Reg’s co-workers are talking about him. Rewrite the sentences using the

modal verb must (not), can’t, could and might.

1. I bet he's taking the day off.

He

2. It's possible he's at home.

He

3. Maybe he's playing golf.

He

4. I bet he does not start a family.

He

H Write sentences about news events. Put the words in parentheses in the correct order. Use the simple past passive with *by* + agent

Example: (destroy / partially / the fire / the restaurant)

The restaurant was partially destroyed by the fire .

1. (badly/ many farms/ the ice/damage)

_____ .

2. (temporarily/electricity/ disrupt/a lightning)

_____ .

3. (several people/ slightly/injure/a tornado)

_____ .

4. (destroy/a small town/ flash floods/completely)

_____ .

5. (partially/ an old building/a hurricane/damage)

_____ .

I Cross out the word that cannot be used to complete each sentence.

4. The village was _____ by an earthquake.

damaged destroyed injured struck

5. _____ was delayed because of the bad weather.

An airport The flight Traffic Train service

6. The _____ damaged many trees in the neighborhood.

lightning hailstones thunder winds

J Match each statement with the most appropriate response. Use each response only once.

You must be

1. I really wanted to go to the party, but I couldn't. _____

a. bored

2. Things are very slow at the office today. _____

b. excited

3. I worked hard in class, and I got an excellent grade. _____

c. pleased

4. I'm going to Europe this summer. I've never been there. _____

d. disappointed

K Read the article. Then read the statements and check (✓) true, false, or it doesn't say.

Some Dos and Don'ts for Young Volunteers

Dos ...	Don'ts...
----------------	------------------

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Think about your interest. What kinds of things do you get excited about? Do you love to teach kids, work outdoors, or help people in need? Your interests can lead to a particular type of volunteer activity. ▪ Consider your skills. Are you good at something like sports or computers? Most volunteer organizations are looking for people with specific talents and abilities. ▪ Do research. You'll be amazed at the number of volunteer organizations out there. Start by asking family and friends about the ones they know, or do some research on the Internet. Then follow up by contacting the organization directly. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Don't be frustrated if you don't get the perfect job right away. Your first volunteer job may be less than ideal, but it can still be a good learning experience. ▪ Don't limit your thinking. With all the choices, you may find a volunteer opportunity that never occurred to you. Your effort could lead to something surprising! ▪ Don't try to do more work than you can handle. If you can't manage the work you volunteered to do, it can be difficult for your organization, and embarrassing for you. |
|--|---|

**True False It doesn't
say**

1. Most volunteer organizations want people with special skills.
2. The Internet has the best information about volunteer jobs.
3. It's easy to find a volunteer job that's just right for you.
4. There are many different kinds of volunteer jobs.

L Writing: Write a review of a movie, a CD, or a TV show. Use *although*, *even though*, and *even if* to contrast ideas.

Laboratory 1 Clauses of result :So/Such (a/an)

Clauses of result are used to express the result of something. They are introduced with:

so / such(a)... (that),etc.

We use **so**:

- **with adjectives and adverbs.**

The restaurant is so popular (that) you have to book a table a week in advance.

Урьдчилан ширээгээ захиалах шаардлага гардаг тийм нэр хүндтэй зоогийн газар юм.

It was snowing so heavily (that) I couldn't see where I was going.

Хаашаа явж байгаагаа харж болохооргүй тийм хүчтэй цас малгайлан орж байлаа.

- **with much/little + uncountable nouns and many/few+ countable nouns in the plural.**

There was so much noise (that) I couldn't study.

Хичээл хийж болохооргүй тийм их чимээтэй байсан.

There was so little space for my car (that) I couldn't park it.

Машин ч багтахааргүй тийм давчуу газар байлаа.

There were so many books to read (that) I didn't know where to start.

Алинаас нь эхэлж уншихаа мэдэхгүй тийм олон ном байсан.

There were so few hotels in the village (that) we had to go somewhere else.

Тосгонд цөөн хэдхэн зочид буудал байсан болохоор бидэнд өөр тийш явах шаардлага гарсан.

- **before an adjective which is not followed by a noun**

The car was so expensive (that) I decided not to buy it.

We use **such** before:

- **a(n) + adjective + singular countable noun.**

It was **such a funny story (that)** everyone laughed.

- **adjective + plural noun/uncountable noun.**

It was such bad news (that) she started crying.

- **a lot of + plural noun/uncountable noun.**

There was such a lot of snow (that) we couldn't get out of the house.

Exercise 1 Fill in the gaps with so, such or such a(n).

1. She runs fast that she will surely win the championship.
2. Chris is generous person that he is always giving his friends gifts.
3. The music at the party next door was.....loud that I couldn't sleep.
4. How can you swim incold water?
5. We had great time when we were in Dublin that we want to go again.

6. There was much noise in the room I found it impossible to concentrate it.
7. There were few people at the meeting we had to cancel it.
8. She studies little that it's amazing she passes her exams.
9. He's arrogant person that he never admits that he is wrong.
10. Have you ever seenpolite children before?

Exercise 2 Fill in the gaps with *so*, *such* or *such a*, *such an*.

1. The kitten is.....small that it fits in the palm of my hand.
2. He has.....strong muscles that he can lift the front part of a car.
3. The book was.....difficult that she couldn't understand it.
4. It was.....tall tree that the children couldn't climb it.
5. The film she watched last night was..... scary that she couldn't sleep afterwards.
6. It was..... hot day that we went to the beach.
7. The box was heavy that I dropped it on the floor.
8. She was having awful time at the party that she decided to go home.

9. They are playing the music loudly that I can't hear a word you are saying.

10. There were many people at the reception that we couldn't find a place to sit.

Clauses of Reason: We use clauses of reason to express the reason for something. They are introduced with:

as/since

- She got up late **as/since** it was Sunday.
- Тэрээ бүтэн сайн байсан болохоор оройтож босжээ.

because

- I ate a sandwich **because** I was hungry.
- Би өлссөн байсан учраас хачиртай талх идсэн.

because of / due to +noun

- The road was closed **because of / due to bad weather.**
- Муу цаг агаараас болоод замыг хаажээ.

because of the fact / due to the fact that

Because of / due to the fact that there was bad weather, the roads were closed.

Exercise 3 Complete each sentence with two or five words, including the word in bold.

1. Sandra took an umbrella with her because it was raining.

since Sandra took an umbrella with her raining.

2. He didn't pass his exam, so he was upset.

due He was upset he didn't pass his exam.

3. She didn't have any tomatoes, so she didn't make a salad.

as She didn't make a salad any tomatoes.

4. There was a lot of traffic, so they were late for work.

because They were late for work of traffic.

5. He was fired because he was very lazy.

due He was fired he was very lazy.

Exercise 4 Join the sentences using the word in brackets.

Brian can't play football on Saturday. He has broken his leg. (because)

...Brian can't play football on Saturday because he has broken his leg. ...

1. Darren hates flying. He can't go to Australia. (since)

.....

2. I couldn't go to the concert. I'd spend all my money. (as)

.....

3. Martin is away for Christmas. He'll miss the party. (since)

.....

4. Sarah missed the wedding reception. She fell ill. (because)

.....

5. It's the end of term. We'll play some games. (as)

.....

6. I've always dreamt of going to Russia. I studied Russian history at university. (because)

.....

7. He really likes Guns'n' Roses. I bought him their latest album for his holiday. (since)

.....

8. He's lazy. He'll fail his exams. (because)

.....

9. There was so much traffic. I was late for work. (because)

.....

Laboratory 2

Purpose – Clauses of purpose

➤ **the infinitive alone** e.g. I'll call Mary **to** invite her to dinner. He went to Italy to study architecture. They built a reservation park to protect the animals.

➤ **so that + will/can/would/could**

Will and **Can** are used when the main verb is in the Present Simple, Present Perfect or Future tense and have a present or future reference.

Would and **Could** are used when the main verb is in a past tense and have a past reference.

e.g. I **will go** to Italy **so that** I can study architecture.

I **have lit** a candle **so that we'll find** our way out.

We **went** to Italy **so that I could** study architecture.

I **lit** a candle **so that** we **would** find our way out.

Exercise 1 Underline the correct word(s), as an example.

1. She went to the chemists **so that/ to** get some cough syrup.
2. He bought a video **in order to/ so that** record his favorite programs.
3. They left the house early **so that/ to** they would arrive on time.
4. He goes to the gym every day **in order to/ so that** he can lose some weight.
5. She went to Madrid **to/ so that** learn Spanish.
6. They sold their house **so that / to** they could buy a bungalow.
7. They arrived early **in order not to/ not to** miss the firework display.
8. She went to the countryside **so that/ to take** a walk in the fresh air.
9. I ordered a Chinese takeaway **in order to/ so that** I wouldn't have to cook.

Exercise 2 Join the sentences using the word(s) in brackets, as in the example.

1. I've enrolled on an art course. I want to learn how to draw. (to)

I've enrolled on an art course to learn how to draw.

2. She circled the day on her calendar. She didn't want to miss the appointment. (so that)

.....

3. She bought a phone card from the shop. She wanted to make some phone calls. (in order to)

.....

4. He wrote down the address. He didn't want to forget it. (in order not to)

.....

5. Pierre is taking gourmet cookery classes. He wants to be a chef. (so that)

.....

6. He is learning karate. He wants to be able to defend himself. (so that)

.....

7. The nurse came into the waiting room. She wanted to call the next patient. (to)

.....

8. She went to bed at ten o'clock. She didn't want to wake up late the next morning. (in order not to)

.....

9. Ann worked hard. She wanted to finish her report on time. (so that)

.....

10. We should set up more wildlife parks. We must protect animals from hunters. (in order to)

.....

11. Sue called her best friend. She wanted to tell her the great news. (to)

.....

12. They put the gifts under the Christmas tree. They wanted the children to see them in the morning. (so that)

.....

13. They are throwing a big party. They want to celebrate their 10th wedding anniversary. (in order to)

.....

14. He bought a second-hand car. He didn't want to spend too much money. (in order to)

.....

Exercise 3 Join the following sentences using to or so that.

1. We should find a way to make environmentally- friendly paper without wood. We will save the rainforests.

.....

2. They decided to build a wildlife park. They believed that the animals would be protected.

.....

3. We should all start caring more about our planet. We will make it a better place for generations to live.

.....

4. We stopped using aerosols. We didn't want to damage the ozone layer.

.....

5. The government fined the factory. They wanted the factory to stop polluting the river.

6. We should leave the South and North poles as they are. The animals that live there won't be disturbed.

Exercise 4 Study the examples, then complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

a. Tony has joined a gym. Then he will lose weight.
to Tony has **joined a gym to lose** weight.
will Tony has joined a gym **so that he will lose** weight.
Can Tony has joined a gym **so that he can lose** weight.

b. Tony has joined a gym because he wanted to lose weight.
would Tony joined a gym **so that he would lose** weight.
could Tony joined a gym **so that he could** lose weight.

1. You ought to hurry. Then you will catch your train.

will You ought to hurry your train.

2. She didn't go out for weeks because she didn't want to spend a lot of money.

that She didn't go out for weeks spend a lot of money.

3. I should hire a gardener. I want someone to look after my plants.

to I should hire my plants.

4. Shelia studied hard because she didn't want to fail her exam.

would Shelia studied hard fail her exam.

5. You should close the gate; your dog won't escape.

will You should close the gate not escape.

In order/ so as + to- infinitive

To talk about the PURPOSE of something we can use in order/so as +to- infinitive:

- He took the course **in order to get** a better job.
- Trees are being planted by the roadside so as to reduce traffic noise.

To make a negative sentence with **in order/so as + to- infinitive**, we put **not** before the **to- infinitive**:

- He kept the speech vague in order not to commit himself to one side or the other.
- The land was bought quickly so as not to delay the building work.

You can't use a negative if you use only a **to- infinitive**:

- I carried the knife carefully in order/so as not to cut myself. (not ... carefully not to cut ...)

However, compare negative sentences with in order/ so as / to- infinitive + but:

- I came to see you **not (in order to /so as) to complain**, but **(in order to /so as) to apologise**.

Exercise 5 Correct any mistakes in these sentences. (A-D)

1. I put a mat under the hop cup for stopping it damaging the table.
2. So worried Tom was when Peter didn't arrive, that he called the local hospital.
3. So precisely the victim described the attacker, that the police knew immediately who it was.
4. He took the job in order not to earn more money, but to live closer his sister.
5. Don sang so badly that I had to look away not so as to laugh at him.
6. The new paint is excellent to cover walls with cracks in.

LABORATORY 3 Reported speech / Дам яриа

Direct speech is the words somebody said. We use quotation marks (“ ”) in direct speech.

- “I graduated last year,” Pamela said.

Reported speech is the exact meaning of what someone said, but not the exact words. We do not use quotation marks in reported speech. We can either use the word that after the introductory verb or we can omit it.

- Pamela said (that) she had graduated the year before.

Say / Tell

We can use **say** and **tell** in both **direct** and **reported speech**.

- **Tell** is always used with a personal pronoun, but **say** may be used with or without a personal pronoun.
- **Say** is always followed by the preposition **to** when it is used with an object pronoun. In reported speech, **say** is not followed by an object pronoun, but it can be followed by **that**.

We don't use **to** with **tell**.

Direct speech	Reported speech
He said, “Jane is late again.”	He said (that) Jane was late again.
He said to me , “Jane is late again.”	He said (that)/told me (that) Jane was late again.
He told me, “Jane is late again.”	He told me (that) Jane was late again.

Say and **told** are also used with the following expressions:

- **Say**

Good morning/afternoon/evening, etc., one's prayers, a few words, no more, so, etc.

- **Tell**

The truth, a lie, a secret, a story, the time, the difference, somebody one's name, somebody the way, one's fortune, one from another, etc.

Шууд яриаг дам болгон өөрчлөхөд **гурван** янзын өөрчлөлт хийгддэг.

1. **Цаг** (Ерөнхийдээ одоо цаг өнгөрсөн болж, өнгөрсөн цагууд өнгөрөн төгссөн цаг болдог.)
2. **Биеийн төлөөний болон хамаатуулах тэмдэг нэр** (Хэн хэний үгийг дамжуулж байгаагаас шалтгаалан өөр өөр болдог.)
3. **Цаг заасан байц** буюу цаг заасан хэллэгүүд (Хүний хэлсэн үгийн ерөнхий утгыг гарган дамжуулж байгаа учраас тухайн цагийн баримжааг гаргахын тулд цаг заасан байцыг өөрчилдөг.)

Жич: Аливаа нэгэн өгүүлбэрт энэ гурван өөрчлөлт зэрэг орох аль эсвэл зөвхөн хоёр өөрчлөлт орох тохиолдол бий. Хэрэв цаг заасан байц байхгүй өгүүлбэрт зөвхөн хоёр л өөрчлөлт хийнэ. Дам баталсан өгүүлбэрт **that** буюу **гэж** гэдэг үгийг бичиж болно бичихгүй байсан ч болдог учраас хаалтанд тавьсан. Та нар эсвэл хаалтгүй бичнэ эсвэл бүүр бичихгүй орхиж болно.

I. Reported statements/ Дам бататгах өгүүлбэрүүд

- Reported statements are usually introduced with say (that) or tell (that).

“He has worked for the Dially Mirror,” she said.

–She said (that) he had worked for the Dially Mirror.

- Personal pronouns, possessive adjectives/possessive pronouns change according to the meaning of the sentence.

“I saw a young woman running along the street,” she said. –She said that she had seen a young woman running along the street.

- When the introductory verb is in a paste tense, the verb tenses change as follows:

Direct speech	Reported speech
Present simple “I am thirsty,” the boy said.	Past simple The boy said (that) he was thirsty.
Present continuous “He’s sleeping,” she said to me.	Past continuous She told me (that) he was sleeping.
Present perfect	Past perfect

<p>“I have washed the car,” he said. Past simple →</p> <p>“I played football,” John said. Past continuous →</p> <p>“We were dancing all night long,” she said. Future simple →</p> <p>“I’ll try again tomorrow,” he said.</p>	<p>He said (that) he had washed the car. Past simple / Past perfect John said that he played / had played football. Past continuous / Past perfect continuous She said (that) they were dancing / had been dancing all night long. Conditional (would) He said (that) he would try again the next day.</p>
---	---

Time expressions / Шууд ярианы цаг заасан хэллэгүүд дам ярианд дараах байдлаар өөрчлөгдөнө.	
Direct speech	Reported speech
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tonight, today, this week/month/year → • now → • yesterday, last night/week/month/year → • tomorrow, next week/month/year → • two days/month/year, etc. ago → 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - that night, that day, that week/month/year - then, at that time/moment, immediately - the day before/the previous day, the previous night/ week/ month/year - the following day/ the day after, the following/next week/month/year - two days/month/year, etc. before

EXERCISE 1 Fill in the gaps with the correct pronoun or possessive adjective.

James said, ‘My boss wants me to go to London tomorrow.’

James said ...**his**.....boss wanted ... **him** ... to go to London the following day. Mary said, 'I'm waiting for my son to come out of school.'

Mary said that ...**she**was waiting for**her**son to come out of school.

1. George said, 'I've bought a new car for my mum.'

George said (1) had bought a new car for (2)..... mum.

2. Julie said to me, 'I need you to help me with the shopping.'

Julie told me that (3)..... needed (4) to help (5)..... with the shopping.

3. John said, 'I'd like to take you out to dinner.'

John said (6)..... 'd like to take (7)..... out to dinner.

4. Helen said to Jane, 'I think your new haircut is lovely.'

Helen told Jane that (8)..... thought (9)..... new haircut was lovely.

EXERCISE 2 Turn the following sentences into reported speech.

Robin said, 'These biscuits taste delicious.'

..... Robin said (that) the biscuits tasted delicious.....

1. 'I can't see you this afternoon because I've got a lot to do,' Ann said to me

Ann

told

me

.....

2. She came into the room holding some letters in her hand and said, 'I found these while I was tidying the desk drawers.'

3. Fiona said, 'That picture was painted by my great-grandfather.'

4. 'Those were good times for my family.' Jack said.

5. 'I received a parcel this morning, but I haven't opened it yet,' Tom said.

6. 'You mustn't do that again,' Mum said to Bob.

7. ‘These shoes are worn out. You’d better throw them away.’ Mum said to me.

II. Reported questions: We introduce reported question with ask, inquire, wonder or want to know.

➤ When the direct question begins with a question word (who, where, how old/long, when, why, what, etc.) the reported question begins with the same question word.

“Where do you like?” he asked me. - He asked me where I lived.

➤ When the direct question is a yes/no question and begins with an auxiliary (be, do, have) or a modal verb (can, may, etc.) then the reported question begins with if or whether.

“Did Tom go to bed late last night?” she asked me. – She asked me if/whether Tom went/had gone to bed late the previous night.

➤ In reported question, the verb is in the affirmative. The question mark and words/expressions such as please, well, oh, etc., are omitted. Verb tenses, pronouns and possessive adjectives change as in statements.

“Can you open the window, please?” she asked. – She asked me if/whether I could open the window.

Жич: Дам асуултанд асуултын тэмдэг тавьдаггүй.

EXERCISE 3 Turn the following sentences into reported questions.

‘Where do you live?’ I asked her.

...I asked her where she lived.....

1. ‘How old will you be on your next birthday?’ he asked me.
2. ‘Where is your umbrella?’ she asked her daughter.
3. ‘Do you like playing football?’ John asked us.

4. The boss asked, 'What time are you going home today?'
5. 'Will you take the children to school today?' he asked.
6. 'Who called you today?' she asked.
7. 'When will you decorate the kitchen?' Martha asked.
8. 'Who broke my vase?' I asked.
9. Father asked, 'Will you help me lift these boxes, please?'
10. 'Can you speak a foreign language?' she asked her.

III. We introduce reported **commands** or **instructions** with the introductory verbs

➤ **order** or **tell** + **somebody** + **(not) to –infinitive**

“ Don't move”, she said to him. → She **ordered him not to move.**
(**command**)

“ Put the groceries away,” she said to them. → She **told them to put** the groceries away.

(Instruction)

We introduce requests in reported speech with the introductory verbs.
(please зэрэг элдэв сул үгийг орхино.)

➤ **ask** or **beg** + **somebody** + **(not) to –infinitive.** The direct sentence usually contains the word 'please'

“ Please help me,” Kate said to Jim. → Kate **asked Jim to help** her.

“ Please, please call an ambulance’ he said to June. He **begged June to call** an ambulance.

EXERCISE 4 Turn the following sentences into reported speech.

1. The guard said to the driver, ‘Stop!’

2. The doctor said to the patient, 'Come back to see me again next week.'
3. He said, 'Shall we go for a walk?'
4. She said to him, 'Please, please don't leave me!'
5. Jenny said to Dave, 'Please help me with this.'
6. She said to him, 'Open the window, please.'
7. Mother said, 'How about going for a drive?'
8. She said, 'Let's eat now.'

Reading and translation section**Text 1 Pre-intermediate Reading Comprehension Test-4**

Dinosaurs were reptiles that lived during a period of Earth's history called the Mesozoic Era, which is also known as the Age of Reptiles. The first dinosaurs appeared more than 200 million years ago. For many millions of years, they dominated the land with their huge size and strength. Then about 65 million years ago, they died out rather suddenly, never to reemerge.

The word "Dinosaurs" comes from two Greek words meaning "terrible lizards", but their appearance could be truly terrifying. The biggest one weighed more than ten times as much as a mature elephant and nearly equaled the size of most modern day whales. The famous kinds of dinosaurs, including the brontosaur and tyrannosaurus rex, reached 80 to 90 feet in length. Not all dinosaurs were giants, however, some were actually not larger than a chicken.

Scientists still do not know what caused dinosaurs to disappear. One theory involves a change in the earth's climate. It is believed that temperatures dropped significantly towards the end of the Cretaceous Period. Too large to hibernate and not having fur or feathers for protection, it is possible that the climate became too chilly for dinosaurs. In contrast, other species having protection, such as mammals and birds, were able to survive.

Text 2 Pre-intermediate Reading Comprehension Test-13

Even since humans have inhabited the earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral speech. When there is a language barrier communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions stand for letters, words and ideas. Tourists, the deaf and mute have had to resort to this form of expression. Many of these symbols of whole words are very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally, spelling, however, cannot.

Body language transmits idea of thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can be a way of flirting or indicating that the party is only joking. A nod signifies approval, while shaking the head indicates a negative reaction.

Other forms nonlinguistic language can be found in Braille (a system of raised dots read with fingertips), signal flags, Morse code, and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn, and instruct people.

Whole verbalization is the most common form of language, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feelings.

Text 3 Pre-intermediate Reading Comprehension Test-20

Despite the fact that too much fat can be harmful, a moderate fat intake is actually essential to the maintenance of good health. Some of the symptoms of fat deficiency include flaking skins, emaciation, reduced functioning of the immune system, and fertility problems. Recent studies have linked fat free diets to increase stress and aggression, and note that those who try to eliminate fat completely from their food intake may be at risk for developing eating disorders: a small amount of fat in a meal will produce a feeling of satiety which lasts much longer than the sensation of fullness produced by protein or carbohydrates.

At least two teaspoons of fat per day is needed in order for digestive system to absorb vitamins A, D, E and K, which are fat soluble. These vitamins are essential for healthy hair, skin, teeth and eyes. Without the ability to absorb these vitamins, children run the risk of developmental and neurological disorders. Adults need these vitamins to manufacture fertility hormones.

Some types of fat actually help to reduce harmful cholesterol levels. Polyunsaturated fats such as corn, soybean and sesame oil, and monounsaturated fats like chicken fat and olive oil, seem to lower blood cholesterol, while saturated fats-those found in red meat, dairy products and tropical oils- seem to raise the level of the kind of cholesterol which accumulates as plague on arterial walls. Paying attention to the type of fat consumed is just as important as reducing total fat intake.

Text 4 Pre-intermediate Reading Comprehension Test-22

What makes it rain? Rain falls from clouds for the same reason anything falls to Earth. The Earth's gravity pulls it. But every cloud is made of water droplets or ice crystal. Why doesn't rain or snow fall constantly from all clouds? The droplets or ice crystals on them is minute. Air currents move and lift droplets so that the net downward displacement is zero, even though the droplets are in constant motion.

Droplets or ice crystals behave somewhat like dust in the air made visible in a shaft of sunlight. To the casual observer, dust seems to act in a totally random fashion, moving about chaotically without fixed direction. But in fact dust particles are much larger than water droplets and they finally fall. The average size of a cloud droplet is only 0.0004 inch in diameter. It is so small that it would take sixteen hours to fall half a mile in perfectly still air, and it doesn't fall out of moving air at all. Only when the droplet grows to a diameter of 0.008 inch or larger can it fall from the cloud. The average raindrop contains a million times as much water as a tiny cloud droplet. The growth a cloud droplet to a size larger enough to fall out is the cause of rain and other forms of precipitation. This important growth process is called "coalescence".

Text 5 Pre-intermediate Reading Comprehension Test-23

Canning is a method of preserving food over extended periods of time. The process involves sealing food in containers and heating it in order to kill bacteria that could eventually cause spoilage. While most canned food is produced by commercial companies, some is done at home.

Homegrown fruits and vegetables such as apples and tomatoes are the most popular foods to can. Even certain kinds of meat are suitable for canning. However, it is not advisable to heat products such as avocados because of the changes in taste and texture that occur. Other foods, including cucumbers and peppers, can be canned only if they are first pickled and then cooked at very low temperatures.

Properly canned food can be saved for as long as three years. If not properly sealed, the food can be spoiled by the growth of organisms. In severe case, bacteria can cause a fatal form of poisoning called “botulism”. For this reason, it is very important to check the seal of the jar or bottle regularly to make sure it has remained undisturbed.

Text 6 Intermediate Reading Comprehension Test-19

With the onset of the winter season, man's natural enemies, the common cold and the flu, arrive with full force. It seems that the fluctuations in temperature and weather are guarantees that coughs and sneezes will spread infecting germs among family and friends.

More than 100 different types of bacteria can cause a cold, and doctors sometimes use antibiotics to treat bacterial colds. However, there are an equal number of viruses that can cause influenza, and modern science offers no drug capable of curing viral infections. In most cases, the best advice is the usual prescription: get plenty of rest, drink a lot of fluids, and be prepared to suffer for three to ten days.

Some home cures help to relieve the symptoms of colds and flues. Mother's chicken soup, rich in fats and oils help to revitalize a tired body and to soothe a sore throat. Garlic, containing the active ingredient Alicia, has long been used to fight off the effects of bacteria and viruses. Hot toddies consisting of small amounts of liquor mixed with honey, sugar, and that large dose of vitamin C not only boost the immune system before a cold arrives, but also relieve cold symptoms after they have set in.

Text 7 Intermediate Reading Comprehension Test-20

Western people rely on technical and mechanical solutions in everything they do. Refrigerators preserve their food, washing machines clean their underwear and computers are supposed to solve all their problems. When they are ill, they rely on the surgeon's knife. If their hearts are running down, then they must be repaired; if they cannot be repaired, they should be replaced, just as an old car sometimes gets a new engine. But up to now we have had a shortage of donors to give their hearts: to keep one person alive, another donor had to die.

Nowadays there is more and more talk about using monkeys. Every monkey has a near-human heart, and humans have always been over careful in respecting the lives and well-being of other animals. This includes the life and well-being of other humans. Therefore in the early years of the 21st century-I was told-the mass killings of monkeys may occur. We'll need to use their hearts for human consumption.

Monkeys, on the whole, are happier creatures than their near relatives. Homo Sapiens, or man. They know fear, of course, and they face real dangers, but they are also more intelligent than us. They create no unnecessary dangers for themselves; they run no businesses, chase no money, are unimpressed by gold that utterly useless metal, and they do not care at all about hell or evil spirits. I have a vague feeling that it is not moneys' hearts that we ought to implant in ourselves, but monkeys' brains.

Text 8 Advanced Reading Comprehension Test 08

Are organically grown foods the best food choices? The advantages claimed for such foods over conventionally grown and marketed food products are now being debated. Advocates of organic foods – a term whose meaning varies greatly – frequently proclaim that such products are safer and more nutritious than others.

The growing interest of consumers in the safety and more nutritional quality of the typical North American diet is a welcome development. However, much of this interest has been sparked by sweeping claims that the food supply is unsafe or inadequate in meeting nutritional needs. Although most of these claims are not supported by scientific evidence, the preponderance of written material advancing such claims makes it difficult for the general public to separate fact from fiction. As a result, claims that eating a diet consisting entirely of organically grown foods prevents or cures disease or provides other benefits to health have become widely publicized and form the basis for folklore.

Almost daily the public is besieged by claims for “no-aging” diets, new vitamins, and other wonder foods. There are numerous unsubstantiated reports that natural vitamins are superior to synthetic ones, that fertilized eggs are nutritionally superior to unfertilized eggs, that untreated grains are better than fumigated grains and the like.

One thing that most organically grown food products seem to have in common is that they cost more than conventionally grown foods. But in many cases consumers are misled if they believe organic foods can maintain health and provide better nutritional quality than conventionally grown foods. So there is real cause for concern if consumers, particularly those with limited incomes, distrust the regular food and buy and buy only expensive organic foods instead.

Speaking section**Conversation 1**

Tell me more (Part 2. Touchstone 3 Workbook p.14)

Ki Won: Hi, Erin. You look upset. What's wrong?

Erin: I just took Mrs. Chen's English test.

Ki Won: I've heard her tests are hard. How did you do?

Erin: I don't think I did too well.

Ki Won: That's too bad. Did you study?

Erin: Yeah, I studied really hard.

Ki Won: Was it an essay or a multiple-choice test?

Erin: Well, it was both. There were 30 multiple-choice questions and an essay question!

Ki Won: Oh, that sounds hard. Did you finish?

Erin: Yeah, I finished it, but I didn't have time to check my answers.

Ki Won: All right. Tell me next time you're planning to go.

Conversation 2**Family obligations** (Touchstone 3 Workbook p.26)

Kyle: I hate Mondays!

Naomi: Me too. They're the worst.

Kyle: Yeah, Monday is when my mom has me clean the entire house.

Naomi: Really? By myself? My brother always helps me do the chores.

Kyle: Well, my little sister never helps. My mom just lets her play video games all day!

Naomi: That's not fair!

Conversation 3**I'm OK for now** (Touchstone 3 Workbookp.39)

Peggy: Would you like some more iced tea?

Nora: No, thanks, maybe later. I've got enough here.

Peggy: Gosh, there were a lot of fries here. I still have some left. Would you like a few?

Nora: No thanks. I'm fine. I'm trying to cut down on things like fries. You didn't have much salad. Take some of my carrots.

Peggy: I'm OK for now. But thanks. You know, they have the best chocolate cake here. You should try some.

Nora: I'm fine really. I'm trying to eat less sugar, too.

Peggy: Oh. Well, are you going to have coffee?

Nora: I'm OK for now. Maybe later.

Conversation 4 (Touchstone 3 Workbook p.42)**What are you doing after work?**

Ahmed: Hey Finn. What are you doing after work tonight?

Finn: I have no plans. I'm just going home. Why? What are you up to?

Ahmed: Well, I'm going to the gym around 5:00, but after that, I have no plans.

Finn: OK. Well, maybe I'll stop by later.

Ahmed: Sure. I'll rent a movie.

Finn: Oh, no. I just remembered. I have a doctor's appointment at 6:00.

Ahmed: That's OK. I'll wait for you to watch the movie. Just come right over when you're done.

Finn: All right. I'll be there by 7:30.

Ahmed: Don't be late!

Conversation 5 (Touchstone 3 Workbookp.53)**Breaking up is hard to do.**

Tina: Hi, Jorge. You don't look so good. What's wrong!

Jorge: Well, my girlfriend and I broke up last week.

Tina: Oh, no. You did? That's too bad. How long were you going out with her?

Jorge: about three months. I can't believe things didn't work out. I mean, we got along really well. I thought everything was fine.

Tina: Yeah, you guys were always hanging out together.

Jorge: I know. We saw each other almost every day!

Tina: Well, perhaps that was the problem. Maybe she didn't want to spend every minute of every day with you.

Jorge: Yeah, maybe you're right. But I guess it's too late now. I don't think we'll ever get back together.

Tina: It never hurts to try! You should call her.

Conversation 6 (Touchstone 3 Workbookp.62)**I'd choose ...**

Serge: I really want to take a vacation this summer, but I need to work, too.

Nina: Well, If I were you, I'd take a vacation first. You might not get another chance.

Serge: Hmm. Maybe I should. Where's a good place to go- any ideas?

Nina: Well, there are so many great places. I mean, you could go anywhere. Have you been to Europe?

Serge: No, I'd love to. It's kind of expensive, though.

Nina: Well, I wouldn't let that stop you! Seriously, you can always get a job there. There are programs for students who want to work abroad. I think I would try to find out about those.

Serge: I never thought of that.

Nina: You could look on the internet and do a little research.

Serge: Yeah, That's a great idea. So, I could work and take a vacation.

Conversation 7 (Touchstone 3 Workbook p.68)**Step-by step**

Ruth: We found a great apartment, but it's so cold in here.

Kate: Oh, I'll turn down the air conditioning. There we go. So what do you want to do first?

Ruth: Let's put some music on.

Can you turn on the radio?

Kate: Sure. Is that loud enough?

Ruth: Not really. Can you turn up the volume?

Thanks.

Kate: I'd like to hook up the computer so I can check my e-mail.

Ruth: OK, let's put the computer over by the window.

I'll pick up the monitor.

You get the computer and cables.

Kate: OK. You know, I have no idea where to plug in all the cables.

Conversation 8 (Touchstone 3 Workbook p.77)**I still haven't seen it.**

Ann: There are so many movies that I still haven't seen. Do you want to go see one tonight?

Gus: Yeah, OK. Let's see. How about Brad Pitt's new movie?

I haven't seen that yet.

Ann: Oh, I've already seen that one. It was good.

How about the new horror movie that's out?

Have you seen that yet?

Gus: No, I don't like scary movies. I'm 25 and I still haven't seen a horror film.

Ann: Well, there's a new animated film out. I haven't seen that one yet, either.

Gus: Oh, great. Let's go. I've been dying to see it!

Key to TESTS

Key to EL210 Test 1 A

A 1 athletic; competitive; patient; down-to-earth

2 laid-back; organized; talented; shy

$$8 * 1 = 8$$

B 1 well 2 differently 3 careful 4 properly 5 hard

$$5 * 1 = 5$$

C 1 competitive 2 outgoing 3 generous

$$2 * 3 = 6$$

D 1. A 've never traveled

B 've always wanted

2. A haven't tried

B 've eaten

$$4 * 2 = 8$$

E 1. My roommate is extremely disorganized.

2. Young people are pretty inconsiderate.

3. Our neighbors are really unfriendly.

4. my sister is incredibly unreliable person.

$$4 * 1 = 4$$

F 1. A Have you ever won a contest?

B Yes, I have.

2. A Have you ever broken a leg?

B No, I haven't.

$$4 * 2 = 8$$

G 1. Have, been 2. went 3. got 4. 've gone 5. 've, visited

$$5*2=10$$

H 1. No, I haven't. When did you go?

2. No. Have you ever seen one?

3. No. What kind of music do they play?

4. Yes, I have. Do you have a boat?

$$4*2=8$$

I 1. How long is a

2. How high is b

3. How deep is b

4. How tall is a

5. How big/large is a

$$5*2=10$$

J 1 forest 2 desert 3 volcano 4 river

$$4*2=8$$

K 1 It doesn't say 2 True 3 True 4 It doesn't say 5 False

$$5*2=10$$

L Writing: 15

Total point: 85+15=100 scores

Key to EL210 Test 1B

A 1 a 2 b 3 b 4 c

4*2=8

B 1 slow 2 quickly 3 impatient 4 automatically 5 bad 5*1=5

C 1 reliable 2 creative 3 incompetent 2*3=6

D 1 A haven't gone B haven't done

2 A 've surfed B 've never been 4*2=8

E 1. He's always talking about himself.

2. She's always spending too much money.

3. He's always complaining about things.

4. She's always doing things for other people. 4*1=4

F 1. A Have you ever lost your wallet?

B No, I haven't.

2. A Have you ever gotten an F in a course?

B Yes, I have. 4*2=8

G 1. 've gone 2. 've, visited 3. Did, enjoy 4. was 5. worked 5*2=10

H 1. We really should. / We sure should.

2. They really are. / They sure are.

3. It really was. / It sure was.

4. We really don't./ We sure don't. 4*2=8

I 1. the largest 2. the most expensive 3. the best

4. the most important people 5. the newest $5*2=10$

J 1. sea 2. island 3. beach 4. Continent $4*2=8$

K 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. E 5. F $5*2=10$

L Writing: 15scores

Total score: $85+15=100$ scores

Key to TEST 2A

A 1. b 2. b 3. b 4. a 4*2=8

B 1 make 2 has 3 tell 4 wants 4*1=4

C 1. I used to visit my grandmother a lot on weekends.

2. She would often tell me stories about her life.

3. I used to help her do things around the house.

4. We would spend a lot of time together in the kitchen.

5. And she would teach me how to cook. 5*2=10

D 1. sister 2. son 3. grandfather 4. niece 5. half brother 6. stepmother

6*1=6

E a. incorrect b. correct I don't think c. incorrect 3*2=6

F 1 less 2 few 3 many 4 cup 5 slice 5*1=5

G 1. barbecued 2. dried 3. Roast 3*2=6

H 1. A enough

B too

2. A too many

B enough 4*1=4

I 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. b 4*1=4

J 1. are, doing/ are, going to do

2. 'm having / 'm going to have

3. are, eating / are, going to eat

4. 'll call

5. 's going to be / 'll be 5*2=10

K 1. make 2. do 3. make 4. make 5. Doing 5*2=10

L 1. It doesn't say 2. It doesn't say 3. False 4. True 5. True 5*2=10

M Writing: 17 scores

Total point: 83+17=100 scores

Key to TEST 2B

- A 1 soda 2 popcorn 3 ketchup 4 cake $4*2=8$
- B 1 asks 2 making 3 lets 4 help $4*1=4$
- C 1 b 2 b 3 b 4 a 5 a $5*2=10$
- D 1. Can I call you back? / Can I call you later?
 2. I'm going to have to run. / I've got to run. / I have to run.
 3. I've got to go. / I've got to get going. / I'd better go. $3*2=6$
- E a. correct - It seems like. b. correct - I think c. incorrect $3*2=6$
- F 1 carton 2 loaf 3 A little 4 much 5 bag $5*1=5$
- G 1 steamed 2 smoked 3 grilled $3*2=6$
- H 1. A too much
 B too
 2. A enough
 B too much $4*1=4$
- I 1. Nora No thanks. I'm fine.
 2. Peggy I'm OK for now. But thanks.
 3. Nora I'm fine, really.
 4. Nora I'm OK for now. Maybe later. $4*1=4$
- J 1. Are, doing / Are, going to do
 2. 'm going / 'm going to go
 3. 'm not / won't be / 'm not going to be

4. does, start

5. 'll meet 5*2=10

K 1 made 2 made 3 done 4 making 5 make 5*2=10

L 1. False 2. True 3. It doesn't say 4. True 5. False 5*2=10

M Writing: 17 scores

Total point: 83+17=100 scores

Test 3A**A**

1. learns language easily
2. has a part-time job
3. likes music and sports
4. John used to date /4*2=8 /

B

1. who Yes
2. which Yes
3. that No /6*1=6/

C

1. Julie is always hanging out at the mall.
2. Pam's date turned out well.
3. Paul and Jennifer have gone out for a while. /3*2=6/

D.

1. I guess he's a little bit
2. You've probably been kind of/You're probably kind of
3. Maybe she's just
4. I think he's sort of /4*2=8/

E

1. had
2. knew
3. wouldn't spend
4. didn't have to
5. could
6. 'd be able
7. didn't live

8. had /8*1=8/

F

1. you forgot

2. Would you call

3. Yes, I would

4. you got

5. Would you accept

6. No, I wouldn't /6*1=6/

G

1. from

2. about

3. about

4. for

5. for

6. for

7. about

8. to /8*1=8/

H

1. A how to turn on the DVD player?

B how to turn it on

2. A where to plug in my laptop/where to plug my laptop in

B where to plug it in /4*2=8/

I

1. plug in

2. turn down

3. put on /3*2=6/

J

1. b

2. c
3. d
4. a /4*2=8/

K

1. Six months isn't long time to be a long-distance relationship.
2. There are good things about long-distance relationships.
3. People are sometimes more honest when they're away from each other.
4. It can be good for people in a relationship to be apart for a while.
5. A long-distance relationship can end in marriage. /5*2=10/

L Writing: 18**Total score:100**

TEST 3B**A**

1. a remote
2. cell phones
3. computer software
4. radios /4*2=8/

B

1. that Yes
2. who No
3. which No /6*1=6/

C

1. Lisa and Tom grew up together.
2. Dan wants to settle down.
3. Tim and Deb broke up. /3*2=6/

D

1. what the problem is
2. where I can buy a cheap cell phone
3. how much your laptop cost
4. if you have a computer virus /4*2=8/

E.

1. If I were you, I'd call her right away.
2. You could send her some flowers.
3. I wouldn't worry about it.
4. 'd take her out to dinner. /4*2=8/

F

1. your teacher gave
2. Would you ask

3. Yes, I would.
4. a friend didn't invite
5. Would you talk
6. No, I wouldn't /6*1=6/

G

1. from
2. about
3. about
4. for
5. for
6. for
7. about
8. to /8*1=8/

H

1. A how to turn down the volume/how to turn the volume down
B how to turn it down
2. A where to put away these DVDs/where to put these DVD's away
B where to put them away /4*2=8/

I

1. call back
2. take off
3. hook up /3*2=6/

J

1. I know what you mean
2. I'm not sure
3. sort of
4. You know what I mean?
5. don't you think?

6. On the other hand
7. You might want to
8. though

/8*1=8/

K

1. False
2. False
3. True
4. It doesn't say.
5. True

/5*2=10/

L Writing: 18 points

Total score: 100

TEST 4A KEY**A** 1 true

2. False

3. True

4. False **4x2=8****B**

1. have, been doing

2. haven't seen

3. 've been traveling

4. have, gone

5. 've been

6. have, been **6x1=6****C**1c 2a 3d 4b **4x1=4****D**

1. since

2. in

3. already

4. yet

5. still

6. for **6x1=6****E**

1. annoyed, boring

2. nervous, scary

3. proud, excited

4. motivated, tiring **4x2=8**

F

1. was closed
2. were broken into
3. were caused
4. were stolen
5. were damaged
6. was rescued
7. was delayed
8. was seen **8x2=16**

G

1. must be about 35
2. can't be over 40
3. must not be working today
4. might/could be on the beach **4x2=8**

H

1. Many flights were temporarily delayed by the bad weather.
2. Many homes were badly damaged by the hailstorm.
3. The building was temporarily closed by emergency workers.
4. The bridge was completely destroyed by the flood.
5. Electric power was seriously disrupted by the earthquake. **5x2=10**

I

1. completely
2. flash
3. injured **3x2=6**

J

1. Have you heard/Did you hear d
2. guess what/ you know what c
3. Did I tell you a

4. You know b

4x2=8

K

3.The first Zagat guide only reviewed restaurants in New York City.

4. The Zagat Survey now covers places around the world.

6.If you go to a place which is listed in Zagat, you can write a review.

7.Some places in the survey have thousands of reviews. **4x2=8**

L Writing: 12

Total: 88+12=100 points

TEST 4B KEY**A**

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. False **4x2=8**

B

1. 've been
2. have been visiting
3. 've been taking
4. 's, been going
5. haven't been
6. haven't been studying **6x1=6**

C

1. a
2. d
3. c
4. b **4x1=4**

D

1. amazing
2. frustrated, annoying
3. confusing
4. fascinated, shocking **6x1=6**

E

1. to make an appointment (to talk with you)
2. If I left(the office) early today
3. If I worked on the report for another week
4. If I could take the test again **4x2=8**

F

1. Train services were temporarily disrupted by the storm.
2. Several houses were badly damaged by flash floods.
3. Three firefighters were seriously injured by a wildfire.
4. A small farm was completely destroyed by a tornado **4x4=16**

G

1. must be taking the day off
2. could/might be at home
3. could/might be playing golf
4. can't start a family **4x2=8**

H

1. Many farms were badly damaged by the ice.
2. Electricity was temporarily disrupted by a lightning.
3. Several people were slightly injured by a tornado.
4. A small town was completely destroyed by flash floods.
5. An old building was partially damaged by a hurricane. **5x2=10**

I

1. injured
2. An airport
3. thunder **3x2=6**

J

1. d
2. a
3. c
4. b **4x2=8**

K

1. True
2. It doesn't say
3. False
4. True **4x2=8**

L Writing: 12

Total: 88+12=100 points

Key to Laboratory 1**Exercise 1**

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. ... so ... | 6. ... so ... | |
| 2. ... such a ... | 7. ... so ... | |
| 3. ... so ... | 8. ... so ... | |
| 4. ... such ... | 9. ... such an ... | |
| 5. ... such a ... | 10. ... such ... | 10x2=20 |

Exercise 2

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. ... so ... | 6. ... such a ... | |
| 2. ... such ... | 7. ... so ... | |
| 3. ... so ... | 8. ... such an ... | |
| 4. ... such a ... | 9. ... so ... | |
| 5. ... so ... | 10. ... so ... | 10x2=20 |

Exercise 3

1. Sandra took an umbrella with her **since** it was raining.
2. He was upset **due to the fact that** he didn't pass his exam.
3. She didn't make a salad **as** she didn't have any tomatoes.
4. They were late for work **because** there was a lot of traffic.
5. He was fired **due to the fact that** he was very lazy. **5x2=10**

Exercise 4

1. **Since** Darren hates flying, he can't go to Australia.

2. I couldn't go to the concert **as** I'd spent all my money.
3. **Since** Martin is away for Christmas, he'll miss the party.
4. Sarah missed the reception **because** she fell ill.
5. As it's the end of term, we'll play some games.
6. **Because** I've always dreamt of going to Russia, I studied Russian history at university.
7. **Since** he really likes Guns'n' Roses, I bought him their latest album for his birthday.
8. **Because** he is lazy, he'll fail his exam.
9. **Because** there was so much traffic, I was late for work.

9x2=18

Total score: 68: 34=2

Laboratory 2

Exercise 1

2. in order to
3. so that
4. so that
5. to
6. so that
7. in order not to
8. to
9. so that

Exercise 2

2. She circled the day on her calendar **so that** she wouldn't miss the appointment.
3. She bought a phone card from the shop **in order to** make some phone calls.
4. He wrote down the address **in order not to** forget it.
5. Pierre is taking gourmet cookery classes **so that** he can be a chef.
6. He is learning karate **so that** he can defend himself.
7. The nurse came into the waiting room **to** call the next patient.
8. She went to bed at ten o'clock **in order not to** wake up late the next morning.
9. Ann worked hard **so that** he would finish her report on time.
10. We should set up more wildlife parks **in order to** protect animals from hunters.

11. Sue called her best friend **to** tell her the great news.
12. They put the gifts under the Christmas tree **so that** the children would see them in the morning.
13. They are throwing a big party **in order to** celebrate their 10th wedding anniversary.
14. He bought a second-hand car **in order not to** spend too much money.

Exercise 3

1. We should find a way to make environmentally- friendly paper without wood, **to save** the rainforests.
2. They decided to build a wildlife park **so that** the animals **would be protected**.
3. We should all start caring more about our planet **to make** it a better place for generations to live.
4. We stopped using aerosols **so that** we **wouldn't damage** the ozone layer.
5. The government fined the factory **so that** it **would stop** polluting the river.
6. We should leave the South and North poles as they are so that the animals that live there **won't be disturbed**.

Exercise 4

1. ... so that you will catch ...
2. ... so that she wouldn't ...
3. ... a gardener you look after ...
4. ... so that she would not ...
5. ... so that your dog will ...

Exercise 5

1. **to stop** it
2. So worried **was Tom**
3. So precisely **did the victim describe**
4. **not in order** to
5. **so as not** to laugh
6. **for covering** walls

Laboratory 3**Key to exercises on the reported speech****I. Exercise 1**

1. 1 .he, 2 his
2. 3 she, 4 me, 5 her
3. 6 he, 7 me
4. 8 she, 9 her

Exercise 2

1. ...she couldn't see me that afternoon because she had got a lot to do.
2. She came into the room holding some letters in her hand and said (that) she (had) found them while she was tidying the desk drawers.
3. Fiona said that picture had been painted by her great grandfather.
4. Jack said those had been good times for his family.
5. Tom said he had received a parcel that morning, but he hadn't opened it yet.
6. Mum told Bob (that) he mustn't do it again.
7. Mum told me those shoes were worn out and added that I'd better throw them away.

II. Exercise 3

1. He asked me how old I would be on my next birthday.
2. She asked her daughter where her umbrella was.
3. John asked us if/whether we liked playing football.
4. The boss asked what time I was going home that day.

5. He asked if/whether I would take the children to school that day.
6. She asked who had called me that day.
7. Martha asked when I would decorate the kitchen.
8. I asked who had broken my vase.
9. Father asked if/whether I would help him lift those boxes.
10. She asked her if/whether she could speak a foreign language.

III. Exercise 4

1. The guard ordered the driver to stop.
2. The doctor told the patient to come back to see him/her again in the following week.
3. He asked us to go for a walk.
4. She begged him not to leave her.
5. Jenny asked Dave to help her with that.
6. She asked him to open the window.
7. Mother told me to go for a drive.
8. She told us to eat then.