



Correction of homework

# 9A

## GRAMMAR BANK

**ellipsis after infinitives**

1. He left the dog and went to work.  
 We should phone him at 10:00 and show what we saw.  
 We should have phoned him at 10:00 and shown what we saw.  
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 We should have phoned him at 10:00 and shown what we saw.
2. We'll have a book done by the end of the year.  
 She was worried when she was in Italy.  
 I met Sam while he was in Rome but a repeated telephone call.  
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 I met Sam while he was in Rome but a repeated telephone call.  
 I met Sam while he was in Rome but a repeated telephone call.
3. I'll have a book done by the end of the year.  
 She was worried when she was in Italy.  
 I met Sam while he was in Rome but a repeated telephone call.  
 I met Sam while he was in Rome but a repeated telephone call.

**ellipsis after auxiliaries or with infinitives**

1. I can't have been born in Rome, but her sister has.  
 Gary should have a job, but he doesn't.  
 I don't like the play, but Marco does tonight, but it's not.  
 I don't like the play, but Marco does tonight, but it's not.  
 I don't like the play, but Marco does tonight, but it's not.
2. I thought I was never here, but I've been here.  
 I thought I was never here, but I've been here.  
 I thought I was never here, but I've been here.
3. You must read this carefully, but I'll have to.  
 You must read this carefully, but I'll have to.  
 You must read this carefully, but I'll have to.
4. The students advanced in the exam, even though they had to.  
 The students advanced in the exam, even though they had to.  
 The students advanced in the exam, even though they had to.
5. We often have out a repeated verb of the verb be or a past simple, we repeat the auxiliary verb, but her sister has.  
 We often have out a repeated verb of the verb be or a past simple, we repeat the auxiliary verb, but her sister has.  
 We often have out a repeated verb of the verb be or a past simple, we repeat the auxiliary verb, but her sister has.
6. We can use a different auxiliary or modal verb than the one used in the first part of the sentence.  
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**ellipsis with go and not**

1. I'll have a book done by the end of the year, but I don't.  
 I'll have a book done by the end of the year, but I don't.  
 I'll have a book done by the end of the year, but I don't.
2. I'll have a book done by the end of the year, but I don't.  
 I'll have a book done by the end of the year, but I don't.  
 I'll have a book done by the end of the year, but I don't.
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 I'll have a book done by the end of the year, but I don't.

**GRAMMAR BANK**

**Correct the words / phrases which could be left out.**

1. Everyone who respects us to win, but we might think I should.  
 2. I don't take the job in the area, but I don't like it.  
 3. I don't take the job in the area, but I don't like it.  
 4. I don't take the job in the area, but I don't like it.  
 5. I don't take the job in the area, but I don't like it.
6. We don't go to the concert, but my wife will go.  
 7. We don't go to the concert, but my wife will go.  
 8. We don't go to the concert, but my wife will go.
9. We don't go to the concert, but my wife will go.  
 10. We don't go to the concert, but my wife will go.

**Complete the sentences with the correct modal or auxiliary form.**

1. I'm glad to help you, but I can't.  
 I'm glad to help you, but I can't.  
 I'm glad to help you, but I can't.
2. I'm glad to help you, but I can't.  
 I'm glad to help you, but I can't.  
 I'm glad to help you, but I can't.
3. I'm glad to help you, but I can't.  
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**Read the text. Complete the first sentence using the correct form of the verb in brackets. The verbs in brackets are either a reduced infinitive or a verb form.**

1. The weather forecast said it would rain tomorrow.  
 The weather forecast said it would rain tomorrow.  
 The weather forecast said it would rain tomorrow.
2. Do you go to the gym?  
 Do you go to the gym?  
 Do you go to the gym?
3. If you think you're going to miss the train, you shouldn't miss the train.  
 If you think you're going to miss the train, you shouldn't miss the train.  
 If you think you're going to miss the train, you shouldn't miss the train.
4. I'll have a book done by the end of the year.  
 I'll have a book done by the end of the year.  
 I'll have a book done by the end of the year.
5. Do you think we should go to the concert?  
 Do you think we should go to the concert?  
 Do you think we should go to the concert?
6. I don't know how to do a parachute jump.  
 I don't know how to do a parachute jump.  
 I don't know how to do a parachute jump.
7. I'll have a book done by the end of the year.  
 I'll have a book done by the end of the year.  
 I'll have a book done by the end of the year.
8. The bank closed on public holidays, so it's closed on public holidays.  
 The bank closed on public holidays, so it's closed on public holidays.  
 The bank closed on public holidays, so it's closed on public holidays.

**GRAMMAR** ellipsis

**9.5** Read a conversation and complete the gaps with one word. Listen and check. What is the function of the missing words?

- A Have you ever had a pet?  
 B Sadly not. I've always wanted <sup>1</sup> to, but I've never been able <sup>2</sup>  because I'm allergic to cats and dogs.  
 A Are you? I'm not, but my sister <sup>3</sup> , which is why we never had them either. But my kids really want a puppy, and so <sup>4</sup>  my husband.  
 B I think you probably <sup>5</sup> , then. What's stopping you? You ought to go to a rescue centre for abandoned dogs.  
 A I already <sup>6</sup> .  
 B So, you really are going to get one, then?  
 A I suppose <sup>7</sup> . I'm not 100% convinced, but the children <sup>8</sup> .

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- B I think you probably <sup>5</sup>should, then. What's stopping you? You ought to go to a rescue centre for abandoned dogs.
- A I already <sup>6</sup>have.  
 B So, you really are going to get one, then?
- A I suppose <sup>7</sup>so. I'm not 100% convinced, but the children <sup>8</sup>are.


## 5 LISTENING

- a Look at the words from the list. With a partner, say what each of these people eats or doesn't eat.

an omnivore   a flexitarian   a pescatarian   a vegetarian   a vegan

Look at the introduction to a radio discussion about veganism. With a partner, try to guess the correct statistics.

Well over <sup>1</sup>1 million / 500,000 / 250,000 people in the UK now describe themselves as vegan, an increase of over <sup>2</sup>500% / 200% / 100% in ten years, and <sup>3</sup>30% / 20% / 10% of people under the age of 35 have tried a vegan diet.

-  **9.7** Listen and check. Do you think the statistics would be similar in your country? How easy is it for vegetarians and vegans to eat out where you live?

**9.8** Now listen to the discussion between Jimmy, a vegan restaurant owner, and Simone, a dietician. Write **J** (Jimmy) and **S** (Simone) next to 1–6 in the chart according to whether they **agree**, **partly agree**, or **disagree**.

|  | agrees               | partly agrees        | disagrees            |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Eating meat is immoral.                    | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 Veganism is good for the environment.      | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 Vegans have to be careful with their diet. | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 4 Being vegan is a healthy choice.           | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 Vegans have problems eating out.           | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 6 Vegans make difficult dinner guests.       | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

**9.8** Now listen to the discussion between Jimmy, a vegan restaurant owner, and Simone, a dietician. Write **J** (Jimmy) and **S** (Simone) next to 1–6 in the chart according to whether they **agree**, **partly agree**, or **disagree**.

|  | agrees | partly agrees | disagrees |
|--|--------|---------------|-----------|
| 1 Eating meat is immoral.                    | J      | -             | S         |
| 2 Veganism is good for the environment.      | J      | S             | -         |
| 3 Vegans have to be careful with their diet. | S      | J             | -         |
| 4 Being vegan is a healthy choice.           | J      | S             | -         |
| 5 Vegans have problems eating out.           | S      | -             | J         |
| 6 Vegans make difficult dinner guests.       | S      | -             | J         |

**9.9 Language in context** Look at some extracts from the discussion and complete the collocations with a word from the list. Then listen and check.

deficiency diet footprint impact position rights risk

- 1 The most obvious reason for veganism is to do with **animal** ...
- 2 And the second big reason is that it reduces your **carbon** .
- 3 ...the point about your **moral** , I do think that's a very personal decision...
- 4 And there's a significant **environmental**  associated with bringing those foods to Britain...
- 5 We hear a lot about **vitamin**  and so on...
- 6 ...it's harder to maintain a **balanced**  if you're vegan...
- 7 ...and that may present a serious **health** , especially for children and teenagers...



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- 1 The most obvious reason for veganism is to do with **animal rights**...
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- 4 And there's a significant **environmental impact** associated with bringing those foods to Britain...
- 5 We hear a lot about **vitamin deficiency** and so on...
- 6 ...it's harder to maintain a **balanced diet** if you're vegan...
- 7 ...and that may present a serious **health risk**, especially for children and teenagers...

# Unit 10

## Correction of homework

### Writing A discursive essay (2): Taking sides

**KEY SUCCESS FACTORS**

- constructing an argument
- showing that you have considered the opposing viewpoint

**ANALYSING A MODEL TEXT**

a You have been asked to write the following essay:

\_\_\_\_\_ does a place more harm than good.

Discuss the topic with a partner. Do you think that the effect of tourism is more positive or more negative? Why?

**b** In pairs, read each topic sentence and imagine how the paragraph will continue. Do you think the essay will be positive or negative?

A The infrastructure of an area is also often improved as a result of tourism.

B Observations are reported as a result of both tourists and local people to benefit and for popular tourist destinations to have a sustainable future.

C Consideration of the world's great growth industries, such as tourism, shows that governments are becoming aware of the need to protect tourist areas in order to secure their future.

E The main positive effect of tourism is on local economies and employment.

**c** Now compare your topic sentences with the model sentences A-E to paragraphs 1-5.

**Tourism always does a place more harm than good**

People today are travelling further and further, not only in their own countries but also in other countries. As a result, tourism has become a very important part of our lives. It has many advantages, but it also has some disadvantages. In my opinion, the disadvantages of tourism are more serious than the advantages. This is because tourism causes a lot of problems for the places it visits. For example, when tourists start visiting an area, roads and buildings are built, which leads to more pollution and noise. In addition, the local people may be forced to change their way of life. This is a bad thing because the local people may lose their traditional way of life. Finally, tourism can cause environmental damage. For example, tourists often leave litter behind, and they can damage the natural environment. In conclusion, I think that tourism does more harm than good to the places it visits.

**PLANNING WHAT TO WRITE**

a Read each paragraph again, with the topic sentence. Answer the questions with a partner. How many arguments are given to support their view? What is the purpose of paragraph 5?

**USEFUL LANGUAGE**

End paragraphs in the essay for the following words and phrases.

1. tourist \_\_\_\_\_ the influence of \_\_\_\_\_

2. in my opinion \_\_\_\_\_ I think that... \_\_\_\_\_

3. for example \_\_\_\_\_ that popular \_\_\_\_\_

4. in general \_\_\_\_\_ people who try... \_\_\_\_\_

5. Finally \_\_\_\_\_

6. Significantly \_\_\_\_\_

7. In addition \_\_\_\_\_

8. There are \_\_\_\_\_

9. The \_\_\_\_\_ have been true in the past, \_\_\_\_\_

10. This is a number of \_\_\_\_\_ in the argument.

11. That is simply not the case, \_\_\_\_\_

**WRITING**

Write an essay of between 200 and 250 words on one of the topics above.

**DRAFT** your essay.

- Plan your essay. Include the topic and reason/argument.
- Plan your paragraphs. Write a paragraph stating one of your common opposing arguments, and relating it to your own.
- Conclude! Sum up, stating what your arguments are.

**EDIT** the essay, making sure you've covered the main points, cutting any irrelevant information, and making sure it's the right length.

**CHECK** the essay for mistakes in grammar, spelling, punctuation, and register.

# Pets and animals

C1.1 - 2022-2023

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

UNIT 10

Group: \_\_\_\_\_

**READ THE TIPS**  
Page 199!

**Task: A discursive essay (2) – a taking sides essay**

You have decided to write an essay in which you give arguments both for & against about the topic in 200-250 words, about the statement:

**Zoos help protect biodiversity and serve a social and educational purpose, by allowing people to learn about and appreciate species.**

- Paragraph 1: Write an introduction and restate the topic.
- Paragraph 2: Main argument – two or three paragraphs stating your reasons and restate each one.
- Paragraph 3: Opposing arguments – one paragraph stating one or more common opposing arguments.
- Paragraph 4: Write your conclusion, stating what your arguments have shown.

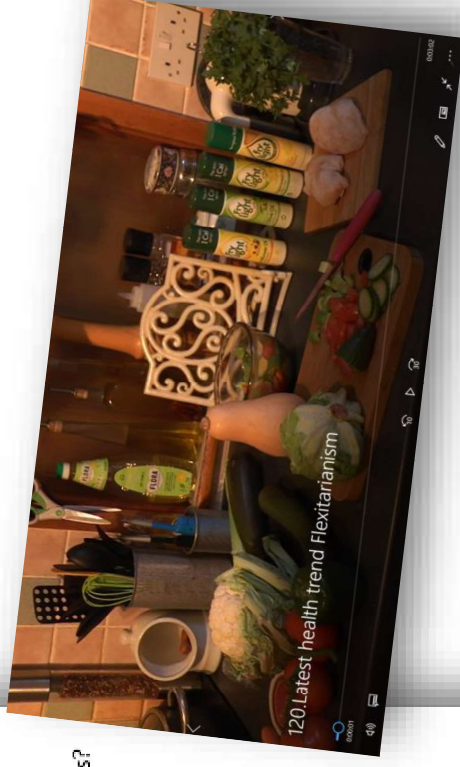
Please, write within the margins given.

## Unit 10

## Pets and animals

### FLEXITARIANISM

- What is flexitarianism about and how it relates to vegetarianism?
- How does GoodLife supply chain substitute red meat hamburgers and other meat products?
- What does the speaker say about the nutritional values of green vegetables?
- How does the flexitarian diet started?
- Explain one of the criticisms that flexitarians face
- What is the main factor that is allowing a rise in flexitarianism around southeastern England?



## Extra vocabulary about food and restaurants

### Quizlet

Additional copy

**VOCABULARY TO DESCRIBE RESTAURANTS "BRAINSTORMING ACTIVITY"**

| PRICE   | MENU/FOOD   | SERVICE  | ATMOSPHERE   | DECOR   |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cheap, inexpensive, good value for money</li> <li>- too expensive, overpriced</li> <li>- affordable reasonably (and good value for money)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- tasty, delicious, filling, healthy, yummy, heavenly, it tastes like heaven, mouth-watering, finger-licking, exquisite, fabulous, great, amazing, superb,...</li> <li>- bad, horrible, awful, disgusting,...</li> <li>- too salty, spicy, fatty, greasy,...</li> <li>- flavourless, tasteless, bland,...</li> <li>- they serve traditional, classic, authentic,...</li> <li>- they serve modern, innovative, exotic,...</li> <li>- the portions are big, large, generous, small, tiny. They have big/small servings.</li> <li>- fresh / homemade, home-cooked food</li> <li>- takeaway food</li> <li>- international food/dishes/meals/cuisine (vegetarian / vegan / organic food)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the service is fast, slow, too rushed, speedy, ...</li> <li>- the staff are polite, friendly, friendly, efficient, discreet, ...</li> <li>- self-service / you can serve yourself to the food.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- quiet, relaxing, too noisy, ...</li> <li>- crowded, packed, busy, lively, vibrant, buzzing, cheerful, ...</li> <li>- warm, friendly, cosy, inviting, welcoming</li> <li>- intimate, romantic, ...</li> <li>- uninviting, unromantic, ...</li> <li>- bright, illuminated, dark, gloomy, moody, lighting, ...</li> <li>- with background music</li> <li>- child-friendly, pet-friendly, vegan-friendly, allergy-friendly, ...</li> <li>- with background music</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- luxurious, glamorous, stylish, elegant, smart, fancy, chic, posh, snoot, sophisticated, ...</li> <li>- modern, fashionable, trendy, hip, funky, ...</li> <li>- colourful, original, ...</li> <li>- themed</li> <li>- classic, traditional, rustic, vintage, ...</li> <li>- shabby, tacky, kitsch, cheap, ...</li> <li>- fuzzy/fuzzy, over-crammed, over-decorated, cluttered, ...</li> <li>- bareful / tasteless</li> <li>- simple, minimalist, ...</li> <li>- old-fashioned, dated, outdated, out-of-style, ...</li> <li>- scary, dirty, filthy, messy, untidy, messy, ...</li> </ul> |

\*Note: use can use intensifiers, such as really, very, quite, rather, a bit, to emphasize the adjectives and make your description more vivid.

## VOCABULARY BANK



## Preparing food

### 1 HOW FOOD IS PREPARED

a Match the words and pictures.

- baked figs
- barbecued pork ribs
- boiled rice
- 1 chopped parsley
- deep-fried onion rings
- grated cheese
- grilled fillet of fish
- mashed potatoes
- melted chocolate
- minced beef
- peeled prawns
- poached egg
- roast lamb
- scrambled eggs