

Text 1

How do you think your life might be transformed if you won the lottery? Fame and fortune are part of the majority of people's dreams, and if they had the opportunity to become a multi-millionaire overnight, very few would turn it down. Enormous lottery wins are like modern fairy tales: a humble hero suddenly succeeds against all odds. Just like fairy tales, some lottery stories are so strange you would never believe them.



One of these fairy tale heroes is Daniel Ladner, who earned double prize money in his national lottery by buying the same winning ticket twice.

Incredibly, Daniel put this down to absent-mindedness. If he had not had such a poor memory, he would not have bought a ticket with his regular numbers one day, then gone out again the next and done exactly the same thing. It took Ladner around a week to remember he had mistakenly bought two tickets, thereby doubling his prize. Those who had a share of the jackpot were less amused to see their winnings reduced by around £100,000 each when Ladner claimed an extra share!

Other lottery stories have not had such fairy-tale endings. Numerous people have felt their lives were ruined by the wins. Despite splashing out on luxury holidays, cars and new homes, they saw their relationships damaged beyond repair by the strain of everyone wanting a share.

Money can bring out the worst in everyone. One woman recently broke up with her husband, when she discovered that he had won the lottery and decided not to tell her. 'If I hadn't found plans for a new, more expensive home, I'd never have guessed,' she said. She sued for half the money, and divorce, and got them both. So, if you could become a lottery winner, would you want to be? Experience suggests we should all be careful what we wish for.

Vocabulary: Fairy-tale – *cuento de hadas*

1. Write a summary of the text. Choose the most important ideas.
2. Answer the questions in your own words, don't copy from the text.
 - a. Why is winning the lottery like a fairy tale?
 - b. Was Ladner's lottery success "lucky"? Explain.
 - c. Do all the lottery winners live happily ever after?
 - d. Using the text as a guide, is winning the lottery so wonderful? Explain.
3. Find synonyms for these expressions in the text.
 - a. What is expected [paragraph A]
 - b. Very forgetful (paragraph B)
 - c. The first prize (paragraph C)
 - d. Spending lots and lots (paragraph D)
4. True or false. Justify your answers with a sentence. Find the information in the text.
 - a. Lottery wins are like fairy tales because they never happen in real life.
 - b. Large fortunes can make relationships stressful.
 - c. The woman found out about her husband's win after their divorce.

5. Pronunciation.

- In which of the following words is the ending “-ed” are NOT pronounced /d/?
transformed, earned, amused, reduced, guessed
- Write the word whose underlined letters are pronounced differently. Shortage,
morning, ought, ourselves.
- Write the word in which the underlined letters are pronounced /dʒ/as in “suggests”;
majority, national, jackpot, reduced, luxury,
- Find a word in the text that includes the sound /u:/ like the “u” in “ruined”.

6. Speaking

- Does your family play the lottery? Have they won any money?
- Do you remember any publicity about the lottery? Is it honest?
- Describe a recent advert or TV commercial which you have seen. What is the message?

7. Writing. Write about 80 – 100 words

- How has advertising changed in recent years? Does it work? Do you like the publicity we have today, or do you think traditional advertising is better?

8. Transformations

- Will my red T-shirt go with my new jeans?
If
- I do a lot of miles each year, so I'm looking for an economical car.
Have you ?
- “Don't forget your homework for the next lesson!” said Mr Greaves.
Mr Greaves reminded
- If you want to know the inside news, look on our Internet site.
You
- We had a serious discussion about the uses of DNA testing.
DNA
- The trains rushed by, but I didn't hear them, I was too busy looking at the beautiful girl on the platform.
Even though
- It is the 100 years anniversary of the sinking of the Titanic and everyone is excited.
Because of
- Yesterday I had a drink with Phil Talbot. I hadn't seen him for 30 years!
Phil

Text 2

How will Brexit affect us? How will it affect you? : It's starting to seem as if that's a question not even the politicians know the answers to, but here are my honest thoughts. No one likes uncertainty. Businesses don't like it. Customers don't like it. Nothing makes as big a difference to business as uncertainty and the lack of confidence that it brings. So probably the most worrying thing right now is that no one knows what the plan for the future is. But that will change.

Before the referendum, the campaigning on both sides pretty much added up to, 'doomed if we do, doomed if we don't'. Add to that, the recent resignations of the prime minister and the proponents of LEAVE, it's only human nature that a lot of people are thinking, 'Doomed, then.' But we're not, are we. Having said that, there are some issues that are going to affect business, and probably yours as well.

The exchange rate.: The value of the pound has fallen, and some people think it will fall still further. We import an awful lot of the products from overseas and a weak pound will make those imports more expensive. If that happens, every business is going to have to decide whether to pass that price rise on to their customers or take a slimmer margin. My guess is that most businesses will choose to do a mixture of both.

Trade tariffs.: As I've said, lots of products are imported from Europe and being a member of the EU meant that there were no tariffs or restrictions put on trade between us and the continent. I don't think that's likely to change. Britain is an important market for almost all countries in Europe and I think that tariff-free trade is something we can expect to see carry on.

Business finance.: Across the country, most businesses seemed to feel that banks weren't lending money readily enough anyway and Brexit will only make that worse in the short term. If you were thinking of borrowing to expand or just extend your business overdraft, that's probably going to be more difficult now and if you do, think very carefully before you commit.

Consumer demand.: Our customers aren't going to get poorer – or richer – overnight following Brexit but they might feel less confident and less sure about the future. It's consumer confidence that affects whether people invest in a new swimming-pool, a car, or going on holiday abroad.

So, is it, 'Keep calm and...?': The process of leaving the EU begun on 1st march, and by 31st December The UK must have a deal with the EU, so we won't know what the future holds until then. Perhaps some areas of the economy will slow down, perhaps they won't, but whatever happens, there are still millions of people who will want imported products and many businesses around the world will want to export to the UK.

So yes, 'keep calm and carry on', seems the best advice.

1. Write a summary of the text. Choose the most important ideas.
2. Answer the questions in your own words, don't copy from the text.
 - a. Do we know how will Brexit affect us?
 - b. Will it be more expensive to travel to the UK or not? Explain.
 - c. Why does the writer suggest keeping calm?
3. Find synonyms for these expressions in the text
 - a. To be in a lot of trouble (paragraph 2)
 - b. Free of import tax (paragraph 4)
 - c. Taking out more money than you have from a bank (paragraph 7)

4. True or false. Justify your answers with a sentence. Find the information in the text.
 - a. Business are looking forward to Brexit.
 - b. After Brexit, there will be tariffs in the EU.
 - c. The UK is leaving the European continent.
5. Define these concepts. Use a dictionary or other resources? Write a phrase.
 - a. Brexit.
 - b. Free trade
 - c. Export/import
6. Pronunciation.
 - a. What are the differences in pronunciation in these "-ed" endings? Added, doomed, imported
 - b. Write the word whose underlined letters are pronounced differently; are, margin, tariffs, market, pass
 - c. Write the word in which the underlined letters are pronounced /eə/as in "carefully"; campaigning, nature, value, areas, aren't
 - d. Find a word in the text that includes the sound /oʊ/ like the "o" in "don't".
7. Transformations
 - a. The most worrying thing now is that no one knows what the plan for the future is.
The plan
 - b. Lots of products are imported from Europe and being a member of the EU meant that there were no tariffs or restrictions.
The UK
8. What do you think?
 - a. Why has Brexit been so important?
 - b. How will Brexit affect you and your family?
 - c. Why do you think the British people voted to leave the EU?
9. Web links

www.theguardian.com/politics/how-would-brexit-affect-you-eu-referendum

<http://edition.cnn.com/2016/06/22/europe/brexit-britain-eu-people/>

www.aljazeera.com/brexit-view-spain.html
10. Writing. Write about 100 words.

How do you think the world has changed in recent years? Are we better or worse off than our parents, grandparents?

Text 3



Fans are regular faces in the boardroom, the chairman is a multimillionaire who used to live in a converted car on a hill, fashion designer Vivienne Westwood cheers the club every weekend, every player eats a vegan diet and a robot cuts the grass. Welcome to Forest Green Rovers, the Football League's newest member and a club like no other.

Another Way is the aptly named road that winds down to the FGR stadium tucked away in a pocket of the Cotswolds, surrounded by fields and best reached via a GPS and Google Maps.

The catalyst for change on and off the pitch is a self-confessed former "hippy" by the name of Dale Vince. Founder of the green company Ecotricity and worth an estimated £100m, the 55-year-old local businessman who came to Forest Green's rescue in 2010.

Dale has pumped millions into the club, transforming the team's fortunes as well as the club's image by investing heavily in players and promoting an environmental sustainability message that underpins everything. FGR are on the up, they are in League two and could get promotion to the Championship. What's next? The Premier league?

Everything is sustainable, even the lawnmower that cuts the pitch. "It's the Mowbot," says Adam Witchell, the groundsman. "It's a robotic mower, it works from satellites and there's a wire that runs around the pitch, so it has a perimeter. It will cut the whole pitch in three days. If there is ever a problem and it gets stuck, it sends a text to my phone to tell me.

It's all about being eco-friendly; everything works off solar and wind power, the players and staff follow a strict vegan diet and there are no animal products of any description are on sale on matchday. Forget burgers, hot dogs and bacon rolls; this is Q-Pie territory.

"The Q-Pie is brilliant – people love it," says Franklin, chief cafeteria chef. "It's a short-crust pastry base, puff pastry lid and it's Quorn with soya béchamel white sauce, with thyme and leeks. It's full and it's filling because my portions are hearty! We might be vegan, but that doesn't mean it's all lettuce and lentils. I say: 'Look, don't come here and expect chicken and eggs after training. We're vegan!'"

Forest Green is everyone's favourite club in the environmental. Vince's vision for the club has generated plenty of publicity for Forest Green. Last November they unveiled plans to move to a new stadium, closer to main roads and almost entirely made of wood. What happens between now and then is anyone's guess, but all the ingredients are there, inside and outside the kitchen, it's a little bit different from anything the Football League has seen before.

1. Write a summary of the text. Choose the most important ideas.
2. Answer the questions in your own words, don't copy from the text.
 - a. What is different about Forest Green Rovers as a football club?
 - b. Why is the stadium maintenance so "green"? How does it help the environment?
 - c. How is the food service radical?
3. Find synonyms for these expressions in the text.
 - a. Very appropriate (paragraph 2)
 - b. invested (paragraph 4)
 - c. Climbing the leagues (paragraph 4)
 - d. A machine that cuts the grass (paragraph 4)

4. True or false. Justify your answers with a sentence. Find the information in the text.
 - a. Fans are not welcome in the management of the club.
 - b. It is expensive to cut the grass in the stadium.
 - c. The food offered on match days is common to lots of stadiums.
5. Pronunciation.
 - a. In which of the following words is the ending "-ed" are pronounced /d/? converted, named, tucked, surrounded, confessed, pumped, generated
 - b. Write the word whose underlined letters are pronounced differently; vegan, League's, fields, green, friendly
 - c. Write the word in which the underlined letters are NOT pronounced /ɔ:/as in "for"; transforming, fortunes, lawnmower, Forget, Forest
 - d. Find a word in the text that includes the sound /aʊ/ like the "ou" in "founder".
6. Speaking
 - a. Are you concerned about climate change? How does it affect you?
 - b. Do you remember if the weather last year was the same as it has been this year? Why?
 - c. What little things can we do to change the environment and slow down climate change?
7. Web links
 - a. <https://www.fgr.co.uk/> - The official FGR website.
 - b. <https://www.ecotricity.co.uk/>
 - c. <https://www.fastcompany.com/90306520/meet-forest-green-rovers-the-british-soccer-team-thats-carbon-neutral-vegan-and-on-a-mission>
8. Writing. Write about 80 – 100 words
 - a. Is climate change real or an invention? What should we do about it? If it exists, what changes will it brings to all of us? If it doesn't, what is all the fuss about?

Text 4

No, you can't win tickets for the 40 Principales's Big Weekend festival by liking a Facebook page. It's not true that there are free flights being given away by Qantas Air, but these are recent examples of scams on Facebook where fraudsters pretending to be trusted brands have cheated people out of money.

These scams are a sign of how Facebook is a magnet for cybercriminals who see its nearly 1.6 billion monthly active users as 1.6 billion tempting targets. They are seen as a cost-effective method of compromising many users with relative ease.

Facebook scams can be fake news stories and quizzes or pages that phish for users' personal details. Gavin Hammer, of Sendible, says: "They are legitimate websites who are paying to advertise, but are then changing content. It's the click-through with all the promise and no delivery." Viruses, worms, Trojan horses, ransomware, spyware and other malware are installed in this way.



One thing that makes social media attractive to bad actors is its efficiency at delivering malicious content. A single comment on a popular Facebook page may be viewed by 10,000 followers.

Even if you're not being directly targeted, some experts say that Facebook users should also be mindful of how much information they're sharing on the social network. Many users would say they only share this content with friends but, like we saw with the Ashley Madison breach, a large number of Facebook profiles are fake and set up to harvest information.

John Patterson strikes an optimistic but cautious note. "Hopefully, 2020 will be the safest year yet for Facebook users, but users will have to start taking more control of their own privacy and security," he says. He gives a piece of advice older than social media itself. The best advice is something that your parents taught you: if it looks too good to be true it probably is.

1. Write a summary of the main ideas of the text. Write no more than 40 words.
2. Read the text and answer the questions in your own words.
 - a. Can we get free things on Facebook? Explain.
 - b. How can we be attacked through social networks? Are they effective?
 - c. Why should we be careful of companies that want our personal details?
3. Find synonyms for the words in the text.
 - a. A false offer (paragraph 1).
 - b. Cheap (paragraph 2)
 - c. Dangerous information (paragraph 4)
 - d. Share information illegally (paragraph 5)
4. What do you think?
 - a. Why should we be wary about social network sites?
 - b. Is **Facebook** and **Instagram** or others safe for sharing your private life?
 - c. Why does the writer use the old proverb "If it looks too good to be true..."?

5. Pronunciation

- In which of the following words is the ending "-ed" are NOT pronounced /it/? Trusted, cheated, installed, viewed, targeted
- Write the word whose underlined letters are pronounced differently; cheated, nearlly, ease, breach.
- Write the word in which the underlined letters are pronounced /əu/as in "fraudster"; installed, share, cautious, taught
- Find a word in the text that includes the sound /θ/ like the "th" in "something".

6. Web links

- <http://www.information-management.com/issues/20070801/1089410-1.html>
- http://www.mja.com.au/public/issues/187_03_060807/mcl10181_fm.html
- <http://vanelsas.wordpress.com/2009/01/12/on-diminishing-network-effects-in-web-20-social-media-and-human-limitations/>

7. Writing

"You're never as alone as when you are in a crowd." – How has the modern world changed the way we live? How is your life different to your older brothers or your parents? Give examples.

8. Transformations

- If you were to ask me, we need to get a new car.
In my opinion
- "Why doesn't he take a day off?" asked Jim. "He looks very tired."
Jim
- Tom said, "I will be playing tennis when you arrive."
Tom said
- You should put your coat on, it looks like it may start raining.
If it
- Even though she had studied a lot, she didn't pass the exam because of some key mistakes.
If only
- It's better not to mention the divorce. It's still a painful subject for him.
The divorce
- "Sorry I'm late! I missed the bus again!" said Jane.
Jane
- There are seven colours in the rainbow, and I remember them if I sing a little rhyme.
By singing

Text 5

“Revolutionary” diet books flood the market this time of year, promising a life changed permanently and for the better — but, as everyone knows, the key to eating better begins with a diet of real food.



The problem is, real food is being cooked less than ever before. We think we know why people don't cook: they're busy, they find “convenience” and restaurant foods more accessible than foods they cook themselves, they (incorrectly) believe that ready-to-eat foods are less expensive than those they cook themselves, and they were never taught to cook by their parents, making the trend self-perpetuating.

Yet Americans watch 35 hours of television a week, and although there are certainly areas where people have little access to fresh food, about 90% of American households own cars, and anyone who can drive to McDonald's can drive to a supermarket.

Salads require no cooking; Stir-fry's are lightning fast and rice, lentils and other staple food though cooked more slowly, require minimal attention. These recipes also offer other benefits: They're nutritionally sound and environmentally friendly. All of them can be made with meat, poultry, fish or satisfying when made vegetarian style. In fact, if you cooked only variations on these three dishes you'd be well on your way to becoming an intuitive, fluid cook, eating more healthfully and with a lighter carbon footprint.

Given ingredients, a kitchen and equipment, all that is left is some time, and with a well-stocked pantry that time can be about the same as driving to Burger King and back. You can make a chopped salad in 15 or 20 minutes, practicing knife skills and producing a vegetable-heavy dish quickly and easily. Anyone who can boil water can whip up a batch of rice and lentils in just over half an hour, providing fibre, protein and one of humankind's classic comfort foods. And anyone who's learned how to chop (primitively is fine), apply heat to a pan and stir can produce a stir-fry — really the epitome of a traditional dish based mostly on plants with just enough meat or other protein-dense food to contribute additional interest, flavour and nutrition — in less than half an hour.

By becoming a cook, you can leave processed foods behind; creating healthier, less expensive and better-tasting food that requires less energy, water and land per calorie and reduces our carbon footprint. Not a bad result for us — or the planet.

1. Write a summary for the text. Choose the most important ideas.
2. T or F? Justify your answers with a sentence. Find the information in the text.
 - a. Americans are great cooks.
 - b. Burger King is in a supermarket.
3. Answer the questions in your own words. Don't copy from the text.
 - a. Does the writer think Americans eat a natural, healthy diet? What excuses do they give?
 - b. What three types of food does the writer suggest cooking? Why do you think?
 - c. Does cooking at home have any disadvantages for the modern American? Explain.
4. Find synonyms in the text for these words and expressions

a. pre-cooked and packaged	c. green
b. the concept or fashion	d. a large place to keep your food

5. Pronunciation.

- In which of the following words is the ending “-ed” pronounced /d/? Changed, cooked, stocked, chopped, learned, based, processed
- Write the word whose underlined letters are pronounced differently. Enough, own, no, though, protein,
- These words, half, friendly, knife, heavy, hour all have something in common. What is it?
- Find a word that includes the sound /ɜ:/ like the “u” in “Burger”.

6. Transformations. Re-write the sentences so they have a similar meaning.

- “Revolutionary” diet books flood the market this time of year ...
Bookstores
- If you cooked these dishes you’d be on your way to becoming an intuitive, fluid cook.
You might

7. Speaking

- Do you have a healthy diet? Explain.
- Can you cook? What is your best recipe?
- Who does the most cooking in your house? How would you describe the “healthiness” of the cooking?
- Why is it important to have a special diet if you are a student or a sportsperson?

8. Web links

http://www.nytimes.com/2011/01/02/weekinreview/02bittman.html?_r=1&ref=weekinreview

<http://poshposh.com/2009/07/celebrate-national-junk-food-day-today/>

http://www.helpguide.org/life/healthy_eating_diet.htm

<http://www.mcdonalds.com/us/en/home.html>

<http://www.kfc.com/>

<http://www.subway.com/subwayroot/index.aspx>

9. Writing. Write about 100 words.

This text comes from an article in an American newspaper talking about US eating habits. Using the text as an example; how does American food lifestyle compare with your life? Do we have a healthier lifestyle than our ancestors? How has it changed?

Text 6



There are many reasons for growing apples in your own garden. An important one is that you can have the opportunity to taste an apple that is picked fresh from the tree and grown without the application of harmful chemicals. Also, apple trees in blossom is a beautiful sight in the garden. And, if you are prepared to share your apple harvest with other creatures, apple trees will attract badgers, blackbirds, or redwings among others into your garden.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, it was estimated there were over two thousand varieties of apple in Britain. However, supermarkets usually only stock a limited range of varieties which are selected for their appearance or size rather than flavour. We all know the disappointment of selecting a bag of delicious looking apples from the supermarket only to regret the purchase after the first bite.

So, before going out and buying a tree, you will need to consider whether you want a cooking or an eating apple, such as 'James Grieve', 'Blenheim Orange' or 'Charles Ross'. Although it is considered the king of apples, 'Cox's Orange Pippin' is quite difficult to grow and is rather susceptible to common diseases of apple such as scab and mildew. If you love the taste of a Cox, I suggest trying some of its near relatives such as 'Jupiter', 'Ribston Pippin' and 'Sunset'. These varieties are much easier to grow. If there is a local apple fair, why not go along to see. You will get the chance to talk to the growers who will know what is best on your area.

Be careful with rabbits. It is essential to protect your tree from almost instant destruction by these troublesome pests. The thin bark of an apple tree is a valued delicacy for rabbits and an unprotected tree can be killed overnight.

Make sure that the tree receives adequate water in the first year after planting, it is much better to give a good watering once a week rather than a daily sprinkling. It really is a worthwhile investment of time and effort to ensure your tree gets the best possible start.

Now you have more than enough advice to start growing those beautiful, tasty apples. you will not be disappointed.

The Gardeners Times 16th November 2019

1. Write a summary for the text. Choose the most important ideas.
2. T or F? Justify your answers with a sentence. Find the information in the text.
 - a. There are many different types of apples in supermarkets.
 - b. Apples bought at the supermarket are tastier than apples bought at an apple fair.
 - c. Rabbits are great pests to have near a tree.
3. Answer the questions in your own words. Don't copy from the text.
 - a. Why does the writer suggest growing your own apples is a good idea?
 - b. Are there many types of apples in the UK? Explain.
 - c. Is going to an apple fair a good idea if you don't know what tree to plant? Explain.
 - d. What tips does the writer give as to looking after your tree?
4. Find synonyms in the text for these words and expressions

a. tree flowers (para I)	c. an undesirable animal (para IV)
b. a disease (para III)	d. the outside of a tree (para IV)

5. Pronunciation.

- In which of the following words is the ending “-ed” pronounced /ɪd/? Picked, prepared, estimated, unprotected, disappointed
- Write the word whose underlined letters are pronounced differently. own, growing, know, now
- These words, all have something in common. What is it? Share, appearance, purchase, these, adequate, apples
- Find a word that includes the sound /ɑː/ like the “ar” in “car”.

6. Transformations. Re-write the sentences so they have a similar meaning.

- if you are prepared to share your apple harvest with other creatures, apple trees will attract badgers, blackbirds, or redwings among others into your garden.

Creatures

- ...you can have the opportunity to taste an apple that is picked fresh from the tree and grown without the application of harmful chemicals.

Apples

7. Speaking

- Do you have a healthy diet? Explain.
- Do you eat fresh food? How often? What is your favourite food?
- How has the food we eat today changed from the food our grandparents ate?
- Why are we abandoning the rural parts of the country, or growing food and moving to the city where we don't have the option?

8. Web links

- <http://www.thegardeningtimes.com/>
- <https://www.localharvest.org.au/learn/a-quick-guide-to-growing-your-own-food/>
- <https://www.houzz.com/magazine/6-things-to-know-before-you-start-growing-your-own-food-stsetivw-vs~59980794>

9. Writing. Write about 100 words.

Today it is common to hear people saying we eat worse now than before. Do you agree? In what ways do you think our life is better or worse than our grandparents' life?

Listening 1: Calendars

A. Listen to the text and then choose the correct answer.

1. The year really has ...
 - a. A bit more than 365 days.
 - b. A bit less than 365 days.
 - c. Exactly 365 days.
2. 12 cycles of the moon are ...
 - a. About 354 days.
 - b. About 365 days.
 - c. About 365 and a quarter days.
3. The Chinese calendar has ...
 - a. More months than the western one.
 - b. The same number of months as the western one.
 - c. Less months than the western one.
4. The Roman Leap year had ...
 - a. An extra day at the start.
 - b. An extra day in the second month.
 - c. An extra day at the end.
5. In Russia they used the same calendar as Britain ...
 - a. From 1700 to 1752.
 - b. From 1582 to 1700.
 - c. From 1582 to 1752.

B. Now, complete the sentences with the correct words.

6. The moon waxes
7. In English, the Moon is the origin of our word for
8. In the Roman calendar, December
9. Julius Caesar started a calendar which was
10. In Russia 1918 was year.

Listening 2 Television

- A. Listen to the audio and choose the correct option.
1. Richard...
 - a. Loves watching TV all the time
 - b. Love watching the football on TV
 - c. Loves watching quiz shows
 2. In the 1960s there only channels on TV
 - a. Yes, they shared the programmes.
 - b. Yes, there were programmes for children and programs for adults.
 - c. No, there were many channels.
 3. After 6 o'clock Sue...
 - a. Went to bed as a child.
 - b. Went to see Richard.
 - c. Goes to bed.
 4. BBC 3 is targeted at people....
 - a. Aged between 16 and 30
 - b. Aged between 16 and 34
 - c. Aged between 6 and 16.
 5. Netflix and video on demand...
 - a. Has changed the way people watch TV.
 - b. Has changed the way Richard watches TV.
 - c. Has changed the way Richard watches the football.
- B. Fill in with the missing information using ideas from the text (3 words maximum)
6. Richard and Sue occasionally watch
 7. Sue remembers when as a child there were
 8. CBBC is for children aged
 9. BBC Three started transmissions
 10. Video on demand is good for

Listening 3: Emotional Intelligence

B. Listen to the text and then choose the correct answer.

1. Pete has heard about the changes they are starting to make in classrooms
 - a. On television and on the radio
 - b. In the press and on internet
 - c. In the newspapers and in books
2. In these new classes, what happens when a child has a tantrum?
 - a. S/he will be invited to go to the "quiet corner"
 - b. S/he will be punished
 - c. S/he will be sent home
3. Which types of intelligence are NOT mentioned in this conversation?
 - a. Cognitive intelligence and kinaesthetic intelligence
 - b. Musical intelligence and interpersonal intelligence
 - c. Logical-mathematical intelligence and linguistic intelligence
4. The traditional type of education has always benefited
 - a. Musical and artistic students
 - b. Students with logical and rational minds
 - c. Students who work hard
5. Has Kris ever done yoga and meditation?
 - a. Yes, she goes to yoga classes and tries to practice some meditation
 - b. No, but she thinks children should
 - c. Not yet, but she's going to start soon
6. Kris says children should learn meditation and similar techniques because
 - a. This would help them to breathe properly
 - b. This would help them to handle stress when they are adults
 - c. This would make a teacher's class less stressful

B. Now, complete the sentences with the correct words.

7. The theory of emotional intelligence says that
8. Pete teaches
9. Pete studied
10. To perform well in an exam

Listening 4: Sugar

A. Listen to the text and then choose the correct answer.

1. What does the World Health Organization say about sugar?
 - a. That we should eat 5% less sugar every day
 - b. That our intake of sugar should be 5% of our daily diet
 - c. That sugar should make up less than 5% of our calories every day.
2. What does the professor say about vending machines?
 - a. They shouldn't be used for selling school meals
 - b. They shouldn't be in state schools or hospitals
 - c. They should only be in public places.
3. What does the professor say about sugar?
 - a. It should be increased in childhood
 - b. There shouldn't be so much in school meals
 - c. There shouldn't be confectionary in nurseries.
4. What is the money from the "sugar tax" used for in France?
 - a. To tax children's dental care
 - b. To pay for the doctors' taxis
 - c. To improve the health system.
5. Which of these 3 countries consumes less sugar than the others?
 - a. The United States
 - b. China
 - c. India

B. Now, complete the sentences with the correct words.

6. Tooth decay
7. The text says confectionary is
8. The most important time you should brush your teeth is
9. A vending machine
10. When we eat less sugar

Listening 5: Gambling

A. Listen to the text and then choose the correct answer.

1. How much money has been gambled online?
 - a. Hundreds of thousands
 - b. Millions
 - c. Billions
2. How much is the largest jackpot won by an individual?
 - a. \$314,900,000
 - b. \$350,000,000
 - c. \$444,000,000
3. The world's biggest hotel is the MGM Grand Hotel & Casino.
 - a. True, it has 5,005 rooms.
 - b. True it has 505 rooms
 - c. True there are 329 rooms in the hotel.
4. Which of the following did Julian Simon gamble on?
 - a. The price of copper
 - b. The amount of greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere
 - c. The number of AIDS victims
5. What's the least successful bet?
 - a. Horatio Bottomley in 1914 bought all six horses in a race. He lost a fortune.
 - b. Jockeys paid Horatio Bottomley to cross the finishing line in a particular order.
 - c. Bottomley raced in a horse race by the sea and he didn't win.
6. Harry Bensley He had to sell pictures of himself
 - a. He liked people to know him.
 - b. He needed money to travel.
 - c. He needed a licence for the First World War.

B. Now, complete the sentences with the correct words.

7. Joseph Jagers won \$300,000 in three days by
8. Las Vegas is visited each year by
9. Lotteries exist because
10. To travel the long way around from London to Italy, Harry Bensley took

Listening 6: Money

A. Listen to the text and then choose the correct answer.

1. How many credit cards has Emily got?
 - a. None, she doesn't have any cards, a only cash machine.
 - b. two, a debit card and a credit card.
 - c. Only a debit card
2. Where does Emily get here money from?
 - a. From a bank
 - b. From a credit card
 - c. From a cash machine
3. Do shops accept plastic cards for payment?
 - a. Yes, there isn't a problem.
 - b. Only big shops accept credit cards.
 - c. Some shops have problems with debt cards.
4. Has Emily had any problems with her cards?
 - a. No.
 - b. Yes, many years ago
 - c. Yes, on a train.
5. Has Emily used her card recently?
 - a. Yes, within the last couple of hours.
 - b. Yes, yesterday was the last time she used it.
 - c. Yes, she paid some money into the bank..
6. Does Emily prefer buying with money or with a card?
 - a. She prefers money, because of the security.
 - b. She prefers using the card only when shopping online.
 - c. She uses a card because it is the same as money.

B. Now, complete the sentences with the correct words.

7. A debit card gives
8. Emily likes to buy online .
9. Emily's card long ago.
10. Using a debit card

Reported Speech

1. Write in Reported speech.
 - a. "I have got a new book." Harry said.
 - b. "You must stop doing that." John said to Bill.
 - c. "I can swim faster than you." She said.
 - d. "I have been studying German for six years." Jane said.
 - e. "I have seen Titanic ten times since it came out" Harry said.
 - f. "I love you." John said. "I love you too." Mary said.
2. What Reporting verb would you use to make these reported statements?
 - a. "Leave this classroom now!"
 - b. "I am having dinner with my favourite actor!"
 - c. "Can you come with me?"
 - d. "It is going to be a great party!"
 - e. "I would have a Chateau Levee 1998 with your meal, sir." The waiter said.
 - f. "I am in love!" Gail said.
 - g. "Yes, I'm sorry. I stole the jewels."
 - h. "Where is my dinner?" the man said to the waiter.
3. Questions. Put these sentences in Reported speech.
 - a. "Where are my books?" John said.
 - b. "Can you help me, please?" Mary said.
 - c. "What have you been doing since last year?" John said to Bill.
 - d. "Is this your house? It is very nice." She said.
 - e. "Jane, have you found your suitcase, yet?" I said.
 - f. "Would you like some tea?" The old lady said.
 - g. "Oh, yes, please." I said. "Thank you."
4. Special questions. These petitions are used like questions. Make Reported questions.
 - a. "Write your name and address, please." The doctor said.
 - b. "Use this carefully, please." He said.
 - c. "Can I open the window, please?" The boy said to the teacher.
 - d. "Get ready to jump." The man told them.
 - e. "Cut that in three pieces, please. Thank you." Mother asked John.
 - f. "You can look after my dog for five minutes, can't you?" Bill said the Steve.

5. Reported sentences. Special sentences.

1. "Hello." He said.
2. "Do you like football?" He said. "Yes, I do." I said.
3. "What are you doing next week?" He said. "Nothing." She said.
4. "Do you like it?" "Thank you, it is lovely."
5. "I have already finished your exercise." He said. "Oh, thank you."
6. "Let's play tennis." "No, I don't want to."
7. "I hate watching football on the television, don't you?"

Infinitive or gerund?**Like**

I like to go to the cinema. – *sometimes*.

I like going to the cinema. – *often*.

Hate

I hate eating broccoli. – *I will not eat it*.

I would hate you to miss my presentation. – **Verb + Verb**. *Something that would happen, but it won't.*

Remember

I remember going to see Star Wars when I was 13. – *Past experience that you remember*.

Remember to get tickets for the premiere of the new Star Wars film. They are going to sell out fast. – *A future situation that must be remembered*.

Stop

Stop smoking, it is bad for you! – *Stop an active activity*

I was going to school when I stopped to have a quick coffee. – *I was doing one activity but changed to another*.

Start

He started jumping up and down when the team scored. – *Start an active activity*.

He started to drive when he remembered he had left the lights on. – **Verb + Verb**. *Began an activity but paused*.

Try

I tried to tell Jane that her boyfriend was a cheat, but she didn't want to listen. – *Try something but failed*.

If you can't do the exercise, try looking it up on Google. – *offer advice*.

Mean

I meant to come, but I forget. – *Something that didn't happen*

No, I don't mean doing schoolwork now, I mean going to the cinema! – *That means leaving now*. – *The meaning of an activity*.

Regret

I regret telling you, you were an idiot. – *Something I did but shouldn't have*.

I regret to tell you; you have failed the exam. – *Something I must do, but don't want to*.

Activities

1. Choose the correct forms.
 - a. Tony wants (to go / going) travelling before he goes to university.
 - b. He promised (to buy / buying) her a diamond ring for their anniversary.
 - c. Have you ever considered (studying / to study) abroad?
 - d. He agreed (to buy / buying) the motorbike for £2,000.
 - e. John has been a farmer for twenty years. He's used (to getting up / get up) early.
 - f. It's cold today. You shouldn't go out without (wearing / to wear) your coat.
2. Rewrite the sentences using gerunds.
 - a. Rachel lost the race. She was very angry.
 - b. We didn't go to the cinema; we watched a video at home.
 - c. Ivan passed his driving test because he practised every weekend.
 - d. Gillian read the newspaper then she phoned her friend.
 - e. They left the disco and went for a coffee.
 - f. Jake has split up with his girlfriend. He's upset.
3. Complete the story with gerunds or infinitives.

A haunted house

When I was a child I used to spend my holidays at my aunt and uncle's old country house. One summer I remember (have) a strange experience.

It was a hot afternoon, and my cousins suggested (play) hide-and-seek. Instead of (go) outside, we decided (play) in the attic.

After (turn off) all the lights, we all hid in different places. I managed (hide) behind an old sofa. Then something odd happened. In the darkness we heard footsteps come into the room. The footsteps seemed (walk) towards the sofa. I wanted' (move), but I couldn't. I expected something terrible (happen).

Suddenly the footsteps stopped, and the door slammed shut. After (wait) for a few seconds, we jumped up and ran downstairs without (stop). We told my aunt and uncle, but they refused (believe) us. Mysteriously the house burned down a year later. The fire started in the attic.