

Text 1

In January, we all make New Year's resolutions and change our habits. However, we repeat about 40% of our behaviour almost daily, so if we change our habits, we change our lives. There is no shortage of advice about how to change habits. "Do it first thing in the morning. You should start small. You ought to reward yourself. Make a list." Sadly, as the majority of us know very well from experience, there is no magic, one-size-fits-all solution.

It is easy to assume that if a strategy worked for a neighbour, it will work for us. Unfortunately, that's not true. Similarly, we're often advised to indulge in moderation, to may allow ourselves a "cheat". However, some people find it much easier to abstain altogether from a temptation, like sweets or a video game; for abstainers, having some is far harder than having none.



Some people do better by starting small; others, by starting big. Some people are simplicity-lovers; others, abundance-lovers. Some people need accountability; some defy accountability. Such distinctions matter.

Consider a habit that many people want: eating healthier. An *Upholder* succeeds when he decides how he wants to eat; a *Questioner* when she understands the reasons for a particular eating plan; an *Obliger*, when his partner asks him each day what he ate for lunch; a *Rebel*, when she thinks: "The food companies aren't going to get me hooked on their nasty processed foods."

When we monitor ourselves, we behave better, even if we're not consciously trying to change. So, if you want to change a habit in 2017, think about yourself. What kind of person are you? When have you succeeded in the past? What can you control? Don't assume that if only you kept your desk clear, you'd be as productive as your clutter-free colleague. Don't force yourself to keep a to-do list if you loathe the very idea.

It's simple to change your habits – when you do it the right way for you.

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 do so many people want to change their habits in January?
 - b. Is it easy to change your habits? How?
 - c. What is an abstainer?
 - d. Which is the most popular New Year's resolution?
 - e. What solution is the best possible to change your life? Explain.
3. Find synonyms for these expressions in the text.
 - a. A prize for doing things well. (paragraph 1)
 - b. Participate. (paragraph 2)
 - c. Addicted to (paragraph 4)
 - d. Tidy (paragraph 5)
4. True or false? Explain your answers.
 - a. People reward themselves in New Years' resolutions.
 - b. Everybody finds abstaining easy.

5. Pronunciation.
- In which of the following words is the ending "-ed" pronounced /t/? advised, processed, succeeded.
 - Write the word whose underlined letters are pronounced differently. Shortorage, morning, ought, ourselves.
 - Write the word in which the underlined letters are pronounced /dʒ/as in "suggests". Indulge, altogether, going colleague
 - Find a word in the text that includes the sound /tʃ/ like the "ch" in "change".

6. Speaking

- Have you made any New Year's resolutions this year? Which? Why?
- Is it difficult to keep to a diet, a plan, studying regularly? How?
- Why do people find it difficult to change a habit?
- Which are the most popular New Year's resolutions?

7. Web links

<http://www.lifehack.org/articles/communication/50-new-years-resolution-ideas-and-how-achieve-each-them.html>

<http://www.webmd.com/diet/obesity/features/6-steps-to-changing-bad-eating-habits#1>

<https://changinghabits.com.au/>

<https://kripalu.org/presenters-programs/changing-habits-mindfulness>

<https://brightfuture.unilever.us/stories/473136/Changing-habits-changing-the-world.aspx>

8. Writing

"Making a resolution is a waste of time. You always break it after a week" Do you agree?

Text 2



How good are you at keeping secrets? Most of us grow up believing that being a trustworthy confidant is an essential quality for friendship. Recent research suggests that we are not as good at keeping quiet as we think, either about our own secrets, or our friends'. So, are we all hopeless gossips, or are other factors at play?

The impact of hearing confidential information, or concealing something significant about ourselves, has been studied by psychologist, Lizzie Waterman. "There is considerable evidence to suggest that, once we know that something is secret, we tend to think about it far more, up to four or five times as often," comments Waterman. "Forbidden topics become more attractive, and can even become obsessions."

Waterman's research makes a distinction between knowing facts and hiding emotional truths, with the former unsurprisingly being less damaging. While others' secrets affect our relationships, research shows that habitual concealment of fundamental aspects of ourselves can have disastrous effects on our health, both physically and mentally.

An intuitive sense of this led artist Frank Warren to start a novel art project, *PostSecret*, in 2005. He encouraged strangers to divulge their ambitions, misdeeds, hopes and fears on an anonymous, visually-decorated postcard. The results were mini-artworks, a testament to suppressed experience and emotion. The project quickly mushroomed, and has now become perhaps the largest community art project in the world. Exhibitions, lecture tours and published books of secrets have followed.

"We live in the age of public confession," states Lizzie Waterman. "We have an addiction to the private lives of both celebrities and ordinary people, via the paparazzi and reality TV." Whether it is just curiosity, or a healthy way of moving on from a repressed past, only time will tell.

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 words.
 - a. Based on the text, how good are we at keeping secrets?
 - b. Which secrets are better for our 'health'? Explain.
 - c. What project did Frank Warren start and why?
 - d. Why does Lizzie think that it's more of a problem to tell secrets now than in the past?
3. Give a synonym for the following words from the text.
 - a. somebody you can tell secrets to (paragraph A)
 - b. repeated or frequent (paragraph C)
 - c. mushroomed (paragraph D)
4. Re-write the second sentence so it is similar in meaning to the first.
 - a. [...] recent research suggests that we are not as good at keeping quiet as we think, either about our own secrets, or our friends'.
It is difficult
 - b. "We live in a confessional age," states Lizzie Waterman. [...] "Whether it is just simple curiosity, or a healthy way of moving on from a repressed past, only time will tell".
Lizzie Waterman

5. Pronunciation.

- a. In which of the following words is the ending "-ed" pronounced /it/? studied, encouraged, decorated, mushroomed.
- b. Write the word whose underlined letters are pronounced differently. Grow, own, hopeless, now
- c. Write the word in which the underlined letters are pronounced /dʒ/as in "suggests". good, unsurprisingly, damaging, gossips
- d. Find a word in the text that includes the sound /ʃ/ like the "t" in "confidential".

6. Speaking

Do you have any political, religious or philosophical ideals? How do you express them?

Can you define; communism, capitalism, anarchy, democracy, authoritarianism?

Is there too much political discussion in the world?

How has the politics of this country changed in the last 40 years?

7. Weblinks

<http://www.psoe.es/>

<http://cambre.bng.gal/>

<http://www.pp.es/>

<https://www.talkingpoliticspodcast.com/>

<https://www.ciudadanos-cs.org/>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Authoritarianism>

<https://podemos.info/>

<https://www.churchofengland.org/>

<https://enmarea.gal/>

8. Writing.

What do you believe in? Are there any political views you support/oppose? Give your reasons.

Write about 80 – 100 words.

Text 3

Read the text and answer the questions.

There was a time, many years ago, when sportspeople didn't have sponsorship deals and logos on their shirts. Nowadays, however, competitors have become mobile advertisements. Sport is a big business and TV has been mostly responsible for its commercialization. Events like the Olympics, the World Cup and the Formula 1 Grand Prix have huge TV audiences, and companies which sponsor events know that millions of viewers will see their names.



Apart from teams and events, individual sportspeople are obviously 'good for business'. Companies are always looking for talented, good-looking sports stars, whose names will help to sell products. Look around and you can see the faces of people like David Beckham, Fernando Alonso or Maria Sharapova. They earn more from publicity than from sport. These people are ideal for selling most products, because we associate them with health, wealth, happiness and breath-taking success.

Money has definitely changed sport. In 1961, the maximum monthly salary for a footballer in the UK was only £80. Few players could afford a car. Nowadays, sponsors and revenue from TV help to finance the salaries of multimillionaires. Club presidents, speak of 'global business': famous teams travel to places like China and Japan, where they can find new fans and sell more merchandise. Manchester United now has more fans in China than in the UK, and last year Real Madrid sold more than a million football shirts.

But is all of this good for sport? What are the benefits for spectators and supporters, who are paying crazy money to watch sport in stadiums or on satellite TV? For the 'big fish' of the sports world there are better salaries and better training facilities, but there is also a danger that our favourite sports stars may become more worried about money and deals than with fun and competition. In the past there wasn't enough money in sport. Now perhaps there is too much.

1. Write a summary of the main ideas of the text. What is the text about? Write no more than 40 words.
2. Read the text and answer the questions in your words.
 - a. What qualities do sportspeople have for companies to sponsor them?
 - b. Why has sport become global?
 - c. Does the author think money is good for sport? Justify your answer.
3. True or false. Justify your answers with a sentence. Find the information in the text.
 - a. Sportsmen are advertisements for mobile people.
 - b. Talent sports stars sell pizzas and phones.
 - c. Sportsmen can't have earned more money now than before.
4. Find synonyms in the text for the words.
 - a. Money you are paid every month (paragraph C)
 - b. People who watch sport (paragraph D)

5. Pronunciation.
- In which of the following words is the ending "-s" NOT pronounced /z/? facilities, viewers, products, fans
 - Write the word whose underlined letters are pronounced differently. More, Sport, World, for.
 - Write the word in which the underlined letters are NOT pronounced /ai/as in "Time". Maria, mobile, China, ideal.
 - Find a word in the text that includes the sound /dʒ/ like the "g" in "suggest".
6. Speaking
- What sports do you like/support/practice?
 - Can you think of companies sponsoring sports?
 - Is there too much money in sport? How?
 - Do professional sports people have a similar life to you? How do you think it is different?
 - What positive and negative aspects can you see in the life of a sports person?
7. Writing.
- Imagine you are on a professional sportsperson. Describe your life. Talk about the positive aspects of your life but also the negative. Write about 100 words.
8. Transformations
- Rewrite the second sentence using the first one as a guide.
- His homework won't be finished by the end of the day.
He won't
 - His education is none of your business.
You
 - Go to the conference check in desk immediately on arrival.
As
 - After finishing the exam, I started to relax a lot.
Since
 - There will be someone to meet you on arrival. He will take you to the hotel.
When
 - The last time I saw him was in 2001. He was going abroad to study.
I haven't
 - Sharon will finish her exams. Then she will have more free time.
Once
 - Quite a few DVDs are missing from the shelves. They were the ones people have stolen.
Several people

Text 4

In the mid-1950s, Giuliana Benetton made her elder brother Luciano a multi-coloured pullover. "Don't tell me why, but it was the pullover which started the whole thing off," Luciano tells me as we sit in his villa near Treviso in North-Eastern Italy, where he was born.

"The colours were more exciting than the ones normally used in men's sweaters at that time. I saw that my friends liked it and I thought that it had a market potential."



And so the Benetton brand was born. The bright, vibrant colours in which the original sweater was knitted became its fixed trademark. Today the gigantic multinational clothing empire is one of the world's biggest suppliers of casual clothes.

In the 1960s the two younger brothers, Carlo and Gilberto, joined Giuliana and Luciano to build what is probably the most remarkable family venture of the late 20th century, a corporation which has now diversified into banking, supermarkets, sporting equipment, restaurants, and Formula One racing cars.

Of the four founders, Carlo, the youngest, is the production director of Benetton Group worldwide. He also supervises the sheep farms in Patagonia where ten per cent of Benetton wool is produced. Gilberto, vice-president, is the financial expert. Giuliana is the design director, the creative genius behind Benetton's clothes. The eldest, Luciano, is president of Benetton Group and responsible for the company's long-term and global strategies.

The firm's success depends on a family structure which is now rare in Italy and the rest of Europe. Luciano is convinced that Benetton could never have taken off without the family partnership. "The crucial pillars of the operation were my sister and two brothers," he says. "Undoubtedly, the success of this relationship depended on a division of work and on our total trust in what each of us was doing." They admit that they have their falling outs from time to time, but they always get over it in the end.

"As long as I know what my brothers are doing, then it's alright." Giuliana declares. "By the way, where are they?"

1. Write a summary of the text. Choose the main ideas. Write no more than 40 words.
2. Explain in English the meaning of the following expressions used in the text.

a. Company (paragraph 3).	c. Organic material (paragraph 5)
b. Key famous quality (paragraph 3)	d. Foundations (paragraph 6)
3. Transformations. Re-write the sentence so it means the same as the first one.
 - a. "Don't tell me why, but it was the pullover which started the whole thing off,"
Benetton "
 - b. Carlo and Gilberto, joined Giuliana and Luciano to build what is probably the most remarkable family venture of the late 20th century,
If Carlo and Gilberto
4. Answer the following questions in your own words.
 - a. What is the key element to explain the success of a firm like Benetton?
 - b. How popular are companies like Benetton today?

5. Pronunciation.
 - a. In which of the following words is the ending "-ed" pronounced /t/? liked, knitted, convinced, fixed.
 - b. Write the word whose underlined letters are pronounced differently. Born, thought, colours, corporation
 - c. Write the word in which the underlined letters are pronounced /3:/as in "per". pulloverer, sweaterer, diversified, director
 - d. Find a word in the text that includes the sound /ʃ/ like the "sh" in "sheep".

6. Writing. Choose one and write about 80 words to 100 words)

"Marketing and advertising today is very important for the success of a product. Without advertising, products wouldn't sell." Do you agree? Explain your ideas.

7. Transformations

Rewrite the second sentence using the first one as a guide.

 - a. Jack claimed Jenny had done it, but she said she hadn't.
 ""
 - b. "What is she like?" John asked.
 John asked
 - c. If you don't know how to spell the word, why don't you check in the dictionary?
 Look it up
 - d. My parents went without a lot of things so that they could save enough money to buy their house.
 If my parents
 - e. Have pity on me that I have to go to work early on Monday. There's a breakfast meeting.
 (Modal of opinion)
 - f. "My husband is a waiter in a top hotel restaurant." The woman said proudly.
 (To boast)
 - g. My father is going to a school reunion and will meet up with people he hasn't seen for 40 years!
 The school reunion
 - h. "Wake up will you? You are going to be late for school!"
 Tom's mother

Text 5

When you see an old lady in the street, have you thought of wanting to help her cross the road? When a young child cannot open an ice-cream wrapper, would you like to do it for him? Being nice doesn't have to be selfless. There are many benefits to helping others that come right back to you. Professor, researcher, and philosopher Stephen Post talked with **Big Think**, an ethics think tank, about how being good is good for you mentally and physically.

Post's research has shown that people involved in volunteer work feel healthier and happier. A good number of people also feel less stress, and less stress means better well-being, "They had a sense of gratification. They expressed greater resiliency when they experienced problems and tough times in life."

"If you could take those kinds of self-reported benefits and put them in a pill, market them at the drugstore, you'd be a billionaire overnight. But the thing is that you don't really have to do that because if people simply get in touch with that evolved aspect of their being, they tend to benefit from it." Post says.

Post has also found it doesn't have to be volunteer work, either. If you just make an effort to be kinder and more helpful in your daily life you can benefit from it. You don't have to change your routine, schedule, or your whole life. You just need to see those opportunities in your daily life where kindness can exist.



Has anyone ever done something for you that just made you feel happy, relieved, better? Just a little bit of kindness here and there can go a long way, and it benefits everyone.

1. Read the text and write a summary. What the text is about?
2. Answer the questions using ideas from the text.
 - a. How does being nice to others has health benefits?
 - b. How can we reduce stress, based on Dr. Post's research?
 - c. Do you have to change your lifestyle to become a better person?
3. Find synonyms in the text to these expressions.
 - a. An institution that analyses society (paragraph A)
 - b. A place to buy medicine (paragraph C)
 - c. Being nice to others (paragraph E)
4. Pronunciation.
 - a. In which of the following words is the ending "-ed" pronounced /t/? talked, involved, expressed, experienced.
 - b. Write the word whose underlined letters are not silent. Wrapper, shown, whole, where.
 - c. Write the words in which the underlined letters are pronounced /ʊ/ as in "good". tough, could, touch, young.
 - d. Find a word in the text that includes the sound /tʃ/ like the "ch" in "change".
5. Writing. Write 100 words.

Can you remember a decision that you had to take but later regretted? Describe the story.

6. Look at the pictures. Answer the questions. (2 marks)

- a. What dilemma can you see?
- b. What solutions do you offer?



7. Transformations.

- a. Jack would never become independent if he had stayed at home.
If Jack
- b. I robbed a bank. I'm in prison now.
If
- c. She isn't here today. If she had caught her plane she could have been on time.
If only
- d. Unless you stop being rude, you'll get into trouble and get sent to the Head Teacher.
I
- e. Bicycles must not be left in the driveway.
People
- f. Last year 2,000 new units had been produced by the time we introduced the new design.
We
- g. The book says you should take care when working on electrical equipment.
Care
- h. They are going to perform Beethoven's Fifth Symphony next weekend.
Beethoven's Fifth Symphony
- i. She will have to be taught.
Someone
- j. A local firm redecorated our kitchen.
We by a local firm.
- k. A doctor took out her tonsils when she was six.
She when she was six.
- l. The hairdresser should cut your hair. It's too long and untidy!
You It's too long and untidy!

Text 6

Apple unveiled its newest store on Wednesday, one that looks out over the main hub and busy concourse of the historic Grand Central Terminal in New York making it a new venture for the company.

The shop, which the company says is one of its largest, is Apple's fifth in Manhattan and will employ 315 workers. The store opens to the public on Friday.

Bob Bridger, vice president for retail, real estate and development at Apple, said the company had designed the store to appeal to rushed commuters who might have only a few minutes to shop. As in most Apple stores, there are sections devoted to handheld devices like the iPhone, iPod and iPad, as well as accessories, desktop computers and the company's signature *Genius Bar*. But there will also be express pickup stations where people can pick up Apple products that they've purchased in advance.

Mr Bridger also said that the Apple app that lets people buy items using their phones would also allow people to purchase items on the store floor by scanning their bar codes. In addition, the company will offer truncated versions of its instructional workshops, condensed to 15 minutes for those passing through.

"It's perfect for the hundreds of thousands of people who pass through Grand Central station," he said during a preview of the new store on Wednesday morning.



The global network of Apple stores attracts 300 million visitors each year, Mr Bridger said.

1. Write a summary of the main ideas of the text.
2. Explain in English the meaning of the following expressions used in the text.
 - a. "...Apple unveiled its newest store on Wednesday! "
 - b. "...where people can pick up Apple products ... "
3. Re-write the sentence so it means the same as the first one.
 - a. The shop, which the company says is one of its largest, is Apple's fifth in Manhattan and will employ 315 workers.
Apple's largest shop
 - b. There will also be express pickup stations where people can pick up Apple products that they've purchased in advance.
Apple products
4. Answer the following questions in your own words.
 - a. Why is Apple's new store in New York special?
 - b. Why have they opened the store in Grand Central station?
 - c. What is an express pickup station?
 - d. Are Apple stores popular? Explain.

5. Pronunciation.
- In which of the following words is the ending "-ed" pronounced /d/? devoted, purchased, truncated, said
 - Write the word whose underlined letters are pronounced /tʃ/. Venture, largest, store, desktop, instructional
 - Write the words in which the underlined letters are pronounced /ɔɪ/ as in "boy". only, they, company, employ, Wednesday, buy
6. Web Links
- <http://www.cultofmac.com/284804/apple-opens-new-store-madrid/>
 - <http://www.versiondaily.com/the-marketing-strategy-of-apple-a-concise-analysis/>
 - <http://www.macworld.co.uk/feature/apple/how-work-for-apple-how-get-job-at-apple-research-3598280/>
 - <https://blog.bufferapp.com/new-marketing-strategies>
7. Answer the following in your own words. (min. 80 words, max. 100 words)
- What do you know about technology and the future of mobile communication? How has our life changed because of mobile and computer technology?

Listening 1 - Names

Listen to the text and do the activities.

- A. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.
1. Humans have been using names since prehistoric times because;
 - a. In some cultures it gives information about our family.
 - b. They are popular
 - c. They want to know who is who.
 2. Some African cultures use different names for etymological reasons
 - a. No, they like popular names.
 - b. No, they give information about the order in which each child is born.
 - c. It is fashionable.
 3. In 2004 the most popular girls name was
 - a. Jack
 - b. Maria
 - c. None of the above
 4. When parents choose names for their children
 - a. They are more traditional with daughters' names.
 - b. They are more traditional with sons' names.
 - c. They are more adventurous with boy's names.
 5. Jack is the most popular boys name ever.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Jack is not a name.
- B. Complete the sentences with ideas based on the audio.
6. Morpheus and Trinity are
 7. Armani,, is a popular name for hundreds of American boys.
 8. Pink, Ruby and Scarlet are popular
 9. Zowie Bowie changed his name because
 10. The writer thinks people ought to think before

Listening 2 - Richard and Jackie Driving

Listen to the text and do the activities.

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. What does Richard suggest?
 - a. That Jackie's father knew she was a bad driver.
 - b. That Jackie's brother was worse than Jackie.
 - c. That Jackie's father was a bad driver.
2. Jackie's father paid for her driving lessons
 - a. TRUE
 - b. FALSE
3. It wasn't frightening to drive in London because the traffic went very slowly.
 - a. TRUE
 - b. FALSE
4. When did Jackie start to drive regularly?
 - a. Immediately after her driving test, in a Morris Minor lent to her by a friend.
 - b. A little after her driving test.
 - c. Sometime after her driving test, in a car lent to her by a friend.
5. For Richard, what was different about driving in Sydney from where he learnt to drive?
 - a. There were not so many hills in Sydney.
 - b. It was not so quiet in Sydney.
 - c. Where he learnt, there were more roundabouts, hills and traffic lights.

B. Complete the sentences with ideas from the audio

6. Jackie was old when she learnt how to drive.
7. Richard passed his test in a very quiet in Australia.
8. Being a good driver involves but also
9. Yes, well I like driving but I think I really prefer being the
10. I find myself falling asleep

Listening 3 The Millionaire

Listen to the text and do the activities.

- A. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.
1. Why did Marc Allen decide to be a millionaire?
 - a. Because money was central to his life and made him happier.
 - b. Because it was harder to do what he wanted if he was poor.
 - c. Because he wanted to make his family and friends happier.
 2. Which sentence describes his apartment correctly?
 - a. It was the same age as him: 30.
 - b. It had only one room.
 - c. The rent cost 55 dollars a month.
 3. What has not changed from a hundred years ago?
 - a. The number of opportunities.
 - b. The number of adversities.
 - c. Both of these things.
 4. What is his attitude to people's doubts and fears?
 - a. They can prevent us from reaching our goals.
 - b. We can overcome them if we dream of our goals.
 - c. If we change our thinking, we will have more doubts.
 5. According to Marc Allen, how much of what we earn should we spend?
 - a. 80 per cent.
 - b. 90 per cent.
 - c. 20 per cent.
- B. Complete the sentences with the correct answer.
6. He goes to his office_ every week, arrives quite late.
 7. His attitude to wealth and spirituality is you can be_ for other things.
 8. Marc says we are NOT here to
 9. Marc Allen advises us to
 10. You can't buy his latest album at Watercourse Media because

Listening 4 Eating Out

Listen to the text and do the activities.

- A. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.
1. Marian normally goes out to a restaurant
 - a. more than once a week
 - b. sometimes, if there's a birthday party
 - c. once a week, sometimes more
 2. Marian
 - a. gets bored if she goes to different places
 - b. likes to vary the kind of food she eats
 - c. only eats Chinese and Italian food
 3. If she's just got paid
 - a. Marian is worried about the price
 - b. Marian can choose a nice restaurant
 - c. Marian probably puts price right on top of the list
 4. For Marian, the ambiance
 - a. is one of the two most important things about a restaurant
 - b. is the most important thing about a restaurant
 - c. is the least important thing about a restaurant
 5. She thinks that
 - a. waiters usually pay more attention to men than to women
 - b. restaurants are never really sexist
 - c. waiters usually discriminate age more than sex
- B. Complete the sentences with ideas from the audio.
6. When Marian's with people who look younger than her, waiters
 7. In a restaurant, Marian feels that she
 8. When a friend tells her about a new restaurant
 9. If the bill says "service included", Marian would probably
 10. She is just about to go out to restaurant.

Listening 5 Ten years without books

Listen to the text and do the activities.

A. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.

1. The author likes James Bond.
 - a. Yes, he is watching a Bond film on his computer.
 - b. Yes, he is reading a Bond book.
 - c. No, he is watching television.
2. The author probably read "Where the Wasteland Ends: Politics and Transcendence in Post-Industrial Society":
 - a. in 1972
 - b. in 1982
 - c. in 1992
3. When he was a boy, the author:
 - a. avoided books
 - b. looked at books but didn't read them
 - c. preferred videos to books
 - d. read enthusiastically
4. What did the author find in 1982?
 - a. The bible.
 - b. A wonderful, long, thick book of a famous author.
 - c. A book he took out of the library three times.
5. Students at university used to spend the evenings:
 - a. discussing philosophy
 - b. thinking deeply
 - c. the author doesn't say how they spent the evenings

B. Complete the sentences with ideas from the audio.

- a. At work, the author didn't have to
- b. The author hasn't read a book
- c. At dinner time, the author
- d. At home, now the author has
- e. Today the author reads

Listening 6 Word Up!

Listen to the text and do the activities.

- A. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.
1. What has Matt been doing for the last 16 years?
 - a. Living and teaching in Melbourne, Australia.
 - b. Living and teaching in Thailand.
 - c. Teaching English in Australia and Thailand.
 2. What games did Matt's family have when he was a boy?
 - a. Computer games on their home computer.
 - b. Board games like Monopoly and Scrabble.
 - c. Computer games, but not chess or Cluedo.
 3. Why did Matt start inventing different kinds of games?
 - a. Because it was fun to do this while he learnt the Thai language.
 - b. Because he needed extra money to supplement his salary.
 - c. Because his students wanted to have fun while they were learning.
 4. What did Matt still have to do after the company agreed to produce his game?
 - a. Design the box for the game.
 - b. Grade the questions in different levels.
 - c. Write the rest of the questions.
 5. Matt...
 - a. would like more students to use Word Up! at home, not only at school.
 - b. only sells Word Up to schools, on the Internet.
 - c. only sells Word Up to teachers and schools in Thailand.
- B. Complete the sentences with ideas from the text.
6. Matt uses Word Up in his classes to
 7. Matt Errey wants to develop
 8. Matt believes that Word Up is
 9. Matt thinks people can play Word Up.
 10. The name Word Up comes from

Transformations.

<http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/magazine> - page for resource

An important ability in English is being able to describe what you want to say in other words.

E.g. You can't go in there; it is not allowed.

Entry - *Entry in that place is forbidden / isn't permitted.*

When we make a transformation, we give the same information, but in a different manner, using a particular aspect of grammar.

E.g. Harry scored the goal that gave his team the victory in the cup final.

Harry's team

The team won the Cup Final because of Harry's goal. / because of the goal Harry scored.

Here we are using synonyms to transmit the meaning. It is almost the same to say – to get a victory as – to win

We must retain the same meaning in our transformation, as far as is possible.

1. Make transformations using these sentences as a guide.
 - a. Jane was at my house about ten years ago for the last time. How is she getting on?
I (Present Perfect)
 - b. They moved to this house in 1997.
..... since 1997. (Present Perfect)
 - c. At the end of the film, the hero could catch the villain and kiss the girl.
..... (Be able to)
 - d. I haven't seen Tom for ages. What do you think he is doing these days? I think I am going to telephone him.
It's been a long time (Present perfect, since)
 - e. He didn't want to join in the celebrations. He had just lost a friend in an accident.
As (Past Perfect)
 - f. I took a sweater but it wasn't necessary, it wasn't as cold as I thought it would be.
As it wasn't cold (Modal verb: needn't + Perfect Infinitive)
 - g. He was able to escape the building and the police using a disguise.
By means of (Sentence and word order)
 - h. "This pasta tastes great." Jane asked Tom. "How did you cook it?"
Jane asked (Reported speech)
 - i. I agree that people cannot smoke in bars. People have to be able to smoke somewhere, but not in a public place.
People (Modal use should / ought to)
 - j. Pittsburgh is less exciting than New York. There isn't even a good museum there.
I like (Comparative)

2. Transformations. Read the sentences and make the transformation.
- This will be my student's first performance in Canada.
It is
 - The last time I saw him was in 2001.
I
 - Sharon will finish her exams. Then she will have more free time.
After
 - This course will take us six months to complete.
In six months' time
 - There will be someone to meet you on arrival.
When
 - The money didn't arrive for a month.
It was
 - That car was too expensive for us to buy.
If
 - Course fees must be paid in full before the course begins.
You
 - I haven't been to Oxford for at least ten years.
The last time
3. Transformations. Read the sentences and make the transformation.
- She'll have to make her presentation at the end of his speech.
When he
 - Peter wasn't always so moody.
Peter didn't
 - The number of people who understand his ideas exceed his expectations.
More people
 - I am afraid I'm still having problems with understanding life in New York.
I haven't
 - I think we have to get a new car because this one is finished!
(Deduction modal)
 - I'd prefer it if you didn't smoke in here.
Please
 - Many people were delayed because of the traffic jam.
The traffic jam

- h. It was such an interesting novel I stayed up all night to finish it.
Because
4. Transformations. Read the sentences and make the transformation.
- a. Although he was able to do the job, he wasn't given the position.
Despite
- b. I think you should take the train instead of the bus to be on time.
If
- c. Can you describe him to me?
What ?
- d. It isn't necessary to buy a first class ticket.
.....
- e. I'm sure he was at home last night.
He
- f. I didn't understand what he was saying because I hadn't read his book.
If
- g. They believe the students were educated in Canada.
It
5. Transformations. Read the sentences and make the transformation.
- a. Remind me to call Jack.
I
- b. I don't agree with prohibiting smoking in bars.
..... (In favour)
- c. It doesn't need to be finished this afternoon.
The work
- d. It was difficult for my mother to set up the new software.
My mother
- e. The escalator isn't working; please use the stairs instead. (out)
The stairs
- f. "I'm sorry I broke your mug" Janet said.
Janet
- g. They cancelled the flight because of thick fog.
If
- h. The summit meeting will be held in Istanbul in summer with luck.
They
- i. The car had almost stopped when it hit the wall.

- By the time
- j. That waiter has served over 100 customers today.
100
 - k. Have you had your dinner cooked today by your mum, you lazy so and so?
Did
 - l. Gina had taken the rubbish out before I arrived home.
The rubbish
 - m. It is said Lee Harvey Oswald shot John F. Kennedy in 1963?
JFK
 - n. You had your windows cleaned yesterday, because they are very shiny.
The cleaner
 - o. Has your father fixed Tim's bike yet?
.....by your father?
 - p. The estate agent is going to sell our house.
..... by the estate agent.
 - q. The chef made his dinner at a top restaurant last week as a gift.
He