

VOCABULARY

ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE INVENTIONS

- 1 Complete the advert with the adjectives in the box. Use the definitions in brackets to help you.

edible portable unique flimsy biodegradable
durable groundbreaking novel stunning clip-on

All you need for a perfect picnic

Eating easily

Are you fed up with ¹ _____ (always breaking) plastic knives and forks? Our new ² _____ (will last for years) models can be re-used and their ³ _____ (new) design makes it easy to fit them in your basket.

Keeping food cool

Our ⁴ _____ (light and easy to carry) fridge is ideal for family picnics. It uses ⁵ _____ (innovative) solar technology to keep your food cool on a sunny day so that it's still ⁶ _____ (you can eat it) even after several hours.

Keeping clean

Less washing, more fun! Our new range of ⁷ _____ (can be attached to clothes) serviettes come in ⁸ _____ (very attractive) colours that your children will love. They are ⁹ _____ (can be thrown away without harming the environment).

These designs are ¹⁰ _____ (only found here) – you won't find them anywhere else. Click [here](#) to see and order our products.

READING

- 2 What do you think are the most important inventions of the past 200 years? Read the article. Does it mention any of your ideas?

- 3 Read the article again and answer the questions.

1 What did Bell do when communication companies dismissed his invention?

2 Why did de Forest think that television would not be a successful invention?

3 What does the author suggest that children liked doing at the turn of the century?

4 Why did some critics decide not to review the iPad when it was launched?

5 What does the author say we need to have in order to recognise genius inventions?

- 4 Match the words in bold in the article with definitions 1–5.

- 1 not accepted _____
2 have become more important _____
3 ready or prepared (to do something) _____
4 possible _____
5 looking at something for a long time _____

CHANGING THE WORLD

Inventors have often been ridiculed when they first suggest a groundbreaking device or idea. From the aeroplane to the first moon landing, critics initially thought the concepts were impossible or would never be a commercial success, but often they were proved wrong. Modern technology has developed from many ideas that were originally regarded as absurd.

The nineteenth and twentieth centuries

Let's start with the telephone. Invented by Alexander Graham Bell in the 1870s, his device was rejected by communications companies at the time as being no more than a toy. The head of the British Post Office even asked why we would need such a gadget when telegrams and the messenger service, where couriers directly transported important written messages, worked so well. Bell had to found his own company to produce his invention.

And then there's television. In the early 1900s an American inventor, Lee De Forest, who is known as 'the grandfather of television' because of his inventions in sound recording technology, actually said, 'While theoretically and technically television may be feasible, commercially and financially it is an impossibility, a development of which we need waste little time dreaming.' Even as late as 1946 one movie producer said, 'People will get tired of staring at a plywood box every night.' Tell that to the parents of children at the turn of this century!

The twenty-first century

Can you imagine a modern home without a PC? In the early days of computers, few could predict how computers would be used at home. Nowadays we can't live without them unless you have a smartphone that does everything for you – another unimaginable idea a few years ago! And amongst the young, watching a

computer screen has overtaken the TV as a free time activity.

Do you remember when the iPad was launched in 2010? The idea was to create a device that was more portable than a computer but easier to use for sending emails and browsing the internet than a smartphone. At the time, Bill Gates thought it was 'nice', but nothing special. Some critics thought it wasn't even worth reviewing and predicted that it would be a failure, but it turned out to be a huge success.

Scared of change?

Why do people often reject innovation? It may be because they are afraid of change – they prefer what they know or it may be that they are not willing to take risks, particularly financial risks. Or maybe it's because they like to find fault and lack imagination. While you are reading this, amazing ideas are being thought up which will, no doubt, change our world.

GRAMMAR

QUESTION FORMS; INDIRECT QUESTIONS

5 Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences. Two sentences are correct.

- 1 Could you tell me where is the bathroom?
- 2 Do you know if he's coming tomorrow?
- 3 Who did design that building?
- 4 How many people do live in this house?
- 5 Do you remember where does he live?
- 6 Can you tell me when she went home?
- 7 Why he bought that strange machine?
- 8 Do you know why did he leave his job?

6 Write questions for the underlined information in the answers.

- 1 Where was he living in 1985?
In 1985 he was living in Manchester.
- 2 _____
She should tell him the answer.
- 3 _____
She visited her cousins last Sunday.
- 4 _____
Only two families live in the apartment block.
- 5 _____
They take the dog out every morning.
- 6 _____
His grandmother left him 10,000 pounds.

7 Rewrite the questions as indirect questions.

- 1 When did she leave the party?
Can you tell me when she left the party?
- 2 How often do you shop in this mall?
Can I ask _____?
- 3 Why does he get home so late every day?
Can you tell me _____?
- 4 Are they going to finish on time?
Could you tell me _____?
- 5 Who have you invited for dinner?
Can I ask _____?
- 6 Will you be available tomorrow?
Can you tell me _____?

8 A  2.1 Listen and decide which of the statements are questions. Put a question mark after the statement questions.

- 1 Her son made that model. He's very talented.
- 2 She's got three daughters.
- 3 They've already been to Paris.
- 4 He's fifty. He doesn't look that old.
- 5 You thought it was good.

B Listen again and repeat. Copy the intonation.

WRITING

A PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

9 A Underline the correct alternatives to complete the advert.

Tantam Total Cream is the world's ¹most/more effective wrinkle remover.

Specially ²creating/created for mature skin, you will see results in less than a month.

It contains tea tree oil, which is ³truly/actually refreshing and ⁴enhances/provides your complexion.

So why ⁵not/don't try a free sample today from your local store? Be ⁶sure/clear to use this coupon!



Special offer!

Free!

Tantum Total Cream
Redeemable in all participating stores
Offer valid till end March

B The advert in Exercise 9A uses the following structure. Look back at the advert and match sections 1–4 with questions a)–d).

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 introduction | a) What should you do right now? |
| 2 main details | b) Who is the product for? |
| 3 further information | c) What is the product for? |
| 4 closing incentive | d) What is the product made of? |

10 Read the product description below. Match tips a)–e) for writing persuasive copy with the words/phrases in bold in the product description.

- 1 Explain the benefits of the product.
- 2 Use adjectives that appeal to the reader's emotions.
- 3 Use rhetorical questions to attract the reader's attention.
- 4 Give details of what the product is like.
- 5 Use superlative language.

¹Are you looking for the ultimate in comfortable sports shoes?

You need go no further than DV Sportswear. Our special offer, for this week only, is DVX men's and women's running shoes. Using breathable fabric to keep your feet drier and cushioned soles for comfort, they come in both ²slim fit and wide fit models.

For either regular walking or jogging, you'll need the support these shoes can offer.

These ³stylish trainers, with their bold colourful design, will make you stand out from the crowd.

This high-quality, durable product is the ⁴best value for money and ⁵will protect your feet for miles and miles.



11 Write a product description for something you own that you want to sell on a website (100–150 words). Use the ideas in Exercise 10B and the tips in Exercise 11.

VOCABULARY

BUILDINGS

1 A Put the letters in brackets in the correct order to complete the sentences with words for buildings.

- 1 When I was a child, we used to play in the _____ (narb) on my grandfather's farm.
- 2 The _____ (globwuan) has only one floor, so it's easy to move from one room to another.
- 3 One of the finest buildings in the city is the _____ (aldchetra), which is still used for religious services.
- 4 Residents are opposing the plans for a textile _____ (ryafotc) because they think it will contaminate the river.
- 5 Although it's cold, my plants are doing well in the _____ (srgeheueno).
- 6 The explorers made a _____ (tresleh) from tree branches, where they spent the night.
- 7 The explosion occurred in a _____ (urohwaese) where they kept fireworks and other explosives.
- 8 The energy company chose a _____ (dimliwnl) as their symbol because they specialise in wind turbines.

B Complete the sentences with words from Exercise 1A.

- 1 The old _____ on the hill was used in the past to grind wheat to make flour.
- 2 We've got a small _____ in the garden where we grow tomatoes.
- 3 There's a large _____ next to the farmhouse where they keep the tractors.
- 4 The company has a _____ where they store the goods before distribution.
- 5 My grandfather can't manage stairs any more, so he's going to live in a _____.
- 6 I can't believe you got married in a _____! You must have good connections in the church.
- 7 He's homeless, but he's made a cardboard _____ in the park where he sleeps.
- 8 They're planning to build a car _____ near the town, which will provide jobs for the locals.

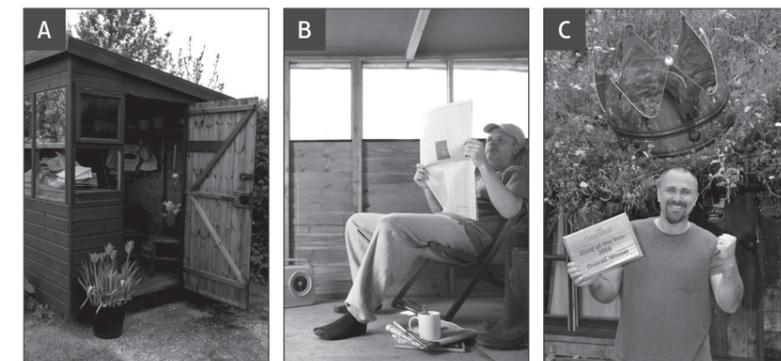
2 A  2.2 Listen to six sentences and number words a)–f) in the order you hear them.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| a) castle _____ | d) mosque _____ |
| b) school _____ | e) design _____ |
| c) island _____ | f) architect _____ |

B  2.3 Listen and repeat the words from Exercise 2A. Underline the silent letters.

LISTENING

3 Look at the photos. What kind of building do they show?



4 A  2.4 Listen to a radio interview about an unusual competition. What is the competition called?

B How do people in Britain use their shed? Tick the ways you heard.

- 1 as a storage space for garden tools
- 2 as a place to sleep
- 3 as a place to escape to
- 4 as an art studio
- 5 as a children's play area
- 6 as a bar
- 7 as a bathroom
- 8 as a shop

C Listen again and circle the correct answer, a), b) or c).

- 1 What do some men avoid doing after meals?
a) storing tools b) washing-up
c) clearing the table
- 2 What do women often do to their sheds that men maybe don't do?
a) decorate them b) personalise them
c) rebuild them
- 3 What have some people set up in their shed?
a) a school b) a business c) a club
- 4 What do the sheds in the competition have in common?
a) They are unique. b) They have wooden walls.
c) They are ecological.
- 5 What recycled materials have some people used to make their sheds?
a) plastic b) paper c) cartons
- 6 Who decides the winner of the Shed of the Year competition?
a) the owners b) the judges c) the public
- 7 What is more popular in a shed than a wheelbarrow?
a) wi-fi b) a fridge c) a TV
- 8 According to psychologists, what elements improve productivity in the workplace?
a) light and ventilation
b) light and comfortable furniture
c) light and warmth

GRAMMAR

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE AND CONTINUOUS

- 5** Underline the correct alternatives to complete the sentences.
- How often have you *visited/been visiting* London?
 - The snow has *fallen/been falling* for hours, so we can't go out.
 - Who has *taken/been taking* the last biscuit?
 - I've *painted/been painting* a lot of pictures in my life.
 - You must be tired; you should stop now. You've *worked/been working* since 6 o'clock this morning.
 - How long have you *known/been knowing* Lisa?
 - She has *spent/been spending* six years in Spain.
 - My hands are really dirty because I've *repaired/been repairing* the car all afternoon.

6 Complete the email with the verb forms in the box.

have certainly been have been staying
 have been having have been working have given
 have had have finally found have helped

To: Gwen From: Rebecca

Hi Gwen,
 How are you? Well, I ¹ _____ time to write to you! Things ² _____ busy since I arrived here in Berlin. It's an amazing place. I ³ _____ in a hotel for the past two weeks but I hope to get a flat soon. Work is going well. They ⁴ _____ me my own office and I ⁵ _____ with another intern. My co-workers are really friendly and we ⁶ _____ a couple of evenings out together. I ⁷ _____ problems with the language though. German is more difficult than I expected. Still, my work colleagues ⁸ _____ me find a teacher, so I should pick it up soon.

More later!
 Love, Rebecca

7 Complete the conversations with the past simple, present perfect simple or present perfect continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- A:** What's that smell?
B: I _____ (paint) the living room.
 I _____ (nearly/finish).

A: Where _____ (buy) the paint?
 I _____ (never/smell) anything like it!

B: I _____ (get) it from the new hardware store that _____ (just/open) in the mall.
- A:** _____ (you/see) my car keys? I _____ (look) for them for ages.

B: No. _____ (you/try) looking in the bedroom? I _____ (find) them under the bed when you lost them last week.

A: I certainly _____ (not leave) them there.

B: Are you sure you _____ (not put) them in your bag last night?

A: Oh yes! Here they are!

VOCABULARY PLUS

WORD-BUILDING: PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

8 A Add a suffix to the words in the box to make adjectives. Write the adjectives in the correct place in the table.

skill poison help change do green joy
 origin courage reason region mountain
 child music fifty

-al	-ful	-ous	-ish	-able

B Complete the sentences with adjectives from Exercise 8A.

- The experts examined the painting and found that it wasn't a(n) _____, only a good copy.
- It's a(n) _____ moment for the family when a child is born.
- Why do you still play such _____ games? You're an adult now!
- The village is very _____ and remote, so not many people live there.
- This crossword isn't _____ because the clues are too difficult.
- It was very _____ of you to risk your life to save the boy.

9 A Match prefixes 1–5 with meanings a)–e).

- | | |
|--------|-------------------------|
| 1 co- | a) again, repeated |
| 2 mid- | b) with |
| 3 mis- | c) wrongly, incorrectly |
| 4 re- | d) negative |
| 5 dis- | e) in the middle of |

B Add prefixes from Exercise 9A to the words in brackets to complete the text.

sign in search

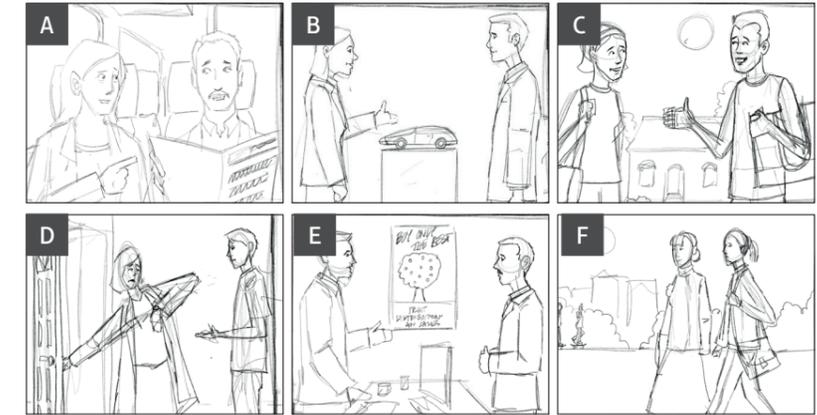
It's sometimes difficult having a sister like mine. She's a famous actress, currently ¹ _____ (starring) in a film with Emma Thompson and she loves the celebrity lifestyle. We're very different. I'm very tidy and she's totally ² _____ (organised), so it was difficult to ³ _____ (exist) when we shared a flat for a while. Another problem is that we look alike and sometimes people ⁴ _____ (take) me for her, which can be annoying. Plus, she's always busy, so I hardly ever see her. Last week she finally had a moment to come over but when she arrived, it was already ⁵ _____ (afternoon), about 4.30. I thought she was coming straight after lunch but maybe I had ⁶ _____ (understood) because she's always ⁷ _____ (scheduling) appointments. She apologised and said she was late because they had had to ⁸ _____ (do) a scene ten times that morning. Still, I was happy to see her! After all, she *is* my sister!

VOCABULARY

PROJECTS

1 Circle the correct answer, a), b) or c), to complete the sentences.

- We'll need to find a _____ to get funds to set up the factory.
 a) budget b) promotion
 c) sponsor
- Have you found a _____ for the event yet?
 a) venue b) equipment
 c) management
- The most important factor is a good hotel is the _____ that provide the service.
 a) tool b) business
 c) personnel
- We have a good _____ for the school this year, thanks to a donation.
 a) budget b) financing
 c) publicity
- My brother is working on _____ funds for the local homeless shelter.
 a) needing b) raising
 c) calling
- If you get good marks, the university will give you a _____ for your living expenses.
 a) grant b) cut
 c) fund
- An article in the paper about the company is always good _____.
 a) publicity b) advertisement
 c) event
- He organises the _____ of the company, such as transport and distribution.
 a) funding b) equipment
 c) logistics
- We're on a very tight _____. Everything has to be done by Monday.
 a) time b) schedule
 c) promotion
- I can't _____ a new car, so I'll have to borrow some money.
 a) promote b) finance
 c) sponsor



FUNCTION

JUDGING AND EVALUATING IDEAS

2 A 2.5 Listen and match conversations 1–6 with pictures A–F.

- 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

B Listen again and complete the phrases used in each conversation.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 I like the _____. | 4 That might _____. |
| 2 How does _____? | 5 I have my _____ about that. |
| 3 That's a _____. | 6 That seems like a _____. |

C Listen again and underline the correct alternatives to complete the sentences.

- The businessman is *pleased/unhappy* with the new model being developed.
- The man *completely agrees with/is doubtful* about the woman's suggestion.
- The second woman *agrees/disagrees* with the boys' proposal.
- The woman thinks the man's suggestion is *a possible/an impossible* solution.
- The woman *likes/dislikes* the government's proposal.
- The businessmen *agree/disagree* about the best place to store the fruit.

LEARN TO

GIVE PRAISE

3 Put the letters in brackets in the correct order to complete the conversations.

- A:** Have you heard that Joe has got a scholarship to university?
B: That's _____ (sitcatfna)!
- A:** The funding for our project has been approved.
B: _____ (leecxltne)! So we can start tomorrow.
- A:** I've just been promoted.
B: _____ (olsumrvale)! You deserve it.
- A:** We got top marks for the new design.
B: _____ (moaswee)! You have worked hard.
- A:** I won first prize in the race.
B: That's _____ (izganam)! You'll be in the Olympics next.
- A:** My maths teacher said I was the best in the class.
B: _____ (rfwodelnu)! I'm so proud of you.
- A:** I've managed to fix your bike.
B: _____ (abnliilrt)! Let's go for a ride.