

**Unit 6 Better Safe than Sorry**

The title is an English Proverb which means: you need to take precautions in order to prevent something bad from happening

**Vocabulary**

**Introduction: Security & Technology**

closed circuit TV	دائرة تلفزيونية مغلقة	credit card	كارت ائتمان
CCTV cameras	كاميرات مراقبة	robot	إنسان آلي
ID cards	بطاقات تحقيق الشخصية	monitor (v.)	يراقب
Radar	الرادار	identify (v.)	يحدد هوية
security system	نظام تأمين وحماية	identity	هوية شخصية
satellite	قمر صناعي	burglars	لصوص المنازل
satellite dish	طبق استقبال	most useful	الأكثر فائدة
ATMs	ماكينات لصرف الآلي	least useful	الأقل فائدة
microchip(s)	رقاقة تخزين معلومات	clumsy	غير منظم الحركة

**Study the examples:**

- CCTV cameras are used to monitor roads and public areas.
- ID cards are used to identify your identity.
- Radars are used to locate ships and planes when we can't see them.
- Security Systems are used to protect a building from burglars.
- Satellites are used to collect and send information to and from space.
- ATMs (automatic teller machines) are used to allow you to take money out of your bank account.
- Microchips are used to store large amounts of information on circuits.  
دوائر إلكترونية
- Computers are used to store and organize information.
- I think a laptop computer is **the most useful** because you can use it wherever you are.
- I think a robot is **the least useful** because it is slow and clumsy.  
غير منظم الحركة

**Unit 6: Better safe than Sorry**

**Reading Text: No More Secrets**

aware of	على دراية بـ	face recognition	التعرف على الوجه
private	خاص	footstep	خطوة القدم
operated by	تدار بواسطة	ID technology	تكنولوجي تحديد الهوية
security company	شركة أمن	GPS	نظام تحديد المواقع
		global positioning system	
discourage	تحيط / تعيق	via satellite	بواسطة القمر الصناعي
mugging	السرقه بالإكراه	birth certificate	شهادة ميلاد
shoplifting	السرقه من المتاجر	obvious	واضح
carjacking	سرقه السيارات	commit crimes	يرتكب جرائم
speeding	تجاوز السرعة المقررة	individual rights	الحقوق الشخصية
keep track of	تحدد مسار	preserved	تحفظ / يحافظ عليها
finger scanning	مسح الإصبع الضوئي	at the cost of	على حساب
fingerprinting	بصمة الإصبع	privacy	خصوصية
identify	يحدد هوية	available	متاحة
employee	موظف	surveillance	المراقبة بالكاميرات
employer	صاحب العمل	convenience	راحة وملائمة

**Study the examples:**

- **How can surveillance increase public safety?**  
They are used to discourage street crime and shoplifting.
- **In what ways can ID technologies offer greater convenience?**  
They will save a lot of time because we will not have to identify ourselves in different ways all the time.
- **What is the disadvantage of increased surveillance?**  
We will lose much of our privacy.
- **What are the surveillance technologies mentioned in the text? And what does each one do?**  
CCTV → discourage crime, watch for people speeding and keep track of people  
GPS → find out exactly where you are, keep track of vehicles  
ID cards → store all your personal information in one place.

Finger scanning  
Face recognition  
Voice recognition  
Eye recognition  
Footstep recognition

used to identify people

**Topic Vocabulary:**

**(1) Technology at Home**

answer machine	جهاز الرد الآلي	technophile	مغرم بالتقنية
fax machine	جهاز إرسال مستندات	technophobic	مفتون بالتقنية
satellite TV	تلفاز القنوات الفضائية	technology	تقنية
cook with	يطبخ باستخدام	technical	تقني
withdraw ... from	يسحب نقود من	camcorder	مسجل الفيديو
liquidise (v.)	يحول لسائل	kettle	غلاي شاي
iron (n.)	مكواة	microwave oven	فرن ميكرويف
iron (v.)	يكوي	blender	خلاط

**Study the examples:**

- An iron is used for ironing clothes.
- A camcorder is used for videoing events.
- A kettle is used for boiling water.
- A microwave oven is used for cooking food.
- A blender is used for liquidizing food.
- An answer machine is used for answering phone calls automatically.
- You can use the internet to buy something online.
- I withdraw money from an ATM machine only in an emergency.

**( Technology ) Verbs**

plug ... in	يوصل بالقابس	→ opposite ←	unplug	ينزع القابس
send	يرسل	→ opposite ←	receive	يستقبل
install	ينصب برنامج	→ opposite ←	uninstall	يلغي التثبيت
create	ينشئ	→ opposite ←	delete	يحذف

turn ... on	يشغل	→ opposite ←	turn off	يطفي
log on	يلج (يدخل)	→ opposite ←	log off	يخرج

**Study the examples:**

- The battery in my laptop is running out. I need to plug it in and recharge it.
- You should unplug any unused electric appliance if you don't use it.
- I'm going to send an e-mail to my mother.
- We still haven't received any phone calls from Martin.
- Can you help me install this new computer game?
- You need to uninstall any unnecessary programmes on your computer.
- I'm going to create a "birthday" file to store my friends' birthdays.
- Oh! I accidentally deleted some important files from my laptop.
- Your printer isn't broken down. You just forgot to turn it on.
- Do you mind turning off the cassette? It's too loud.
- Log off when you've finished using the internet. It's unsafe to keep logging on.

**Words associated with:**

TV	Computer	ATM	Mobile Phone
satellite dish	floppy disk	withdraw سحب	signal
remote control	keyboard	transaction عملية	call direct
closed circuit	software	deposit ايداع	menu
digital	hard drive	PIN رقم سري	ring tones
channel	mouse	money	keypad
screen	screen	cash card	memory

**Study the examples:**

- Some countries have over 30 different TV channels.
- We may all be watching digital TV soon.

## My Tutor Upstream B2

- Computer software is quickly outdated.
- Sitting in front of a computer screen all day can damage your eyes.
- You can (withdraw) take money out of the bank with an ATM.
- There are lots of transactions you can do at an ATM.
- Poor signal is a common problem on mobile phones nowadays.
- My phone memory is damaged and I lost all my friend's numbers.

### (2) Crime & Criminals

Verb	meaning	Crime	meaning	Criminal
burgle	يسطو على	burglary	سطو	burglar
smuggle	يهرب	smuggling	تهريب	smuggler
shoplift	يسرق معروضات	shoplifting	سرقة معروضات	shoplifter
commit arson	يحرق متعمدا	arson	حرق متعمد	arsonist
kidnap	يخطف شخص	kidnapping	خطف	kidnapper
hijack	يخطف مركبة	hijacking	خطف	hijacker
steal	يسرق	theft	سرقة	thief
forge	تزور	forgery	تزوير	forger

#### Study the definitions:

- A **burglar** breaks into يتعمد a building in order to steal things.
- A **smuggler** takes things into or out of a country illegally. بشكل غير قانوني.
- A **shoplifter** steals things from a shop pretending بأنه متظاهرا to be a customer.
- An **arsonist** sets fire يشعل حرائق to buildings, forests, etc. on purpose.
- A **kidnapper** takes someone by force and does release يطلق سراحه them until a ransom فدية is paid.
- A **hijacker** takes control of a plane or other vehicle using force.
- A **thief** steals another person's property.
- A **forger** copies works of art, documents, and signatures to deceive people.

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### Words associated with Crime

claim	يزعم / يدعي	defence	دفاع
innocence	البراءة	proof	دليل
charged with	تم إتهامه بـ	innocent	بريء (غير مذنب)
sentenced to	حكم عليه بـ	courtroom	قاعة المحكمة
stopped for	تم إيقافه بسبب	heirloom	ميراث
speeding	تجاوز السرعة	robbed of	تم سرقة ... منه
plead (v.)	يدافع / يلتص	accused of	تم إتهامه بـ
not guilty	غير مذنب	cheated out of	تم النصب عليه في
trial	محاكمة	tried for	تمت محاكمته على
court	المحكمة	assault	إعتداء
witness	شاهد	imprisonment	فترة سجن
judge	قاضي	murder	جريمة قتل

#### Study the examples:

- He was charged with (= accused of) stealing a car.
- The thief was sentenced to 5 years in prison (= imprisonment).
- He is being tried for car theft.
- He was stopped for (= arrested for) speeding last July.
- The criminal pleaded not guilty at his trial.
- He was accused of (= charged with) burglary.
- He was robbed of a family heirloom. (= inheritance)
- He was cheated out of his money.
- When did the theft take place (= happen)?
- The shoplifter pleaded he was hungry and didn't have any money.

### Vocabulary Skills: Prepositions

lack of	نقص / عدم كفاية في	turn ... down	يغلي (الصوت)
laugh at	يسخر من	turn ... up	يخفض (الصوت)
notorious for	ذو سمعة سيئة	named after	يسمى على اسم
lean on	يستند على	aware of	على دراية بـ

## My Tutor Upstream B2

married to	متزوج (ة) من	pay for	يدفع مقابل ...
nervous about	متوتر بخصوص	problem with	مشاكل مع
mistake ... for	يخلط بين (شخصين)	worry about	يقلق بخصوص
turn ... on	يشغل (جهاز)	keep track of	يتتبع مسار
turn ... off	يطفى (جهاز)	wait for	ينتظر ...

### Important Notes

- notorious for = known by bad reputation
- famous for = known by good reputation
- be aware of = know
- laugh at (someone) = make fun of (someone) بسخر من / يستهزء بـ
- laugh at (something) = يضحك على شيء طريف

### Study the examples:

- He was given the job, **despite his lack of** experience.
- His experience **wasn't sufficient enough** to be given the job.
- His experience **was insufficient** **كافية** to be given the job.
- Stop **laughing at** him. It's rude to **make fun of** people.
- I wonder why you still **laugh at** that silly joke.
- Be careful. This area is **notorious for** street crime.
- This street is **famous for** its fancy restaurants.
- Please don't **lean on** the table. It isn't very strong.
- Joana is **married to** Jack.
- She's really **nervous about** the exam because she hasn't studied for it.
- I often **mistake** Ahmed **for** Omar. They look so alike.
- The new product was **named after** its inventor.
- You are caught on cameras every day without **being aware of it**. (= without knowing)
- I **paid for** my computer **by** credit card.
- I prefer to do my essays **on** computer than write them by hand.
- I have a problem **with** people who tell lies.
- I find it difficult to **keep track of** the amount **of** money I spend.

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### Phrasal Verbs: hold / keep

<b>hold on</b> <b>انتظر</b>	to wait for a short time
<b>hold back</b> <b>يؤخر / يعطل</b>	to delay the development of something
<b>keep on</b> <b>يواصل / يستمر</b>	to continue doing something without stopping
<b>keep (somebody) in</b> <b>يحجز</b>	to make a child stay inside as a punishment to make someone stay in hospital for treatment
<b>keep (somebody) off</b> <b>يمنع</b>	to prevent from going onto an area

### Study the examples:

- Can you **wait for** (= hold on) a minute? I'll give the phone to Dad.
- I haven't fixed the problem, but I'll **continue** (= keep on) trying.
- The children were **made to stay behind** (= kept in) by the teacher after school.
- They built a fence so that people would not **intrude on** (= keep off) their land.
- The bad weather **delayed** (= held back) the departure of the flight.
- Hold on, I'll check in my diary
- She felt that having children would **hold her back**.
- He **keeps on** trying to be a better person.
- The doctors **kept her in** overnight for observation.
- Put a cloth over the salad to **keep the flies off**.
- Wear a hat to **keep the sun off** (= to prevent it harming your skin)

### Idioms & Fixed Phrases

#### (A) Fixed Phrases

safe and sound  
right and wrong  
a hit-and-run  
law and order  
alive and well  
clean and tidy

في أمان وبدون إصابات  
التصرفات الصحيحة وليس الخاطئة  
حادث سيارة حيث لا يساعد السائق الضحية  
القانون والنظام  
في أحسن حال  
نظيف ومرتب

(B) Idioms

make matters worse	worsen the situation
once in a blue moon	rarely
on the road	traveling
keep in mind	remember

Study the examples:

- The missing climber was found two days later, **safe and sound**.
- You should teach your children the difference between **right and wrong** at a young age.
- She **was knocked over** صدمتها سيارة in a hit-and-run accident.
- A policeman's job is to **maintain** يحافظ على **law and order**.
- I haven't seen him since he went to America but I know he's **alive and well**.
- She spends a lot of time doing housework. Her flat is always **clean and tidy**.
- I think if you interfere you will **make matters worse**.
- I only see my grandparents once in a blue moon.
- Sales staff use mobile phones to call the office when they are **on the road**.
- Keep in mind** that most software soon **goes out of date**. = (become outdated)

Vocabulary Skills Word Formation

frequent (adj.)	متكرر	frequency (n.)	تكرار
steady (adj.)	ثابت	steadily (adv.)	بثبات
introduce (v.)	يقدم	introduction (n.)	تقديم
vary (v.)	يتنوع	variety (n.)	متنوع
crime (n.)	جريمة	criminal (n.)	مجرم
prevent (v.)	يمنع	prevention (n.)	منع

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danger (n.)	خطر	dangerous (adj.)	خطير
popular (adj.)	شائع / منتشر	popularity (adj.)	شيوخ / إنتشار
invade (v.)	يغزو	invasion (n.)	غزو

Change the word(s) in brackets to the correct form:

- The ① (frequent) ..... with which surveillance cameras are used is increasing ② (steady) ..... all the time, and due to the ③ (introduce) ..... of improved technology they are being used in a ④ (vary) ..... of new and unusual ways.
- It is said that CCTV cameras improve public safety because they help the police to ⑤ (identity) ..... criminals, which makes the ⑥ (prevent) ..... of crime much easier. Traffic cameras film those guilty of speeding or ⑦ (danger) ..... driving, so reducing the risk of accidents.
- Despite the general ⑧ (popular) ..... of CCTV cameras, some people disapprove of their use. They feel that any surveillance is an ⑨ (invade) ..... of privacy.

Vocabulary Skills Word Formation using Prefixes

prefix	meaning	example	meaning
out-	more, better	outperform	يتفوق في الأداء
over-	to a great extent	overreact	يبالغ في ردة الفعل
post-	after	postgraduate	بعد التخرج
pre-	before	preschool	ما قبل المدرسة
re-	again	rewrite	يعيد كتابة
semi-	half	semifinal	نصف النهائي
sub-	under, less	subzero	تحت الصفر
super-	big, more	supermarket	سوق كبير
under-	not enough	underpaid	بأجر غير كاف

**Study the examples:**

- He outplayed everybody else in the tournament and won easily.
- The seats are arranged in a semicircle facing the front of the room.
- The film was in French with English subtitles.
- The garden had been neglected and was very overgrown.
- You mustn't underestimate how difficult it is going to be.
- Their house was destroyed by the earthquake but they are determined to rebuilt it.
- In the post-match interview, the coach explained why his team had played so badly.
- She had always dreamed of becoming a superstar
- I overslept and was late for school.

**Vocabulary Exercises**

**(i) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:**

1. Slow down! There's no need for such a hurry, better safe than (sound – alive – sorry – well)!
2. CCTV cameras are used to (identify – fix – monitor – fix) roads and public areas.
3. Radars are used to (preserve – maintain – locate – scan) ships and planes when we can't see them.
4. Security Systems are used to protect a building from (shoplifters – burglars – hijackers – forgers).
5. (ID cards – Satellites – ATMs – GPS) are used to collect and send information to and from space.
6. Do you think that (surveillance – shoplifting – convenience – carjacking) can increase public safety?
7. CCTV can really (discourage – encourage – increase – rise) crime level.

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8. Voice (recognition – surveillance – convenience – cards) is one of the most modern identification technologies.
9. Police men used to take people's finger prints; now there is a new technology called finger (locator – scanning – tracking – cards).
10. Nothing you do on your computer is ever completely (private – privacy – obvious – preserved).
11. (Forgery – Mugging – Shoplifting – Carjacking) is a crime that cannot be discouraged by CCTV systems.
12. She copied someone else's signature onto the cheque. She was charged with (shoplifting – smuggling – forgery – theft).
13. The armed men stormed into the bank and tried to steal a large amount of money. That's a (shoplifting – hijacking – kidnapping – burglary).
14. The customs officer called the police after he found a bag of diamonds in the man's luggage. The man was stopped for (shoplifting – smuggling – arson – hijacking).
15. They (stole – hijacked – kidnapped – robbed) a plane. They held the pilot at gunpoint and ordered him to fly to the location they wanted.
16. He threw a lit match through the window and then ran off. He was charged with (arson – hijacking – forgery – theft).
17. The man was caught trying to steal two CD-ROMs. He was stopped for (shoplifting – forgery – kidnapping – burglary).
18. When we got home, we were horrified to find the window broken and all our valuables stolen. We called the police to report that (smuggling –hijacking – kidnapping – burglary).
19. The (shoplifters – kidnappers – arsonists – thieves) demanded money for the safe return of the two children.
20. (Arson – Hijacking – Burglary – Forgery) is the crime of illegally entering a building and stealing things.
21. (Shoplifter – Shoplifting – Kidnapping – Arson) is the crime of starting a fire in order to damage a building.

### My Tutor Upstream B2

22. He (committed - broke - made - did) the law by exceeding the speed limit.
23. Mr. Jones was (committed - convicted - discussed - turned down) of murder last week and is now in prison.
24. Holiday time is when many (smuggling - arson - hijacking - burglaries) happen, so make sure you lock all your windows when you go away.
25. Big department stores often have problems with (smuggling - hijacking - forgery - shoplifting).
26. A (burglar - mugger - smuggler - shoplifter) breaks into a building in order to steal things.
27. A (thief - smuggler - kidnapper - hijacker) takes things into or out of a country illegally.
28. A (carjacker - kidnapper - shoplifter - forger) steals things from a shop pretending to be a customer.
29. An arsonist (sets fire to - breaks into - breaks down - turns up) buildings, forests, etc. on purpose.
30. The kidnappers demanded a large amount of money as a (reward - ransom - fine - payment).
31. A (hijacker - carjacker - thief - forger) copies works of art, documents, and signatures to deceive people.
32. When you get arrested, the police take your (ATM card - fingerprints - monitors - footprint) and keep them on file.
33. He was (fined - arrested - convicted - imprisoned) \$300 for parking illegally.
34. It is a policeman's job to maintain (crime - safety - law - traffic) and order.
35. Some people think that hidden cameras invade their (identity - private - ID cards - privacy).
36. When you use an ATM, your bank account is automatically (outdated - updated - up-to-date - dated).

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37. They let the suspect go because they could find no (innocence - defence - assault - proof) that he had committed the crime.
38. We can now get up-to-the-minute news from around the world via (satellite - CCTV cameras - microchips - finger scanning).
39. I can't concentrate while the TV is too loud. (Turn it on - Turn it down - Turn it up - Plug it in), please!
40. (Turn on - Turn down - Turn off - Turn back) the radio! There's more news about the hijacking.
41. I thought that the toaster broke down again. It took me a minute to realize I hadn't plugged it (off - in - on - out).
42. I really like that song! Please (turn on - turn down - turn off - turn up) the radio!
43. Don't eat in that restaurant! It is (famous - nervous - notorious - aware) for its stale food.
44. I have installed a new system in my car. It keeps track (in - of - on - up) my car using GPS.
45. The battery in my laptop is running (out - up - on - in). I need to recharge it.
46. Wait for at least two hours before you plug the new refrigerator (off - on - out - in).
47. You should (locate - keep track of - unplug - turn on) any unused electric appliance if you don't use it.
48. Can you help me (preserve - install - maintain - monitor) this new computer game?
49. You need to (unplug - uninstall - discourage - install) any unnecessary programmes on your computer.
50. Your printer isn't broken (off - up - in - down). You just forgot to turn it on.
51. Do you mind turning (off - up - on - in) the cassette? It's too loud.
52. Log off when you've finished using the internet. It's unsafe to keep (turning - plugging - installing - logging) on.

## My Tutor Upstream B2

53. He was given the job, despite his lack (in ~~of~~ - on - with) experience.
54. Stop laughing (at - with - for - on) him. It's rude to make fun of people.
55. This area is notorious (with - at - ~~for~~ - about) street crime.
56. She's really nervous (for - at - with - ~~about~~) the exam.
57. I often mistake Ahmed (~~for~~ - with - between - from) Omar. They look so alike.
58. The new product was named (~~after~~ - with - on - in) its inventor.
59. I didn't have enough money to pay for lunch, and to make matters (safe - sound - ~~worse~~ - tidy), I had forgotten my credit card too.
60. We hardly ever go to the cinema. We go once in a (full - ~~blue~~ - half - dark) moon.
61. The missing boy was found safe and (~~worse~~ - tidy - clean - ~~sound~~) and returned to his parents.
62. While you are driving, keep in (pocket - ~~mind~~ - heart - thought) that you are being watched by cameras on the motorway.
63. Carol is very neat. Her home is always (safe and sound - ~~clean and tidy~~ - clear and tidy - worse and worse).
64. The two (arsonists - burglars - ~~kidnappers~~ - muggers) demanded a ransom of £150,000 in order to release the businessman.
65. Don't forget to (switch - put - ~~plug~~ - take) the blender in before turning it on, otherwise it won't work.
66. Professor Marcus is married (~~to~~ - with - at - from) a well-known actress.
67. When travelling by aeroplane, keep in (thought - ~~mind~~ - reason - thinking) that your luggage shouldn't be more than 20 kilos.
68. If you are caught (stealing - deceiving - forging - ~~cheating~~) on an exam, you will not receive a grade.
69. The police have still not found the man who (made - ~~committed~~ - fined - sentenced) the crime.

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70. I had a flat tyre and to make matters (better - bad - worse - badly) the car battery was dead.
71. The old man was robbed (of - at - from - with) his money.
72. Could you please (take - make - turn - put) the radio on? I want to listen to the 6 o'clock news.
73. All gang members were (sentenced - fined - caught - arrested) to two years in prison.
74. When Mark said he would be a famous actor, we all laughed (from - on - at - in) him.
75. If you like your meals prepared fast and easy then you need a (blender - microwave - kettle - liquidizer) oven.
76. How much were you (fined - sentenced - charged - accused) for not stopping at the stop sign?
77. An eye (witness - watcher - viewer - burglar) gave the detective a detailed account of the incident.

### (2) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

- It is a policeman's job to maintain law and order. (preserve)
- Peter copied the Picasso and sold it as an original. (forged)
- Dan was the only student who failed the exam. (passed)
- Can you wait for a minute? I'll give the phone to Dan. (hold)
- I'll continue trying to find a solution to this problem. (keep)
- The children were forced to stay an hour after school. (kept)
- The bad weather delayed the flight. (held)
- Stop making fun of your little sister. (laughing)
- This area is known by street crime. (notorious)
- Last summer, we decided to have air conditioning put in. (installed)
- I always think that Omar is Aly because they look the same. (mistake)

## My Tutor Upstream B2

12. The newly born baby will be given the name of his grandfather. (after)
13. ATMs allow you to take money out of your bank account. (withdraw)
14. Visitors without a pass aren't allowed to enter the building. (forbidden)
15. Last night someone hit her over the head and stole her handbag. (mugged)
16. The police got a description of the thief from someone who saw him escape. (witness)
17. The criminals jumped onto a bus and made the driver take them across the border. (hijacked)
18. Car rental companies can use special technology to find out where their cars are. (locate)
19. Are you aware of the fact that somebody somewhere knows everything about you? (Do you ...)
20. His experience wasn't sufficient enough to be given the job. (insufficient)
21. The player didn't stop running even though the referee blew the whistle. (kept)

## Unit 6: Better safe than Sorry

### Grammar

#### (A) The Passive

##### 1. We use the passive when:

(A) We don't know who did the action **OR** it's not important to mention the doer of the action **OR** when the doer of the action is obvious.

- His wallet **was stolen**. (We don't know who stole it.)
- The car **is being repaired**. (It is unimportant who is repairing it.)
- The criminal **has been arrested**. (It is obvious that the police did it.)

(B) The action is more important than the doer of the action (esp. in news headlines, newspaper articles, formal notices, advertisements, instructions, and processes).

- The gallery **will be opened** on July 7<sup>th</sup>. (Formal notice)
- Peace treaty **is signed** today. (News Headline)

(C) We want to avoid taking responsibility for an action **OR** we don't want to say who did the action.

- Some mistakes **have been made** in the project. (No one is blamed)

##### More Examples:

- Sam **delivers** the newspapers in the morning.
- The newspapers **are delivered** in the morning.  
(The action itself is more important than who does it.)
- I **have made** a mistake in the experiment.
- A mistake in the experiment **has been done**.  
(I don't want to say who had made the mistake)
- Someone **broke** that vase yesterday.
- That vase **was broken** yesterday.  
(We don't know who broke it)

2. Passive Forms:

To Be (in the same tense) + P.P. of main verb

**Present Simple** (am / is / are) + Past Participle  
This company **builds** houses and office blocks.  
Houses and office blocks **are built** by this company.

**Present Continuous** (am / is / are) being + Past Participle  
They **are building** a new hospital.  
A new hospital **is being built**.

**Present Perfect Simple** (Has / Have) been + Past Participle  
We **have just painted** the house.  
The house **has just been painted**.

**Past Simple** (was / were) + Past Participle  
They **built** these houses in the 1950s  
These houses **were built** in the 1950s

**Past Continuous** (was / were) being + Past Participle  
He **was repairing** the car when we phoned him.  
The car **was being repaired** when we phoned him.

**Past Perfect** (Had) been + Past Participle  
They **had built** half of the house before they ran out of money.  
Half of the house **had been built** before they ran out of money.

**Future simple with (will)** Will be + Past Participle  
They **will build** a bridge across the river.  
A bridge **will be built** across the river.

**Future with (going to)** (am / is / are) going to + be + Past Participle  
We **are going to sell** the house.  
The house **is going to be sold**.

**Future Perfect** Will have+ been + Past Participle  
They **will have finished** this project by the end of the year.  
This project **will have been finished** by the end of the year.

**Present infinitive (after Modal Verbs)** (Modals) + be + Past Participle

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They **can build** a whole building in six months.  
A whole building **can be built** in six months.  
The government **should build** more new schools.  
More new schools **should be built**.  
We **used to grow** cotton in Egypt.  
Cotton **used to be grown** in Egypt.

**Perfect infinitive (after Modal Verbs)** (Modals) + have been + Past Participle  
They **must have built** the new airport.  
The new airport **must have been built**.

**Gerund & Infinitive Form** [being + P. P.] OR [to be + P. P.]  
I hate **being treated** like a child.  
It's nice **to be given** something you've always wanted.  
Real peace is still far from **being reached**.  
They prevented the new road from **being built**.

3. Changing from active to passive:

- (A) The **object** of the active sentence becomes the **subject** in the passive sentence
- (B) The **subject** of the active sentence becomes the **agent** (it is omitted or introduced with the preposition by if it is important to mention.)
- (C) The **active verb** remains in the same tense but changes into the **passive form**.

Example (A)

Doctors use computers in surgeries.

Subject Doctors	Main verb use	Object computers	Complement in surgeries
--------------------	------------------	---------------------	----------------------------

Subject Computers	Main verb are used	Agent by doctors	Complement in surgeries
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Example (B)

Doctors can use computers in surgeries.

Subject Doctors	Helping Verb can	Main verb use	Object computers	Complement in surgeries
--------------------	---------------------	------------------	---------------------	----------------------------

Subject Computers	Helping Verb can	Main verb be used	Agent by doctors	Complement in surgeries
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**4. Important Notes:**

1. We can form passive using verb (to get) instead of (to be). But this form can be used in everyday speech only or when we talk about things that happen unexpectedly.  
e.g.: He got injured while he was playing. ★ ★

2. Intransitive verbs can't be changed into passive.  
e.g.: She lives on the third floor. → The third floor is lived on by her.  
(Intransitive verb: requires no object and can't be changed into passive)  
e.g.: She is cleaning the house. → The house is being cleaned.  
(Transitive verb: requires an object and can be changed into passive)

3. The agent is regularly omitted in passive especially when the subject is (they, he, someone, somebody, people, one ...etc.)  
e.g.: Someone has cleaned the car. → The car has been cleaned.

4. The agent is not omitted in the following cases:  

- When it is Specific or important person ✓
- When it is essential to the meaning of the sentence ✓
- When we talk about important inventions or discoveries ✓

e.g.: The novel was written by Charles Dickens.  
New measures are to be introduced by the government.  
America was discovered by Christopher Columbus.

5. (by + agent) is used to say who or what does an action  
(with + instrument, material, ingredient) is used to say what the agent used

e.g.: The pasta sauce was made by Tony.  
The pasta sauce was made with fresh tomatoes.

6. With verbs that take two objects such as (bring, tell, send, show, teach, promise, buy, sell, read, offer, give, lend, etc.) we can form two different passive forms.

e.g.: Emily told the children a story.  
The children were told a story by Emily. → (more usual)  
A story was told to the children by Emily. → (less usual)

7. The verbs (hear, help, see and make) are followed by the bare infinitive in the active but by the to-infinitive in the passive form.

e.g.: The teacher made the students work very hard.  
The students were made to work very hard by the teacher.

8. The verb (let) becomes (be allowed to) in the passive form.  
e.g.: The teacher let the students have a rest.  
The students were allowed to have a rest.

**(E) Passive (Formal Report Structures)**

**1. What is passive report structure?**

• We use passive report structures when we want to report information in a general feeling and the subject is not important.

e.g.: Chinese is thought to be the most spoken language in the world.  
(It is not important to say who thinks this)

• We use these structures with verbs like (say – think – believe – know – consider – claim – suppose – declare – estimate ...etc)

e.g.: The damage **is estimated to reach** ten million dollars.  
 (Some experts estimate that the damage reaches 10 million dollars.)

- Passive report structures are formal structures and mainly used in news reports rather than in spoken language.

e.g.: As for the weather, **it is expected** to be sunny with no clouds.  
 (This is a part of a weather forecast.)

**2. Passive Report Structures**

**The first structure**

It was / is + P.P.

**It + be + P.P of the verb + that + the rest of the sentence**

- They think that the queen is staying in Scotland for the summer.  
 It is thought that the queen is staying in Scotland for the summer.
- They believe it is the worst accident in ten years.  
 It is believed that it is the worst accident in ten years.
- They expected Manchester would win the game.  
 It was expected that Manchester would win the game.
- People know footballers earn a lot of money.  
 It is known that footballers earn a lot of money.

**Notes:**

- We use (is or was) to make present or past passive structure.
- We just change the reporting verb (think, believe, expect ...) into passive, and the rest of the sentence is left without any change.

**The second structure**

**Present Tense Structure**

**Subject + be + P.P of the reporting verb + To + Infinitive**

Reporting verb    Subject    verb

- They think that the queen stays in Scotland for the summer.  
 The queen is thought (to stay) in Scotland for the summer.

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- They believe this accident **is** the worst in ten years.  
 This accident **is believed to be** the worst in ten years.
- People know that footballers **earn** a lot of money.  
 Footballers **are known to earn** a lot of money.

**Past Tense Structure**

**Subject + be + P.P of the reporting verb + To + have + P.P**

Reporting verb                      Subject                      verb

- Experts believe that many European languages **originated** in India.  
 Many European languages **are believed to have originated** in India.
- Scientists say that hundreds of languages **died out** in the past.  
 Hundreds of languages **are said to have died out** in the past.
- Everybody knows that this disease **arrived** with immigrant birds.  
 This disease **is known to have arrived** with immigrant birds.

**Summary**

People say that Ahmed **has** an expensive watch.

- It is said that Ahmed **has** an expensive watch.
- Ahmed **is said to have** an expensive watch.

People say that Ahmed **had** an expensive watch.

- It is said that Ahmed **had** an expensive watch.
- Ahmed **is said to have had** an expensive watch.

**Practice: Rewrite the following sentences:**

- Tourists can visit the city freely now. (by)
- They teach Spanish in many English schools. (Spanish ...)
- They have built a new shopping center in town. (been)
- The police is questioning the thief now. (questioned)
- The police was questioning the thief all day yesterday. (questioned)

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| 6. They <b>will open</b> a new theatre next week.                            | (opened)        |
| 7. Who <b>took</b> this picture?   | (taken)         |
| 8. How do you <b>make</b> spaghetti?   | (made)          |
| 9. <b>Have</b> they eaten all the food?                                      | (been)          |
| 10. Is somebody <b>following</b> us?   | (Are ...)       |
| 11. Can we <b>use</b> computers in our classrooms these days?                | (used)          |
| 12. Why did they <b>build</b> the new bridge?                                | (built)         |
| 13. Why did they <b>establish</b> these security fences?                     | (Why were)      |
| 14. We <b>haven't found</b> the bag yet.                                     | (been)          |
| 15. They <b>don't sell</b> ice-cream in the new shopping mall.               | (sold)          |
| 16. Henry is in love with Claire.  | (It is)         |
| 17. Henry is in love with Claire.  | (Henry is)      |
| 18. Police say the man <b>is</b> dangerous.                                  | (It is)         |
| 19. Police say the man <b>is</b> dangerous.                                  | (The man is)    |
| 20. The police announcement says the thief <b>escaped</b> .                  | (It is)         |
| 21. The police announcement says the thief <b>escaped</b> .                  | (The thief is)  |
| 22. They believe that the train crash was <b>caused</b> by a signal failure. | (It is)         |
| 23. Newspapers reported that the minister <b>is going to resign</b> .        | (The minister)  |
| 24. It is expected that Barcelona <b>will win</b> the match.                 | (Barcelona ...) |
| 25. People say that he <b>escaped</b> to Brazil.                             | (It is)         |
| 26. People say that he <b>escaped</b> to Brazil.                             | (He is)         |

**(C) Relative Clauses**

**1 What is a clause?**

A clause is an incomplete statement that needs another clause to form a complete meaningful sentence.

**2 What is a relative clause?**

A relative clause is an incomplete statement that begin with a relative pronoun or a relative adverb

Relative pronouns are: (who – whom – that – which – whose)

Relative adverbs are: (when/ that – where – why)

**Study this example:**

That is the woman ... *(We don't know exactly which woman.)*

The woman's daughter works in the bank with us.

That's the woman whose daughter works in the bank with us.

↓  
A relative clause

**3 The Use of Relative Pronouns and Relative Adverbs:**

**Who / That** → To refer to people (esp. the subject of a sentence)  
He is the man **who / that** wrote the report.

**Whom / That** → To refer to people (esp. the object of a sentence)  
This is the man **who / whom / that** I hired last week.

**Which / That** → To refer to things (the subject or object of a sentence)  
This is the newspaper **which / that** published the article.

**Whose** → To refer to possession (instead of a possessive adj.)  
She's the woman **whose** house got destroyed by the fire.

This is the car **whose** engine costs 300 \$.

This is the animal **whose** skin is used in medicine.

**When / That** → To refer to a time *موعد / توقيت معين*

This is the year **when / that** we went to South Africa.

**Where** → To refer to a place  
The town **where** he lives is in the North of England.

**Why** → To give a reason  
The reason **why** he did this is still not clear.

### 4 Omitting Unnecessary Relative Pronouns

**Examples:**

The animals **which** live in the forest are wild.

The animals **which** I saw in the forest were wild. (not wrong if we kept which)

- We can't leave out (omit) the relative pronouns (who – which – that) when they are the **subject of a relative clause** – when they are followed by a verb.
- We can leave out the relative pronouns (who – which – that) when they are the **object of a relative clause** – when they are followed by a noun or a pronoun.
- We can never leave out (omit) the relative pronouns (where – whose)

### 5 Defining and Non-defining Relative Clauses

The man **who works with us** is very nice. (Defining Relative Clause)

- This is a defining relative clause because:
  - It gives important information about the person we talk about.
  - The sentence is incomplete without it.
  - That's why we don't use commas with such clauses.

My uncle, **who lives in Cairo**, likes football. (Non-defining Relative Clause)

- This is a non-defining relative clause because:
  - It gives additional information about the person we talk about.
  - The sentence is complete without it.
  - That's why we have to use commas with such clauses

### 6 Notes

- We don't use another pronoun in a relative clause

**Example:**

I spoke to the girl. I had hit her by my car.

I spoke to the girl whom I had her hit by my car.

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- We can use "**whom**" instead of "**who**" when it is the object of the relative clause. But both are correct and "**whom**" isn't often used in spoken English.

**Example:**

I spoke to the girl. I had hit her by my car. (object)

I spoke to the girl (whom ✓ – who ✓ – that ✓ – nothing ✓) I had hit by my car.

- We don't use a preposition of place after "**where**". But we can use "**which**" if we want to keep the preposition.

**Example:**

That's the pitch. We played our last match on it.

That's the pitch **where** we played our last match on.

That's the pitch **which** we played our last match on.

- '**Whom**' – for people and '**Which**' – for things can be used with:  
*none of ... / all of ... / most of ... / any of ... / many of ... / some of ... / both of ... / each of ... / neither of ... / either of ... / one of ...*

**Example:**

He bought three jackets, all of which were exactly the same colour.  
He's got two brothers, one of whom lives in England.

- With non-defining clauses it's wrong to use 'that' instead of 'who'

### Practice: Rewrite the following sentences:

- Mary has three sisters. One of them is married. (whom)
- He has three cars. One of them is a Jaguar. (which)
- The police arrested six men. Two of them are innocent. (whom)
- Two prisoners escaped. One of them was recaptured. (whom)
- Joan's car broke down. I gave her a lift. (whose)
- Is that the man? – He bought your car. (who)
- We invited ten people. Three of them apologised. (whom)
- This is the hotel. I always stay in it. (where)
- This is the hotel. I always stay in it. (which)
- I was born in Port Said. (where)
- Louise invited fifty people to the party on his yacht. (will be held)

**Grammar Exercises**

**(1) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:**

1. Customers (requested – are requested – requesting – have requested) to refrain from smoking inside the store.
2. The company (stores – is stored – was stored – is being stored – has been stored) information about all its customers on computer.
3. The parcel (will deliver – will be delivered – delivers – was delivered) tomorrow.
4. The police (were arrested – arrested – have been arrested – are arrested) the man for burglary.
5. He (is being written – is writing – was written – was writing) a letter to Anna at the moment.
6. When I spoke to him this morning he (was repairing – was repaired – was being repaired – was repaired) the garden fence.
7. Yesterday she took the bus to work because her car (was repairing – was repaired – was being repaired – was repaired).
8. The salad dressing is made (with – by – from – for) olive oil and vinegar.
9. The car was being fixed (with – from – through – by) a friend of ours.
10. The tree was cut down (to – with – by – from) a chain saw.
11. On Saturday afternoon the streets are filled (with – by – for – on) shoppers.
12. That book was written (to – with – from – by) my favourite author.
13. All of this trouble was caused (because – by – with – from) Sally.
14. The first modern Olympic Games (are held – were held – will be held – has been held) in Athens in 1896.
15. The 2000 Olympic Games in Sydney (is thought – is thinking – thinks – thought) to have been the biggest ever.

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16. I heard that the new cinema (was opened – will be opened – have been opened – will open) by the mayor next week.
17. I didn't write this report. I think it was written (with – by – from – in) Fiona.
18. Do you know the man (which – whose – where – who) owns the newsagent's?
19. Neil said that there's a film on at the cinema (which – who – whose – whom) we might enjoy.
20. What is the name of that comedian (who's – whose – whom – which) TV show you were watching last night?
21. The students, (whose – that – who – whom) essays were due the next day, were all working in the library.
22. This is Miss Walters (which – whom – who's – whose) you spoke to on the phone.
23. The new washing machine (where – which – who – why) she bought was very cheap.
24. That's the woman (who – that – whom – whose) daughter works in the bank.
25. Mary is the person (which – who – who is – whose) I wanted to speak to.
26. That's the book (which – whose – who – what) I wanted to borrow from you.
27. Is Mark the boy (whose – who – whom – which) has got a motorbike?
28. Mr. Johnson is the man (which – where – whose – that) house is on top of the hill.
29. These are the shoes (which – whose – where – why) I bought last week.
30. This is (where – what – why – when) I don't want to invite them. They always make up excuses.
31. The new CD shop (says – is said – is saying – saying) to be excellent.

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32. The audience is estimated (to – for – in – by) be over a hundred thousand.
33. The company is believed to (has – had – have – having) lost millions last year.
34. David Beckham (is thought – is thinking – are thought – have thought) by many people to be the best footballer in the world.
35. He (is believing – believes – believed – is believed) to be in the United States.
36. English is thought to (be – do – have – make) the biggest vocabularies of any language.
37. My cousin (whom – which – who – where) works in London asked me to visit him for a weekend last year.
38. We went to a fantastic restaurant (which – who – where – whose) only served sea-food.
39. I'll never forget the time (which – when – where – whose) I was totally lost in the desert.
40. I'll never forget the time (which – when – where – whose) we spent together.
41. Mark, (what – whose – which – who) brother lives in Australia, is a really nice person.
42. The village (which – where – who – whose) I was born in is now a big town.
43. Mrs. Brown is the teacher (that – who – whom – whose) son is in my class.
44. The town (that – which – whom – where) I live is very dirty.
45. The departure lounge is (who – which – where – whose) you wait for flight.
46. A celebrity is a person (who – which – where – whose) life is interesting for the public.
47. The girl (who – whose – which – whom) place you're sitting in is coming back in a minute.

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48. The pitch (who – which – what – where) we played the match on was in really poor condition.
49. The person (that his – whose – who his – which his) car is blocking yours is over there.
50. The place (in where – where – that in it – that – where in) I used to live was called Newtown.
51. The bus (where – that – which is – what) goes into town leaves from the corner.
52. The companies (that it – which it – which – those) make these products are based in Korea.
53. Her latest book (was published – is published – is being published – has published) at the moment.
54. Some films shouldn't (watched – watched – been watched – be watched) by children.
55. Too much money (is being spent – is spending – was spent – has spend) on security in most countries nowadays.
56. This photo (wasn't published – isn't published – hasn't been published – shouldn't be published) in the newspaper, should it?
57. Why haven't I (told – been told – was told – telling) about this information till now? What are you trying to cover?
58. By 2050 newspapers (won't be printed – aren't printed – haven't been printed – aren't being printed) on paper but on CDs.
59. Endangered animals (were protected – must be protected – are protected – has been protected) before they are made instinct.
60. The thief (has been arrested – will be arrested – was being arrested – had been arrested) before he could get away.
61. The streets (are being – have been – were being – were) cleaned when I came home last night.
62. Millions of trees (have been cut – were cut – will be cut – can be cut) down over the last few years.

## My Tutor Upstream B2

63. A big party (was organized – had been organized – were being organized – is being organized) for the end of term. Will you join in?
64. My younger brother (was taken – has been taking – is taken – will be taken) to hospital when he broke his arm.
65. Do you know why you (was – were being – have been – is) chosen for the job?

### (2) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

1. She has to finish her essay by next Monday. (finished)
2. They let me take the day off yesterday. (allowed)
3. They delivered her new furniture yesterday. (was)
4. The mechanic at the garage serviced our car. (Our car)
5. They let me leave early yesterday. (I ...)
6. Someone stole her car last night. (Her car ...)
7. They will replace the broken window tomorrow. (replaced)
8. People believe he has stolen the crown stone. (It is)
9. People believe he has stolen the crown stone. (He is)
10. They don't expect you to finish all that work today. (You aren't ...)
11. They are building a new cinema in Cannon Street. (A new cinema)
12. Nobody apart from Bill thought that it would work. (only)
13. People say Chinese is a difficult language to learn. (It is ...)
14. People say Chinese is a difficult language to learn. (Chinese ...)
15. They believe it is the worst accident this decade. (It ...)
16. They expect the team to arrive at six o'clock. (The team ...)
17. Women are more sensitive than men. (It is ...)
18. Women are more sensitive than men. (Women ...)
19. Alexander Fleming discovered Penicillin in 1928. (by)
20. Stress affects one in six people in Britain. (affected)
21. Who stained this carpet with coffee? (How was)

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22. English is used in all international contracts. (is the language)
23. I like stories with happy endings. (that)
24. Peter is the man. His father rescued us last month. (whose)
25. Did you speak to the man in the blue uniform? (who)
26. The police are to carry out a thorough investigation. (by)
27. A local newspaper has reported that the minister is going to resign. (by)
28. I performed Hamlet on stage. (Hamlet is the play)
29. People believe that sports promote world peace. (Sports ...)
30. They are expecting the Royal couple to arrive in the morning. (are expected)
31. People believe that the train crash was caused by a signal failure. (believed)
32. The local council has suggested that the police should impose heavy fines for dangerous driving. (by)
33. They say he is working on a new software package. (He is)
34. The company will set up a computer network; they say. (It is said)
35. Everyone thinks she is the inventor of the robot-pet. (She is ...)
36. They estimate that half of the population own private cars. (It is)
37. Africa has got the most languages in the world. (Africa is said)
38. They think the Queen is staying in Scotland for the summer. (The Queen ...)
39. Police say the man killed two women before he was arrested. (The man ...)

**Unit by Unit Answer Guide**

**Unit 6 : Better Safe than Sorry**

Vocabulary Exercises

(1) Choose

- |                 |                  |               |                    |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. sorry        | 21. arson        | 40. turn on   | 59. worse          |
| 2. monitor      | 22. broke        | 41. in        | 60. blue           |
| 3. locate       | 23. convicted    | 42. turn up   | 61. sound          |
| 4. burglars     | 24. burglaries   | 43. notorious | 62. mind           |
| 5. satellites   | 25. shoplifting  | 44. of        | 63. clean and tidy |
| 6. surveillance | 26. burglar      | 45. out       | 64. kidnappers     |
| 7. discourage   | 27. smuggler     | 46. in        | 65. plug           |
| 8. recognition  | 28. shoplifter   | 47. unplug    | 66. to             |
| 9. scanning     | 29. sets fire to | 48. install   | 67. mind           |
| 10. private     | 30. ransom       | 49. uninstall | 68. cheating       |
| 11. forgery     | 31. forger       | 50. down      | 69. committed      |
| 12. forgery     | 32. fingerprints | 51. off       | 70. worse          |
| 13. burglary    | 33. fined        | 52. logging   | 71. of             |
| 14. smuggling   | 34. law          | 53. of        | 72. turn           |
| 15. hijacked    | 35. privacy      | 54. at        | 73. sentenced      |
| 16. arson       | 36. updated      | 55. for       | 74. at             |
| 17. shoplifting | 37. proof        | 56. about     | 75. microwave      |
| 18. burglary    | 38. satellite    | 57. for       | 76. fined          |
| 19. kidnappers  | 39. turn it down | 58. after     | 77. witness        |
| 20. burglary    |                  |               |                    |

(2) Rewrite

1. It is a policeman's job to preserve law and order.
2. Peter forged the Picasso and sold it as an original.
3. Everyone passed the exam except for Dan.
4. Can you hold on for a minute? I'll give the phone to Dan.
5. I'll keep on trying to find a solution to this problem.
6. The children were kept in an hour after school.
7. The bad weather held the flight back.
8. Stop laughing at your little sister.
9. This area is notorious for street crime.
10. Last summer, we decided to have air conditioning installed.
11. I always mistake Omar for Aly because they look the same.
12. The newly born baby will be named after his grandfather.
13. ATMs allow you to withdraw money from your bank account.
14. Visitors without a pass are forbidden from entering the building.
15. Last night someone mugged her.
16. The police got a description of the thief from a witness.
17. The criminals hijacked a bus to across the border.

## My Tutor Upstream B2

18. Car rental companies can use special technology to locate their cars.
19. Do you know that somebody somewhere knows everything about you?
20. His experience was too insufficient to be given the job.
21. The player kept (on) running even though the referee blew the whistle.

### Grammar Exercises

#### (Passive) Practice:

1. The city can be visited by tourists freely now.
2. Spanish is taught in many English schools.
3. A new shopping center has been built in town.
4. The thief is being questioned by the police now.
5. The thief was being questioned by the police all day yesterday.
6. A new theatre will be opened next week.
7. Who was this picture taken by?
8. How is spaghetti made?
9. Has all the food been eaten?
10. Are we being followed by anybody?
11. Can computers be used in our classrooms these days?
12. Why was the new bridge built?
13. Why were these security fences established?
14. The bag hasn't been found yet.
15. Ice-cream isn't sold in the new shopping mall.
16. It is said that Henry is in love with Claire.
17. Henry is said to be in love with Claire.
18. It is said by the police that the man is dangerous.
19. The man is said to be dangerous.
20. It is said that the thief escaped.
21. The thief is said to have escaped.
22. It is believed that the train crash was caused by a signal failure.
23. The minister is reported to be resigning.
24. Barcelona is expected to win the match.
25. It is said that he escaped to Brazil.
26. He is said to have escaped to Brazil.

#### (Relative Clauses) Practice:

1. Mary has three sisters, one of whom is married.
2. He has three cars, one of which is a Jaguar.
3. The police arrested six men, two of whom are innocent.
4. Two prisoners escaped, one of whom was recaptured.
5. I gave Joan, whose car broke down, a lift.
6. Is that the man who bought your car?
7. We invited ten people, three of whom apologised.
8. This is the hotel where I always stay.
9. This is the hotel in which I always stay. / (OR) ... which I always stay in.
10. Port Said is the city where I was born.

## Answer Guide

11. Louise invited fifty people to the party which will be held on his yacht.

#### (1) Choose:

- |                       |             |                 |                            |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. are requested      | 18. who     | 34. is thought  | 50. where                  |
| 2. stores             | 19. which   | 35. is believed | 51. that                   |
| 3. will be delivered  | 20. whose   | 36. have        | 52. which                  |
| 4. arrested           | 21. whose   | 37. who         | 53. is being published     |
| 5. is writing         | 22. whom    | 38. which       | 54. be watched             |
| 6. was repairing      | 23. which   | 39. when        | 55. is being spent         |
| 7. was being repaired | 24. whose   | 40. which       | 56. shouldn't be published |
| 8. with               | 25. who     | 41. whose       | 57. been told              |
| 9. by                 | 26. which   | 42. which       | 58. won't be printed       |
| 10. with              | 27. who     | 43. whose       | 59. must be protected      |
| 11. by                | 28. whose   | 44. where       | 60. had been arrested      |
| 12. by                | 29. which   | 45. where       | 61. were being             |
| 13. by                | 30. why     | 46. whose       | 62. have been cut          |
| 14. were held         | 31. is said | 47. whose       | 63. is being organized     |
| 15. is thought        | 32. to      | 48. which       | 64. was taken              |
| 16. will be opened    | 33. have    | 49. whose       | 65. have been              |
| 17. by                |             |                 |                            |

#### (2) Rewrite

1. Her essay has to be finished by next Monday.
2. I was allowed to take the day off yesterday.
3. Her new furniture was delivered yesterday.
4. Our car was serviced by the mechanic at the garage.
5. I was allowed to leave early yesterday.
6. Her car was stolen last night.
7. The broken window will be replaced tomorrow.
8. It is believed that he has stolen the crown stone.
9. He is believed to have stolen the crown stone.
10. You aren't expected to finish all that work today.
11. A new cinema is being built in Cannon Street.
12. Bill was the only person who thought that it would work.
13. It is said that Chinese is a difficult language to learn.
14. Chinese is said to be a difficult language to learn.
15. It is believed to be the worst accident this decade.
16. The team is expected to arrive at six o'clock.
17. It is said that women are more sensitive than men.
18. Women are said to be more sensitive than men.
19. Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1928.
20. One in six people in Britain is affected by stress.
21. How was this carpet stained with coffee?
22. English is the language which is used in all international contracts.
23. I like stories that have happy endings.

24. Peter is the man whose father rescued us last month.
25. Did you speak to the man who is wearing the blue uniform?
26. A thorough investigation is to be carried out by the police.
27. The minister has been reported to resign by a local newspaper.
28. Hamlet is the play which I performed on stage.
29. Sports are believed to promote world peace.
30. The Royal couple is expected to arrive in the morning.
31. The train crash is believed to have been caused by a signal failure.
32. It has been suggested by the local council that the police should impose heavy fines for dangerous driving.
33. He is said to be working on a new software package.
34. It is said that the company will set up a computer network.
35. She is thought to be the inventor of the robot-pet.
36. It is estimated that half of the population own private cars.
37. Africa is said to have got the most languages in the world.
38. The Queen is thought to stay in Scotland for the summer.
39. The man is said to have killed two women before he was arrested.

### Unit 7 : Penny Wise, Pound Foolish

#### Vocabulary Exercises

#### (1) Choose

- |                  |                    |                  |                |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. go            | 21. make           | 40. dedicated    | 59. into       |
| 2. does          | 22. at             | 41. bear         | 60. look after |
| 3. in            | 23. politely       | 42. delighted    | 61. into       |
| 4. diary         | 24. an expensive   | 43. genuinely    | 62. look       |
| 5. give          | 25. dedicated      | 44. rug          | 63. looks down |
| 6. unwrap        | 26. with           | 45. conservative | 64. through    |
| 7. on            | 27. delighted      | 46. imported     | 65. down       |
| 8. by            | 28. obsessed       | 47. interesting  | 66. out        |
| 9. take          | 29. Taurus         | 48. florist's    | 67. of         |
| 10. Cancerian    | 30. traditional    | 49. pair         | 68. in         |
| 11. dedicated to | 31. then           | 50. shirt        | 69. to         |
| 12. crabs        | 32. for            | 51. hat          | 70. takes      |
| 13. utensils     | 33. appeal         | 52. shoes        | 71. with       |
| 14. runs out of  | 34. perfectionists | 53. there        | 72. to         |
| 15. take         | 35. practical      | 54. glove        | 73. nerve      |
| 16. on           | 36. routines       | 55. trousers     | 74. grateful   |
| 17. sentimental  | 37. budget         | 56. after        | 75. missing    |
| 18. polite       | 38. sentimental    | 57. off          | 76. pride      |
| 19. too          | 39. ambitious      | 58. down         | 77. broken     |
| 20. spree        |                    |                  |                |

#### (2) Rewrite

1. The police are looking into the case.

**Unit 7 Penny Wise, Pound Foolish**

The title is an English Proverb which means: people who are careful with small amounts of money are often wasteful with large amounts.

**Vocabulary**

**Introduction: Shopping**

go shopping	يتسوق	presents	هدايا
go to the shops	يتسوق	gifts	هدايا
do the shopping	يتسوق	jewellery	مجوهرات
supermarket	سوق كبير	antique ornament	تحفة أثرية
department store	متجر متعدد الأقسام	a piece of art	قطعة فنية
shopping centre	مركز تسوق	a painting	لوحة زيتية
shopping mall	مجمع محلات	a diary	مذكرات
online shopping	التسوق عبر الإنترنت	a bunch of flowers	حزمة ورود
pay in cash	يدفع نقدا	bath oils	زيوت استحمام
pay by cheque	يدفع بشيك	tickets to ...	تذاكر لـ
pay by credit card	يدفع بـ كارت ائتمان	the theatre	المسرح

**Study the examples:**

- I usually go shopping once a week. I do my shopping at supermarkets and shopping centers and I usually pay in cash but sometimes I pay by credit card.
- I would buy my six-year-old brother a book because he loves looking at pictures and having people read to him.
- I would buy my best friend a diary because she likes to write about the things she does each day.
- I would buy my grandparents tickets to the theatre because they love plays.
- I would buy my boss an expensive pen because it is useful and attractive.

**Unit 7: Penny Wise, Pound Foolish**

**Reading Text: Picking the Perfect Present**

**Zodiac Signs (Star Signs)**

zodiac signs	رموز الأبراج	depend on	يعتمد على
star signs	رموز الأبراج	determined by	يحدد بـ
wonder	يتساءل / متحير	take ... seriously	ياخذ على محمل الجد
give a clue	يعطي فكرة	personality	شخصية
unwrap	يفتح (هدية)	appropriate	ملائم / مناسب



**Aries** الحمل  
March 21 – April 19



**Taurus** الثور  
April 20 – May 20



**Gemini** الجوزاء  
May 21 – June 20



**Cancer** السرطان  
June 21 – July 22



**Leo** الأسد  
July 23 – August 22



**Virgo** العذراء  
August 23 – Sep 22



**Libra** الميزان  
Sep 23 – Oct 22



**Scorpio** العقرب  
Oct 23 – Nov 21



**Sagittarius** القوس  
Nov 22 – Dec 21



**Capricorn** الجدي  
Dec 22 – Jan 19



**Aquarius** الدلو  
Jan 20 – Feb 18



**Pisces** الحوت  
Feb 19 – March 20

## My Tutor Upstream

- If you spend hours **wondering** what to buy your friends and loved ones, why not look **to the stars**.
- Knowing someone's **star sign** can **give you a clue** about what they would most like to **unwrap** on their birthdays!
- There are twelve signs of the **zodiac**. Your star sign **depends on** your birth date.
- Some people believe that someone's character is **determined by** their star sign. Some people **take** their zodiacs **seriously** and others consider them just for fun.

### Cancer

Cancerian ruled by	مولود برج السرطان يتحكم فيها بواسطة يكتشف	utensils	أدوات طبخ
Crab	مولود برج السرطان	tableware	أدوات مائدة
run out of	تفقد منك	on a tight budget	في ميزانية ضعيفة
passion	عشق	sensitive	حساس / عاطفي
appreciate	يقدر	sentimental value	قيمة عاطفية
		frame	إطار
		yacht	يخت

- If you are born under the sign Cancer, you are a Cancerian.
- take into consideration = consider ياخذ في إعتباره

- Cancer's** ideal gift would be a house or a boat, but don't worry if you don't have that kind of money to spend! All people **ruled by** Cancer love anything **to do with** the "good old days", so an **antique ornament** or piece of jewellery is certain to make them smile. Almost every **Cancerian** collects something, and if you **find out** what the **Crab** in your life collects, you will never **run out of** gift ideas. Another of their **passions** is cooking, and they will definitely appreciate cooking **utensils** or **tableware**. If you are on a **tight budget**, remember that Cancer people are sensitive and love to receive presents which have **sentimental value**. A favourite family photograph in a simple frame will make them just as happy as that expensive yacht!

## Unit 7: Penny Wise, Pound Foolish

### Libra

Librans	مولود برج الميزان	enhance	تعزز / تؤكد على
diplomatic	دبلوماسي	well-received	يرحب بها
polite	مهذب	shopping spree	جولة تسوق بإسراف
genuinely	بحق / بصدق	make sure that	تأكد من أن
ornate	مزخرف	hopeless at	لا أمل منه في
marble statue	تمثال من الرخام	make a decision	يتخذ قرار
guarantee	يضمن	new outfit	طقم ملابس جديد

- People born under the sign Libra are Librans.
- Too (adj.) to (inf.) → **too** polite to hurt your feelings.
- Polite = well-mannered
- bear in mind = take into your consideration = keep in mind

- Librans**, people born under the sign Libra, are **diplomatic** and will tell you that they love whatever you buy them, because they are just **too polite to hurt** your feelings! However, if you want to make them **genuinely** happy, **bear in mind** that anyone born under the sign of Libra loves beauty. A piece of art, an **ornate** mirror, or a **marble statue** will **guarantee** a warm response. A gift which allows them to **enhance** their personal beauty will also be **well-received**, such as a trip to a beauty salon, or a **shopping spree** for a new outfit. Make sure you go along with them to offer a second opinion - Librans are **hopeless at** making decisions!

### Capricorn

sentimental	عاطفي	hardworking	مجتهد
materially	ماديا	dedicated to	مخلص لـ
financially	ماليا	obsessed with	مهورس بـ
secure	مؤمن	stylish classics	كلاسيكي أنيق
designer labels	ذات ماركة معروفة	wacky fashion	موضة غريبة
appreciate	يقدر	somewhat	إلى حد ما
ambitious	طموح	traditional	تقليدي

- a **business-related present** هدية لها علاقة بمجال العمل
- A Capricorn is a **job-oriented** = They're **dedicated** to their careers.

## My Tutor Upstream B2

- Capricorns are not usually very **sentimental**, but they all like to feel **materially and financially secure**. They enjoy being given gifts with **designer labels**, as they **appreciate** high quality goods. All Capricorns are **ambitious, hardworking and dedicated to** their careers, so a **business-related present** is always a good idea; they are so **obsessed with time** and will be **delighted with** a watch or an antique clock. If you are thinking of buying clothes for the Capricorn in your life, make sure they are **stylish classics**, and not **wacky fashion**, as Capricorn people are **somewhat traditional!**

### Taurus

Taureans	مواليد برج الثور	grateful for	متن / شاكر لـ (شيء)
conservative	متحفظ / تقليدي	memento	تذكار
tastes	ذوق	pamper	يدلل
a touch of luxury	لمسة من الرفاهية	treat to	يعزم على
now and then	بين الحين والآخر	appeal to	يدل إعجاب

- People born under the sign Taurus are Taureans.
- grateful for (something) – grateful to (someone)
- Taureans have **conservative tastes**, but they do enjoy a touch of luxury **now and then**. They will always be **grateful for** fine leather goods or fresh flowers. What they really hope to receive is a piece of land or even cash, but they will be equally pleased with a wallet, a mirror, or a family **memento**. Give the Taurean in your life a chance to **pamper** themselves with gifts of lotions, bath oils or perfumes, or **treat** them to a night at the opera or a performance of classical music. They will **appeal to** their romantic side and definitely bring a smile to their face. And remember a quality gift is never wasted on a Taurean – they **make warm and faithful friends** who will never forget what you have given them.

## Unit 7: Penny Wise, Pound Foolish

### Virgo

appreciate	يقدر / يثمن	impressed by	يتأثر بـ
a bargain	صفقة	imperfect	غير متقن
thrilled	في قمة الإثارة	follow routines	يتبع النظام
Nevertheless	رغم ذلك	connected to	له علاقة بـ
perfectionists	محب للكمال	diet books	كتب الرجيم

- It is true that **Virgos** always **appreciate a bargain**, so if you can find a great gift at a low price, they will be **thrilled**. **Nevertheless**, don't forget that all Virgos are **perfectionists**, and will not be **impressed by imperfect** products. The practical Virgo loves to receive useful presents, such as socks, shirts and other items of clothing which they may need. Virgos are also creatures of habit and like to **follow routines**, so a gift which will help them to organise their lives (a diary or a bookcase, for example) will be a huge success. Anything **connected to** health and cleanliness will also appeal to your Virgo friends. Bath products and **diet books** are always on their list of wanted items.

### Sagittarians

take risks	يخاطر	foreign gifts	هدايا اجنبية
open-minded	متفتح	particularly	وبخاصة
optimistic	متفائل	imported	مستوردة

- Sagittarians** love to play games and **take risks**. Sport is an obsession with them, so a new pair of rollerblades or skis will always be appreciated. A typical Sagittarian is **open-minded** and **optimistic**. They love travelling, so **foreign gifts** are ideal, **particularly** if you have had them **imported**. For the truly perfect present, though, you should send the Sagittarian in your life on an adventure holiday. They will love every minute of it!

## My Tutor Upstream B2

### Topic Vocabulary: Shops and Departments

Chemist's	صيدلية	Boutique	محل خردوات
Shoe Shop	محل أحذية	Florist's	محل زهور
Bakery	مخبز	Department Store	متجر متعدد
Butcher's	جزارة	Greengrocer's	محل الخضار
packet of aspirin	علبة أسبرين	packet of biscuits	علبة بسكوت
bunch of flowers	حزمة ورود	washing-up liquid	سائل غسيل أطباق
shoe polish	ملمع أحذية	pair of tights	جورب نسائي
lamb chops	شرايح لحم ضأن	beef steaks	شرايح لحم بقرى
pair of gloves	قفازات	tinned soup	شوربة معلبة
pair of leggings	بنطلون نسائي ضيق	thermometer	مقياس حرارة
bar of soap	قالب صابون	screwdriver	مفك

Electrical Appliances	cooker, vacuum cleaner, washing machine
Furnishings	carpet, lamp, mirror
Stationery	envelopes, pen, birthday card
Cleaning Products	washing powder, furniture polish, bleach مبيض
Toiletries لوك تجميل	toothpaste, deodorant عرق مزيل, shampoo
Groceries بقلة	fruit, ketchup, rice, cornflakes
Clothing	jacket, shirt, dress, tie
Jewellery	bracelet, ring, necklace
Hardware عد ولوك	hammer, screwdriver, nails

### Topic Vocabulary: Describing Clothes

jacket	sweater سترة	waistcoat صدري	blouse
suit	skirt	shirt	socks
anorak معطف بقعة	dress	tee shirt	leggings
trousers	jeans	jumper بلوفر	tights
tuxedo بذلة سهرة	shorts	evening dress فستان سهرة	
straight	مضبوط على الجسم	short sleeved	باكمام قصيرة
flared	جيب واسع	plain	سادة
baggy / loose	واسع / فضفاض	pinstriped	مقلم بلونين

## Unit 7: Penny Wise, Pound Foolish

tight	ضيق	flowery	مشجر
long sleeved	باكمام طويلة	checked	كاروهات
plaid	مربع النقش	polka-dot	منقط
high-heeled	يكعب عال	loose stitching	غرز مفكوكة
broken zip	سوستة مكسورة	stained sleeve	أكمام متسخة
missing buttons	أزرار مفقودة	uneven sleeves	أكمام غير متساوية
torn lining	بطانة ممزقة	uneven pockets	جيوب غير متساوية
loose buttons	أزرار مفكوكة		

She is wearing a **yellow nylon anorak**, a white T-shirt, **tight black** trousers and **black leather** boots.

### Vocabulary Skills: Prepositions

proud of	فخور بـ	dedicated to	مكرس نفسه لـ
pride (himself) on	يفخر بنفسه على	delighted with	مبتهج بـ
take pride in	فخور بـ	grateful for	ممتن لـ
object to	يعترض على	pleased with	مسرور بـ
protect ... from	يحمي من	appeal to	يجذب
take pleasure in	يستمتع بـ	connected to	له علاقة بـ
part with	يفترق عن	impressed by	يتأثر بـ
popular with	مشهور بـ	treat to	(يدفع) يعزم على
occur to	يخطر بـ	obsessed with	مهوروس بـ
prone to	سهل الإصابة بـ	find out	يكشف
operate on	يجرى عملية لـ	run out of	تنتفد منك الـ
prevent ... from	يمنع ... من	depend on	يعتمد على
on a tight budget	في حالة تقشف	determined by	يتحدد بـ
bear in mind	يأخذ في إعتبار	on a list	في القائمة
hopeless at	ميووس منه في	get away with	يفلت من العقاب

### Study the examples:

- He is very **proud of** his daughter, especially now she is at university.
- She **prides herself on** her honesty.
- He **takes pride in** his job.
- He **prides himself on** his loyalty to his friend

## My Tutor Upstream ٥٤

- If you don't **take pride** in your work, you're in the wrong job.
- Many people **object to** the council's plan to build a new road through the town centre.
- She was wearing a long thick coat and a scarf to **protect her from** the cold.
- Mark **takes great pleasure** in doing the Christmas shopping.
- Jane can't **part with** this ring. Her mother gave it to her when she graduated from university.
- He's a good teacher and very **popular with** his students.
- If a thought or idea **occurs** to you, it comes into your mind.
- That thought had never **occurred to** me before.
- Does it never **occur to** you that I might need some privacy?
- She is **prone to** getting all sorts of rashes. She has very sensitive skin.
- I've always been **prone to** headaches.
- He was **prone to** depressions even as a teenager.
- She's **prone to** lying; that's for sure.
- Put your money away. I'm going to **treat you to** this.
- The doctors need to **operate on** him.
- The new law will prevent people from **getting away with** online crime.

### Vocabulary Skills: Phrasal Verbs (Look & Let)

**look after** to take care of / to be in charge of someone or something  
يعتني بـ / يراعي

**look into** to examine the facts about a problem or situation  
يحقّق في / يفحص / يدرس موضوع

**look at** ① to think about something and make a decision  
② to read something in order to check it  
③ to examine يفحص

**look down on** to think that someone is less important than you (also)

## Unit 7: Penny Wise, Pound Foolish

*look down your nose at* ينظر بدونية إلى شخص

**look through** to read something quickly يقرأ بنظرة سريعة

**let ... off** ① (someone) to not punish someone who has committed a crime or done something wrong, or to punish them severely يترك شخص دون عقاب  
② (something) to fire a gun or make something such as a bomb or fireworks explode يطلق / يشعل

**let ... down** to disappoint someone by failing to do what you agreed to do or were expected to do يخيب أمل / يحبط

**let ... out** ① (with clothes) to make clothes wider يوسع  
② (with someone or something) to allow to leave يخرج

### Study the examples:

- I'm **looking after** my niece at the weekend. Her parents are going away.
- We **look after** the neighbours' cat while they're away.
- If you **look after** your clothes they last a lot longer.
- Don't worry about the girl. She can **look after** herself.
- The police are **looking into** the theft at the school.
- We're **looking into** the possibility of opening a new branch.
- We're going to **look at** the flat this afternoon.
- Management is **looking at** ways of cutting cost.
- Can you **look at** the report before I give it to the manager?
- Did you the doctor **look at** your knee?
- They **look down on** her because she didn't go to university.
- She's so arrogant. She always **looks down on** the rest of us.
- James **looked through** his essay again before he handed it in.
- I've **looked through** some catalogues before I decided on the new TV.
- Since it was his first offence, they **let him off** with a caution. تحذير

## My Tutor Open

- Instead of a prison sentence they were **let off** with a fine. غرامة
- You won't be **let off** this time. (= You will be punished severely.)
- Don't **let off** fireworks near the house.
- If you don't come tomorrow, you will **let me down**.
- When I was sent to prison, I really felt I had **let my parents down**.
- You have to come to Nancy's birthday or you will really **let her down**.
- I must have put on weight. I'll have to **let these trousers out**.
- This Jacket is too tight. I'm going to **let it out**.
- I heard a voice from the cupboard shouting "**Let me out!**"

### Vocabulary Skills: Fixed Phrases

<b>lose my nerve</b>	lose the bravery or confidence to do something – لا يجد الشجاعة الكافية لـ
<b>the name of the game</b>	the most important / trendy thing
<b>neither here nor there</b>	doesn't matter – (غير مهم) لا يقدم ولا يؤخر
<b>nearest and dearest</b>	people you're very close to (family)
<b>have a nose for trouble</b>	easily get into trouble
<b>day and night</b>	all the time – (around the clock)
<b>nose to tail</b>	one behind the other (pumper to pumper)

#### Study the examples:

- I better go and talk to her now before I **lose my nerve**.
- Technology is **the name of the game** these days.
- What I think is **neither here nor there**; it's what Jack says in the end.
- The most important thing is to spend more time with your **nearest and dearest**.
- Those kids seem to have **a nose for trouble**. They're always getting into mischief. تصرف خاطئ
- I have to complain about the neighbours that play loud music **day and night**.

## Unit 7: Penny Wise, Pound Foolish

- It took us hours to get home; the traffic was **nose to tail**.
- I wanted to ask her out, but I **lost my nerve** and couldn't do it.
- I didn't have **the nerve to tell** him what I really thought of him.
- In my career, **the name of the game** is making the right friend.
- You can hear the traffic from your room **day and night**.
- The cars were parked **nose to tail** down the street.

### Vocabulary Skills: Idioms

<b>fit you like a glove</b>	to fit you perfectly (مقاسك بالطبط)
<b>keep it under your hat</b>	to keep a secret (خلييا في سرك)
<b>wear the trousers</b>	to be the one in charge (الكل في الكل)
<b>be in someone's shoes</b>	to be in someone's position (في مكانه)
<b>lose one's shirt</b>	to lose everything one has (هالبيع هذومه)

#### Study the examples:

- I love your new dress, it's a beautiful colour and **it fits you like a glove**.
- Elaine doesn't want anybody to know about her new job yet, so **keep it under your hat**.
- She is so bossy. It's obvious who **wears the trousers** in her family.
- I wouldn't want to **be in Mike's shoes** when his boss finds out he wasn't really sick last week.
- If the deal goes wrong, he's going to **lose his shirt**.

### Open Cloze: Ads Everywhere

exposed to	معرض لـ	approaches to	طرق / وسائل
switch on	تشغل	award-winning	حاصدة للجوائز
advertisers	معلنون	campaign	حملة إعلانية
latest trend	أحدث صيحات	paving stones	حجارة الأرصفة
ambient	المحيطي	promote	تعزز - تروج لـ
stick in	يلتصق بـ	grab attention	تجذب الإهتمام

## My Tutor Upstream B2

### Expressions used with: Say / Tell / Ask

Say	Tell	Ask
hello	the truth	a question
good morning	a lie	a favour
afternoon	a story	the price
something	a secret	after somebody
nothing	a joke	the time
so	the time	around
a prayer	the difference	for something
a few words	one from another	for somebody
no more	(somebody) the way	
for certain	(somebody) so	
for sure	<i>I told you so. انا قولت كذا.</i>	

### Vocabulary Exercises

#### (1) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

- I usually (make – do – go – have) shopping once a week.
- She (makes – does – goes – has) her shopping at famous shopping centers.
- I usually pay (on – by – in – with) cash but sometimes I pay by credit card.
- I bought my sister a (watch – bracelet – blender – diary) because she likes to write about the things she does each day.
- If you know her star sign, it can (give – make – do – take) you clue what present she would like.
- The best moment on a birthday is when I (unwrap – cut – unlock – disconnect) the gifts.
- Your star sign depends (on – at – of – in) your birth date.
- She believes that people's characters are determined (with – at – on – by) their star signs.
- I never (make – take – believe – think) the zodiacs seriously.

## Unit 7: Penny Wise, Pound Foolish

- If you are born under the sign Cancer, you are a (Libran – Cancerian – Capricorn – Virgo).
- A Capricorn is a job-oriented. They're always (careless about – dedicated to – lazy at – bad at) their careers.
- People born under the sign cancer are called (Capricorn – Crabs – Scorpio – Aquarius).
- Her passion is cooking, so you can buy her cooking (yachts – utensils – antiques – frames).
- He is a smart boy who never (thinks about – runs out of – finds out – thinks of) ideas.
- (Take – Make – Have – Be) into your consideration that I will never apologize again.
- I can't buy her a present as I am (in – by – with – on) a tight budget.
- A simple flower is a cheap present but it has a (financial – sentimental – expensive – budget) value.
- Librans are diplomatic and (rude – impolite – polite – unmannered); they will always tell you that they love your present.
- She is just (very – too – such – so) polite to hurt anybody's feelings.
- I took the money and went out on a shopping (spree – free – adventure – mall).
- (Make – Take – Give – Have) sure you go along with the children to offer advice when needed.
- Librans are hopeless (with – at – for – in) making decisions!
- A diplomatic person would always speak (arrogantly – politely – rudely – selfishly).
- A gift with designer label means (a cheap – an expensive – a simple – a low-quality) one.
- All Capricorns are ambitious, hardworking and (sentimental – dedicated – emotional – careless) to their careers.
- Grandma is so obsessed (with – for – on – at) time. There's a wall clock in every corner of her house.

27. Sara was very (happy – delighted – appreciated – annoyed) with the present we gave to her and thanked us warmly.
28. He speaks about nothing but his work. He is so (hardworking – dedicated – obsessed – traditional) with his business.
29. People born under the sign (Leo – Libra – Cancer – Taurus) are Taureans.
30. Taureans have conservative tastes. This means they are somewhat (traditional – sentimental – emotional – careless).
31. I like to spend some time by myself now and (when – later – then – after).
32. I will always be grateful (with – on – for – at) the fine gifts you buy for me.
33. Why don't you buy her that portrait? I think it will (pamper – appeal – touch – remember) to her romantic side.
34. All Virgos are (perfectionists – sentimental – dedicated – conservative), and will not be impressed by imperfect products.
35. Virgos are always (wasteful – practical – imperfect – conservative) so they love to receive useful presents.
36. He is a creature of habit and likes to follow fixed (bargains – routines – luxury – free schedules).
37. Unfortunately, I can't afford it because I'm on tight (trousers – budget – horoscope – zodiac).
38. This ring might not be expensive, but it's of great (conservative – sentimental – financial – economic) value to me.
39. He's determined to succeed because he's a very (ambitious – conservative – sentimental – hopeless) man.
40. Tony is really (obsessed – dedicated – diplomatic – sensitive) to his career.
41. (Put – Bear – Take – Make) in mind that the shops will be closed on Sunday.

42. Sally was (happy – delighted – dedicated – enjoyed) with the bouquet of flowers she received.
43. Anita was (genuinely – materially – financially – conservative) surprised when she won first prize.
44. He bought a colourful hand-woven (table – mirror – rug – trainers) at the flea market. سوق الأغراض المستعملة
45. He's a very (perfectionist – conservative – diplomatic – sentimental) person who doesn't like new ideas at all.
46. She couldn't find what she wanted here in Egypt, so she had to have it specially (imported – woven – stained – decorated) from abroad.
47. That was the most (tight – interesting – conservative – uneven) film I have ever seen. It's quite wonderful.
48. You can buy a bunch of flowers at a (greengrocer's – grocer's – chemist's – florist's) or at a supermarket.
49. I'd like to buy a (packet – pair – bunch – tube) of gloves, please.
50. If he keeps investing all his money in the stock market البورصة, he's going to lose his (gloves – shirt – shoes – trousers).
51. I think Marcia is going to be promoted, but no one else knows, so keep it under your (gloves – hat – shoes – shirt).
52. I wouldn't want to be in his (gloves – trousers – shoes – shirt) when his father finds out that he crashed the car.
53. We are going out tonight whether you agree or not. What you think is neither here or (there – their – fair – care).
54. I love your new dress, it's such a beautiful colour and it fits you like a (shirt – shoes – glove – scarf).
55. She is so bossy. It's obvious who wears the (shirt – shoes – hat – trousers) in her family.
56. I have promised to look (up – after – down on – through) my neighbour's cat while she is on holiday.
57. The police let him (off – down – in – on) with just a warning.
58. Don't rely on Larry, he'll only let you (off – down – out – away).

### My Tutor Upstream B2

59. Mary hired a private detective to look (into – up – after – for) her husband's disappearance.
60. If you (look through – let down – look after – look for) your clothes they last a lot longer.
61. The police are looking (for – up – after – into) the theft at the school.
62. They (let – feel – look – think) down on her because she didn't go to university.
63. She's so arrogant. She always (lets down – looks after – looks down – lets off) on the rest of us.
64. James looked (after – down – through – up) his essay again before he handed it in.
65. If you don't come tomorrow, you will let me (off – out – in – down).
66. I must have put on weight. I'll have to let these trousers (off – out – in – down).
67. He is very proud (with – of – on – at) his daughter.
68. He takes pride (of – on – at – in) his job.
69. Many people objected (for – to – with – on) the government's new decisions.
70. Mark (does – takes – makes – lets) great pleasure in doing the Christmas shopping.
71. I can't part (away – with – at – on) this ring. It's a gift from my dad.
72. I've always been prone (with – to – on – for) headaches.
73. I better go and talk to her now before I lose my (shirt – game – nerve – way).
74. The minister thanked his staff and said he was (delighted – grateful – pleased – obsessed) to them for their dedication.
75. There's a button (stained – missing – broken – uneven) from your shirt. Have you lost it?
76. If I were you, I'd take more (trouble – confidence – pride – dedication) in my work.

### Unit 7: Penny Wise, Pound Foolish

77. The zip is (uneven – loose – broken – stained) so don't put anything in the bag.

**(2) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:**

1. The police are investigating the case. (looking)
2. Jane will take care of the baby while we're away. (after)
3. I really appreciate all your help. (grateful)
4. She said we could wear jeans and trainers to the party. (casual)
5. She can think about nothing else but her career. (obsessed)
6. There is a big mark on the back of your blouse. (stain)
7. Women wear make-up to look more beautiful. (enhance)
8. I wasn't brave enough to tell him the truth. (the nerve)
9. She is very proud of her awards and trophies. (prides)
10. They always get into trouble. (a nose)
11. The neighbours play loud music all the time. (day)
12. It took us hours to get home; the traffic was so heavy. (nose)
13. I wanted to ask her out, but I wasn't confident enough. (my nerve)
14. My opinion doesn't matter. Do whatever you want? (here nor there)
15. I cannot afford a long holiday. I'm short of money. (tight budget)
16. Your new trousers look great; they are exactly the right size. (glove)

**Grammar**

**(A) Causative Form**

**1. Study the example:**



Mr. Green can't cut his hair himself.  
 He **has** his hair **cut** at the barber's every month.  
 He **had** his hair **cut** yesterday.  
 He **was having** his hair **cut** when I phoned him.  
 He **is going to have** his hair **cut** this afternoon.  
 He **used to have** his hair **cut** very short.  
 He **has just had** his hair **cut**.

**2. Form:**

**To Have + Something + P. P of main verb**

Mrs. Martha **has** **her garden grass** **cut** every Sunday.

**3. Use:**

1. We use the structure of (Have + something + done) to say that we have arranged for someone to do something for us, esp. a service or an action that we can't do ourselves.
2. The causative form has a passive meaning.  
e.g.: She had her house decorated.  
Her house was decorated.
3. We can also use (get) instead of (have) in informal conversatio...

**More Examples:**

- Mr. Green **had his hair cut** last week.  
(= He went to the hairdresser and the barber cut his hair)
- My grandparents want to **have their house painted**.  
(= They want to ask a painter to come and paint their house)
- I'm going to **have my camera repaired**.  
(= I am going to take my camera to the shop and ask a person to repair it)
- We have just **had our car repaired**.  
(= We have been to the service center and they have repaired our car)

**Practice: Rewrite the following sentences using the causative form:**

1. The maid **cleans** the windows for us every morning.
2. The maid **is cleaning** the windows for us at the moment.
3. The maid **is going to clean** the windows first thing in the morning.
4. The maid **cleaned** the windows for us yesterday.
5. The maid **was cleaning** the windows for us yesterday afternoon.
6. The maid **will clean** the windows for us tomorrow.
7. The maid **will be cleaning** the windows for us this time tomorrow.
8. The maid **has just cleaned** the windows for us.
9. The maid **has been cleaning** the windows for an hour now.
10. The maid **had cleaned** the windows before she cleaned the kitchen.
11. The maid **had been cleaning** the windows for hours before I woke up.
12. The maid **should clean** the windows first.
13. The maid **used to clean** the windows in the morning.

**(B) Reported Speech (Statements)**

When we report what someone said: a statement, a question, an order  
We change:

- The pronouns
- The verb form
- The time and place expressions

**(A) Common Changes in pronouns:**

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
"I" - "Me"	⇒ "He" - "She" - "Him" - "Her"
"My" - "Mine"	⇒ "His" - "Her" - "His" - "Hers"
"We" - "us"	⇒ "They" - "Them"
"Our" - "Ours"	⇒ "Their" - "Theirs"
"You"	⇒ "I" - "They" - "Them"
"Your" - "Yours"	⇒ "My" - "Their" - "Theirs"

**(B) Common Changes in time and place expressions:**

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Today	⇒ That day
Tonight	⇒ That night
Tomorrow	⇒ The next day, the following day
Next week	⇒ The following week / the week after
Yesterday	⇒ The day before, the previous day
Last week	⇒ The week before, the previous week
Two days ago	⇒ Two days before
Now	⇒ Then, at that time, immediately
at the moment	⇒ at that moment
Here	⇒ There
This	⇒ That
These	⇒ Those
This is	⇒ It is
Those are	⇒ They are
come	⇒ go
bring	⇒ take

**(C) Common Changes in tenses:**

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
<b>Present simple:</b> "My train arrives at 3 o'clock."	<b>Past simple:</b> He said (that) his train arrived at 3 o'clock
<b>Past simple:</b> "I paid five pounds for the book."	<b>Past simple or Past perfect:</b> He said (that) he paid / had paid five pounds for the book.
<b>Present continuous:</b> "I am playing chess with Tom."	<b>Past continuous:</b> He said (that) he was playing chess with Tom.
<b>Past continuous:</b> "I was walking to the bus stop."	<b>Past continuous or Past perfect continuous:</b> He said that he was walking / had been walking to the bus stop
<b>Present perfect:</b> "I have made a mistake."	<b>Past perfect:</b> He said that he had made a mistake
<b>Present perfect continuous:</b> "I have been working for 8 hours."	<b>Past perfect continuous:</b> He said that he had been working for 8 hours.
<b>Past perfect:</b> had eaten	<b>Past perfect: (No Change)</b> had eaten
<b>Present Modals:</b> can, will, may, must	<b>Past Modals:</b> could, would, might, had to
<b>Past Modals:</b> would, might, had to	<b>Past Modals: (No Change)</b> could, would might, had to
<b>First Conditional:</b> if you study, you'll succeed	<b>Second Conditional:</b> if you studied, you would succeed

**2 Important Notes:**

1. **We always change the helping verb but not the main verb**  
e.g.: Ahmed said, "I will come at 7 tomorrow."  
Ahmed said he would come at 7 the following day. (not: would-came)

2. **We don't change the Past Perfect tenses.**  
e.g.: Ahmed said, "I had already finished typing by 10 o'clock yesterday."  
Ahmed said he had already finished typing by 10 o'clock the day before.

3. **We don't change the second and third conditionals.**

e.g.: Ahmed said, "If I had come earlier, I would have met them."  
 Ahmed said that if he had come earlier, he would have met them.  
 e.g.: Ahmed said, "Dad would buy a bigger house, if he had enough money."  
 Ahmed said that his dad would buy a bigger house, if he had enough money.

4. **We don't change the verb tense in the following cases:**

- a) **When the reporting verb is in the present**  
 e.g.: Futurologists believe that the world's future doesn't look very bright.
- b) **When we report something which is still true (fact)**  
 e.g.: Galileo said that the Earth is round.
- c) **When we report something that hasn't happened yet (future)**  
 e.g.: Most experts claimed that a lot of areas will be flooded due to global warming.
- d) **When report something at the same time of speaking**  
 e.g.: Sara just told me she doesn't want to go to the cinema today.

**Practice:** Report the following statements:

1. "I bought the pen earlier but I've lost the receipt," said Dina
2. "Actually, I didn't paint the picture," said the artist
3. "I'm not convinced it's your own work," said the teacher
4. "The money has all gone on betting," said Peter
5. "We'll meet up in a coffee shop," said Amir
6. "We have to get to the meeting before it's too late." said my friend
7. "I've never seen that film." the boy said.
8. "I bought a new bike yesterday." Mona said
9. The teacher said, "This is a brilliant idea."
10. Tom left a moment ago and said "I'm tired."
11. "I've worked hard this year," said Mary.
12. Mum said to me, "You must stay at home."

**(E) Reported Speech (Questions)**

○ **When we report a question we should make these changes:**

- We change the **pronouns** because the speaker is different.
- Reported questions are usually introduced with the verbs:  
**ask – inquire – wonder – want to know**
- We change the **tenses** → a **step back**
- And we change the **word order** of the question into a sentence.
- We use the subject immediately after the question word.
- We delete the helping verbs: "do", "does" and "did".
- We use "If" or "whether" instead of helping verbs in "Yes / No – questions"
- If there is any other helping verb like: "can" "are" "is" ...etc. we use them.
- The expressions such as (please, well, oh ... etc.) are omitted

WH-Questions

Q. Word	+	Helping verb	+	Subject	+	Main Verb	+	?
Where		do		you		work		?
Q. Word	+	Subject	+	Helping-verb	+	Main verb	+	.
Where		I		do		worked		.

Yes/No-Questions

She	asked	me	"Are	You	working here?
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
She	asked	me	if	I was	working there

e.g.: When does the film start?

Can you tell me when the film starts?

I'd like to know when the film starts.

e.g.: Does the film start soon?

I wonder if the film starts soon.

Do you know whether the film starts soon?

Note that the question mark (?) here for the introductory question "Can you tell me ..."

**Practice:** Rewrite the following sentences:

1. "Have you bought any CDs recently?" (A friend asked)
2. "Where did you buy that awful dress?" (Gina wondered)
3. "Do you expect me to believe that?" (Father asked)
4. "Are you going away for the weekend?" (Ali asked me)
5. "How long has Paul been living in this street?" (He asked me)
6. "What time does the next bus to Tripoli leave?" (He inquired)
7. "Has this novel been translated into Arabic?" (Can you tell me...)
8. "How long did it take you to cook this meal?" (I'd like to know...)
9. "Do they realise what they have done?" (I wonder...)
10. "Tarek hasn't come to school today," says the teacher. (that)
11. "Tarek hasn't come to school today," said the teacher. (that)
12. "Tarek hasn't come to school today," the teacher just said. (that)
13. "I'm really angry with you for what you've done," said my father. (told)
14. "The police will probably want to question me," said Nadir. (told)
15. He said, "I was a big fan of Leeds United once." (stated)
16. "I have three younger brothers," said Amira. (told)
17. "Have you met Ahmad before?" (She wanted to know)
18. "Could you accompany me to the manager's office, please?" (I asked her)
19. "Where can I find the children's clothing department?" (Could you tell me ...)

**Grammar Exercises**

**(1) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:**

1. Ann's hair is too long. She (had it cut – should have it cut – has it cut – mustn't have it cut).
2. Your hair's too long you need to (have – had – got – make) it cut.
3. It's very expensive to (make – have – be – buy) your clothes dry-cleaned in Britain.
4. I know a place where it is possible to have clothes mended and (alter – alters – altered – altering) very cheaply.
5. How much does it cost to (clean your shoes – get your shoes cleaned – get cleaned your shoes – your shoes cleaned) here?
6. The windows are filthy! I must (cleaned – have them cleaned – be cleaned – have cleaned them).
7. We took lots of photographs on holiday so I will (develop – have them developed – developed – have developed them) as soon as we got home.
8. My hair is so long. I'm going to (cut it – have cut it – have it cut – had cut it)
9. The car was making strange noises so I (had it fixed – was fixed – had fixed – have fixed) it yesterday.
10. My eyes have got worse recently. I (must have them tested – must test them – must have tested them – must have tested).
11. I left my passport at the hotel so I (had sent it – have sent it – was sent it – had it sent) by courier yesterday
12. I (had – has had – am having – have) my car serviced once a year.
13. The results are crazy! A mistake must (made – have made – have been made – make) in the experiment.
14. I have just been (offer – offered – offering – offers) a well-paid job.
15. The accident (is reported – was reported – will be reported – had reported) in the news last night.

## My Tutor Upstream B2

16. Can you tell me how much (is this camera – this camera is – this is camera – this is camera)?
17. Do you know what time the 12:30 train actually (leave – leaves – did leave – leaving)?
18. Is it possible to show me (where are the photos – where the photos are – where the photos – the photos where)?
19. Would you mind telling us how long (have you – do you – did you – you have) lived here?
20. It's easy to see why (is he – he is – does he – was he) happy.
21. I've forgotten (who – when – why – what) her birthday is.
22. I wonder (where – what – how – why) much such a car costs.
23. He didn't say (why – who – what – where) he lives.
24. I don't know (where – why – who – what) she didn't phone to say "happy birthday"
25. I don't understand (what – who – when – why) she likes about that movie.
26. It's easy to see (what – why – who – which) he's so happy.
27. Can you tell me why (did he do – does he do – can he do – he did) that?
28. Who told you (why – when – who – where) I live?
29. Give me a single reason why (you didn't come – didn't you come – hasn't you come – can't you come) to my party.
30. Can anybody tell me where (did they go – do they go – they went – had they gone)?
31. Do you know how (old is she – old her is – old she is – she is old)?
32. Can you tell me what language (they speak – speak they – do they speak – did they speak) in Brazil?
33. The doctor (explained me – explained to me – explained – explained to) that I had to give up smoking immediately.
34. I told the children we (aren't – weren't – wasn't – isn't) going to the cinema that night.

## Unit 7: Penny Wise, Pound Foolish

35. The bus driver (told – told to – told to the passengers – told the passengers) there was a problem with the engine.
36. We were pleased when they (admitted – warned – announced – advised) we had won first prize.
37. He (told – said – explained – admitted) us he was very happy to meet us again.
38. When I asked about my car they said (come – to come – came – coming) back tomorrow.
39. Jill said she (can't hear – couldn't hear – could hear – couldn't heard) you clearly when you phoned.
40. Cathy asked us (give – giving – to give – gave) our opinion on the play.
41. The secretary said she had sent the letter (last week – a week ago – the week before – before the week).
42. Carol told Sara that she was going to move to Canada (tomorrow – the following day – next week – a week before).
43. He said he would be at the club by five o'clock (tomorrow – yesterday – the following day – the previous day)
44. He said he (breaks – had broken – is broken – has broken) his shoulder the previous year.
45. He said he (is working – works – has worked – had been working) till after midnight the day before.
46. He said that he (is – has – must – had) to be very fit and that he had to spend a couple of hours in the gym every morning.
47. Everyone listened while they were (explaining – announcing – asking – begging) the results.
48. The police officer (announced – explained – ordered – said) me to move along.
49. I (asked – explained – ordered – said) to the teacher why I hadn't done my homework, but she didn't believe me.
50. John asked me if I (am – was – had – has) going to the match.

## My Tutor Upstream B2

51. I wondered what (do the English eat – did the English eat – the English ate – the English are eating) for breakfast.
52. She asked if my family (had – have – has – will have) lived in the same town for a long time.
53. I would like to know how much (is the salary – the salary is – was the salary – are the salary).
54. They wanted to know how often (does he visit – did he visit – he visits – he visited) the museum.
55. I asked her why (didn't she – doesn't she – hadn't she – she hadn't) told me about the party.

### (2) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

1. His car is serviced twice a year. (has)
2. Their new gas system was installed last month. (They ...)
3. My mobile phone was stolen last night. (I ...)
4. The doctor checked his blood pressure. (He ...)
5. Did a professional decorate their house for them? (Did they ...)
6. She goes to the dentist to check her teeth every month. (has)
7. I took my trousers to the tailor to let it out. (had)
8. Someone is going to paint our house tomorrow. (We ...)
9. A central heating is being installed in our house this winter. (We ...)
10. The hairdresser cut my hair this morning. (My hair ...)
11. They will deliver our furniture on Friday. (We ...)
12. They will deliver our furniture on Friday. (Our furniture)
13. The plumber is fixing the sink in the kitchen. (The sink)
14. The plumber is fixing the sink in the kitchen. (We ...)
15. They arranged for a cake to be made for Joe's birthday party. (had)
16. At the moment, their kitchen is being painted. (having)
17. Which hairdresser's did you go to last week? (Where...)

## Unit 7: Penny Wise, Pound Foolish

18. I arranged for one of the secretaries to type the letter. (I had)
19. Our new sofa is being delivered next week. (having)
20. His car is being fixed at the garage today. (He ...)
21. Andy's suit was dirty so he took it to the cleaner's (had)
22. The hairdresser is changing Jane's hair colour at the moment. (changed)
23. Claire is taking her TV to the shop to be repaired. (is going to have)
24. This is the third time our flat has been decorated since we moved in. (We ...)
25. Chris is being measured for a new suit at the tailor's today. (is having)
26. "Do you know what time the bank closes on Saturdays?" (Lucky asked)
27. "Has anyone seen Jill this morning?" (Jack asked)
28. "Where are you going tomorrow night?" (Pete asked Joan)
29. "Who is coming to lunch today?" (Laura asked Tony)
30. "Have you ever been here before?" (Richard asked me)
31. "I'll call you later, Pete." (He told)
32. "Did you buy a new coat in the sale?" (Ann asked Andy)
33. "Are you a university graduate, Ben?" (He asked)
34. "Do you want a lift?" (Mr. John asked)
35. "Is the match on TV tonight?" (Rick asked)
36. "You should do your homework after dinner." (Mum told)
37. Stuart said, "I think that I can fix it." (told us)
38. "I'll go and pick Claire up from the station." (Mark told me)
39. Paul said, "I was on holiday in France last week." (previous)

## My Tutor Upstream B2

24. Peter is the man whose father rescued us last month.
25. Did you speak to the man who is wearing the blue uniform?
26. A thorough investigation is to be carried out by the police.
27. The minister has been reported to resign by a local newspaper.
28. Hamlet is the play which I performed on stage.
29. Sports are believed to promote world peace.
30. The Royal couple is expected to arrive in the morning.
31. The train crash is believed to have been caused by a signal failure.
32. It has been suggested by the local council that the police should impose heavy fines for dangerous driving.
33. He is said to be working on a new software package.
34. It is said that the company will set up a computer network.
35. She is thought to be the inventor of the robot-pet.
36. It is estimated that half of the population own private cars.
37. Africa is said to have got the most languages in the world.
38. The Queen is thought to stay in Scotland for the summer.
39. The man is said to have killed two women before he was arrested.

### Unit 7 : Penny Wise, Pound Foolish Vocabulary Exercises

#### (1) Choose

- |                  |                    |                  |                |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. go            | 21. make           | 40. dedicated    | 59. into       |
| 2. does          | 22. at             | 41. bear         | 60. look after |
| 3. in            | 23. politely       | 42. delighted    | 61. into       |
| 4. diary         | 24. an expensive   | 43. genuinely    | 62. look       |
| 5. give          | 25. dedicated      | 44. rug          | 63. looks down |
| 6. unwrap        | 26. with           | 45. conservative | 64. through    |
| 7. on            | 27. delighted      | 46. imported     | 65. down       |
| 8. by            | 28. obsessed       | 47. interesting  | 66. out        |
| 9. take          | 29. Taurus         | 48. florist's    | 67. of         |
| 10. Cancerian    | 30. traditional    | 49. pair         | 68. in         |
| 11. dedicated to | 31. then           | 50. shirt        | 69. to         |
| 12. crabs        | 32. for            | 51. hat          | 70. takes      |
| 13. utensils     | 33. appeal         | 52. shoes        | 71. with       |
| 14. runs out of  | 34. perfectionists | 53. there        | 72. to         |
| 15. take         | 35. practical      | 54. glove        | 73. nerve      |
| 16. on           | 36. routines       | 55. trousers     | 74. grateful   |
| 17. sentimental  | 37. budget         | 56. after        | 75. missing    |
| 18. polite       | 38. sentimental    | 57. off          | 76. pride      |
| 19. too          | 39. ambitious      | 58. down         | 77. broken     |
| 20. spree        |                    |                  |                |

#### (2) Rewrite

1. The police are looking into the case.

## Answer Guide

2. Jane will look after the baby while we're away.
3. I am really grateful for all your help.
4. She said we could casual clothes to the party.
5. She is so obsessed with her career.
6. There is a big stain on the back of your blouse.
7. Women wear make-up to enhance their beauty.
8. I didn't have the nerve to tell him the truth.
9. She takes much pride in her awards and trophies.
10. They have a nose for trouble.
11. The neighbours play loud music day and night.
12. It took us hours to get home; the traffic was nose to tail.
13. I wanted to ask her out, but I lost my nerve.
14. My opinion is neither here nor there. Do whatever you want?
15. I cannot afford a long holiday. I'm on a tight budget.
16. Your new trousers look great; they fit you like a glove.

### Grammar Exercises

#### Practice (causative)

1. We have the windows cleaned every morning.
2. We are having the windows cleaned at the moment.
3. We are going to have the windows cleaned first thing in the morning.
4. We had the windows cleaned yesterday.
5. We were having the windows cleaned yesterday afternoon.
6. We will have the windows cleaned tomorrow.
7. We will be having the windows cleaned this time tomorrow.
8. We have just had the windows cleaned.
9. We have been having the windows cleaned for an hour now.
10. We had had the windows cleaned before the maid cleaned the kitchen.
11. We had been having the windows cleaned for hours before I woke up.
12. We should have the windows cleaned first.
13. We used to have the windows cleaned in the morning.

#### Practice (Reported Statements)

1. Dina said that he had bought the pen earlier but she had lost the receipt.
2. The artist said that he didn't actually paint the picture.
3. The teacher said he wasn't convinced it was my own work.
4. Peter said that the money had all gone on betting.
5. Amir said we would meet up in a coffee shop.
6. My friend said we had to get to the meeting before it was too late.
7. The boy said he had never seen that film.
8. Mona said she bought (had bought) a new bike the previous day.
9. The teacher said that it was a brilliant idea.
10. Tom left a moment ago and said he is tired.
11. Mary said she had worked hard that year.
12. Mum said I had to stay at home.

## My Tutor Upstream B2

### Practice (Reported Questions)

1. A friend asked me if I had bought any CDs recently.
2. Gina wondered where I had bought that awful dress.
3. Father asked if I expected him to believe that.
4. Ali asked me if I was going away for the weekend.
5. He asked me how long Paul had been living in that street.
6. He inquired what time the next bus to Tripoli leaves.
7. Can you tell me if that novel had been translated into Arabic?
8. I'd like to know how long it took you to cook that meal.
9. I wonder if they realised what they had done.
10. The teacher says Tarek hasn't come to school today.
11. The teacher said Tarek hadn't come to school that day.
12. The teacher just said Tarek hasn't come to school today.
13. My father told me he was really angry with me for what I had done.
14. Nadir told me that the police would probably want to question him.
15. He stated that he was a big fan of Leeds United once.
16. Amira told me that she has three younger brothers.
17. She wanted to know if I had met Ahmad before.
18. I asked her if she could accompany me to the manager's office.
19. Could you tell me where I can find the children's clothing department?

### (1) Choose

- |                           |                         |                       |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. should have it cut     | 20. he is               | 38. come              |
| 2. have                   | 21. when                | 39. couldn't hear     |
| 3. have                   | 22. how                 | 40. to give           |
| 4. altered                | 23. where               | 41. the week before   |
| 5. get your shoes cleaned | 24. why                 | 42. the following day |
| 6. have them cleaned      | 25. what                | 43. the following day |
| 7. have them developed    | 26. why                 | 44. had broken        |
| 8. have it cut            | 27. he did              | 45. had been working  |
| 9. had it fixed           | 28. where               | 46. had               |
| 10. must have them tested | 29. you didn't come     | 47. announcing        |
| 11. had it sent           | 30. they went           | 48. ordered           |
| 12. have                  | 31. old she is          | 49. explained         |
| 13. have been made        | 32. they speak          | 50. was               |
| 14. offered               | 33. explained to me     | 51. the English ate   |
| 15. was reported          | 34. weren't             | 52. had               |
| 16. this camera is        | 35. told the passengers | 53. the salary is     |
| 17. leaves                | 36. announced           | 54. he visited        |
| 18. where the photos are  | 37. told                | 55. she hadn't        |
| 19. you have              |                         |                       |

### (2) Rewrite

1. He has his car serviced twice a year.
2. They had their new gas system installed last month.

## Answer Guide

3. I had my mobile phone stolen last night.
4. He had his blood pressure checked by the doctor.
5. Did they have their house decorated by a professional?
6. She has her teeth checked at the dentist's every month.
7. I had my trousers let out at the tailor's.
8. We are going to have our house painted tomorrow.
9. We are having a central heating installed in our house this winter.
10. My hair was cut this morning.
11. We will have our furniture delivered on Friday.
12. Our furniture will be delivered on Friday.
13. The sink in the kitchen is being fixed by the plumber.
14. We are having the kitchen sink fixed.
15. They had a cake made for Joe's birthday party.
16. They are having their kitchen painted at the moment.
17. Where did you have your hair cut last week?
18. I had the letter typed by one of the secretaries.
19. We are having our new sofa delivered next week.
20. He is having his car fixed at the garage today.
21. Andy had his suit cleaned.
22. Jane is having her hair colour changed at the moment.
23. Claire is going to have her TV repaired.
24. We have had our flat decorated three times since we moved in.
25. Chris is having a new suit made at the tailor's today.
26. Lucky asked if I knew what time the bank closes on Saturdays.
27. Jack asked if anyone had seen Jill this morning.
28. Pete asked Joan where she was going the following night.
29. Laura asked Tony who was coming to lunch that day.
30. Richard asked me if had ever been there before.
31. He told me he would call me later.
32. Ann asked Andy if he had bought a new coat in the sale.
33. He asked Ben if he was a university graduate.
34. Mr. Jon asked if I wanted a lift.
35. Rick asked if the match was on TV that night.
36. Mum told me I should do my homework after dinner.
37. Stuart told us he thought he could fix it.
38. Mark told me he would go and pick Claire up from the station.
39. Paul said that he was on holiday in France the previous week.

### Unit 8 : You are what you eat

#### Vocabulary Exercises

#### (1) Choose

- |             |             |          |                |
|-------------|-------------|----------|----------------|
| 1. eat      | 15. nod off | 29. from | 43. ocean      |
| 2. sensible | 16. pickled | 30. in   | 44. hot potato |
| 3. skip     | 17. grate   | 31. for  | 45. cake       |

**Unit 8 You are what you eat**

The title is an English Proverb that means: if you eat healthy food, you will have a healthy body and the vice versa.

**Vocabulary**

**Introduction: Typical Breakfast**

sensible eater	معتول / متوازن	diet	طعام / غذاء
likely to	محتمل أن	high in fats	به نسبة عالية من
skip breakfast	يقفل وجبة الإفطار	typical breakfast	الإطار المثالي
junk food	غذاء غير صحي	main meal	الوجبة الرئيسية
snacks	وجبات خفيفة	rye bread	خبز الردة
include	يتضمن	ginger	الزنجبيل

**Foods and drinks high in:**

Carbohydrates:	rye bread – white bread
Protein:	burger – chicken – tuna – yogurt
Fat:	ice cream – chocolate
Vitamins:	raw vegetables - kiwi fruit - banana - dried fruit - chillies

**Study the examples:**

- Helen seems to be a **sensible eater**. It seems like she eats healthy food with fresh **ingredients**. مكونات طازجة
- Melisa, *on the other hand*, **على العكس** is eating fast food (junk food) so it seems like she prefers **processed food** (معلب) and this is not very healthy.
- I usually have less time to prepare breakfast and have a **proper meal** وجبة ملائمة so I am more **likely to** skip breakfast.
- Helen **prefers** home cooked food **to** junk food or snacks.
- For lunch, I usually have a **take away** that I buy from a nearby fast food restaurant.

**Unit 8: You are what you eat**

**Reading Text: How to burn fat all day long**

extra weight	الوزن الزائد	on the rise	في ارتفاع / إزداد
hectic	حافل بالنشاط	at its peak	في قمته
upbeat	مفعم بالحيوية	flexible	مرن
plenty of	الكثير من	reflexes	ردات الفعل
wakes you up	يوقظ / ييقظ	replace (restore)	يستعيد
get ready for	يستعد لـ	get going	تواصل
metabolism	التمثيل الغذائي	ginger	الزنجبيل
calories	سعات حرارية	absorb	يمتص / يمتص
workout	تدريب / رياضة	guarantee	يضمن
elevate	تصعد / ترفع من	getting off to	تبدأ بداية ناجحة
alert	منتبه / يقظ	don't panic	لا تتزعج / تتوتر
stock up	تخزن / تكس	alternatives	بدائل
carbohydrates	الكربوهيدرات	nod off	ينام سريعا
unprocessed	طبيعي (بنون إضافات)	skimmed	منزوع الدسم
make your way	تتق طريقك	remedies	علاجات
schedule	جدول نشاطاتك	old fashioned	قديم
energy boost	معزز للطاقة	lose weight	يفقد الوزن
intervals	فترات متفاوتة	assumption	افتراض
throughout	خلال	dieter	ممارس لنظام غذائي
vital to	أساسي / حيوي لـ	dietary advice	نصيحة غذائية
take the edge off	يكسر حدة	in a hurry	في عجلة / بسرعة
appetite	الشهية	go on a diet	يلتزم بنظام غذائي
use up	يستهلك	a crash diet	إبتعد عن
satisfy	يشبع	keep away from	منخفض الدهون
stress levels	مستوي التوتر	low-fat	

**Study the examples:**

- You eat the right food and do **plenty of** exercise, so why aren't you losing any of that **extra weight**?
- You need a daily diet and exercise plan which tells you when you should eat, drink and exercise in order to burn fat more quickly.

## My Tutor Upstream B2

- Start the day with a cup of green tea which **wakes you up** and gets you **ready for your hectic day** ahead.
- You will feel **upbeat** and active and at the same time your **metabolism** will have a good start, burning up those extra **calories**.
- After your hot drink, think about an early morning **workout**. This will help to **elevate** your energy levels and keep you **alert** all day long.
- The best time to start exercising is half an hour after you open your eyes.
- Morning is the right time to **stock up on carbohydrates**. This will give you the energy you need to get moving.
- Try to eat breakfast an hour after exercising so the carbohydrates will be **turned into** energy and not be **stored** as body fat.
- As you **make your way** through the first part of your busy **schedule**, don't forget that mid-morning **energy boost**.
- Eating just three meals a day makes the body store more food as fat. The secret of burning fat is to eat small amounts at regular **intervals throughout the day**.
- At around noon it's **vital to drink** lots of water. Water will help to **take the edge off** your **appetite** as it will fill you up.
- If you drink cold water, your body will have to **use up** calories just to warm it up.
- When your **stress levels are on the rise** again, a small sweet snack would be the perfect choice.
- When you finish work and your body temperature is **at its peak**, it is the best time to do some fast, powerful exercise.
- At this time, your muscles are more **flexible** and your **reflexes** are faster than usual.
- Go for a run or even a fast walk. Do whatever you enjoy, as long as it gets you moving and burning fat.

## Unit 8: You are what you eat

- It is important to eat an hour or so after your evening workout. This will **replace** some of the energy you have lost so that you will be able to get up and **get going** again the next day.
- Don't leave your evening meal too late; as you need to give your body time to **absorb** the food before you sleep.
- **Instead of** sitting down in front of the TV for those last few hours of your busy day, try a few deep breathing relaxation techniques? This will **guarantee** that your body is calm and ready for that deep sleep.
- If you have trouble **getting off to** sleep, don't **panic**. There are plenty of healthy, low-fat **alternatives** to help you **nod off**.
- A glass of warm **skimmed** milk or a cup of camomile tea – though they sound like **old-fashioned remedies** – will really help you fall asleep.

### Topic Vocabulary: Food, Kitchen utensils and recipes

raw	نقي	beef	لحم بقري
boiled	مسلوق	beat eggs	يضرب البيض
steamed	مدخن	peel potatoes	يقشر البطاطس
fried	مقلي / محمر	stir soup	يقطب الشورية
grilled	مشوي على الصاج	sieve flour	يصفي الدقيق
baked	مخبوز	grate cheese	يشر الجبن
roasted	مشوي	roll pastry	يفرد المعجنات
stuffed	محمي	chop parsley	يقطع البقدونس
poached	مسلوق	a peeler	قشارة
pickled	مخلل	a sieve	مصفاة
poultry	دواجن	a whisk	مضرب (البيض)
veal	لحم عجل	a grater	مبشرة
lamb	لحم ضأن	a rolling pin	نشابة العجين



a sieve



a whisk



a rolling pin



a grater



a peeler

**Study the examples:**

- Olives grow in my country. I usually eat them **pickled**.
- Chicken is my favourite food. I usually eat them **roasted**.
- I like all types of fruit and vegetables and I eat them **raw**.
- We can **peel** potatoes with a **peeler**.
- We can **stir** soup with a wooden spoon.
- We can **sieve** flour with a **sieve**.
- We can **grate** cheese with a **grater**.
- We can **roll** pastry with a rolling pin.
- We can **chop** parsley with a knife.

**Topic Vocabulary: Opposites (taste)**

sweet	حلو	↔	bitter / sour	حامض / لاذع
tender	رقيق / لين	↔	tough	ثقل / صلب
fatty	سمين / نسم	↔	lean	نحيل / غث
spicy	حار	↔	mild	بئال (غير مالح)
sparkling	فوار	↔	still	ساكن
well-done	مستوي	↔	rare	غير مكتمل السوي

tender chicken	spicy curry	still water	fatty meat
tough steak	mild cheese	sparkling water	lean beef
well done steak	rare steak		

**Topic Vocabulary: Places to eat**

tablecloth	مفرش الطاولة	till	صندوق الكاش
bill	فتورة	cutlery	أدوات المائدة
tip	بقشيش	three-course meal	غذاء ثلاث مراحل
crystal glasses	أكواب كريستال	tray	صينية
menu	قائمة الطعام	self-served	خدمة ذاتية
paper napkin	مناشف ورقية	salad bar	ركن السلطات
counter	مكتب إستقبال	chipped glass	كوب مكسور الجانب
waiter	نادل (جرسون)	overcooked	مطبوخ زيادة

**Unit 8: You are what you eat**

**Vocabulary Skills: Prepositions**

rely on	يعتمد على	results in	ينتج عنه
let (you) down	يخذل	refrain from	يمنع من
reply to	يرد على	think about	يفكر في
relationship between	علاقة بين	on the rise	في إزدياد
recover from	يتعافى من	at its peak	في قمته
rich in	غني بـ	ready for	مستعد لـ
responsible for	مسئول عن	in need of	في حاجة إلى

**Notes:**

rely on = depend on = count on  
 rich in = high in ⇔ (opposite) low in  
 think about = consider

**Study the examples:**

- You can rely on her. She will never let you down.
- Remember to reply to Mr. Jones' letter.
- There is a relationship between a high-fat diet and heart disease.
- She took a long time to recover from the shock.
- Citrus fruits are rich in vitamin C.
- Sarah is responsible for the catering.
- Using peppers instead of chillies results in a milder, sweeter dish.
- His doctor told him to refrain from eating fatty foods.

**Vocabulary Skills: Phrasal Verbs (make & put)**

put off	postpone	يؤجل
put out	extinguish	يطفى
put forward	propose	يقدم (عرض - اقتراح)
put up with	tolerate	يتحمل
put aside	save (money)	يختر
put away	store	يخزن (يضع الشيء في مكانه)
make up	invent an excuse	يخترق (أعذار)

## My Tutor Upstream B2

<b>make up for</b>	compensate for	يعوض عن
<b>make out</b>	distinguish	يميز
<b>make off with</b>	steal	يسرق

### Study the examples:

- Let's **postpone** our trip to the countryside until the weather improves.
- He **invented an excuse** but I'm sure nobody believed him.
- Tina's dad wasn't there on her birthday but he **compensated for it** by bringing her some beautiful presents.
- It took the firefighters about two hours to **extinguish** the fire.
- John **proposed** some really good ideas at the last meeting.
- I don't think he is going to **tolerate** her complaining for much longer.
- I could see the sign, but I couldn't **distinguish** exactly what it said.
- Vicky is **saving** her money at the moment to buy a new car.
- He **stored** the potatoes in the cupboard.
- The thieves **stole** about £2,000.

### Vocabulary Skills: Idioms & Fixed Phrases

piece of cake	سهل جدا	so easy
full of beans	في قمة نشاطه	have a lot of energy and enthusiasm
my cup of tea	مش ذوقي	not to one's taste or what one likes
in a nutshell	بإختصار	using as few words as possible
a hot potato	مشكلة	problem, trouble and disagreement
in the soup	في موقف محرج	be in an unpleasant situation
be in the public eye	يشتهر	to be famous
the good old days	الأيام الخوالي	the good days (memories) of the past
place in the sun	مكان تحت الشمس	the position one wants most
just a drop in the ocean	نقطة في بحر	a very small amount

## Unit 8: You are what you eat

### Study the examples:

- I thought it would be really difficult to cook that recipe, but in the end it was a **piece of cake**.
- The children had a nap this afternoon so now they are **full of beans**.
- I've never known anyone who is so full of beans like that before breakfast.
- I didn't go to see the film with Alex because it didn't sound like **my cup of tea**.
- Thanks for inviting me, but ballet isn't really **my cup of tea**.
- It's very simple. **In a nutshell**, all you have to do is call them and see what they want.
- Well, to put it **in a nutshell**, we're lost.
- 'Labour relations' is a bit of a **hot potato** in our office at the moment.
- 'Health insurance' issue is a political **hot potato** in the United States.
- Whenever she opens her mouth, she seems to land right **in the soup**.

### Vocabulary Skills: Suffixes which form nouns (work book page 127)

<b>-ship</b>	citizen (n.)	citizenship (n.)	مواطنة / جنسية
	friend (n.)	friendship (n.)	صداقة
	champion (n.)	championship (n.)	بطولة
	partner (n.)	partnership (n.)	شراكة
<b>-hood</b>	boy (n.)	boyhood (n.)	فترة الصبا
	man (n.)	manhood (n.)	الرجولة
	child (n.)	childhood (n.)	الطفولة
	father (n.)	fatherhood (n.)	الأبوة
	mother (n.)	motherhood (n.)	الأمومة
<b>-ment</b>	enjoy (v.)	enjoyment (n.)	إستمتاع
	punish (v.)	punishment (n.)	عقاب
	employ (v.)	employment (n.)	توظيف
	amaze (v.)	amazement (n.)	دهشة

<b>-ness</b>	careless (adj.)	carelessness (n.) إهمال
	rude (adj.)	rudeness (n.) وقاحة
	ill (adj.)	illness (n.) مرض
	friendly (adj.) ودي	friendliness (n.) ود / ترحاب

**Study the examples:**

- When we first visited the city, we were very impressed by the **friendliness** of the local people.
- He's very young to face the responsibilities of **fatherhood**.
- We've been close friend ever since our **childhood**.
- She is suffering from a serious **illness**.
- It's very difficult to find full-time **employment** in that field.
- When we knew what had happened, we all just stared at her in **amazement**.
- I don't believe **rudeness** is one of her traits. She is too polite to respond like that.

**Vocabulary Skills: American VS British**

American	British	
meat grinder	mincer	مفرفة لحم
candy	sweets	حلوي
jelly	jam	مربي
chips	crisps	شيبس
can	tin	علبة
cookie / cracker	biscuit	بسكوت
eggplant	aubergine	باننجان
French fries	chips	بطاطس مقلية
zucchini	courgette	الكوسمة
ground meat	mincemeat	لحم مفروم

**Vocabulary Exercises**

**(1) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:**

1. You should keep in mind that you are what you (eat – feed – exercise – buy). Eating healthy gives you a healthy body and the vice versa.
2. Helen seems to be a (flexible – vital – dangerous – sensible) eater. She eats healthy food with fresh ingredients.
3. I usually have less time in the morning so I am more likely to (jump – skip – remember – save) breakfast.
4. Helen prefers home cooked food (on – with – than – to) junk food or snacks.
5. You need to burn fat more quickly so as to lose that extra (level – weight – skin – appetite).
6. When you have a very busy schedule then you have a (hectic – action – panicked – flexible) day ahead.
7. A cup of green tea can (stock – use – wake – give) you up and get you ready for your day.
8. After a hot drink in the morning, I (nod off – workout – wake up – go to sleep).
9. Eating fresh fruits all the time helps to (elevate – lose – reflex – alert) your energy levels.
10. Before you make your (road – path – street – way) through the first part of your busy schedule, don't forget to have a good breakfast.
11. The secret of burning fat is to eat small amounts at regular (intervals – peaks – schedules – calories) throughout the day.
12. Drinking a lot of water will help to take the (level – boost – edge – peak) off your appetite as it will fill you up.

13. Regular workout helps you (stock up – make up – nod off – use up) the extra calories in your body.
14. When your muscles are more flexible, your (weight – reflexes – thinking – energy) are faster than usual.
15. This cup of camomile tea will help you (take off – get off – turn off – nod off) quickly.
16. In my country, we often eat the olives (grilled – pickled – fried – boiled).
17. (Boil – Sieve – Grate – Beat) the cheese and put some on the pizza before you put it in the oven.
18. Would you like still or (well-done – tender – sparkling – sour) water, sir?
19. This is a (self-served – three-course – overcooked – luxurious) restaurant. There's no waiter to serve us the food.
20. It is (hectic – vital – noisy – absorbing) to eat a balanced diet and exercise regularly if you want to stay fit and healthy.
21. Ben likes to eat something sweet to (boost – absorb – upbeat – alert) his energy levels in the late afternoon.
22. A balanced diet will (guarantee – elevate – stock – satisfy) that your health will improve.
23. She likes to have a cup of milk accompanied (with – by – over – up) a piece of cake when she gets up in the morning.
24. Make sure that you (stock up – workout – armed – absorb) with enough food for the trip before you set sail.
25. It's best to exercise when your energy level is at its (flexible – low – high – peak).

### Unit 8: You are what you eat

26. The body can (reflex – alert – absorb – skim) certain sugars very quickly.
27. Some people drink coffee to help them stay (alert – panicked – in a hurry – flexible).
28. You can rely (for – up – in – on) her. She will never let you down.
29. She took a long time to recover (on – with – for – from) the shock.
30. These types of fruits are rich (in – on – at – for) vitamins.
31. Sarah is responsible (on – for – at – with) the decoration and the catering.
32. Depending on fast food all the time results (in – for – off – on) a fragile health in the end.
33. His doctor told him to refrain (at – with – on – from) eating fatty foods.
34. 'Health issues' are hot (beans – soup – tea – potatoes) in the government's discussions.
35. I thought it would be really difficult to cook that recipe, but in the end it was a piece of (cake – potato – the sun – the ocean).
36. The children are full of (beans – tea – cake – soup) this morning.
37. Classical music isn't really my (hot potato – place in the sun – nutshell – cup of tea).
38. Whenever she opens her mouth, she lands right in the (soup – tea – ocean – sun).
39. He's a professional chef; the dinner party will be a (cup of tea – bowl of soup – full of beans – piece of cake) for him.
40. Don't (put out – put off – put up with – put away) telling your parents that you broke the window; they are going to find out sooner or later.
41. She refrained (from – to – for – on) commenting on his bad behaviour.

42. I don't know why my grandparents keep talking about the (the public eye – place in the sun – drop in the ocean – good old days). I think it is a lot better now.
43. His donation is a drop in the (ocean – soup – sun – tea) compared to the amount that is needed to feed the poor.
44. When the lawyer saw that her client was not to be trusted, she dropped him like a (hot potato – cup of tea – piece of cake – nutshell).
45. He can do that in no time. It will be a piece of (bread – toast – cake – cheese) for him.
46. She's very fit. She works (out – on – over – off) daily.
47. Would you like your steak well done or (rare – still – stale – scrambled)?
48. He's been taking care of his diet and exercising so his energy level is at its (peak – height – high – height).
49. Milk, butter and cheese are all (seafood – dairy – poultry – bakery) products.
50. Thanks (to – on – for – with) his sister's help; he managed to move into his new flat in a week.
51. I will not (put – make – stay – go) up with that kind of behaviour from now on.
52. Listening to the radio helps you stay (sleepy – healthy – hungry – alert) when you're driving at night.
53. We had so much fun when we were young. Those were the good (times – days – moments – years).
54. Janet decided to go on a diet because she had (put out – put off – put away – put on) too much weight.

55. To make matters (hot – easier – good – worse), the bicycle you sent me was the wrong colour.
56. Salad is essential in every meal as it is very rich (with – for – on – in) vitamins.

**(2) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:**

- The film was so boring that I fell asleep halfway through it. (nodded)
- Watch out for pickpockets when you use public transport. (alert)
- I've made up my mind to give up smoking. (decided)
- Let's postpone our trip until the weather improves. (put)
- He invented an excuse but I'm sure nobody believed him. (made)
- He compensated for his absence by bringing her a present. (made)
- It took the firefighters about two hours to extinguish the fire. (put)
- John proposed some really good ideas at the last meeting. (put)
- I don't think he will tolerate her arrogance for long. (put)
- Vicky is saving some of her salary to buy a new car. (putting)
- He stored the potatoes in the cupboard. (put)
- The thieves stole about £2,000. (made)
- I wasn't prepared enough but the quiz was so easy. (cake)
- I don't like romantic films. They're simply not my taste. (my cup)
- To sum it up, I think this is the end of our relation. (nutshell)
- Make sure you are getting the necessary vitamins and minerals on a diet. (vital)
- A healthy diet and regular exercise will help you stay fit and lose weight. (accompanied)
- Your neighbours are so noisy! I don't know how you can live here. (put)

## Grammar

### (A) Reported Speech: Special Introductory Verbs

To report commands, requests, suggestions, instructions etc. we use special introductory verb followed by:

- *to + infinitive*
  - *subject + to + inf.*
  - *-ing form*
  - *That + clause*
- } depending on the introductory verb

#### 1. To infinitive

- "Yes, I'll lend you the CD."  
↳ He **agreed to lend** me the CD.
- "I'm working on a top secret project."  
↳ He **claimed to be** working on a top secret project.  
↳ He **claimed that** he was working on a top secret project.
- "I want to be served immediately."  
↳ He **demanded to be** served immediately.
- "Would you like me to buy tickets for the concert?"  
↳ He **offered to buy** tickets for the concert.
- "I'll call you as soon as I get home."  
↳ He **promised to call** me as soon as he got home.  
↳ He **promised that** he would call me as soon as he got home.
- "No, I won't do what she wants."  
↳ He **refused to do** what she wanted.
- "Be quiet or I'll give you extra homework."  
↳ He **threatened to give** us extra homework if we weren't quiet.  
↳ He **threatened that** he would give us extra .....

## Unit 8: You are what you eat

### 2. Subject + to infinitive

- "You should apply for that job."  
↳ He **advised me to apply** for the job.
- "You can go out with your friends."  
↳ He **allowed me to go** out with my friends.
- "Could you give me a lift to work?"  
↳ He **asked me to give** him a lift to work.
- "Please, please, you have to help me."  
↳ He **begged me to help** him.
- "Put your hands in the air."  
↳ He **commanded them to put** their hands in the air.
- "You should enter the competition."  
↳ He **encouraged me to enter** the competition.
- "You cannot go to the party."  
↳ He **forbade me to go** to the party.
- "Will you come over for dinner tomorrow night?"  
↳ He **invited me to go** over for dinner the following night.
- "Go and do it at once!"  
↳ He **ordered me to go** and do it immediately.
- "Don't forget to water the flowers."  
↳ He **reminded me to water** the flowers.  
↳ He **reminded me not to forget to water** the flowers.
- "Be careful, don't touch the oven."  
↳ He **warned me not to touch** the oven.  
↳ He **warned me against touching** the oven.

**3. -ing form**

- "She stole the money."  
C He **accused** her of stealing the money.
- "Yes, I broke the window."  
C He **admitted** breaking the window. (to have broken)  
C He **admitted** that he had broken the window.
- "I'm sorry I haven't finished this work."  
C He **apologised** for not having finished the work.
- "I'm the best player in the team."  
C He **boasted about** being the best player in the team.  
C He **boasted that** he was the best player in the team.
- "I have a terrible headache."  
C He **complained of / about** having a terrible headache.  
C He **complained that** he had a terrible headache.
- "I didn't take your keys."  
C He **denied** talking my keys.  
C He **denied that** he had taken my keys.
- "I'm going to pay the bill."  
C He **insisted on** paying the bill.
- "Why don't we go to the beach tomorrow?"  
C He **suggested** going to the beach the next day.

**4. that + clause**

- "I like her lessons because she's a very good teacher."  
C He **explained that** he liked her lessons because she was a very good teacher.
- "The flight will be delayed by half an hour."  
C He **informed us that** the flight would be delayed by half an hour.

**Practice: Rewrite the following sentences:**

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 1. "I'll help you with the decorating."                | (agreed)     |
| 2. "You should try to get more exercise."              | (advised)    |
| 3. "She told my secret to everyone."                   | (accused)    |
| 4. "I knew nothing about it."                          | (claimed)    |
| 5. "You can watch the film on TV."                     | (allowed)    |
| 6. "yes, I dropped the glass."                         | (admitted)   |
| 7. "I want to speak to the manager."                   | (demanded)   |
| 8. "Would you like me to carry the bags for you?"      | (offered)    |
| 9. "Please, please, you have to do something."         | (begged)     |
| 10. "I'm sorry I am late."                             | (apologised) |
| 11. "I'll give you the money back tomorrow."           | (promised)   |
| 12. "It's quicker to take the train."                  | (explained)  |
| 13. "Put the gun down, Sara"                           | (commanded)  |
| 14. "No, I won't apologise to her."                    | (refused)    |
| 15. "You should come to the party."                    | (encouraged) |
| 16. "The flight has been cancelled."                   | (informed)   |
| 17. "Behave yourself or I'll send you to bed."         | (threatened) |
| 18. "You can't listen to music at this time of night." | (forbade)    |
| 19. "I feel very hungry."                              | (complained) |
| 20. "Why don't we play badminton tomorrow?"            | (suggested)  |
| 21. "Will you come to my wedding reception?"           | (invited)    |
| 22. "I'm an excellent singer."                         | (boasted)    |
| 23. "I am going to give you a lift home."              | (insisted)   |
| 24. "Do twenty press-ups at once!"                     | (ordered)    |
| 25. "I didn't steal the money!"                        | (denied)     |
| 26. "Don't forget to lock the door."                   | (reminded)   |
| 27. "Be careful, don't believe everything she says."   | (warned)     |

**(B) Quantifiers with countable & uncountable nouns**

**1. Countable & Uncountable Nouns**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>Countable nouns</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nouns with singular and plural forms<br/>e.g.: a boat – two boats</li> </ul> | <p><b>Uncountable nouns</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nouns that don't have plural forms<br/>e.g.: milk – happiness – money – fun</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

**2. Countable & Uncountable are:**

- Types of food** : juice, cheese, flour, butter, meat
- Liquids** : water – coffee – oil – petrol
- Materials** : silver – wood – gold – plastic
- Abstract nouns** : freedom – happiness – help
- Others** : accommodation, anger, luck
- Subjects of study** : chemistry, history, maths
- Sports** : football, rugby, cricket
- Languages** : Italian, Japanese, Arabic
- Diseases** : chickenpox, malaria, asthma
- Weather** : rain, snow, mist
- Collective nouns** : baggage, money, furniture, rubbish

**3. Measure words with Uncountable Nouns:**

- We cannot usually say "two breads" because "bread" is uncountable.
- If we want to specify a quantity of bread we use a measure word such as "loaf" or "slice" in a structure like "two loaves of bread" or "two slices of bread".

a bag of	flour, sugar, rice ...etc.
a box of	tea, chocolate ... etc.
a carton of	milk, juice, cream ... etc.
a tin of	tuna, soup... etc.
a bar of	soap, chocolate ... etc.
a packet of	washing powder
a bottle of	milk, water, cola ... etc.
a jar of	jam, mayonnaise, peanut butter ... etc.

**3. Quantifiers with Countable and Uncountable nouns**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>Countable nouns</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>We can use:</b><br/>some / any / no / a lot of / lots of / many a few / few / each / every</li> <li><b>we can't use:</b><br/>a little – much</li> </ul> | <p><b>Uncountable nouns</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>We can use:</b><br/>some / any / no / a lot of / lots of / much / a little / little</li> <li><b>we can't use:</b><br/>a few – many</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

**4. Some – Any – No**

- 'some' is used** In affirmative sentences  
In interrogative sentences (*offers and requests*)
- 'any' is used** in interrogative sentences  
in negative sentences  
in affirmative sentences (with change in meaning) ~~XXX X~~
- 'no' is used** Instead of **not any** in negative sentences.

**NOTE:**

- We use a **singular verb** but **plural pronouns** with compounds of some, any and no.
  - ↳ There **is** nothing we can do.
  - ↳ No one **has** left the cinema. **They** kept sitting in **their** seats.

**Examples:**

- I will get some bread. He wants to give you something.
- It is noisy here. Would you like to go somewhere quieter?
- Would you like some more tea?
- Did anyone call while I was out?
- There isn't any coffee left.
- I have never been anywhere like that before.
- We can meet any time you like. (It doesn't matter what time)
- Anyone could do that job. (It doesn't matter who)
- She said nothing. (= She didn't say anything.)
- There was nobody there. (= There wasn't anybody there.)

**5. a few / few – a little / little**

- a few / few**
- used with plural countable nouns
  - 'a few' means not many but enough.
  - 'Few' means **hardly any, almost none, not enough**
- a little / little**
- with uncountable nouns
  - 'a little' means not much but enough.
  - 'little' means **hardly any, almost none, not enough**

Examples:

- There are a few apples left, would you like one?
- There are few places for young people to go in the village.
- There is a little milk left; you don't need to buy any today.
- There is very little traffic at that time of night.

**6. a lot of / lots of – much – many**

- a lot of / lots of**
- with both uncountable nouns and plural countable.
  - normally used in affirmative sentences
  - (of) is omitted when they aren't followed by a noun.
- much**
- with uncountable nouns
  - used in negative and interrogative
  - Too much has a negative meaning and shows that there is more of something than is wanted or needed.
- many**
- with plural countable nouns
  - used in negative and interrogative
  - Too many has a negative meaning and shows that there is more of something than is wanted or needed

Examples:

- Were there a lot of / lots of people at the meeting?
- Yes, there were lots.
- Did you get many birthday cards?
- There isn't much water left.
- There is too much milk in this tea.
- I'm very tired. I've had too many late nights this week.

**Grammar Exercises**

**(1) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:**

- Have we got (any – little – a little – many) biscuits? I'm hungry.
- There is very (a little – little – few – a few) milk left; could you get some when you are out?
- Maggie is so fussy, there are very (a little – little – few – a few) things that she can eat.
- I'm sorry, sir, there is (any – no – some – nothing) lobster left; would you like to try something else?
- There are (any – some – little – a little) sandwiches in the fridge if you are still hungry.
- There are only (few – a few – little – a little) olives left in the bottom of the jar.
- Would you like (anything – something – some – no) more bread?
- How (much – many – little – any) orange juice have we got?
- Would you like (anything – nothing – everything – someone) to drink?
- Don't forget to buy a (box – packet – jar – tube) of toothpaste.
- She refrained from (comment – to comment – commented – commenting) on his bad behaviour.
- My new furniture (is – are – were – will) being delivered today.
- She (apologised – offered – suggested – warned) to help me with my essay.
- He (advised – threatened – suggested – boasted) going to the concert on Friday.
- She (apologised – offered – suggested – warned) us against not coming to the meeting in time.
- He (apologised – offered – suggested – warned) me that it would be very dangerous.

17. We had (lot of – a few – many – a little) rain Last week.
18. We haven't got (much – a little – a few – many) baggage.
19. I wasn't given (much – a little – many – a few) pocket money when I was a child.
20. Was there (a few – many – much – a little) food left after the wedding?
21. I didn't have (a few – a little – many – much) friends when he was at school.
22. Have you been to (a few – a little – many – much) different countries?
23. There aren't (a few – a little – many – much) good programmes on TV this week.
24. This is easy. I'm not making (a few – a little – any – much) mistakes at all.
25. She (agreed – claimed – allowed – accused) to help me with the decorating.
26. Dad (claimed – allowed – accused – advised) me to try a little harder and not to give up so easily.
27. Sam (added – denied – warned – warned) stealing the money.
28. Jack (encouraged – said – suggested – denied) his brother to enter the boxing competition.
29. Jack (suggested – advised – encouraged – persuaded) that we should meet at 6 o'clock.
30. David (told – denied – persuaded – promised) using his brother's computer without asking him.
31. The police (stated – suggested – claimed – accused) him of stealing the car.
32. His mum (suggested – encouraged – promised – warned) him to study harder for the exam.
33. The gang denied (mug – mugged – to mug – mugging) the woman.
34. I promise (helping – helped – to help – that helping) you with your homework

35. Karin promised (to arrive – arrive – arriving – arrived) on time.
36. He refused (paying – to paying – paying – to pay) for his ticket.
37. I (promised – encouraged – suggested – explained) to him how to get to the police station.
38. Please, remind me (call – calling – to call – that calling) the restaurant for the delivery.
39. Cathy asked us (give – giving – to give – gave) our opinion on the play.
40. This book (suggests – encourages – warns – promises) over-worked and stressed people to relax.
41. "I am sorry I haven't written before," she (stated – claimed – apologized – denied).
42. My sister (warned – claimed – wondered – suggested) organizing a surprise party for our parents' wedding anniversary.
43. He shouted at me but then quickly (apologized – realized – asked – reminded) for his behaviour.
44. Hussein (reminded – announced – advised – accused) that he was getting married.
45. They (told – announced – thought – say) that there had been big fire in central London.
46. The police officer (announced – explained – ordered – said) me to move along.

**(2) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:**

1. "You are not allowed to go to the party." (Mum forbade me)
2. "Would you like to come over for dinner?" (Albert invited me)
3. "Don't forget the meeting at 11 o'clock." (She reminded me)
4. "The service is very slow in this café." (Dave complained)
5. "If you do that again, I'll have to tell your dad." (Mother threatened)
6. "If I were you, I'd go there alone." (Andy advised me)

## My Tutor Upstream B2

7. "Let's have fish for dinner." (suggested)
8. "My dad is the best chef in town." (Andy boasted)
9. There is only a little milk left in the bottle. (much)
10. I'm sorry, there's no coffee left. (run out)
11. What is the price of that saucepan? (much)
12. It's been two or three weeks since I left. (a few)
13. Unfortunately, there is not much we can do. (almost nothing)
14. There were still a couple of people in the café. (a few)
15. Only a small amount of the food was eaten. (a little)
16. She speaks fluent French and some Italian. (a little)
17. He has only a few friends. (many)
18. She is very busy. She has a little free time. (much)
19. She's lucky because she has only few problems. (many)
20. It didn't cost me anything to repair the car. (nothing)
21. He bought no presents for his son. (any)
22. She bought no furniture for the new house. (hardly)
23. Hardly any students study ancient languages at school. (few)
24. The prime Minister said, "the economy has improved" (claimed)
25. "No, I won't let you stay out late," Mother said. (refused)
26. "Come on, Steve, you can do it! Jump!" (Mum encouraged)
27. "It's not true. I didn't take that book," (Ahmed denied)
28. "You'll get ill if you don't eat more healthily!" (The doctor warned)
29. "Try the new French restaurant. It's excellent," (They recommended)
30. "Stand still! Don't move!" (The police man ordered)

39. I don't remember seeing her on holiday in France the previous week.

## Unit 8 : You are what you eat

### Vocabulary Exercises

(1) Choose

- |             |             |          |                |
|-------------|-------------|----------|----------------|
| 1. eat      | 15. nod off | 29. from | 43. ocean      |
| 2. sensible | 16. pickled | 30. in   | 44. hot potato |
| 3. skip     | 17. grate   | 31. for  | 45. cake       |

## My Tutor Upstream B2

- |               |                 |                   |            |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|
| 4. to         | 18. sparkling   | 32. in            | 46. out    |
| 5. weight     | 19. self-served | 33. from          | 47. rare   |
| 6. hectic     | 20. vital       | 34. potatoes      | 48. peak   |
| 7. wake       | 21. boost       | 35. cake          | 49. diary  |
| 8. workout    | 22. guarantee   | 36. beans         | 50. to     |
| 9. elevate    | 23. by          | 37. cup of tea    | 51. put    |
| 10. way       | 24. stock up    | 38. soup          | 52. alert  |
| 11. intervals | 25. peak        | 39. piece of cake | 53. days   |
| 12. edge      | 26. absorb      | 40. put off       | 54. put on |
| 13. use up    | 27. alert       | 41. from          | 55. worse  |
| 14. reflexes  | 28. on          | 42. good old days | 56. in     |

### (2) Rewrite

- The film was so boring that I nodded off halfway through it.
- Stay alert for pickpockets when you use public transport.
- I've decided to give up smoking.
- Let's put off our trip until the weather improves.
- He made up an excuse but I'm sure nobody believed him.
- He made up for his absence by bringing her a present.
- It took the firefighters about two hours to put out the fire.
- John put forward some really good ideas at the last meeting.
- I don't think he will put up with her arrogance for long.
- Vicky is putting aside some of her salary to buy a new car.
- He put the potatoes away in the cupboard.
- The thieves made off with about £2,000.
- I wasn't prepared enough but the quiz was so a piece of cake.
- I don't like romantic films. They're simply not my cup of tea.
- To put it in a nutshell, I think this is the end of our relation.
- Make sure you are getting the vital vitamins and minerals on a diet.
- A healthy diet accompanied by regular exercise will help you stay fit and lose weight.
- Your neighbours are so noisy! I don't know how you can put up with it.

### Grammar Exercises

#### Practice:

- She agreed to help me with the decorating.
- He advised me that I should try to get more exercise.
- She accused me of telling her secret to everyone.
- He claimed to have known nothing about it.
- They allowed me to watch the film on TV.
- She admitted having dropped the glass.
- He demanded to speak to the manager.
- He offered to carry the bags for me.
- He begged us to do something.
- He apologised for being late.

## Answer Guide

- She promised to give me the money back the following day.
- He explained that it was quicker to take the train.
- He commanded her to put the gun down.
- She refused to apologise to her.
- They encouraged me to come to the party.
- They informed us that the flight had been cancelled.
- Mum threatened to send me to bed if I didn't behave myself.
- Mum forbade me to listen to music at this time of night.
- He complained about feeling hungry.
- He suggested playing badminton the next day.
- She invited me to go to her wedding reception.
- He boasted about being an excellent singer.
- He insisted on giving me a lift home.
- The coach ordered me to do twenty press-ups immediately.
- He denied stealing the money.
- He reminded me not to forget to lock the door.
- He warned me not to believe everything she says.

### (1) Choose

- |                |               |                |                |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. any         | 13. offered   | 25. agreed     | 36. to pay     |
| 2. little      | 14. suggested | 26. advised    | 37. explained  |
| 3. few         | 15. warned    | 27. denied     | 38. to call    |
| 4. no          | 16. warned    | 28. encouraged | 39. to give    |
| 5. some        | 17. a little  | 29. suggested  | 40. encourages |
| 6. few         | 18. much      | 30. denied     | 41. apologized |
| 7. some        | 19. much      | 31. accused    | 42. suggested  |
| 8. much        | 20. much      | 32. encouraged | 43. apologized |
| 9. anything    | 21. many      | 33. mugging    | 44. announced  |
| 10. tube       | 22. many      | 34. to help    | 45. announced  |
| 11. commenting | 23. many      | 35. to arrive  | 46. ordered    |
| 12. is         | 24. any       |                |                |

### (2) Rewrite

- Mum forbade me to go to the party.
- Albert invited me to come over for dinner.
- She reminded me of the meeting at 11 o'clock.
- Dave complained about the slow service the café.
- Mother threatened to tell my dad if I did that again.
- Andy advised me to go there alone.
- He suggested having fish for dinner.
- Andy boasted that her dad is the best chef in town.
- There isn't much milk left in the bottle.
- I'm sorry; we have run out of coffee.
- How much is that saucepan?
- It's been a few weeks since I left.

13. Unfortunately, there is almost nothing we can do.
14. There were still a few people in the café.
15. Only a little food was eaten.
16. She speaks fluent French and a little Italian.
17. He doesn't have many friends.
18. She is very busy. She doesn't have much free time.
19. She's lucky because she doesn't have many problems.
20. It cost me nothing to repair the car.
21. He didn't buy any presents for his son.
22. She hardly bought any furniture for the new house.
23. Only few students study ancient languages at school.
24. The prime Minister claimed that the economy had improved.
25. Mother refused to let me stay out late.
26. Mum encouraged me to jump.
27. Ahmed denied taking that book.
28. The doctor warned me to eat more healthily or I would get ill.
29. They recommended the new French restaurant and added that it is excellent.
30. The police man ordered me to stand still and not to move.

## Unit 9 : Every Man to his Taste

### Vocabulary Exercises

#### (1) Choose

- |                 |             |                    |               |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. exciting     | 17. at      | 33. shine          | 48. shave     |
| 2. frightening  | 18. of      | 34. road           | 49. taking    |
| 3. dangerous    | 19. of      | 35. paddles        | 50. collect   |
| 4. co-operative | 20. in      | 36. complete       | 51. high-risk |
| 5. accurate     | 21. from    | 37. instinct       | 52. altitudes |
| 6. courageous   | 22. into    | 38. high-risk      | 53. none      |
| 7. determined   | 23. see     | 39. altitude       | 54. into      |
| 8. daring       | 24. through | 40. elation        | 55. anthem    |
| 9. careful      | 25. over    | 41. interpretation | 56. with      |
| 10. competitive | 26. up      | 42. steadied       | 57. of        |
| 11. graceful    | 27. towel   | 43. high-risk      | 58. extreme   |
| 12. pitch       | 28. corner  | 44. hit            | 59. see       |
| 13. cue         | 29. belt    | 45. feet           | 60. hit       |
| 14. to          | 30. feet    | 46. shine          | 61. at        |
| 15. with        | 31. sleep   | 47. second         | 62. aside     |
| 16. to          | 32. shave   |                    |               |

#### (2) Rewrite

1. You mustn't throw in the towel, things will get better soon.
2. Most of my relatives are artists, so it's in my blood.
3. Have you ever participated in a donation campaign?
4. I have been run off my feet this week.

## Unit 9: Every Man to his Taste

### Unit 9

### Every man to his taste

The title is an English Proverb which means: *Everyone likes different things and they should live their life according to their own preferences.*

### Vocabulary

#### Introduction:

#### Extreme Sports

extreme sports	رياضات خطيرة	solo jump	القفز المنفرد
participate in	يشترك في	crane	رافعة
kayaking	تجديف الكاياك	wet suit	بدلة غطس
snowboarding	التزلج على الجليد	bungee jumping	القفز بالحبل المطاطي
goggles	نظارات واقية	bungee cord	حبل مطاطي (للبنجي)
bungee cord	حبل القفز	positive energy	طاقة إيجابية
free-fall	سقوط حر	evaluate risks	يقيم المخاطر
parachuting	القفز بالمظلة	determination	عزيمة
slope	منحدر	mental energy	طاقة ذهنية

#### Reading Text:

#### Daredevil Shaun

daredevil	متهور	macho = strong	قوية / ظاهرة
descend	= come down يهبط	survival instinct	غريزة البقاء
torrents	التيارات الجارفة	'the real kick'	الإثارة الحقيقية
paddles	مجاديف	a sense of elation	إحساس الفخر بالنفس
boulders	الصخور	altitude	ارتفاع
free-fall	السقوط الحر (بدون تأمين)	interpretation	تفسير
sheer	= pure كامل / تام	steady for	يستعد لـ
lunacy	جنون	downstream	في اتجاه مجري التيار
high-risk	مخاطرة كبيرة	punch	المعنى هنا (يخترق)
emerge	= appear يظهر	leap	= jump يقفز
triumphant	= victorious منتصر	impress	يبهر
daredevil feats	أعمال متهورة	elements	العوامل الطبيعية
nerve-racking	مرهق للأعصاب		

**daredevil:** someone who enjoys doing physically dangerous risks

'in my blood': can't avoid doing it / in my nature شئ في طبيعتي ودمي

'scares the life out of me': helps me get rid of the fear يطرد الخوف من داخلي

**Topic Vocabulary: Sports (adjectives)**

**(A) Adjectives that describe Sports**

exciting	مثير	risky	مخاطر
challenging	يتطلب تحدي ومثابرة	exhausting	منهك
thrilling	مشوق	nerve-racking	يرقق للأعصاب
relaxing	مريح	demanding	يتطلب جهد
competitive	تنافسي	dangerous	خطير
frightening	مخيف		

**(B) Adjectives that describe players**

competitive	تنافسي	graceful	رشيق الحركة
accurate	دقيق	careful	حريص
co-operative	متعاون	determined	ذو عزيمة
daring	حريص	courageous	شجاع

**Topic Vocabulary: Sports (Equipments & Arenas)**

place = Arena	ساحة اللعب	snooker table	طاولة بلياردو
Equipment	المعدات	cue	عصا البلياردو
football pitch	ملعب نجيل	golf club	مضرب جولف
archery range	مجال الرماية	golf course	مضمار جولف
bow	قوس	badminton	تنس الريشة
arrows	سهام	badminton court	ملعب تنس الريشة
tennis court	ملعب تنس	racquet	مضرب (تنس)
boxing ring	حلبة المصارعة	shuttlecock ↕	كرة الريشة

**Study the examples:**

- I'd love to try **hang-gliding**. I'm sure it would be **exciting**.
- I wouldn't like to try **parachuting**. I think it would be too **frightening**.
- I think **snowboarding** is the most **thrilling** in extreme sports.
- **Scuba diving** can be very **dangerous** if you aren't well trained.
- I'd like to try **fly fishing**. I think it would be **relaxing**.
- A **footballer** needs to be to **co-operative** to play as part of a team.
- An **archer** needs to be **accurate** to hit the centre of the target.

**Unit 9: Every Man to his Taste**

- A person needs to be **courageous** to try sky surfing because it is quite a dangerous sport.
- A long distance runner needs to be **determined** to finish the race because they get very tired.
- A racing driver needs to be very **daring** because he has to drive very fast and **take** a lot of **risks**.
- You need to be **careful** when you are rock climbing because you could fall and seriously injure yourself.
- A successful sports person has to be **competitive** and do their best to **beat** other athletes.
- An ice-skater needs to be **graceful** so that they can glide across the ice with style and ease.
- The **cheers** from the crowd were deafening as the footballers ran onto the **pitch**.
- I've always loved **snooker** so my parents gave me a **cue** for my fifteenth birthday.
- He got a hole in one on the 17th hole of the **golf course**.
- Janet **took aim at** the centre of the target, pulled back the string of her **bow** and fired.
- At the end of each round, each **boxer** has to return to his corner of the **ring**.

**Vocabulary Skills: Prepositions**

sentence to	يحكم قضائياً على	to be given a punishment by a judge
terrible at	فظيع في	very bad at
typical of	تصرف نموذج لـ	normal behaviour of
satisfied with	راضي عن	sufficiently pleased with
sensitive to	يقدر / يشعر بـ	careful to consider
shocked at	مصدوم من	very surprised in an unpleasant way
short of	في حاجة إلى	not having enough

## My Tutor Upstream B2

succeed in  
suspect of  
specialise in

ينجح في  
يشك في  
متخصص في

manage to do something difficult  
think sb has probably done sth wrong  
do one particular thing very well

emerge from  
on the edge of  
provide with

يبرز من  
على حافة  
يعد بـ

hold the record for  
armed at / by  
in (one's) blood

حاضر القياسي لـ  
مسلح بـ  
توريثي / بالسليقة

### Study the examples:

- The burglar was **sentenced to** a year in prison.
- I'm **terrible at** chess. Can't we play another game instead?
- That's **typical of** Steve. He's always doing that.
- The coach wasn't **satisfied with** his team's performance.
- Teachers should be **sensitive to** students' needs.
- She was **shocked at** the way Tony spoke to her.
- Tim can't afford to come with us. He's a bit **short of** money.
- Ahmed is determined to **succeed in** the competition this year.
- We **suspected him of** cheating but we couldn't prove anything.
- This restaurant **specialises in** seafood.
- His parents were climbers too. It's obviously **in the blood**.
- I went to the meeting **armed with** all the facts and figures.
- A strange creature suddenly **emerged from** the sea.

### Vocabulary Skills: Phrasal Verbs

see ... off	accompany a traveler to say goodbye	يودع مسافر
run into	meet / find by chance	يقابل بالصدفة
run through	rehearse / revise quickly	يراجع
run out of	no longer have	ينفذ منه
run up against	encounter difficulties	تواجه صعوبات
set aside	save for a special purpose	يختر
set in	(weather condition) start	يبدأ

## Unit 9: Every Man to his Taste

set up

start a business

يؤسس عمل

take part

participate in / join in

يشارك في

### Study the examples:

- Yesterday I **ran into** Bob in the street. I hadn't seen him for months
- We went to the airport to **see Gill off**.
- They want to **run through** the script one last time before the first performance.
- He **set up** his own business when he was 21.
- Gary's in hospital. He was **run over** by a car.
- The bakery had **run out of** brown bread, so we had to get white.
- I suppose this cold weather means that winter is finally **setting in**.
- The project took ages. We kept **running up** against unexpected problems.
- She decided not to **take part in** the competition. She's not ready yet.
- We've **set aside** some money so that we can afford to go on holiday this summer.

### Vocabulary Skills: Idioms (from sports)

to be thrown in at the deep end	يترمي في الغريق	Swimming
to be put into a difficult situation with no preparation		
to be on the ropes	محاصر في الكورنر / على الحبل	Boxing
to be in serious trouble / to be cornered		
to throw in the towel	يلقي بالفوطة أرضاً	Boxing
to admit defeat and give up		
to hit below the belt	يضرب تحت الحزام	Boxing
to fight or argue unfairly		
to move the goalposts	يحرك عارضة المرمى	Football
to suddenly change your objectives		

## My Tutor Upstream B2

- to box somebody into a corner** يضيق عليه الخناق  
to force somebody into a helpless position
- to be out of one's depth** يفقد توازنه  
to be in a situation which is beyond the ability to cope with
- to be on the ball** مسيطر / واقف على كرته  
to be mentally alert – to respond immediately to new developments

Boxing

Swimming

Football

### Study the examples:

- We're never going to finish on time. We might just throw in the towel now.
- Jack always manages to avoid answering any questions. I will have to box him into a corner.
- It seems like every time we think we've finished, they move the goalposts and we have to make more changes.
- She was really hitting below the belt when she said those nasty things about him.
- The company is on the ropes. They will be dosing down soon.
- We weren't given any training. We were just thrown in at the deep end. How do they expect us to get on with it?
- She doesn't like all the extra responsibility that comes with her new job. I think she feels a bit out of her depth.
- The company is really on the ball. They keep up with the latest market changes.

### Vocabulary Skills: Fixed Phrases

- be rushed off one's feet** be very busy (also: *run off one's feet*)
- hit the road** leave, start a journey
- close shave** avoid a disaster / an accident narrowly
- sleep on it** to not take a decision until the next day
- second to none** be clearly the best
- come rain or shine** no matter what the situation is like

## Unit 9: Every Man to his Taste

### Study the examples:

- I have been very busy. In fact, I've been rushed off my feet.
- It's getting late. Perhaps it's time we hit the road.
- He's the best player in the team. He is second to none.
- If you can't decide what to do, you should sleep on it and see how you feel in the morning.
- We had a close shave on the way here; a truck nearly crashed into the back of the car.
- It's an important decision. Can I sleep on it, and tell you my decision tomorrow?
- He is definitely going tomorrow, come rain or shine.
- I had a close shave this morning; I just avoided falling into a drain.
- I have no other choice. I have to try; come rain or shine.
- I'd love to stay longer but I must hit the road now or I will miss the bus.

### Vocabulary Exercises

#### (1) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

- Wouldn't you love to try hang-gliding? I'm sure you would find it (excited – exciting – relaxing – boring).
- I wouldn't like to try parachuting. It's too (frightened – accurate – frightening – graceful).
- Scuba diving can be very (thrilling – easy – dangerous – relaxing) if you aren't well trained.
- A footballer needs to be to (daring – courageous – graceful – co-operative) to play as part of a team.
- An archer needs to be (co-operative – accurate – courageous – frightened) to hit the centre of the target.
- A person needs to be (courageous – competitive – co-operative – selfish) to try sky surfing because it is quite a dangerous sport.

## My Tutor Upstream B2

7. A long distance runner needs to be (determined – courageous – exciting – dangerous) to finish the race because they get very tired.
8. A racing driver needs to be very (graceful – daring – nerve-racking – frightening) because he has to drive very fast and take a lot of risks.
9. You need to be (careful – competitive – relaxing – exciting) when you are rock climbing because you could fall and seriously injure yourself.
10. A successful sports person has to be (careless – co-operative – competitive – thrilled) and do their best to beat other athletes.
11. An ice-skater needs to be (graceful – macho – daredevil – lunacy) so that they can glide across the ice with style and ease.
12. A football arena is called a football (court – course – pitch – field).
13. I've always loved snooker so my parents gave me a (cue – bow – golf club – racquet) for my fifteenth birthday.
14. The burglar was sentenced (to – for – on – with) a year in prison.
15. The coach wasn't satisfied (for – on – about – with) his team's performance.
16. Teachers should be sensitive (for – on – with – to) students' needs.
17. She was shocked (from – on – with – at) the way Tony spoke to her.
18. I can't buy this car now. I am short (of – form – with – at) money.
19. We suspected him (of – to – with – on) cheating.
20. This restaurant specialises (on – in – with – at) seafood.
21. A strange creature suddenly emerged (of – from – off – on) the sea.
22. Yesterday I ran (off – down – over – into) Bob in the street. I hadn't seen him for months.
23. We went to the airport to (run – see – take – set) Gill off.
24. They want to run (through – into – out of – down) the lessons one last time before the exam.
25. Gary's in hospital. He was run (into – through – out – over) by a car.
26. We ran (out – up – out of – over) against unexpected problems.

## Unit 9: Every Man to his Taste

27. We're never going to finish on time. We might just throw in the (ball – towel – belt – ropes) now.
28. He won't admit it easily. I will have to box him into a (corner – towel – depth – ropes)
29. She was really hitting below the (rope – depth – belt – towel) when she said those nasty things about him.
30. I have been very busy. In fact, I've been rushed off my (nose – closes – feet – road).
31. If you can't decide what to do, you should (sleep – think – neglect – rest) on it and see how you feel in the morning.
32. We had a close (hair-cut – shave – shower – road) on the way here; a truck nearly crashed into the back of the car.
33. I have no other choice. I have to try; come rain or (sun – clouds – shine – drain).
34. I must hit the (drums – way – road – street) now or I will miss the bus.
35. He (paddles – boulders – emerges – leaps) his canoe carefully along the dangerous river.
36. Some people think that doing extreme sports is sheer lunacy. "Sheer" here means: (complete – dangerous – sensible – wise).
37. His survival (lunacy – nerve – instinct – elation) is the thing that keeps him safe even in the most dangerous situations.
38. It was the most (interpretation – steadiness – high-risk – altitude) experience I've ever had.
39. I've never been at such a high (altitude – steadiness – lunacy – nerve) before; I think I'm going to faint.
40. She feels a sense of (elation – altitude – lunacy – high-risk) whenever she does something well.
41. The problem is that we have two different (interpretation – nerve-racking – high-risk – elation) for the same situation.

42. He (paddled – steadied – punched – impressed) himself at the top of the ski slope before he pushed himself off.
43. Extreme kayaking is a (popular – famous – high-risk – Olympic) sport.
44. We'd better (hit – beat – touch – run) the road soon if we want to get there on time.
45. There were so many customers in the shop that the sales assistants were run off their (minds – feet – road – legs).
46. We love the beach. Every Sunday we go to there, come rain or (sheer – road – shine – none).
47. Mum makes the best desserts. Her cheese-cake is (first – best – second – one) to none.
48. I had a really close (feet – shave – sleep – shine) on my way to work. A car nearly ran me over.
49. My brother has been (taking – collecting – winning – emerging) scuba diving lessons since he was 8 years old.
50. I don't understand why some people bother to (impress – feat – collect – search) stamps or coins.
51. Although bungee-jumping is a (high-risk – macho – survival – triumphant) sport, lots of people love doing it.
52. There's less oxygen at high (torrents – altitudes – paddles – boulders).
53. His latest science-fiction novel is second to (none – everyone – someone – anyone).
54. You'll never guess who I ran (over – into – out of – through) at the post office the other day!
55. After he was awarded the medal, the crowd stood up and sang the national (song – poem – anthem – music).
56. He wasn't satisfied (with – from – at – on) his performance.
57. It's so typical (of – from – on – with) John to forget his keys.
58. Parachute jumping is a/an (sheer – lunacy – extreme – bloody) sport.

59. They went to the station to (make – run – see – put) mark off.
60. We'd better (kick – hit – punch – pace) the road or we'll be late.
61. They were shocked (at – of – in – from) his lack of experience.
62. Don't you think we should set (for – off – aside – outside) some money for a rainy day?

**(2) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:**

- You mustn't give up, things will get better soon. (towel)
- Most of my relatives are artists, so I am an actor by nature. (blood)
- Have you ever taken part in a donation campaign? (participated)
- I have been very busy this week. (my feet)
- It's getting late. Perhaps it's time we left. (the road)
- He's the best player in the team. (second)
- You can put off taking any decision until the next day. (sleep)
- We narrowly avoided a deadly accident this morning. (shave)
- I'll start my own business no matter what will happen. (come rain)
- It's normal behaviour of Mike to lie about that. (typical)
- He is very considerate for others' feelings. (sensitive)
- Sorry, I don't have enough money this month. (short)
- Look what I found by chance in the basement! (ran)
- Let's save some money for a rainy day. (aside)
- This heavy rain means that winter has really started. (set)
- He started his first business when he was twelve. (set)
- It's unfair to change the rules of the project now. (goalposts)
- I had to quit that business as it was beyond my abilities. (my depth)

## Grammar

### (A) Conditional Clauses

#### 1 First Conditional (If type 1)

if<sup>①</sup> ⇒ Present ⇒ will / may / can + inf.

- To express real or very probable situations in the **future**.

(You will pass your exams – I will buy you a new computer)

If you pass your exams, I will buy you a new computer.

if<sup>①</sup> ⇒ Present ⇒ infinitive

- To express polite **requests** or orders.

If you meet Omar, tell him the meeting is cancelled.

#### 2 Second Conditional (If type 2)

if<sup>②</sup> ⇒ Past ⇒ would / might / could + inf.

- To express imaginary situations which are contrary to facts in the **present**

(He isn't tall so he can't join the basketball team)

If he were tall, he would join the basketball team.

If he was playing today, we would have a better chance of winning.

If I went to the box office early, I could get front row seats.

If it weren't so late, we could go on a picnic.

### Unit 9: Every Man to his Taste

#### Note:

We can use (were) instead of (was) for all subjects in if clause type 2. But both (was) and (were) are correct.

if<sup>②</sup> ⇒ I were you ⇒ I would / might / could + inf.

- To give **advice**.

If I were you, I would tell him the truth.

If I were on your shoes, I would buy the red car.

- Study these examples:

You should study harder.

I advise you to study harder.

My advice to you is to study harder.

You'd better study harder.

You have to study harder.

} = If I were you, I would study harder.

#### 3 Third Conditional (If type 3)

if<sup>③</sup> ⇒ Past Perfect ⇒ would / might / could + have + P.P

- To express imaginary situations which are contrary to facts in the **past**.

(He came late so he missed the train.)

If he hadn't come late, he wouldn't have missed the train.

If they had invited me, I would have gone to the party.

If it hadn't been raining today, we would have gone to the beach.

If we had known about the rain, we would have taken shelter earlier.

If I had been watching the news, I would have known the match result.

**4 Mixed conditionals**

Mixed conditionals are a mixture of 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> conditionals

(A) For (situations in the past) that have (results in the present)

We use (If clause type 3) and (result clause type 2)

Example

Fact: I missed the plane so I am not in Egypt now.  
 Conditional: If I hadn't missed the plane, I would be in Egypt now.

(B) For (a situation in the present) that had (a result in the past)

We use (If clause type 2) and (result clause type 3)

Example

Fact: I don't speak French so I didn't understand the film.  
 Conditional: If I spoke French, I would have understood the film.

**5 Changing a real situation into a conditional clause**

**Step 1: Decide on the result and the reason in the real situation.**

He came late <sup>(result)</sup> because he missed the train. <sup>(reason)</sup>

(OR) He missed the train <sup>(reason)</sup> so he came late. <sup>(result)</sup>

**Step 2: Decide on which type of the conditionals you should use.**

In this example, we use if type 3 as the fact and result are in the past

**Step 3: Change the tense step back**

(future → present) / (present → past) / (past → past perfect)

**Step 4: Change the fact by making (negative ⇔ affirmative) or using (opposites)**

If he hadn't missed the train, he wouldn't have come late.

(OR) If he had caught the train, he would have come early.

**6 Alternatives to (IF):**

In formal English, we can use the following words and phrases to form type 1, 2 and 3 conditionals.

(Note: we sometimes need to invert the word order)

provided that	بشرط أن	→ a complete sentence
as long as	طالما	→ a complete sentence
Unless	لو لم	→ a complete sentence (negative meaning)
What if	ماذا لو	→ a complete sentence
suppose / Say	إفترض أن	→ a complete sentence
Imagine	تخيل أن	→ a complete sentence
I wish / if only	ياليت	→ a complete sentence
Should	لو	→ infinitive without (to)
Were	لو كنت	→ subject + (to) infinitive
Had	لو	→ phrase عبارة بدون فعل (type 2)
Had	لو	→ subject + p.p (type 3)
Unless	لو لم	→ complete sentence (negative meaning)
But for	لولا	→ noun / (gerund) / (noun)
Without	بدون	→ noun / (gerund) / (noun)
In case of	في حالة	→ noun / (gerund) / (noun)

**Study the examples:**

- I will give you more money provided that you study harder.
- As long as you exercise more, your health will improve.
- Unless he obeys his teachers, they will dislike him.
- What if you won the lottery? Would you be happy?
- Suppose you lived forever. What would you do?
- Say you could live anywhere. Where would you choose?
- Imagine you knew your friend was a burglar. Would you tell the police?
- I wish I knew Paul's phone number. I would call him at once.
- Should he succeed, dad would buy him a new laptop.
- Were she to buy that car, it would cost her so much.

## My Tutor Upstream B2

- Had I enough time, I would go with you to the cinema.
- Unless he obeyed his teachers, they would dislike him.
- In case of your success, you would join the university.
- Without following the instructions, the machine would stop working.
- But for mobile phones, communication would be more difficult.
- Had I had enough money, I would have bought that camera.

### Practice: Rewrite the following sentences:

1. You should slow down or we will crash. (If ...)
2. She is getting a driving license. Then she will buy a car. (if)
3. In case of fire, try to leave the building. (If ...)
4. Study hard or you will fail. (Unless...)
5. He isn't good at football so he isn't in the school team. (If ...)
6. He isn't fit because he doesn't practise any sport. (If ...)
7. You should study hard. (If ...)
8. He broke the law so he was arrested. (if)
9. She was hurt because she wasn't wearing her seat belt. (If ...)
10. We didn't have enough money to buy the car. (If ...)
11. I am tired because I played a football match yesterday. (If ...)
12. The exam wasn't easy so I am not happy. (if)
13. I am always busy so I never joined a sports activity. (if)

## Unit 9: Every Man to his Taste

### (B) Wishes

#### 1 wish / if only + Past

- To say that we would like something to be different from the real fact in (present)

#### Examples:

I wish I <u>was</u> taller.	<b>The real fact</b> (I am not tall enough.)
I wish I <u>were</u> famous.	(I am not famous.)
If only I <u>played</u> in the team.	(I don't play in the team)
I wish I <u>didn't have</u> a test tomorrow.	(I have a test tomorrow.)
I wish I <u>were</u> coming with you.	(I am not coming.)
I wish I <u>could use</u> my father's car.	(I am not allowed)

#### 2 wish / if only + Past Perfect

- To express regrets about something which happened or didn't happen in the (past)

#### Examples:

I wish I <u>had gone</u> to the concert.	<b>The real fact</b> (I didn't go)
If only I <u>had learned</u> to play the guitar.	(I didn't learn to play it.)
I wish I <u>had phoned</u> her.	(I regret not phoning her.)
I wish they <u>hadn't told</u> you.	(Unfortunately, they told you.)
I wish I <u>had studied</u> harder.	(I didn't study hard; I regret it.)

#### 3 wish / if only → subject + would + inf.

- When we express a wish in the future.
- When we make very polite requests.
- When we complain about someone's behaviour
- When we want to talk about having the ability or permission to do something.

#### Examples:

Sally <b>wishes</b> she <u>would go</u> to the party.	<b>The real fact</b> (She can't go)
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## My Tutor Upstream B2

- I wish Sally would come to the party. (I want her to come)  
 I wish you would stop making that noise. (Be quiet! Please.)  
 I wish the classes would be bigger. (They are too small.)

### 4 Important Notes

- After the subject pronouns (I & We), we use (could) not (would)  
 I wish I **could** come first in the exam.  
 I wish we **could** win the final match.
- We use (could) when we want to talk about having the ability of permission to do something.  
 If only Tamer **could** come to my birthday party. (be able to come)  
 Sally wishes she **could** go to the party. (has the permission)
- We can use "were" for singular and plural (but "was" is also correct)
- with "wish" we make the opposite facts by changing the (negative & affirmative) Or by using (opposites)
- We can add (a result clause) to (wish & if only) as we do with the "if" clauses  
 If only I **was** taller, I **would** join the basketball team.  
 I wish I **didn't** have a test tomorrow, I **would** go out tonight.
- We can use (wish) as an ordinary verb followed by (to + infinitive)  
 Martin **wishes to go** to the university. (one sentence)  
 Martin wishes **he would go** to the university. (two clauses)

### Practice: Rewrite the following sentences:

- You should slow down. (I wish...)
- I regret I didn't choose a less stressful career. (If only)
- I am not good at English. (wish)
- My computer is too slow. (If only ...)
- My dream is to be able to play for Manchester. (I wish ...)
- I want to phone him to ask for his opinion. (I wish ...)

## Unit 9: Every Man to his Taste

### (C) Had better / would rather

#### 1 Had better

- 'had better' means: it would be good to
- 'had better' → bare infinitive (without to)
- It is used to give advice for specific situations. It gives urgent advice or warning. It means that a problem will happen if you don't follow the advice.
- Had better refers only to the present or future ['Had' isn't a past form / 'better' isn't a comparative form]
- The negative form for (had better do) is (had better **not** do).
- Abbreviation form: You had better → (You'd better)

#### Examples:

- You had better apologise to your teacher immediately.
- You had better go to a hospital at once.
- You had better not wait until tomorrow
- He had better start a diet or he would become too fat.
- You'd better revise for your exams.
- You had better not come home too late. Your father will punish you.

#### 2 Would Rather

- 'would rather' is used to express preference
- We have two different structures for 'would rather'

When the two subjects are the same → infinitive or perfect infinitive

**would rather + infinitive** PRESENT / FUTURE

I'd rather help you with that later.

**would rather + perfect infinitive** PAST

I'd rather have gone to the cinema with Tom yesterday.

**would rather + infinitive + than + infinitive**

I'd rather play football than play squash today

When the two subjects are different → unreal past

would rather + subject + past PRESENT / FUTURE

I would rather John told you about the plan.  
I would rather you finished your homework before I leave.

would rather + subject + past perfect PAST

I would rather we had left home a bit earlier. We almost missed the plane.  
I would rather she had come alone. We didn't invite her brother.

3 Other Ways of Expressing preference

- **Prefer + gerund + to + gerund**  
I prefer playing football to swimming.
- **Prefer + noun + to + noun**  
I prefer orange juice to apple juice
- **Would prefer + to inf. + rather than + inf.**  
I'd prefer to pay in cash rather than pay by credit card
- **Would rather + inf. + than + inf.**  
I'd rather pay in cash than pay by credit card.

Practice: Rewrite the following sentences:

- I'd like to stay in a private room. (would rather)
- I'd like you not to befriend that boy. (would rather)
- You should see a doctor. This is a dangerous cut. (better)
- Don't sit here! (had better)
- Don't sit here! (I'd rather)
- Don't sit here! (I wish)
- If I were you, I'd stop smoking at once. (You had)
- She should apologize right away. (better)
- Why don't you tell the truth? (I'd rather)
- Work harder at school if you want a good career. (better)
- You really need to think about your future. (had)

Grammar Exercises

1 Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

- If we had played better, we (would – wouldn't – will – won't) have lost the game.
- If he (was – had been – is – has been) more careful, he wouldn't have been injured.
- If I wasn't so scared, I (can – had – would – didn't) do the parachute jump with you.
- She (agreed – has agreed – would agree – would have agreed) if we had explained the situation properly.
- Had we more time, we (would stop – will stop – would have stopped – stop) to take a photograph.
- I wish I (have – had – had had – will have) more friends when I was at school.
- I wish I (didn't sprain – don't sprain – hadn't sprained – won't sprain) my ankle before the final match.
- I'd rather stay in bed today. I wish I (don't have – didn't have – have – had) much work to do.
- I'd rather (play – to play – played – have played) a football game.
- I'd rather (stay – to stay – stayed – have stayed) for long but I had some important business.
- I'd rather Andy (play – to play – played – have played) harder today.
- I'd rather Andy (play – to play – played – had played) harder yesterday.
- I'd rather you (don't do – didn't do – hadn't done – haven't done) that. It was a big mistake.
- We went to the cinema last night, but I'd rather (stay – to stay – stayed – have stayed) at home and watched TV.
- I'd rather we (meet – to meet – met – had met) tomorrow because I'm busy today.

## My Tutor Upstream B2

16. We'd rather you (didn't tell – hadn't told – haven't told – don't tell) her about the meeting. Why did you do that?
17. If we had enough money, we (could go – could have gone – would have gone – have gone) to the cinema.
18. If I (know – knew – have known – had known) it was your birthday, I would have bought you a present.
19. If I (had been – am – would be – were) you, I would write a letter of complaint to the company.
20. Had we been invited to the wedding, we (will come – would come – would have come – had come) for sure.
21. No, I don't have any time today. I'd rather the plumber (come – came – had come – have come) tomorrow.
22. I would rather you (don't go – didn't go – hadn't gone – haven't gone) to that party yesterday.
23. If you (saved – save – have saved – had saved) some money, you would have been able to buy those books you liked.
24. I'd rather you (have spent – spend – had spent – spending) more time on this project.
25. You had better (see – to see – have seen – seeing) a doctor immediately.
26. If I (have – had – have had – had had) more time, I would go jogging every morning.
27. I wish she (forgot – didn't forget – hadn't forgotten – doesn't forget) to book tickets for the performance. It was a great show.
28. If only you (had been – were – have been – are) more determined, you would have won first prize.
29. Someone would have got hurt if we (play – played – would play – had played) any longer.
30. If I was fitter, I (wouldn't – could – won't – would) find the run so hard.
31. If it weren't for your help, I (didn't arrive – won't arrive – wouldn't arrive – haven't arrived) on time.

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32. I wouldn't have made so many new friends if I (have – haven't – didn't – hadn't) agreed to come on this trip.
33. (Would I – Did I – Can I – Will I) have made it to the base camp if we hadn't had rest that day?
34. If I hadn't had a big lunch I (will be – won't be – wouldn't be – would be) hungry now.
35. If she (will pass – won't pass – didn't pass – doesn't pass) her driving test this time, she will give up driving.
36. If I (have had – had – has had – had had) enough money I would have bought the bigger bike.
37. I would go to the club if I (like – likes – liked – had liked) football.
38. If she (walks – walked – would walk – had walked) fast at high altitude, she would have got a really bad headache.
39. If I could go anywhere in the world, (I'd visit – I'd visited – I'll visit – I visit) the Himalayas.
40. If I don't go on the trip, (I'll – I'd – I've – I'm) regret it for the rest of my life.
41. I think I'd freeze to death if I (had – didn't have – won't have – wouldn't have) my sleeping bag in the tent.
42. If we (stay – stayed – would stay – had stayed) in a different hotel, our holiday would have been better.
43. I wouldn't have had such a good time if you (hadn't come – don't come – won't come – wouldn't come) with me.
44. If I hadn't spent all my money on holiday, I (will – can – would – won't) be able to buy a motorbike.
45. If I (speak – was speaking – have spoken – spoke) Japanese, I would have understood.
46. If he was a good student, he (won't – will – would – wouldn't) have failed the exams.
47. If you had worn a coat, you (wouldn't be – hadn't been – weren't – won't be) cold now.

## My Tutor Upstream B2

48. I would have less trouble with these questions if they (are – will be – would be – were) easier.
49. If I was a climber, I (had gone – would have gone – will go – would go) to the top of the mountain.
50. You'd (should – ought – better – best) try harder if you want to get in the team.
51. This car is fantastic. I wish I (have – had – will have – had had) a similar one.
52. This radio was very cheap and it broke down at once. I wish I (didn't buy – don't buy – hadn't bought – wouldn't buy) it.
53. I wish I (would – could – will – can) swim like Martin does. He's very skillful.
54. I wish we (have – had – has had – don't have) more time to do all this homework.
55. We all wish you (were – are – will be – has been) here with us and not in hospital.
56. I wish my computer (wasn't – didn't – hadn't – isn't) broken, I'd send you an e-mail.
57. I wish Mr. Richard (couldn't speak – wouldn't speak – won't speak – don't speak) so quickly.
58. Do you wish we (could – would – will – can) go home right now?
59. I wish I (don't – didn't – won't – couldn't) have to do work tonight.
60. I wish I (will – could – might – would) open that window. It's stuck.
61. My football team is at the bottom of the league. I wish it (is – will be – were – can) top of the league.
62. I wish Mustafa (is – has been – was – will be) with us now.
63. I wish she (could – won't – might – will) visit us tomorrow.
64. She wishes (she works – she worked – she's working – she'll work) for a different company.
65. I wish my friend (is – be – were – will be) present today.
66. I wish I (ought to – might – can – could) have a pair of red shoes.

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67. If only I (didn't – don't – doesn't – hadn't) have so many problems.
68. I wish you (could – should – might – would) go to your room and pack your bags.
69. If only I (can – could – will – would) afford to buy a new TV.
70. I don't understand physics. I wish I (could – am – can – don't) understand it.
71. If only I wasn't so tired, I (will – would – can – may) play the game.
72. I wish you (will drive – drive – can drive – would drive) slowly.
73. If only we (live – living – lived – have lived) near the sea.
74. I wish I (could post – have posted – posted – had posted) the letter yesterday.
75. I wish I (went – had gone – would go – go) to the cinema yesterday.
76. If only I (study – studied – had studied – would study) harder last year.
77. (If – Unless – If only – Because) I had met him yesterday.
78. You (would better – ought – had better – should better) do your homework now.
79. You look exhausted. I think you'd (ought – had – better – should) go home.
80. You had (ought – better – should – had) not do anything until I get there.
81. I think you (would better – had better – rather – ought) talk to mum and dad about your new part-time job.
82. It's really late. I think we (had better – would better – shouldn't – ought) leave now.

### (2) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

1. I didn't study French at school. (wish)
2. I really regret not going to the party. (wish)
3. What a pity you didn't get that job. (If only)
4. I like playing football better than watching it on TV. ('d rather)
5. My father doesn't want me to go out on a school night. (rather)

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| 6. I like Italian food more than Chinese.                             | (prefer)         |
| 7. I like Italian food more than Chinese.                             | ('d rather)      |
| 8. I don't fancy going out tonight, let's stay at home.               | (rather th       |
| 9. I think you should look for another job.                           | (If ...)         |
| 10. I don't have the time to go to night school.                      | (If ...)         |
| 11. I like science fiction films more than horror films.              | (prefer)         |
| 12. He was driving too fast so he got a speeding ticket.              | (If ...)         |
| 13. I can't afford to go away this summer.                            | (I wish)         |
| 14. Can we meet tomorrow morning instead?                             | (I'd prefer)     |
| 15. Can we meet tomorrow morning instead?                             | (I'd rather)     |
| 16. What a pity I couldn't go to my cousin's wedding.                 | (I wish)         |
| 17. I like listening to rock music, not country and western.          | (than)           |
| 18. My boss gets upset when I leave early.                            | ('d rather)      |
| 19. Oh no! I forgot to call Alex.                                     | (wish)           |
| 20. I regret losing Carol's phone number.                             | (I wish)         |
| 21. I am disappointed that she didn't come to the party.              | (wish)           |
| 22. We'll have a barbecue if it doesn't rain this afternoon.          | (unless)         |
| 23. I wish I hadn't gone out last night.                              | (I'd rather)     |
| 24. Unfortunately, the team didn't win the match.                     | (If only)        |
| 25. I'd prefer to go to the cinema tomorrow.                          | (rather)         |
| 26. She wasn't polite to the guests.                                  | (I'd rather)     |
| 27. She prefers playing football to basketball.                       | ('d rather)      |
| 28. I wish you had told me that yourself.                             | (I would rather) |
| 29. I wish you had told me that yourself.                             | (I would prefer) |
| 30. We didn't have enough money so we couldn't buy the house.         | (If ...)         |
| 31. My husband started his own business when he lost his job.         | (If ...)         |
| 32. I can't open my own restaurant as I don't have enough money.      | (Had I ...)      |
| 33. It would be a good idea to sell that old motorbike and buy a car. | (If ...)         |
| 34. We want to play tennis, but we can't because it is raining.       | (if)             |

## My Tutor Upstream B2

13. Unfortunately, there is almost nothing we can do.
14. There were still a few people in the café.
15. Only a little food was eaten.
16. She speaks fluent French and a little Italian.
17. He doesn't have many friends.
18. She is very busy. She doesn't have much free time.
19. She's lucky because she doesn't have many problems.
20. It cost me nothing to repair the car.
21. He didn't buy any presents for his son.
22. She hardly bought any furniture for the new house.
23. Only few students study ancient languages at school.
24. The prime Minister claimed that the economy had improved.
25. Mother refused to let me stay out late.
26. Mum encouraged me to jump.
27. Ahmed denied taking that book.
28. The doctor warned me to eat more healthily or I would get ill.
29. They recommended the new French restaurant and added that it is excellent.
30. The police man ordered me to stand still and not to move.

### Unit 9 : Every Man to his Taste

#### Vocabulary Exercises

#### (1) Choose

- |                 |             |                    |               |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. exciting     | 17. at      | 33. shine          | 48. shave     |
| 2. frightening  | 18. of      | 34. road           | 49. taking    |
| 3. dangerous    | 19. of      | 35. paddles        | 50. collect   |
| 4. co-operative | 20. in      | 36. complete       | 51. high-risk |
| 5. accurate     | 21. from    | 37. instinct       | 52. altitudes |
| 6. courageous   | 22. into    | 38. high-risk      | 53. none      |
| 7. determined   | 23. see     | 39. altitude       | 54. into      |
| 8. daring       | 24. through | 40. elation        | 55. anthem    |
| 9. careful      | 25. over    | 41. interpretation | 56. with      |
| 10. competitive | 26. up      | 42. steadied       | 57. of        |
| 11. graceful    | 27. towel   | 43. high-risk      | 58. extreme   |
| 12. pitch       | 28. corner  | 44. hit            | 59. see       |
| 13. cue         | 29. belt    | 45. feet           | 60. hit       |
| 14. to          | 30. feet    | 46. shine          | 61. at        |
| 15. with        | 31. sleep   | 47. second         | 62. aside     |
| 16. to          | 32. shave   |                    |               |

#### (2) Rewrite

1. You mustn't throw in the towel, things will get better soon.
2. Most of my relatives are artists, so it's in my blood.
3. Have you ever participated in a donation campaign?
4. I have been run off my feet this week.

## Answer Guide

5. It's getting late. Perhaps it's time we hit the road.
6. He's second to none in the team.
7. You can sleep on it until the next day.
8. We had a close shave this morning.
9. I'll start my own business come rain or shine.
10. It's typical of Mike to lie about that.
11. He is very sensitive to others' feelings.
12. Sorry, I am short of money this month.
13. Look what I ran into in the basement!
14. Let's put aside (or) (set aside) some money for a rainy day.
15. This heavy rain means that winter has set in.
16. He set up his first business when he was twelve.
17. It's unfair to move the goalposts of the project now.
18. I had to quit that business as it was out of my depth.

#### Grammar Exercises

#### Practice (Conditionals)

1. If you don't slow down, we will crash.
2. She will buy a car if she gets a driving license.
3. If there is fire, try to leave the building.
4. Unless you study hard, you will fail.
5. If he were good at football, he would be in the school team.
6. If he practised some sport, he would be fit.
7. If I were you, I would study hard.
8. He wouldn't have been arrested if he hadn't broken the law.
9. If she had been wearing her seat belt, she wouldn't have been hurt.
10. If we had had enough money, we would have bought the car.
11. If I hadn't played a football match yesterday, I wouldn't be tired today.
12. I would be happy if the exam had been easy.
13. I would have joined a sports activity if I wasn't always busy.

#### Practice (Wishing)

1. I wish you would slow down.
2. If only I had chosen a less stressful career.
3. I wish I was good at English.
4. If only my computer was faster.
5. I wish I could play for Manchester.
6. I wish I could phone him to ask for his opinion.

#### Practice (Had better / Would rather)

1. I would rather stay in a private room.
2. I would rather you didn't befriend that boy.
3. You had better see a doctor. This is a dangerous cut.
4. You had better not sit here!
5. I'd rather you didn't sit here!
6. I wish you wouldn't sit here!

## My Tutor Upstream B2

7. You had better stop smoking at once.
8. You'd better apologize right away.
9. I'd rather you told the truth.
10. You had better work harder at school or you won't get a good career.
11. You had better think about your future.

### (1) Choose

- |                       |                     |                    |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 12. wouldn't          | 40. had played      | 67. wasn't         |
| 13. had been          | 41. wouldn't        | 68. wouldn't speak |
| 14. would             | 42. wouldn't arrive | 69. could          |
| 15. would have agreed | 43. hadn't          | 70. didn't         |
| 16. would stop        | 44. would I         | 71. could          |
| 17. had had           | 45. would be        | 72. were           |
| 18. hadn't sprained   | 46. doesn't pass    | 73. was            |
| 19. didn't have       | 47. had had         | 74. could          |
| 20. play              | 48. liked           | 75. she worked     |
| 21. have stayed       | 49. had walked      | 76. were           |
| 22. played            | 50. I'd visit       | 77. could          |
| 23. had played        | 51. I'll            | 78. didn't         |
| 24. hadn't done       | 52. didn't have     | 79. would          |
| 25. have stayed       | 53. had stayed      | 80. could          |
| 26. met               | 54. hadn't come     | 81. could          |
| 27. hadn't told       | 55. would           | 82. would          |
| 28. could go          | 56. spoke           | 83. would drive    |
| 29. had known         | 57. wouldn't        | 84. lived          |
| 30. were              | 58. wouldn't be     | 85. had posted     |
| 31. would have come   | 59. were            | 86. had gone       |
| 32. came              | 60. would go        | 87. had studied    |
| 33. hadn't gone       | 61. better          | 88. If only        |
| 34. had saved         | 62. had             | 89. had better     |
| 35. had spent         | 63. hadn't bought   | 90. better         |
| 36. see               | 64. could           | 91. better         |
| 37. had               | 65. had             | 92. had better     |
| 38. hadn't forgotten  | 66. were            | 93. had better     |
| 39. had been          |                     |                    |

### (2) Rewrite

1. I wish I had studied French at school.
2. I wish I hadn't gone to the party.
3. If only you had got that job.
4. I'd rather play football than watch it on TV.
5. My father would rather I didn't go out on a school night.
6. I prefer Italian food to Chinese.
7. I'd rather eat Italian food than (eat) Chinese.
8. I would prefer to stay at home rather than go out tonight.

## Answer Guide

9. If I were you, I would look for another job.
10. If I had time, I'd go to night school.
11. I prefer science fiction films to horror films.
12. If he hadn't been driving too fast, he wouldn't have got a speeding ticket.
13. I wish I could afford to go away this summer.
14. I'd prefer we meet tomorrow morning instead.
15. I'd rather we met tomorrow morning instead.
16. I wish I had been able to go to my cousin's wedding.
17. I'd rather listen to rock music than country and western.
18. My boss would rather I didn't leave early.
19. I wish I hadn't forgotten to call Alex.
20. I wish I hadn't lost Carol's phone number.
21. I wish she had come to the party.
22. We'll have a barbecue unless it rains this afternoon.
23. I'd rather I haven't gone out last night.
24. If only the team had won the match.
25. I'd rather go to the cinema tomorrow.
26. I'd rather she had been polite to the guests.
27. She'd rather play football than (play) basketball.
28. I would rather you had told me that yourself.
29. I would prefer you told me that yourself.
30. If we had had enough money, we could have bought the house.
31. If my husband hadn't lost his job, he wouldn't have started his own business.
32. Had I enough money, I could open my own restaurant.
33. If I were you, I'd sell that old motorbike and buy a car.
34. If I wasn't raining, we would play tennis.

## Unit 10 : Spread the News

### Vocabulary Exercises

#### (1) Choose

- |             |             |                   |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. effects  | 11. volcano | 21. for           | 31. nose    |
| 2. section  | 12. of      | 22. takes         | 32. eye     |
| 3. covers   | 13. binding | 23. down          | 33. nose    |
| 4. for      | 14. to      | 24. up            | 34. meets   |
| 5. cast     | 15. valid   | 25. stands up for | 35. wet     |
| 6. ears     | 16. on      | 26. over          | 36. through |
| 7. caught   | 17. for     | 27. up            | 37. nose    |
| 8. about    | 18. of      | 28. out           | 38. turned  |
| 9. banks    | 19. capable | 29. in            | 39. down    |
| 10. through | 20. give    | 30. play          |             |

#### (2) Rewrite

1. I don't know what these letters stand for.
2. It's amazing how much you take after your mother.

The title is a fixed phrase that means (keeping people informed)

## Vocabulary

### Introduction:

### Mass-Media

means of media	وسائل الأعلام	survey	دراسة ميدانية
bookworm	مغرم بالقراءة	electronic media	إعلام إلكتروني
hardcover	غلاف كرتون قوي	the printed word	الكلمة المطبوعة
paperback	غلاف ورقي	access information	يصل للمعلومات
ebook	كتاب إلكتروني	up-to-date	حديث
encyclopaedias	موسوعة	in favour of	مؤيد لـ / في صالح
convenience	ملائم للإستخدام	book layout	التصميم الداخلي
binding	طريقة التجليد	thanks to	بفضل

### Study the examples:

- I prefer reading **hardbacks** because the **binding** is strong and they **last** *يدوم* for a long time.
- I prefer using ebooks because they are easy to use.
- 64% of people prefer to use electronic newspapers while 36% still use printed ones.
- The percentages of the survey tell us that more people use electronic media than the printed word nowadays.
- A **survey** is **conducted** *managed* by asking a set of questions to a random group of people. Then the results are presented on a chart or graph.
- It seems to me that electronic media takes much longer to read than traditional books.
- Electronic media does let us enjoy good graphics and **layouts**. *تصاميم*
- **Thanks to** electronic media, I can access any information I want without even leaving my desk.
- I still prefer traditional books because I can carry them everywhere.

Reading Text: Ebook the books of the future

usher  
unheard of  
ordinary  
previous  
booming  
advantage  
a pile of  
purchase  
versions  
development  
device  
reduce  
electric fault  
electric failure  
frustrating

يرشد / يبين  
لم يسمع بها من قبل  
طبيعي / عادي  
السابق / الأخير  
يزدهر / ينمو  
ميزة  
كومة من  
يشترى  
الإصدارات  
تطور / تنم  
جهاز  
يقتل  
انقطاع كهرباء  
انقطاع كهرباء  
محيط

gloomy  
predictions  
drop  
convert  
aim to  
delighted with  
ecologist  
lead to  
rapidly growing  
keen on  
keep up with  
sensation  
compromise  
concept  
significantly

كئيب  
توقّات  
يسقط  
يحول  
يهدف إلى  
مبتهج بـ  
عالم بيئي  
يؤدي إلى  
ينمو بسرعة  
شغوف بـ  
بلاقي / يواكب  
إحساس  
نزية / حل وسط  
مفهوم / فكرة  
بصورة مميزة

Topic Vocabulary: (1) The News

headlines  
sports section  
world news  
politics  
business  
reviews

عناوين رئيسية  
قسم لرياضة  
اخبار عالمية  
السياسة  
الإقتصاد  
تقرير صحفية

entertainment  
interested in  
horoscopes  
the editor  
classifieds  
crossword

أخبار الفن  
مهتم بـ  
الأبراج  
المحرر الصحفي  
إعلانات ميوية  
الكلمات المتقاطعة

tabloid



جريدة أخبار خفيفة وفضائح النجوم (حجم صغير)

broadsheet



جريدة تقليدية (حجم طبيعي مثل الأهرام)

Study the examples:

- Which is your favourite section of the newspaper?
- I like reading the sports section the most.

Unit 10: Spread the News

- I never read the politics section. I'm not interested in it.
- How often do you buy a newspaper?
- I buy the newspapers daily.
- I never buy a **tabloid**; it seems that all the news is **made up**.
- You can know about the match results in the sports section.
- I read an interesting review about the new movies in the **entertainment** section.

Newspaper language

Poland **hit** by more bad weather  
mobile phone company makes **bid** for rival  
Poor results force England's cricket captain to **quit**  
UK **backs** peace plan  
South-East Asian leaders meet for new **talks**  
Education spending **key** to next election.  
Government **cuts** more of the health budget.

Meaning

affected badly  
try to buy  
resign  
support  
formal discussion  
important factor  
reduce

Topic Vocabulary: (2) Disasters

earthquake  
massive  
leave = result in  
homeless  
flood  
river banks  
declare  
famine  
emergency  
arsonists  
blame for

زلزال  
هائل  
يخلف / ينتج عنه  
مشرّد (بلا مأوى)  
فيضان  
ضفاف النهر  
يعلن (يصرح بـ)  
مجاعة  
حالة طوارئ  
محدثوا الحرق  
يلوم على (يتهم بـ)

forest fires  
evacuation (n.)  
evacuate (v.)  
underway  
erupt (v.)  
eruption (n.)  
gas explosion  
worth of damage  
council  
look at = study  
make sure

حرائق الغابات  
إخلاء سكان  
يخلي السكان  
قيد التنفيذ  
ينفجر (بركان)  
فوران بركاني  
انفجار غاز  
قيمة الدمار  
المجلس المحلي  
يبحث  
يتأكد من

Topic Vocabulary: (3) Compound nouns

magazine covers

أغلفة المجلات

special effects

مؤثرات خاصة

radio station	محطة إذاعية	current affairs	الأحداث الجارية
black and white film	فيلم قديم	live broadcast	بث حي (مباشر)

**Study the examples:**

- She is now in the public eye and her photographs have appeared on magazine covers all over the world.
- I always listen to that radio station in the morning while I'm going to work.
- We'll go over now to a live broadcast from the House of Parliament where the **Prime Minister** رئيس الوزراء is about to **give** his **speech**. يلقي خطاب
- I love watching old black and white films. Some of them are classics.
- We should watch that new programme on TV tonight. It covers all the news about the current affairs.
- The plot الحبكة الدرامية was a bit silly but the special effects were amazing.

**Vocabulary Skills: Prepositions**

valid for	ساري / صالح لمدة	interest in	إهتمام بـ
waste money on	يهدر المال على	capable of	قادر على
vote for	يصوت لصالح	at least	على الأقل
worthy of	جدير بـ	lack of	نقص في
worry about	قلق بخصوص	exchange for	يبدل ... بـ
get used to	يعتاد على	cater for / to	يخدم
think about	يفكر بـ	on screen	على الشاشة

**Study the examples:**

- The ticket can be used on all buses and is **valid for** one week.
- Paula **wastes** her money **on** clothes and CDs
- I didn't **vote for** him in the last election إنتخابات but I actually think he's done a good job.

- The film was definitely **worthy of** all the awards جوائز that it won.
- You shouldn't **worry about** things so much. Everything is going to be OK.
- He couldn't **get used to** working at the factory.
- The public library **caters for** all ages.
- There is a **lack of** sports facilities إمكانيات at my school.
- Young babies aren't **capable of** feeding themselves.
- Sara is **thinking about** studying Art and Design at college.
- I don't like reading articles **on** a computer **screen**. I prefer to hold them in my hand.

**Phrasal Verbs: stand / take / turn**

<del>stand for</del>	represent
<del>stand <u>up</u> for</del>	defend
<del>take after</del>	look like – resemble
<del>take on</del>	① to accept a particular job or responsibility: ② to employ someone
<del>take up</del>	to start a new <i>hobby / sport / job / activity</i> ..etc. <i>Set up</i> بسطي
<del>take over</del>	get control of / be in charge of
<del>take ... in</del>	deceive
<del>turn ... down</del>	reduce the volume
<del>turn up</del>	arrive / come / appear
<del>turn out</del>	produce

**Study the examples:**

- I disagree with everything he **stands for**. He represents everything I hate.
- 'GMT' **stands for** Greenwich Mean Time
- It's amazing how much Jack **takes after** his father.
- He **takes after** his mother's side of the family

### My Tutor Upstream

- The radio's a bit loud, could you **turn it down**?
- Rick will be earning a lot more although he'll have to **take on** more responsibility as well.
- It is too much responsibility that she has **taken on** and now she's ill.
- She was **taken on** as a laboratory assistant.
- She **took up** skiing while she was living in France.
- Have you ever thought of **taking up** acting as a profession?
- I'm really proud that he **stands up for** what he believes in.
- It's high time we all **stood up for** our rights around here.
- Amy **stood up for** her little sister against the mean girl.
- Emma **took over** the company when her father retired.
- She **took over** as manager two weeks ago.
- Do you think Rebecca will **turn up** at the party tonight?
- The company is committed to **turning out** high quality goods at the lowest possible price.
- We **turn out** thousands of these cars every month.
- Disney Studios **turn out** fantastic animated films.
- They had already given him the money before they realised they had been **taken in** by a conman.
- I can't believe we were **taken in** by her crocodile tears.

#### Vocabulary Skills: Abbreviations for informal writing

C/O	care of	خاص بـ
IOU	I owe you (a written promise to pay back money)	كبيالة
PA	personal assistant	مساعد شخصي
PR	public relations	العلاقات العامة
HR	human resources	شؤون العاملين
SAE	self-addressed envelope	ظرف به عنوانك للرد على الرسالة
HP	hire purchase (paying in regular installments)	ليجار منتهي بالتملك
ETA	estimated time of arrival	الوقت المتوقع للوصول

### Unit 10: Spread the News

ASAP	as soon as possible	بسرعة قدر الامكان
DIY	do-it-yourself	اصنعها بنفسك
VIP	very important person	شخصية هامة

#### Study the examples:

- Job application mails should be sent **c/o** general manager.
- Here's an **IOU** for the money you lent me. I'll pay you back on Monday
- Helen works as a **PA** for a famous film producer.
- Julia works in the **PR** department. While Maggie is in the **HR**.
- Please send an **SAE** with your application form.
- He bought his new TV on **HP**.
- What's the **ETA** of that flight?
- We need to finish this report **ASAP**.
- Simon always watches **DIY** programmes but he always hires craftsmen to fix everything in his house.
- The new hospital will be opened by a **VIP**.

#### Vocabulary Skills: Idioms & Fixed Phrases

play it by ear	do or say something without planning	يرتجل
<b>Note:</b> this is a common saying for musicians who play a song or a piece of music without rehearsals or a written note / يعزف سماعي / (in everyday language it means: يرتجل)		
catch one's eye	attract someone's attention	
turn one's nose up	reject something as it isn't good enough	
have good eye for	be good at noticing or judging something	عاشق
look down his nose at	believe himself to be superior to	
to be all ears	be ready and eager to listen	
there's more to it than meets the eye	not as simple as it seems to be	ماخفي كان اعظم
wet behind the ears	young and inexperienced	

pay through the nose	pay too much
under my nose	right in front of you

**Study the examples:**

- We haven't planned what we're going to do; we'll just **play it by ear**.
- Shall we get the bill? I'll try and **catch the waiter's eye**.
- Mark offered to lend her his old car but she **turned her nose up** at the idea.
- Kate's house is beautifully decorated; she has a really **good eye for colour**.
- It felt like Pete was looking **down his nose at us** because he thinks he's more intelligent.
- When I try to talk to her, she **turns a deaf ear**. But when Mark does, she is **all ears**.
- I don't know exactly what happened but I think **there's more to it than meets the eye**.
- It's Neil's first real job and he's still a bit **wet behind the ears**.
- He's thinking about moving, he has a great flat but he's **paying through the nose** for it.
- I looked everywhere for my glasses only to find they were **under my nose** all the time.
- We **paid through the nose** to get the car fixed and it still doesn't go properly.
- They **turned their noses up** at the only hotel that was available and now we have no place to stay the night.
- She thinks they **look down on** (look down their noses at) her because she didn't go to university.

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**Vocabulary Exercises**

**1) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:**

1. The film has fantastic special (affairs – station – broadcast – effects).
2. I never read the business (headline – section – effects – horoscope) in the newspaper.
3. Her photographs have appeared on lots of magazine (papers – covers – headlines – broadcast)
4. This travel ticket is valid (since – to – for – on) two months.
5. The (cast – effects – script – camera) included stars such as Brad Pitt, Julia Roberts and Andy Garcia.
6. Now, tell me what went on while I was away. I'm all (listening – ears – down my nose – through the nose).
7. That CD player (caught – brought – had – played) my eye in the shop, so I had to buy it.
8. They were very worried (about – of – for – with) her traveling.
9. The river broke it's (shores – banks – sides – beaches) and the village was flooded.
10. We had to pay (through – with – in – by) the nose for this new decoration.
11. The (volcano – earthquake – hurricane – flood) erupted and people had to evacuate the area.
12. I think he's capable (of – about – to – for) getting dressed on his own by now.
13. Hardback covers last longer because the (layout – binding – survey – script) is strong.
14. Thanks (for – on – to – with) electronic media, I can access any information I want without even leaving my desk.
15. The ticket can be used on all buses and is (paid – valid – worthy – useless) for one week.
16. Paula wastes her money (for – of – in – on) clothes and CDs

## My Tutor Upstream B2

17. I didn't vote (for – to – about – of) him in the last election but I actually think he's done a good job.
18. The film was definitely worthy (for – on – with – of) all the awards.
19. Young babies aren't (ready – able – easy – capable) of feeding themselves.
20. The Prime Minister is about to (make – tell – say – give) his speech.
21. 'GMT' stands (on – with – for – to) Greenwich Mean Time
22. It's amazing how much Jack (looks – takes – runs – comes) after his father. They are identical.
23. The radio's a bit loud; could you turn it (on – down – in – up)?
24. She took (on – in – up – after) skiing while she was living in France.
25. I'm really proud that he (stands up for – stands for – takes on – takes up) what he believes in.
26. Emma took (over – on – up – after) the company when her father retired.
27. Do you think Rebecca will turn (up – on – down – into) at the party tonight?
28. We turn (off – out – up – down) thousands of these cars every month.
29. They had already given him the money before they realised they had been taken (on – up – out – in) by a conman.
30. We haven't planned what we're going to do; we'll just (say – play – sing – make) it by ear.
31. Mark offered to lend her his old car but she turned her (nose – ear – eye – head) up at the idea.
32. Kate's house is beautifully decorated; she has a really good (eye – nose – ear – head) for colour.
33. It felt like Pete was looking down his (eye – nose – ear – legs) at us because he thinks he's more intelligent.
34. I don't know exactly what happened but I think there's more to it than (appears – meets – finds – looks at) the eye.
35. It's Neil's first real job and he's still a bit (tired – wet – itchy – hot) behind the ears.

## Unit 10: Spread the News

36. He has a great flat but he's paying (from – by – in – through) the nose for it.
37. I looked everywhere for my glasses only to find they were under my (nose – ears – eye – hand) all the time.
38. They (turned – made – had – raised) their noses up at the only hotel that was available and now we have no place to stay the night.
39. She thinks they look (down – up – off – at) on her because she didn't go to university.

### (2) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

1. I don't know what these letters represent. (stand)
2. It's amazing how much you look like your mother. (take)
3. She was employed as a laboratory assistant. (taken)
4. I'm really proud that he supports his values. (stands)
5. I can't believe we were deceived by her crocodile tears. (taken)
6. Amy defended her little sister against the mean girl. (stood up)
7. Do you think Rebecca will appear at the party tonight? (turn up)
8. We produce thousands of these cars every month. (turn out)
9. They realised they had been deceived by a conman. (taken)
10. That red car really attracted my attention. (my eye)
11. Pete believes himself to be superior to us. (looks down)
12. We were all attentive while he was giving the speech. (ears)
13. They must have paid so much for such an expensive car. (the nose)
14. The keys were right in front of me all the time. (my nose)
15. We can easily take him in. he is young and inexperienced. (wet)
16. Emma became in charge of the company when her father retired. (took)
17. I don't think the problem is as simple as it appears. (meet the eye)

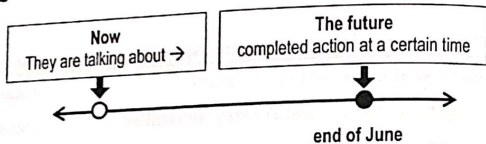
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**Grammar**

**(1) Future Perfect & Future Perfect Continuous**

**Future Perfect will have + P.P**

- We use the future perfect for actions that will have finished before a stated time in the future.  
e.g.: We will have finished our course by the end of June.



- The time expressions we use with the future perfect are:  
Before / By / by then / by the time  
until/till (only in negative sentences)  
e.g.: He won't have finished writing the article until Thursday.

**Future Perfect Continuous will have been + ing**

- We use the future perfect continuous to emphasize the duration of an action up to a certain time in the future.

By 8 p.m., I will have been studying for 5 hours.



Past Present Future

She is talking **NOW** about an action that started in the **PAST** (3 p.m.) still ongoing **NOW** (the time of speaking) to emphasize the duration of that action at a certain time in the **FUTURE** (8 p.m.)

The future perfect continuous is used with: **By / for**  
By the end of May he will have been living in Manchester for five years.  
By next year, I will have been living on this island for 12 years.  
By the end of this month, he will have been working for ten years.

We must use **(by)** to determine the point of time in the future  
We must use **(for)** to show the period of time we focus on

**More Examples**

- By the time he gets here, he'll have been travelling for a whole night.
- How long will Jo have been working when he retires?
- By next month I'll have been studying Chinese for two years.
- By the time she gets to France she'll have been swimming non-stop for over thirteen hours.
- My Mom will have been travelling for two days by the time she arrives.
- By dinner time, the children will have been playing for seven hours.
- You will have been working here for 10 years by 2020.
- The strike will have been running for exactly 11 days by next Friday.

**Time Expressions**

**By ...** used with the **Future Perfect**

e.g.: By 2012, I will have passed my final exams.

**By then** used with the **Future Perfect**

e.g.: No, I can't go out at seven o'clock. Dad will have arrived home by then.

**By the time** used with the **Future Perfect**

e.g.: By the time my parents come home, I think I will have finished my H.W.

**In ...'s time** used with the **Future Perfect**

e.g.: In four weeks' time, I will have passed my driving test.

**During** used with the **Future Continuous**

e.g.: We'll be seeing a lot of changes during the next decade.

**For** used with the **Future Continuous**

e.g.: They will be studying climate change for the next five years.

## My Tutor Upstream B2

**Until** used with the **Future Perfect & Future Continuous**

e.g.: We will be working on the project until three this afternoon.  
We won't have finished the repairs until evening.

**... from now** used with the **Future Perfect & Future Continuous**

e.g.: Four years from now I will have passed my final exams.  
Twenty years from now no one will be using petrol cars.

**This time next ...** used with the **Future Perfect & Future Continuous**

e.g.: This time next week we'll be having a cruise round the island.  
This time tomorrow I'll have finished this painting.

**By ... / for** used with the **Future Perfect Continuous**

e.g.: By next Monday we will have been living here for exactly five years.

### Study the following sentences

- The government wants to build 100 schools in five years' time. (by)  
*The government will have built 100 schools by 2015.*
- We've only got until 2030 to find a replacement for oil. (by)  
*We will have found a replacement for oil by the year 2030.*
- I'll be starting the project three weeks from now. (time)  
*I'll be starting the project in three weeks' time.*
- I will leave school when I am 18. (from now)  
*Three years from now, I will have left school.*
- You should be back home by midnight. (until)  
*You shouldn't be out until midnight.*
- I was so tired last night that I fell asleep during the film. (while)  
*I was so tired last night that I fell asleep while I was watching the film.*
- We will be playing the match from 6 to 7 tomorrow. (by 8 o'clock)  
*We will have played the match by 8 o'clock tomorrow.*
- The final exams will finish next May. (have done)  
*We will have done our final exams by next May.*
- Some animals will have become extinct by the year 2050. (died)  
*Some animals will have died out by the year 2050.*
- She won't have typed the report until midnight. (during)  
*She will be typing the report during midnight.*

## Unit 10: Spread the News

### (2) Both / Neither / Either

#### Both

#### Both ... and

- o refer to two people, things or groups
  - o have positive meaning
  - o followed by a plural verb
- Both men **live** in Brighton.  
Both Ahmed and Omar **live** in Brighton.

#### Neither

- o refers to two or more people, groups or things
  - o followed by a singular countable noun
- Neither candidate **is** suitable for the job.

#### 'Neither of + plural noun

- o refers to two people, things or groups
  - o can be followed a singular or plural verb
- o *Mona doesn't know where to go. Ann doesn't know where to go.*
  - o Neither of them know ✓ (knows ✓) where to go.
  - o Neither of them has been to Paris before.

#### Either

- o refers to two or more people, groups or things
- o followed by a singular countable noun

We can stay here or there. Either place **is** fine with me.

#### Either of + plural noun

- o refers to two people, things or groups
  - o can be followed a singular or plural verb
- o The blue shirt is fine. The white shirt is fine, too
  - o Either shirt is fine. (OR) Either of the shirts **is/ are** fine.

#### 'Neither ... nor'

#### 'Either ... or'

take a verb according to the subject that it follows

- o Neither Ahmed nor his friends **live** in Brighton.
- o Neither Ahmed nor Omar **lives** in Brighton.
- o Either Neil or his mother **is** going to drive me home.
- o Either Neil or his parents **are** going to drive me home.

(3) All / None / Whole

All

- refers to more than two people, things or groups
- It has a positive meaning and is followed by a plural verb
  - All of the rooms **have** en-suite bathrooms

Whole

- 'Whole' used with singular countable nouns.
- It is not used with uncountable nouns.
  - She ate **the whole** pizza.
  - She ate **all of the** pizza.
  - She's been working **all morning**.
  - She's been working **the whole morning**.
  - She spent **all of her money**.
  - She spent **the whole of her money**.

None of

- 'None of' refers to two or more people, groups or things
- It has a negative meaning.
- It is used with nouns or object pronouns and is followed by either a singular or a plural verb.
  - None of the islands **is** inhabited.
  - None of the islands **are** inhabited.
  - I asked all the people about it but none of them **knows**.
  - I asked all the people about it but none of them **know**.

Note:

To Be & auxiliaries **after** ← (Both) – (All) → **before** Main verbs

- They **are both** a very tired.
- They **have all** been working very hard.
- They **have both** been working very hard.
- They **both** traveled by bus.

(4) Linkers of Contrast

We use these linkers to introduce a contrast (two different facts)

although	رغم ان	→ complete sentence
even though	رغم ان	→ complete sentence
in spite of	على الرغم من	→ (ing.) / (noun) / (phrase)
despite	رغم	→ (ing.) / (noun) / (phrase)
however	مع ذلك	→ starts or ends a sentence
while	بينما	→ complete sentence
whereas	بينما	→ complete sentence

Examples:

- Although (though)** he is very rich, he isn't happy.
- Even though** he is very rich, he isn't happy.
- He is very rich. **However**, he isn't happy.
- He is very rich. He isn't happy, **however**.
- In spite of** his wealth, he isn't happy.
- Despite** being rich, he isn't happy.
- Andy loves romantic films, **while** Joe prefers action ones.

Notes:

- However + adjective** → complete sentence  
**Although** he was careful, he lost his wallet.  
**However careful** he was, he lost his wallet.

**OR** Careful as he was, he lost his wallet.

- We use **(not + ing)** to make negative with **(despite) & (in spite of)**  
**Although** he **isn't** a decisive person, he took the decision so quickly.  
**Despite not** being a decisive person, he took the decision so quickly.  
**In spite of not** being a decisive person, he took the decision so quickly.

- We can use a complete sentence after **"despite" & "in spite of"**  
**Despite the fact (that)** he wasn't clever, he answered the question.  
**In spite of the fact (that)** he wasn't clever, he answered the question.

**Grammar Exercises**

**(1) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:**

1. By the end of the year, I (will be worked – will have been working – have worked – had worked) here for eight years.
2. Pete (will have finished – will have been finishing – had finished – has finished) writing that report half an hour from now.
3. By the time Greg retires, he (had run – will run – will have run – will have been running) this business for more than thirty years.
4. If we don't hurry, the concert (will start – will be starting – will have started – will have been starting) by the time we get there.
5. I won't be able to come tomorrow because the mechanic won't have (fixed – been fixed – been fixing – be fixing) the car until afternoon.
6. By May, she will have been living in Manchester (all day – for five years – until tomorrow – by now).
7. The workmen said they won't (finish – be finishing – have been finishing – have finished) until tomorrow.
8. I'm sure he (didn't arrive – will be arrived – will be arriving – will have arrived) at the office by now.
9. By the end of the month, he (will live – will be living – will have been living – will be lived) here for three years.
10. I will have cleaned up this mess (before – until – till – by) Mum gets back.
11. (By – Until – By then – Till) the end of the month, he will have been teaching for three years.
12. She (will have prepared – will be prepared – have prepared – had prepared) all of the food by the time the guests arrive.
13. I can't speak French at all, (whereas – despite – because – in spite) my sister speaks it fluently.
14. They decided to go for a walk, (even though – despite – in spite – because) the rain.
15. Sara hasn't got a TV and she hasn't got a CD player (neither – either – too – also).

16. I hate travelling by boat because I always get seasick. (Besides – However – Although – Despite), I can't swim.
17. (In spite of – Although – Besides – Both) he could play the guitar very well he decided not to become a musician.
18. (Both – Either – All – Every) Jim and Sam were born in Canada.
19. (Both – Either – All – Every) Jim or Sam is born in Canada.
20. The waiter was rude. (Furthermore – Even though – Despite – Because) I gave him a generous tip.
21. (In addition to – In spite of – Although – Even though) being stubborn, he was lazy.
22. I love thrillers, (despite – in addition to – besides – because) the fact that they always give me nightmares.
23. (All – Both – Either – Neither) Simon nor Kelly had seen that film before.
24. She decorated the (all – whole – both – none) house by herself.
25. I asked everybody but (none – no – both – neither) of the people there had seen him that day.
26. I've been to that restaurant twice before and (all – both – neither – either) times the food was excellent.
27. (Although – But – However – Despite) I normally enjoy detective stories; I found that one a bit predictable.
28. Fiona speaks neither Spanish (not – no – nor – but) French.
29. Dad always reads (neither – both – either – also) the international news and the sports section.
30. Dan doesn't want to move (although – but – however – because) his house was damaged by the earthquake.
31. He's a very talented actor (but – and – or – despite) I don't think he's good enough to win the Oscar.
32. Andrea loves romantic films, (besides – moreover – while – because) Joe prefers thrillers.
33. In (addition – spite – order – case) to being an excellent journalist, he is also a newsreader.

## My Tutor Upstream B2

34. Which programme do you want to watch? There is (either – also – both – all) the news or a documentary.
35. (Despite – Apart – Whereas – While) the play has excellent reviews, we didn't enjoy it very much.
36. The film has (both – either – neither – all) a star cast and a very well written script.
37. Claire, Zoe and Carol all tried to get ticket for the concert but (none – neither – both – either) of them had any luck.
38. Both Ahmed and Omar tried to score the goal but (either – neither – both – all) of them could.
39. (Every – Either – All – Neither) footballer dreams of winning the World Cup.
40. (Neither – Either – Both – All) of the boys has seen that film yet.
41. We could watch TV or we could rent a video, (every – either – neither – none) is fine with me.
42. UNICEF is a non-profit organization (whose – which – who – where) aim is to help children all over the world in need.
43. She (will have been working – will work – will be worked – will be working) as a secretary for ten years by the end of the summer.
44. (Although – While – Whereas – In spite of) the poor acting, the play received excellent reviews.

### (2) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

1. Frank works in a bank. Tom works in a bank too. (Both ...)
2. Debbie will wash the car or else Pam will. (Either ...)
3. Carl hasn't read that book. Rebecca hasn't read it either. (Neither ...)
4. John broke that vase, or maybe Steve did. (Either ...)
5. Julian is going to the party. Bob is going too. (Both ...)
6. Keith hasn't got a computer. Max hasn't got a computer either. (Neither ...)
7. John hasn't got any money. Paul hasn't got any, either. (Neither)
8. Marion likes swimming. Linda likes swimming, too. (Both ...)
9. Aly doesn't go to the gym. Omar doesn't, either. (Neither of)

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10. Fiona has got curly hair. Angela has got curly hair, too. (Both of)
11. John will go to the shop, or else I will. (Either ...)
12. Emad doesn't know how to drive. Jamal doesn't, either. (Neither of)
13. The book is very well written. It is also very funny. (which)
14. The shirt was expensive. He decided to buy it anyway. (Although)
15. She was very tired. She went to bed. (so)
16. She was very tired. She went to bed. (because)
17. Carl is tall with dark hair. His sister is short and blond. (whereas)
18. He finished eating. He did the washing up. (as soon as)
19. Phil wrote a letter. He posted it. (after)
20. Paul took out a notebook. He could make some notes. (so that)
21. Since his car broke down, Sam had to walk to work. (because)
22. Although he was tired, he decided to go for a run. (in spite of)
23. Laura doesn't like Chinese food or Italian food. (neither)
24. Laura doesn't like Chinese and Diana doesn't like it either. (Neither)
25. Ann wants to open her own restaurant when she is thirty. (By the time)
26. He started his new life in Portugal in 2007. (been living)
27. Despite being short of money, she decided to buy a new dress. (even)
28. Claire is going to pick the children up, or else Simon is going to. (Either ...)
29. I think that Luke borrowed that CD, or maybe Joe did. (either)
30. We couldn't hear what he was saying because he spoke too quietly. (so)
31. Our teacher will mark the exams this week. (By the end of the week ...)
32. We played very well. We still lost the match. (even though)
33. He started working here at the end of June last year. (By next June)
34. You can go to the party provided that you are home by midnight. (as long as)

○○○○○○

## Answer Guide

9. If I were you, I would look for another job.
10. If I had time, I'd go to night school.
11. I prefer science fiction films to horror films.
12. If he hadn't been driving too fast, he wouldn't have got a speeding ticket.
13. I wish I could afford to go away this summer.
14. I'd prefer we meet tomorrow morning instead.
15. I'd rather we met tomorrow morning instead.
16. I wish I had been able to go to my cousin's wedding.
17. I'd rather listen to rock music than country and western.
18. My boss would rather I didn't leave early.
19. I wish I hadn't forgotten to call Alex.
20. I wish I hadn't lost Carol's phone number.
21. I wish she had come to the party.
22. We'll have a barbecue unless it rains this afternoon.
23. I'd rather I haven't gone out last night.
24. If only the team had won the match.
25. I'd rather go to the cinema tomorrow.
26. I'd rather she had been polite to the guests.
27. She'd rather play football than (play) basketball.
28. I would rather you had told me that yourself.
29. I would prefer you told me that yourself.
30. If we had had enough money, we could have bought the house.
31. If my husband hadn't lost his job, he wouldn't have started his own business.
32. Had I enough money, I could open my own restaurant.
33. If I were you, I'd sell that old motorbike and buy a car.
34. If I wasn't raining, we would play tennis.

### Unit 10 : Spread the News

#### Vocabulary Exercises

##### (1) Choose

- |             |             |                   |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. effects  | 11. volcano | 21. for           | 31. nose    |
| 2. section  | 12. of      | 22. takes         | 32. eye     |
| 3. covers   | 13. binding | 23. down          | 33. nose    |
| 4. for      | 14. to      | 24. up            | 34. meets   |
| 5. cast     | 15. valid   | 25. stands up for | 35. wet     |
| 6. ears     | 16. on      | 26. over          | 36. through |
| 7. caught   | 17. for     | 27. up            | 37. nose    |
| 8. about    | 18. of      | 28. out           | 38. turned  |
| 9. banks    | 19. capable | 29. in            | 39. down    |
| 10. through | 20. give    | 30. play          |             |

##### (2) Rewrite

1. I don't know what these letters stand for.
2. It's amazing how much you take after your mother.

3. She was taken on as a laboratory assistant.
4. I'm really proud that he supports stands up for.
5. I can't believe we were taken in by her crocodile tears.
6. Amy stood up for her little sister against the mean girl.
7. Do you think Rebecca will turn up at the party tonight?
8. We turn out thousands of these cars every month.
9. They realised they had been taken in by a conman.
10. That red car really caught my eye.
11. Pete looks down on us.
12. We were all ears while he was giving the speech.
13. They must have paid through their nose for such an expensive car.
14. The keys were right under my nose all the time.
15. We can easily take him in. He is still wet behind the ears.
16. Emma took over the company when her father retired.
17. I think there is more to this problem than meets the eye.

**Grammar Exercises**

**(1) Choose:**

- |                           |                    |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. will have been working | 16. besides        | 31. but            |
| 2. will have finished     | 17. although       | 32. while          |
| 3. will have been running | 18. both           | 33. addition       |
| 4. will have started      | 19. either         | 34. either         |
| 5. fixed                  | 20. even though    | 35. whereas        |
| 6. for five years         | 21. in addition to | 36. both           |
| 7. have finished          | 22. despite        | 37. none           |
| 8. will have arrived      | 23. neither        | 38. neither        |
| 9. will have been living  | 24. whole          | 39. every          |
| 10. before                | 25. none           | 40. neither        |
| 11. by                    | 26. both           | 41. either         |
| 12. will have prepared    | 27. although       | 42. whose          |
| 13. whereas               | 28. nor            | 43. will have been |
| 14. despite               | 29. both           | working            |
| 15. either                | 30. although       | 44. in spite of    |

**(2) Rewrite**

1. Both Frank and Tom work in a bank.
2. Either Debbie or Pam will wash the car.
3. Neither Carl nor Rebecca has read that book.
4. Either John or Steve broke that vase.
5. Both Julian and Bob are going to the party.
6. Neither Keith nor Max has got a computer.
7. Neither John nor Paul has got any money.
8. Both Marion and Linda like swimming.
9. Neither of them go to the gym.
10. Both of them have got curly hair.

11. Either John or I will go to the shop.
12. Neither of the boys knows how to drive.
13. The book, which is very well written, is also very funny.
14. Although the shirt was expensive, he decided to buy it.
15. She was very tired so she went to bed.
16. She went to bed because she was very tired.
17. Carl is tall with dark hair whereas his sister is short and blond.
18. He did the washing up as soon as he finished eating.
19. Phil posted the letter after he wrote it.
20. Paul took out a notebook so that he could make some notes.
21. Sam had to walk to work because his car broke down.
22. He decided to go for a run in spite of being tired.
23. Laura likes neither Chinese food nor Italian food.
24. Neither Laura nor Diana likes Chinese.
25. Ann wants to open her own restaurant by the time she is thirty.
- (OR)** By the time she is thirty, Ann will have opened her own restaurant.
26. He has been living in Portugal since 2007.
27. She decided to buy a new dress even though she was short of money.
28. Either Claire or Simon is going to pick the children up.
29. I think that either Luke or Joe borrowed that CD.
30. He spoke too quietly so we couldn't hear what he was saying.
31. By the end of the week, our teacher will have marked the exams.
32. We lost the match even though we played very well.
33. By next June, he will have been working for a year.
34. You can go to the party as long as you are home by midnight.

**Final Revision**

**(1) Choose**

- |                    |              |                      |                |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. committed       | 6. whose     | 11. accused          | 16. kidnappers |
| 2. worse           | 7. sentenced | 12. where            | 17. plug       |
| 3. will be awarded | 8. at        | 13. by               | 18. who        |
| 4. of              | 9. was       | 14. is being checked | 19. with       |
| 5. on              | 10. fined    | 15. have been        | 20. to         |

**(2) Choose**

- |               |               |              |               |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. were made  | 6. by         | 11. to       | 16. of        |
| 2. mind       | 7. after      | 12. whose    | 17. broken    |
| 3. been asked | 8. shoplifter | 13. in       | 18. than      |
| 4. whom       | 9. worse      | 14. withdraw | 19. arsonists |
| 5. cheating   | 10. identity  | 15. whom     | 20. fine      |

**(3) Choose**

- |                |               |                  |            |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|------------|
| 1. lack        | 6. look after | 11. pride        | 16. down   |
| 2. to          | 7. put on     | 12. broken       | 17. asked  |
| 3. a glove     | 8. look       | 13. conservative | 18. to     |
| 4. with        | 9. on         | 14. has had      | 19. put up |
| 5. redecorated | 10. with      | 15. had          | 20. left   |