

Name _____ Mat. Number _____

EMAIL _____

Complete the conversation. Put the verbs into either the present perfect simple, present perfect continuous or past simple.

- I _____ (live) here since I was born.
- _____ (you / see) my car keys? I'm sure I _____ (leave) them here earlier.
- I _____ (work) all morning. So far I _____ (write) ten emails to different customers.
- I _____ (phone) Ann all morning but there is no reply. I expect she _____ (go) to the swimming pool with her friends.
- Where _____ (you / go) on holiday last year?
- You have got a lot of bags. What _____ (you / buy)?
- Jim _____ (learn) Japanese for two years but he still can't speak it very well.
- I _____ (work) hard all last week and now I _____ (finish)!

Read this short story. Put the verbs into the correct past tense.

Present simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple or Past Continuous.

Last week, while I (1) _____ (wait) for the bus, I (2) _____ (meet) my friend Tina. "Why (3) _____ (you / take) the bus?" she asked. " (4) _____ (you / go) to school?" "It's Saturday," I (5) _____ (say). "I (6) _____ (always / play) basketball on Saturday." Tina (7) _____ (decide) to come with me. She (8) _____ (want) to watch the basketball game. While we (9) _____ (talk) a bus (10) _____ (arrive) and we (11) _____ (get on). " (12) _____ (this bus / stop) near the stadium?" I asked. The driver (13) _____ (not reply). Suddenly the bus (14) _____ (start) and we (15) _____ (not have) time to get off. It was the wrong bus and we were late for the match.

Complete the sentences with the best future form, be going to, will, present continuous or present simple. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- "Why are you wearing your old clothes?" I (1) _____ (wash) the car.
- "Why are you making sandwiches?" "Because we (2) _____ (have) a picnic on the beach" "What a great idea! I (3) _____ (get) my swimming costume and towels and come with you.
- "Did you post the letter I gave you this morning?" "Oh sorry I forgot! I (4) _____ (do) it later when I go shopping."
- "What is that man doing up there?" "Oh no! He (5) _____ (jump)!"
- My brother is engaged. He (6) _____ (get) married in the summer.

6. "Can I have a word?" "Sorry I have to go my train (7) _____ (leave) in twenty minutes."
7. "Can you meet me after work tomorrow?" "I'm afraid I can't, John (8) _____ (take) me out to dinner."
8. "We (9) _____ (see) the Picasso exhibition tomorrow." "Oh you (10) _____ (love) it. It's fantastic."
9. "There's a documentary about the history of football on TV tonight." "I (11) _____ (tell) Tom he's mad about football."

Complete the sentences with the correct modal or semi-modal verb. (could, can, be able to, have to, must, should or be allowed to)

1. I think you _____ stop drinking coffee in the evening and go to bed earlier.
2. Children _____ play with matches.
3. Luckily, I _____ do any homework yesterday evening so I went out.
4. Of course you _____ open the window if you are hot.
5. You _____ take your coat with you today. It's quite hot.
6. Sorry but I _____ to finish all the work you gave me last night.
7. Jane's parents were really strict when she was young. She _____ to go to discos until she was 18.
8. John _____ study harder then he would have passed the exam.
9. The plane _____ to take off at eleven when the fog lifted.
10. You _____ to take a jacket with you it's really hot.
11. Tom is really unfit. He _____ stop smoking.
12. I _____ forget to pay this electricity bill tomorrow!

Conditionals. Look at the situation and write a sentence in the third conditional form.

1. In a bookshop yesterday Tom saw a book he wanted but he couldn't buy it because he had forgotten his money.

2. Sarah has been quite busy recently, and she hasn't watered her plants for some time. As a result they have all died.

3. Last Sunday all the guests had to have lunch inside. Unfortunately it wasn't warm enough to have lunch outside.

Complete the conversation with either the first or second conditional form.

- A. I haven't forgotten your birthday. If you like, I _____ (book) a table for Thursday at our favourite restaurant.
- B. My birthday is on Wednesday, not Thursday. You're playing football aren't you? if you cared for me you _____ (play) football on my birthday.
- A. What's the difference? If we _____ (go) out on Thursday, it _____ (be) just the same. If I _____ (not / play) I will be letting the team down.
- B. Yes, I suppose it _____ (be) a disaster if you _____ (not / play). Well then I think it _____ (be) better if we _____ (forget) all about my birthday!

Complete the following sentences with the correct passive form.

1. The first feature-length comedy _____ (create) by Charlie Chaplin.
2. Two men _____ (questioned) at this moment about the robbery.
3. I don't know whether our tests _____ (mark) yet.
4. It looked like the window _____ (break) with a hammer some time before.
5. The order has gone through and the goods _____ (deliver) tomorrow.
6. My brother _____ (give) tickets for the concert.
7. The theatre _____ (destroy) by fire some years ago.
8. Last week we couldn't use the canteen because it _____ (redecorate).

Read each situation and write a suitable question.

1. You would like to ask Sally where she is going on holiday next week.

2. You want to ask Simon how long he has been in the company .

3. You want to know who Susan gave the book to.

4. You would like a description of your friend's new boyfriend Tom.

5. You need to know how long the journey takes.

There is a mistake in each sentence. Find the mistake and correct it.

1. There are a lot of informations on the web site.

2. I have a few money but no enough to go on holiday.

3. Have you ever go to the new Chinese restaurant?

4. Is this the first time you visit Paris? .

5. I decided to buy the jumper I see in the morning.

6. Sally told that she didn't want to go home.

7. She promised helping me to paint the kitchen.

8. Where you worked when you left school?

Reading Comprehension

Read the text and answer the questions with full sentences. Each answer is worth 3 points.

How humans behave when the worst happens.

We always think "it will never happen to me" but disasters can strike any time, anywhere – from hotel fires to train crashes to terrorist attacks. Just look at the

terrible terrorist attacks last week in France, Tunisia and Kabul. How would you cope if the unthinkable happened?

According to experts, people caught up in disasters tend to fall into three categories. About 10% to 15% remain calm and act quickly and efficiently. Another 15% completely panic, crying and screaming and obstructing the evacuation. About the vast majority (70%) of people do very little. They are “stunned and confused” says British psychologist John Leach.

Why is this? Research suggests that under great stress our minds take much longer to process information. So, in a crisis many people “freeze” just at the moment when they need to act quickly. It also seems that a person’s personality is not a good guide to how they might react – a normally decisive person may not act at all quickly in a crisis and vice versa. “Most people go their entire lives without disaster,” says Michael Lindell, a professor at Texas A & M University. “So when something bad happens they are so shocked they just think, “This can’t possibly be happening to me,” instead of taking action.”

When the plane hit the World Trade Center on 11th September 2001, Elia Zedeno was working on the 73rd floor. She heard an explosion and felt the building actually move, as if it might fall over. Zedeno first shouted out, “What’s happening?” You might expect that her next instinct was to run. But she had the opposite reaction. “What I really wanted was for someone to scream back, “Everything is OK! Don’t worry.” Luckily one of Zedeno’s colleagues responded differently. He screamed, “Get out of the building!” she remembers now. Years later she still thinks about that command. “My question is what would I have done if that person had said nothing?”

Even then Zedeno still did not immediately run. First she reached for her bag, and then she started walking in circles. “I was looking for something to take with me. I remember I took my book. Then I kept looking around for other stuff to take. I felt as if I was in a trance.” When she finally left, she went slowly. It’s strange because the sound of the explosion and the way the building shook should have made me go faster”. But Zedeno made it to safety. Experts have estimated that at least another 130 people would have got out of the World Trade Center alive if they had tried to leave the building sooner.

On March 27 1977 a Pan Am 747, which was waiting to take off from Tenerife airport, collided with a Dutch KLM 747 that was taking off in the fog. It was the worst crash in history. Everyone on the KLM plane was killed but 62 passengers on the Pan Am plane survived. Many more would have survived if they had got off the plane immediately.

One of the survivors was 65-year old Paul Heck. He led his wife Floy towards the exit and they got out just before the plane caught fire, just 60 seconds after the collision. Why Paul Heck and not others? In the hours just before the crash Paul did something highly unusual. While he was waiting for the plane to take off, he studied the 747’s diagram. He looked for the nearest exit and he pointed it out to his wife. He had been in a theatre fire as a boy, and ever since then , he always checked for exits when he was in an unfamiliar environment. When the planes collided, Heck’s brain had the data it needed. He could work on autopilot, whereas other passengers froze, their minds paralysed by a storm of new information. Why don’t more people read safety information on aeroplanes and fire escape information in hotels? The answer is that people think it’s ok “cool” to do so. So next time you fly or stay in a hotel or find yourself in a new environment forget about being “cool” and take a few seconds to find out where the nearest emergency exit is. It might just save your life.

1. What two reasons are given to explain why some people freeze in a crisis?

2. How did Elia react when the plane hit then World Trade Center and what saved her life? _____

3. How quickly did she leave? _____

4. How did Paul and his wife manage to survive and what previous experience helped him cope? _____

5. Find words or phrases in the text which have the same meaning as

Unable to think clearly or understand what's happening _____

So surprised that you can't move or react _____

When two moving vehicles crash into each other _____

Holistic Medicine

Holistic means “whole” no more than that but in terms of health care it means looking at the whole body, the whole person when it comes to treating them. It is different approach from Western medicine. Modern medicine treats patients as a series of parts which are all isolated. It looks at the part which isn't working and tries to remove the symptoms until everything's working well again - a bit like a mechanic repairing a car. The opposite of holistic is symptomatic. Too often modern medicine treats the symptoms and not the cause of an illness. Drugs and surgery can remove the symptoms but the cause remains. If you have back ache, pain killers will take away the pain, but there is still something wrong somewhere that caused that back ache in the first place.

The holistic approach takes into account the age, habits, emotions and life-style of the individual and tries to build an overall picture. Being healthy means there is a balance, or a harmony, between your mind and your body. When you're ill it's because there is an imbalance somewhere, and this imbalance is shown by the symptoms. The symptoms themselves are not very important, for example two people suffering from headaches might be given very different treatment because the cause of the headache is not the same.

Holistic medicine tries to prevent illness, and we all know that prevention is better than a cure. A good diet with lots of fresh food, not processed food with its preservatives and chemicals is essential; a healthy life-style without too much pressure and worry, and lots of exercise and rest, not too much, not too little – these are the things that will prevent illness.

That's the theory but does all this work in practice? Well apparently it does. Bob, a mechanic had terrible back problems. He had been taking all sorts of pain killers for years. He used to get up at five o'clock every morning because of the pain. He was in agony all the time. In the end he decided to go and see an acupuncturist. They had a long chat. She wanted to know all about his medical history and his parents' medical history. She asked him about his life style and his diet. She looked at his eyes, tongue and general colour and finally told him to stop drinking coffee. He had damaged kidneys and the coffee was accumulating in his kidneys and causing the backache. He did as he was told and from that day his backache completely disappeared. However the best solution is for Western medicine and holistic medicine to work hand in

hand. Many people are becoming disillusioned with their doctors. They complain that the six minutes they are allocated is sometimes not enough and often the doctor is almost writing the prescription as they are walking into the room. People are also becoming much more health conscious and aware that we are responsible for our own health.

1. What is the difference between Western medicine and holistic medicine?

3 points

2. What is wrong with just giving a patient a drug to take the pain away?

3 points

3. How does holistic medicine approach a health problem?

3 points

4. Is the holistic approach successful?

3 points

5. Why are more people turning their attention to these alternative forms of medicine?

3 points