

MODULE 6

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Fill in the gaps with prepositions.

- The effects of the medicine will soon wear _____ from the situation.
- Meredith, you can't just run _____ a meeting for Saturday. Will you come?
- I've set _____ two pairs of boots last year.
- Danny wore _____ Gina in a Paris café.
- I ran _____ regularly to keep fit.
- I try to work _____ sugar and candies.
- Mum, we've run _____ a bank loan and set _____ her own business.
- We'll have to work _____ how much food we'll need for the party.
- The novelty of college life began to wear _____ my assignment all day long yesterday.
- I worked _____ he actually wears _____ suitcases.
- He travels so much he actually wears _____ a new novel.
- We set _____ for Melbourne just after nine.
- Harry's a writer, he's working _____ ideas.
- I need more time to think. I have run _____

2. Choose the correct answer.

- I hit a speed _____ and damaged my car.
a) bump
b) hill
c) lump
- They agreed to pay the costs of all _____.
a) structure
b) construction
c) repairs

- Thanks for coming. I really _____ it.
a) cost
b) worth
c) appreciate
- My wallet was _____.
a) stolen
b) stolen
c) stole
- He brightened _____ at their words of encouragement.
a) up
b) out
c) in
- It's _____ to drive through a red light.
a) illegal
b) non-legal
c) illegal
- The police arrived at the crime _____ in a minute.
a) place
b) scene
c) sight
- They arrested a _____ of pickpockets.
a) team
b) band
c) gang
- Police have so far failed to _____ the missing woman.
a) trace
b) hunt
c) track
- The burglar was sentenced _____ four years in prison.
a) for
b) in
c) to

Fill in the gaps with the correct grammatical forms of the words.

Sherlock Holmes is a fictional detective. Since his creation in 1887 by the well-known **1.** _____ (write) Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, he has appeared in many books, films, TV series and even computer games. The latest version of Sherlock Holmes is a BBC production which features Benedict Cumberbatch and Martin Freeman, two **2.** _____ (fame) actors, as the two main characters.

This recent BBC production is the most modern version of the **3.** _____ (tradition) Sherlock Holmes stories. It shows modern day crimes in modern day London. In the show Sherlock, played by Cumberbatch, and his partner Watson, played by Freeman, solve **4.** _____ (differ) crimes together. Although they often argue with each other and

5. _____ (agree) on things, they still work together. The film has everything: **6.** _____ (mystery) crimes, great characters, investigation, **7.** _____ (fun) bits. And surely there's real **8.** _____ (friend). This is a Sherlock set in 2011, where there are cell phones, email, blogs and all of this is used in the most **9.** _____ (impress) way. Many say it is the best modern Sherlock adaptation and it is **10.** _____ (certain) worth your time.

4. Complete the conversation with the sentences (a-g).

- a) Can you see anything was stolen?
- b) Please don't touch anything
- c) What's your name?
- d) How did they get in?

- e) I'm still standing in the hall.
- f) Our house has been burgled.
- g) When exactly did you discover the burglary?

Officer: Hartford Police Station. Can I help you?
Ruth: I hope so. **1.** _____ I was in school all day and mum and dad are still at work. When I opened the door, everything was turned upside down. Oh, what will mum say?

Officer: Calm down. **2.** _____ Where do you live?
Ruth: Ruth, 28 South Lane.

Officer: OK, Ruth. **3.** _____
Ruth: Just now, about 5 minutes ago. And I immediately called you. **4.** _____ I haven't entered. Very good. There's nobody in, is there?

Officer: **5.** _____
Ruth: Yes. I can see from here that there is no TV on the wall, and my laptop is gone.

Officer: **6.** _____
Ruth: The door was still locked when I came home, so maybe they came in through a window.

Officer: An officer will be round in 10 minutes, Ruth.
Ruth: **7.** _____ and don't enter the flat. OK, thank you.

5. Fill in the gaps with the correct grammatical forms of the words.

Julian Beever and Pavement Drawings

Julian Beever is known all over the world for his pavement drawings, especially his 3D illusions. The drawings create

5. Bill was mugged on his way home last week. (you/ever/mug?) _____
6. We expect you to pass the exam. (You/expect/pass the exam) _____
7. A tree was lying across the road. (It/must/blow down/in the storm) _____
8. The letter has just arrived though (it/post/a week ago) _____
9. What a nice dress! Where (you/have/it/make?) _____
10. Where do you come from? (Where/you/bear?) _____

7. Put the verbs in brackets into the most suitable passive forms.

Accident

A young man 1. _____ (take) to hospital after his BMW collided with a Volvo near York last night. He 2. _____ (allow) home the next morning. The road 3. _____ (block) for half an hour after the accident and traffic had to 4. _____ (divert). A police inspector said that the man was lucky, as he could 5. _____ (kill).

8. Complete the sentences with words say or tell in the most suitable forms.

1. Jane _____ hello to me and came in.
2. Could you _____ us about your holiday, please?

1. _____ an impression of 3D when they _____ (see) from one particular viewpoint. If the viewer _____ (move) from it, the illusion is lost.
2. Julian Beaver's works can be seen in different _____ (country) including the USA, Australia, and Europe. All in all, he 4. _____ (he) 'the (work) in 28 different places so far.
3. _____ Some people call 5. _____ (have) little in 'Pavement Picasso'. But Julian says that although this is flattening, his work 6. _____ (interest) in 3D. common with the Spanish master. The only common thing is that Picasso, too, 7. _____ (take) But the question is: is pavement painting legal? Julian says: "If you don't get permission to do the painting, you take a risk. Once they washed my work off in front of _____ (I). And I 9. _____ (take) to the police station. On the other hand personally I feel much 10. _____ (bad) if I ask for official permission and they say no. My work appeals people and is not limited by the gallery system."

6. Make sentences from the words in brackets.

1. There's someone behind us. (I think/we/follow) _____
2. Jack can't use his computer at the moment. (It/repair) _____
3. Dad's car has disappeared. (It/steal!) _____
4. There is thick fog. (The flights/cancel) _____

5. "Do you love me, Gloria?" Fred remembered asking her a month ago. (*if*)
Fred remembered asking Gloria a month ago _____ him.

10. Choose the correct answer.

- I wonder who made you _____ that.
a) to do
b) do
c) doing
- It's a big company. Hundreds of people _____ there.
a) are employed
b) employ
c) are employed
- I hope you remember _____ me a good job.
a) to promise
b) promise
c) promising
- The room looked clean. Someone must _____.
a) clean it
b) have cleaned it
c) be cleaned
- She _____ wasn't going to come soon.
a) told her mother
b) said her mother
c) said to her mother
- He _____ in Moscow already.
a) has got used to living
b) has got used to live
c) used to live
- She had her purse _____ when she was buying fruit.
a) steal
b) was stolen
c) stolen

- Bill couldn't help me. He _____ me to ask Jack.
- Sue couldn't help me. She _____ to help Kate.
- The doctor _____ that I should stay in bed for a couple of days.
- I don't like to _____ what to do.
- He is a liar, he hardly ever _____ anyone what I am going to
- Don't _____ now. It's a secret.
- Do something! _____ something!
- "I've come to help you," _____ the boy.

9. Complete the reported sentences. Use between two and five words. Don't change the words in brackets.

- "We'll be travelling round Europe next month," said Dick (*following*)
Dick said that _____ be travelling round Europe.
- "I think you may be coming down with flu," Jim said to me. (*thought*)
Jim said that _____ be coming down with flu.
- "Has Dorian always had to wear a suit to work?" I asked Mrs. Green (*if*)
I asked Mrs. Green _____ to wear a suit to work.
- "I had Helen and Bill over for dinner last night," said Liz. (*before*)
Liz said that _____ had Helen and Bill for dinner.

8. What are you going to do if I _____ late?
 a) will come b) shall come c) come
9. The company is said _____ a lot of money by now.
 a) to lose
 b) to be losing
 c) to have lost
10. I went to the dentist to _____.
 a) pull out my tooth
 b) have pulled out my tooth
 c) have my tooth pulled out
11. How old is this building? — It _____ to be over 300 years old.
 a) believes
 b) is believed
 c) is believed that
12. _____ has been a pleasure talking to you!
 a) it
 b) this
 c) there
13. When _____ built?
 a) will the bridge be
 b) will be the bridge
 c) will the bridge
14. The weather _____ fine tomorrow.
 a) expects to
 b) is expected to be
 c) to be
15. A mystery is something that _____.
 a) can't explain
 b) can be explained
 c) can't be explained

READING

1. Read the texts (A–D) and match them with the titles (1–5). There is one extra title.

1. Going online
2. Sorts and types
3. Measures taken
4. Emotional pain
5. Crime victims

A. Bullying is aggressive behaviour among school children. The behaviour is repeated over time. Kids who bully use their power to control or harm others. Bullies hurt other students in many ways. One way is hurting them physically — hitting, kicking, pushing, or punching them. Another way is hurting them with words — threatening them, calling them names, or saying ugly things about them. A third way is hurting them emotionally — not talking to them, leaving them out of school groups, or spreading rumours about them that are not true.

B. Today there's also the problem of "cyberbullying". This is a new kind of bullying, when teenager cyberbullies post lies and terrible things about other young people on the Internet in order to embarrass them and make them feel bad. Teenagers send insults or threats directly to them in emails or instant messages. They also write unpleasant comments, spread rumours about a person by posting on blogs or websites teenagers often read.

C. Kids who are bullied at school include girls and boys of all ages, sizes and backgrounds. But some children are

more likely than others to be offended because they are small, weak, insecure, sensitive, or “different” from their peers. Usually they’re opposites of bullies. They are often shy and quiet, with few friends and little social support at school. They may be physically weak or not have enough confidence in their strength. As a result they rarely stand up to bullies.

D. Bullying may get worse and worse every day, so many people are trying to start anti-bullying programmes. Students in many schools now create anti-bullying clubs. They visit primary schools and talk to younger students and teach them what to do about bullying. In Michigan, students made DVDs and deal with bullying. They gave the DVDs to younger students in their school to teach them how to be good friends. This plan worked. After that, there was less bullying at their school.

| Text | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|---|
| Title | | | | |

2. Read the dialogues. Where do they take place? There is one extra place.

1. On a bus
2. In court
3. At the police station
4. In the street

Dialogue A

A: I need to take a statement from you. Could you please describe to me exactly what happened?

B: I was mugged fifteen minutes ago in Main Street, outside the bank. I was taking out money from the cash machine there when they attacked me from the back.

A: Did you see who attacked you?

B: Yes, it was two men, I would say in their early twenties, wearing baseball caps and light blue jeans.

A: What exactly did they do?

B: One of them knocked me to the ground and held me down while the other took my wallet and watch. Then they ran away down a side street.

Dialogue B

A: Where’re you going?

B: To the market. Just a couple of stops from here. At the end of Main Park. Need to get some peppers and aubergines.

A: Be careful. Two girls were mugged yesterday in High Street.

B: Really? Are they alright?

A: One was knocked on the ground, they took the other girl’s bag. I know a few people who have been mugged now.

B: What’s going on in the town? It’s getting out of hand ... Oh, it’s my stop. Take care.

A: And watch your bag!

Dialogue C

A: It’s beautiful weather today, isn’t it? And a pleasure to jog in the fresh air.

B: Absolutely! But look! What’s that?

A: What? Where?

B: The guys at the road junction. What are they doing? They’re mugging an old lady! They’ve snatched her bag already!

A: What? We've got to do something. I'll run after them, they won't get far away. And you help the old woman and call the police.

B: Careful! They're running away.

| Dialogue Place | A | B | C |
|----------------|---|---|---|
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WRITING

Read the email. Imagine you have a pen friend from England called Dylan. Read his letter and answer his three questions.

Dear friend,

Hi there, how's life? I hope that you are doing fine! It has been a long time since we wrote to each other.

At school we're now discussing the problem of Internet downloading. You know, when you download music without paying for it. I personally think that it's illegal because any music is copyright protected. And if you download it without permission or payment, the artist or band does not get any money for the song. It's just unfair.

I'd like to get your opinion about the matter. Do you download music for free from the Internet? Why, why not? What are the good and bad sides of such file sharing? What should the government do about the problem?

Hope to hear from you.

Bye,

Dylan