**VOCABULARY**

**ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE INVENTIONS**

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edible</th>
<th>Portable</th>
<th>Unique</th>
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</table>

**All you need for a perfect picnic**

**Eating easily**

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

**Keeping food cool**

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

**Keeping clean**

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

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

**CHANGING THE WORLD**

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

The nineteenth and twentieth centuries

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

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

The twenty-first century

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

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

Scared of change?

Why do people often reject innovation? It may be because they are afraid of change – they prefer what they know or it may be that they are not willing to take risks, particularly financial risks. Or maybe it’s because they like to find fault and lack imagination. While you are reading this, amazing ideas are being thought up which will, no doubt, change our world.
Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences.
Two sentences are correct.
1. Could you tell me where is the bathroom?
   → Could you tell me where the bathroom is?
2. Do you know if he’s coming tomorrow?
3. Who did design that building?
4. How many people do live in this house?
5. Do you remember where does he live?
6. Can you tell me when she went home?
7. Why he bought that strange machine?
8. Do you know why did he leave his job?

Write questions for the underlined information in the answers.
1. Where was he living in 1985?
   → In 1985 he was living in Manchester.
2. She visited her cousins last Sunday.
3. Only two families live in the apartment block.
4. They take the dog out every morning.
5. His grandmother left him 10,000 pounds.

Rewrite the questions as indirect questions.
1. When did she leave the party?
2. In 1985 he was living in Manchester.
3. She visited her cousins last Sunday.
4. Only two families live in the apartment block.
5. They take the dog out every morning.
6. His grandmother left him 10,000 pounds.

The advert in Exercise 9A uses the following structure.
Look back at the advert and match sections 1-4 with questions a)–d).
1. introduction
   a) What should you do right now?
2. main details
   b) Who is the product for?
3. further information
   c) What is the product for?
4. closing incentive
   d) What is the product made of?

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

Put the letters in brackets in the correct order to complete the sentences.
1. One of the finest buildings in the city is the ______ (mosque).
2. The ______ (globwuan) has only one floor, so it’s easy to move from one room to another.
3. One of the finest buildings in the city is the ______ (alddchetra), which is still used for religious services.
4. Residents are opposing the plans for a textile ______ (ryafotc), because they think it will contaminate the river.
5. Although it’s cold, my plants are doing well in the ______ (srigheuerno).
6. The explorers made a ______ (tresleh) from branches, where they spent the night.
7. The explosion occurred in a ______ (urohwaese) where they kept fireworks and other explosives.
8. The energy company chose a ______ (dimilwnl) as their symbol because they specialise in wind turbines.

Complete the sentences with words a)–f) in the order you hear them.
1. The company has a ______ in the garden where we grow tomatoes.
2. There’s a large ______ next to the farmhouse where they keep the tractors.
3. His grandfather can’t manage stairs any more, so he’s going to live in a ______.
4. I can’t believe you got married in a ______! You must have good connections in the church.
5. He’s homeless, but he’s made a cardboard ______ in the park where he sleeps.
6. They’re planning to build a car ______ near the town, which will provide jobs for the locals.

Are you looking for the ultimate in comfortable sports shoes?
You need go no further than DV Sportswear. Our special offer, for this week only, is DVX.
For either regular walking or jogging, you’ll need the support these shoes can offer.
These 3-stylish trainers, with their bold ______, ______ you will see results in less than a month.
It contains tea tree oil, which is ______/actually refreshing and ______/provides your complexion.
So why ______/don’t try a free sample today from your local store? Be ______/sure to use this coupon!

Put the letters in brackets in the correct order to complete the sentences.
1. Cocoa beans are ______. They are picked from the tree, then dried and ______.
2. There are ______ ______ ______ in the park where he sleeps.
3. Their ______ ______ ______ ______ the public.
4. The competition ______ ______ a ______ ______ ______ ______, because they think it will contaminate the river.
5. A ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ----
GRAMMAR

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE AND CONTINUOUS

5 Underline the correct alternatives to complete the sentences.
1. How often have you visited/been visiting London?
   a) visited b) been visiting
2. The snow has fallen/been falling for hours, so we can't go out.
   a) fallen b) been falling
3. Who has taken/been taking the last biscuit?
   a) taken b) been taking
4. I've painted/been painting a lot of pictures in my life.
   a) painted b) been painting
5. You must be tired; you should stop now. You've worked/been working since 6 o'clock this morning.
   a) worked b) been working
6. How long have you known/been knowing Lisa?
   a) known b) been knowing
7. She has spent/been spending six years in Spain.
   a) spent b) been spending
8. My hands are really dirty because I've been washing them.
   a) been washing b) washing
9. My brother is working on his PhD.
   a) his PhD b) working on
10. I've been having/have been having problems with the language though. German is more difficult than I expected. Still, my work colleagues (never/smell) anything like it!
    a) never b) smell
11. The village is very quiet/quietly.
    a) quiet b) quietly
12. It's sometimes difficult/being difficult having a sister like mine. She's (never/smell) anything like it!
    a) difficult b) being difficult

FUNCTION

JUDGING AND EVALUATING IDEAS

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

VOCABULARY PLUS

WORD-BUILDING: PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

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

-ful -ous -ish -able

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skill</th>
<th>Poison</th>
<th>Help</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>joy</td>
<td>origin</td>
<td>courage</td>
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<td>child</td>
<td>music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fifty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B Complete the sentences with adjectives from Exercise 8A.
1. The experts examined the painting and found that it wasn't a(n) ______, only a good copy.
2. It's a(n) ______ moment for the family when a child is born.
3. Why do you still play such ______ games?
   a) again, repeated b) with c) wrongly, incorrectly d) negative e) in the middle of
4. The village is very ______ and remote, so not many people live there.
5. This crossword isn’t ______ because the clues are too difficult.
6. It was very ______ of you to risk your life to save the boy.

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

9 A Happy birthday, (John)!
   a) How old are you today? b) I’m also 30. c) Let’s go for a ride.

B: I’ve just been promoted.
   a) Did you know that Joe has got a scholarship to university?
   b) That’s great news!

C: I have my own business.
   a) That’s a fantastic idea.
   b) I’m so proud of you.

D: We got top marks for the new design.
   a) I hope so.
   b) I hope so too.

VOCABULARY PROJECTS

1 Circle the correct answer, a), b) or c), to complete the sentences.
1. We'll need to find a ______ to get funds to set up the factory.
   a) budget b) promotion c) sponsor
2. Have you found a ______ for the event yet?
   a) venue b) equipment c) management
3. The most important factor is a good hotel is the ______ that provide the service.
   a) tool b) business c) personnel
4. We have a good ______ for the school this year, thanks to a donation.
   a) budget b) financing c) publicity
5. My brother is working on ______ funds for the local homeless shelter.
   a) needing b) raising c) calling
6. If you get good marks, the university will give you a ______ for your living expenses.
   a) grant b) cut c) fund
7. An article in the paper about the company is always good ______.
   a) publicity b) advertisement c) event
8. He organises the ______ of the company, such as transport and distribution.
   a) fund b) equipment c) logistics
9. We're on a very tight ______.
   a) time b) schedule c) promotion
10. I can’t ______ a new car, so I’ll have to borrow some money.
    a) promote b) finance c) sponsor

LEARN TO GIVE PRAISE

3 Put the letters in brackets in the correct order to complete the conversations.
1. A: Have you heard that Joe has got a scholarship to university?
   B: That’s ______ (sitcath)! Let’s go for a ride.
2. A: The funding for our project has been approved.
   B: That’s ______ (bealcuein)! We can start tomorrow.
3. A: I’ve just been promoted.
   B: That’s ______ (alsumavre)! You deserve it.
4. A: We got top marks for the new design.
   B: That’s ______ (maowee)! You have worked hard.
5. A: I won first prize in the race.
   B: That’s ______ (zaqam)! You’ll be in the Olympics next.
6. A: My maths teacher said I was the best in the class.
   B: That’s ______ (fwoodel)! I’m so proud of you.
7. A: I’ve managed to fix your bike.
   B: That’s ______ (abnili)! Let’s go for a ride.