

The fastest dinosaurs

According 1) _____ computer models that were used to estimate the running speeds of dinosaurs, the Tyrannosaurus Rex would have been able to outrun a footballer. The study shows that the dinosaur could reach a top 2) _____ of 8 metres a second, which is 3) _____ faster than the average professional footballer. There has been a lot of controversy 4) _____ whether the Tyrannosaurus Rex was a predator or a scavenger; some believe that its highly developed sense of smell indicates that it was a scavenger, 5) _____ others say that its keen eyesight shows that it was a hunter. The 6) _____ group will appreciate the recent study, as a hunter is more 7) _____ to require such speed

The University of Manchester study used a powerful supercomputer to calculate the running speeds of five meat-eating dinosaurs and used data taken 8) _____ from dinosaur fossils, 9) _____ than referring to previous work on modern animals. The Tyrannosaurus Rex, 10) _____, was not the fastest dinosaur. A small dinosaur 11) _____ Compsognathus, which was about the 12) _____ of a chicken, could run at 18 metres a second, 13) _____ is faster than the ostrich, the fastest two-legged animal today. It could run 100 metres in a little over six seconds, which would 14) _____ modern Olympic 15) _____ more than a third of the track behind.

Questions

- 1 a. with b. as c. to d. _____ 2 a. fast b. speed c. swift d. rate
3 a. fraction b. fractional c. fractionally d. fractionals
4 a. about b. as c. at d. to 5 a. since b. while c. however d. as
6 a. former b. later c. latter d. first 7 a. likely b. probable c. probably d. possible
8 a. directs b. direction c. directed d. directly 9 a. instead b. rather c. other d. better
10 a. therefore b. hence c. since d. however 11 a. called b. named as c. known d. name
12 a. shape b. size c. form d. same 13 a. who b. that c. when d. which
14 a. leave b. chase c. run d. beat 15 a. athlete b. athletic c. athletics d. athletes

The Man Booker Prize

The Man Booker Prize for Fiction is awarded every year for a novel written by a writer from the Commonwealth or the Republic of Ireland and it aims to represent the very best in contemporary fiction. The prize was originally called the Booker-McConnell Prize, which was the name of the company that sponsored it, though it was better-known as simply the 'Booker Prize'. In 2002, the Man Group became the sponsor and they chose the new name, keeping 'Booker'.

Publishers can submit books for consideration for the prize, but the judges can also ask for books to be submitted they think should be included. Firstly, the Advisory Committee give advice if there have been any changes to the rules for the prize and selects the people who will judge the books. The judging panel changes every year and usually a person is only a judge once.

Great efforts are made to ensure that the judging panel is balanced in terms of gender and professions within the industry, so that a writer, a critic, an editor and an academic are chosen along with a well-known person from wider society. However, when the panel of judges has been finalized, they are left to make their own decisions without any further involvement or interference from the prize sponsor.

The Man Booker judges include critics, writers and academics to maintain the consistent quality of the prize and its influence is such that the winner will almost certainly see the sales increase considerably, in addition to the £50,000 that comes with the prize.

Questions

Q1 - The Republic of Ireland

- a. is in the Commonwealth.
- b. is not in the Commonwealth.
- c. can't enter the Man Booker Prize.
- d. joined the Booker prize in 2002.

Q2 - The Man group

- a. was forced to keep the name 'Booker'.
- b. decided to include the name 'Booker'.
- c. decided to keep the name 'Booker-McConnell'.
- d. decided to use only the name 'Booker'.

Q3 - Books can be submitted

- a. by publishers.
- b. by writers.
- c. by judges.
- d. by the sponsors.

Q4 - Who advises on changes to the rules?

- a. The sponsors
- b. The judging panel
- c. The advisory panel
- d. Publishers

Q5 - The judging panel

- a. doesn't include women.
- b. includes only women.
- c. is only chosen from representatives of the industry.
- d. includes someone from outside the industry.

Q6 - The sponsors of the prize

- a. are involved in choosing the winner.
- b. are involved in choosing the judges.
- c. are not involved at all.
- d. choose the academic for the panel of judges.

Q7 - The consistent quality of the prize

- a. is guaranteed by the prize money.
- b. is guaranteed by the gender of the judges.
- c. is guaranteed by the make-up of the panel of judges.
- d. is guaranteed by the increase in sales of the winner.

Tense formation

1. Choose the correct form. (write your answers on a separate sheet)

1. What *takes/is taking* you so long! Hurry up!
2. *I leave/am leaving* in the morning. *Do you come/Are you coming* too?
3. Lately he has *been considering/considered* a new offer from the firm.
4. That was lovely! But *I've eaten/been eating* far too much!
5. They've *been/were* absent very often lately.
6. Who *was talking/talked* to you last night when I *saw/was seeing* you?
7. According to the newspaper, the concert *is starting/starts* at 8.
8. *I've seen/been seeing* that film at least twice before.
9. I'm an architect. How about you? What *do you do/are you doing* exactly?
10. She *passed/was passing* her test but *isn't driving/doesn't drive* much.
11. I *won't work/won't be working* that afternoon, so come then.
12. They *met/were meeting* him while they *were flying/flew* to Canada.
13. *I have stayed/have been staying* in a hotel for the time being.

Reported speech

Change these sentences into reported speech.

- 1- 'I think it is going to rain,' he said.
- 2- 'I haven't had time to type the letter,' she said.
- 3- 'We are not going to London tomorrow,' he told her.
- 4- 'We played football yesterday,' he said.
- 5- 'I can't remember his address,' I said.
- 6- 'I've been working here for twenty years,' he told me.
- 7- 'I must go because I have to catch the four o'clock train,' he said.
He said that_____.
- 8- 'When the boss comes back, I'll tell him that you rang,' she said.
She said that when_____.

Sentence transformation

1. I'd love to go on holiday in March, but that's my busiest month. **Wish**
I _____ go on holiday in March, but that's my busiest month.
2. 'Harry, I think you should cancel the concert if this rain continued,' John said. **Advised**
John _____ the concert if the rain continued.
3. Not many students attended Dr Brown's lecture on politics. **Number**
Only _____ students attended Dr Brown's lecture on politics.
4. City residents are going to organise a campaign to reduce street noise. **Be**
A campaign to reduce street noise _____ by City residents.
5. After the accident Brenda was confused and did not recognise her brother. **So**
After the accident Brenda _____ not recognise her brother.
6. Peter hasn't seen his aunt Lucy for years. **Saw**
It's _____ his aunt Lucy.
7. The police said John had stolen the money. **Accused**
The police _____ the money.
8. Tania has a mobile phone because her son may need to contact her. **In case**
Tania has a mobile phone _____ to contact her.
9. The reason Gloria didn't tell us the truth is that she was afraid of our reaction. **If**
Gloria would have told us the truth _____ afraid of our reaction.
10. The students organised a show but they postponed it due to lack of funds. **Put**
The students organised a show but they _____ of lack of funds.
11. 'Don't touch the cake, Toby. It's still hot,' said Mrs Smith. **Not**
Mrs Smith _____ the cake because it was still hot.
12. Tamsin was the only student who hadn't done her homework. **Apart**
All students _____ done their homework.
13. I expect Lucy was pleased that she'd won the prize. **Been**
Lucy _____ that she'd won the prize.

14. I will only work extra hours if I get paid at a higher rate. **Unless**

I will _____ I get paid at a higher rate.

15. Max offered Gaby a lift to the station, but she didn't accept. **Turned**

Gaby _____ offer of a lift to the station.

Word formation

1. The hurricane caused terrible _____ in the area. (DESTROY)
2. You have to _____ all the new books that arrive in the school. (CLASS)
3. I'm sorry, I think I'll be _____ to attend the meeting. (ABLE)
4. She goes jogging every morning; she's really keen on physical _____. (FIT)
5. _____, nobody was killed in the accident. (FORTUNE)
6. He's quite nice, but when he's angry he becomes very _____. (FRIEND)
7. The Equator is an _____ line drawn round the Earth. (IMAGINE)
8. I really like her. She's got a very lively _____. (PERSON)
9. Tell me the _____, I won't get angry. (TRUE)
10. She likes her students to be _____ and call her Miss Jones. (RESPECT)

Prepositions

PREPOSITION EXERCISES 1

1. Add the appropriate preposition of time to these phrases.

_____ the beginning	_____ the year 2000	_____ 6.30 pm	_____ March 25
_____ a moment	_____ her birthday	_____ an hour	_____ weekdays
_____ present	_____ midnight	_____ Wednesday	_____ a cold day
_____ arrival	_____ weekends	_____ afternoon	_____ times
_____ the afternoon	_____ last	_____ a winter's night	_____ a week
		_____ the summer	

2. Add the appropriate preposition of place to these phrases.

_____ the corner of the road	_____ the streets
_____ the back	_____ work all day
_____ the crossroads	_____ the open air
_____ the television	_____ home
_____ a journey	_____ the park
_____ the bus stop	_____ a chair
_____ hospital	_____ the door
_____ Europe	_____ a queue
_____ Earth	_____ the bottom
_____ the north	_____ top

Question tags

- Q1 - He's not coming,? ☐ isn't he ☐ is he
- Q2 - I'm not late,? ☐ am I ☐ am I not
- Q3 - The bank lent him the money,? ☐ didn't it ☐ isn't it
- Q4 - You shouldn't do that,? ☐ shouldn't you ☐ should you
- Q5 - You don't take sugar in coffee,? ☐ isn't it ☐ do you
- Q6 - She looks tired,? ☐ does she ☐ doesn't she
- Q7 - There's a cinema near the station,? ☐ isn't it ☐ isn't there
- Q8 - He arrived late,? ☐ isn't it ☐ didn't he
- Q9 - Nobody has arrived yet,? ☐ have they ☐ haven't they
- Q10 - It's time to go,? ☐ isn't it ☐ isn't there

So/such

- Q1 - It was a lovely day a. so b. such
- Q2 - There was a lot of trouble that the police were called a. so b. such
- Q3 - I've never seen many people at a concert a. so b. such
- Q4 - I've never seen a dirty kitchen a. so b. such
- Q5 - It's expensive a. so b. such
- Q6 - It took much time to do a. so b. such
- Q7 - She works quickly a. so b. such
- Q8 - It looks nice a. so b. such
- Q9 - The film was dull that we left halfway through a. so b. such
- Q10 - The car is uneconomical a. so b. such

Conditionals

- Q1 - If I drink tea in the morning, it makes me feel sick.
a. Zero Conditional b. First Conditional c. Second Conditional
d. Third Conditional e. Mixed Conditional

- Q2 - I'll tell her if she comes.
a. Zero Conditional b. First Conditional c. Second Conditional
d. Third Conditional e. Mixed Conditional

- Q3 - I'd have helped had I been there.

- a. Zero Conditional b. First Conditional c. Second Conditional
d. Third Conditional e. Mixed Conditional

Q4 - If he's there, could you tell him that I really need to speak to him.

- a. Zero Conditional b. First Conditional c. Second Conditional
d. Third Conditional e. Mixed Conditional

Q5 - If I were you, I'd buy it as soon as possible.

- a. Zero Conditional b. First Conditional c. Second Conditional
d. Third Conditional e. Mixed Conditional

Q6 - If I had the time, I'd help you.

- a. Zero Conditional b. First Conditional c. Second Conditional
d. Third Conditional e. Mixed Conditional

Q7 - I would have handled things differently if I'd been in charge.

- a. Zero Conditional b. First Conditional c. Second Conditional
d. Third Conditional e. Mixed Conditional

Q8 - Water boils if you heat it to a hundred degrees Celsius.

- a. Zero Conditional b. First Conditional c. Second Conditional
d. Third Conditional e. Mixed Conditional

Vocabulary

Where would you buy ...

1. a nice piece of cod
2. a dozen envelopes
3. a copy of Time magazine
4. a cauliflower
5. half a dozen wholemeal rolls
6. pork chops
7. a goldfish
8. sun protection cream

Which household object is ...

1. something to wipe and polish furniture
2. something to dry yourself with
3. things to keep you warm in bed
4. to wipe your mouth with as you eat
5. to cover the table with when you eat
6. to keep the sunlight out of your windows
7. to open a bottle of wine
8. to beat an egg

Essay ideas

INFORMAL LETTER: Write to a friend with your recent "news" and tell him/her how you are getting on in your new job. Ask for a favour.

You were in London last weekend and you'd promised to visit a friend who lives there but you couldn't. Write to him/her apologising and explaining.

FORMAL LETTER: You belong to a Film Club at school but you have not liked the films they have been showing recently. Write to the Club President with your views and make suggestions.