

LANGUAGE REVIEW

perfect tenses

1 Match the sentences (1–5) with the descriptions (a–e).

- 1 She's **been living** on a canal boat for a year.
 - 2 If you'd **asked** me what kind of property I wanted, I would have said 'something modern'.
 - 3 I bought a house that students **had just vacated**.
 - 4 Now that we've **done** all the work, it's perfect!
 - 5 The wiring **was checked** by an electrician.
- a something that happened before another action or event in the past
 - b an action completed in the past with a result in the present
 - c an action or situation that started in the past and is continuing in the present
 - d a completed action in a passive structure
 - e talking about a past action that did not happen

Grammar reference pages 118–119

Grammatical multiple-choice cloze

2 EXAM TASK Read the text. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Manchester: the capital of the north

What do retired footballer David Beckham and German philosopher Friedrich Engels have in common? They both ¹ live and work in the city of Manchester. Home to two of ² football clubs in the world and the birthplace of the industrial revolution, Manchester is definitely a place that is worth visiting.

In his novel *Hard Times*, Charles Dickens described the city as a terrible place where bosses exploited their workers who were driven to violence. Manchester was ³ the industrial revolution began: the large-scale production of coal nearby fuelled the city's ⁴ textile industry.

Manchester today is a thriving, modern metropolis. It also has the UK's largest shopping centre as well as the 47-storey Beetham Tower. ⁵ in 2006, it is the tallest building in Britain outside London.

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|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1 A could | B used to | C would | D did |
| 2 A as great | B greater | C the greatest | D greatly |
| 3 A why | B what | C whom | D where |
| 4 A growing | B grown | C grow | D grew |
| 5 A Constructing | B Constructed | C Construct | D Being constructed |

Lexical multiple-choice cloze

3 EXAM TASK Read the text. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Intelligent homes

Our homes have become much smarter lately. We now live in houses which contain ¹ devices that make our lives easier and more entertaining, and in the future, they will do even more.

There's good news for those who hate shopping. In the past, fridges were just somewhere cold to ² your food. It may sound ³, but very soon intelligent refrigerators will be able to automatically generate a shopping list. Then they will arrange a door-to-door ⁴ to your home.

Televisions have gone through the most ⁵ changes recently. We can now use voice control to pause what we're watching and ⁶ through a list of available channels. And it seems very likely that soon our TVs will be able to tell from the ⁷ on your face how you are feeling. Then they will offer suggestions of what to watch based on your ⁸.

Smart showers now offer personalized water flow and a temperature control for each adult family member with additional parental control – perfect for ⁹ with teenagers who stay too long in the bathroom!

Mobile phones and the Internet have already become an important part of our daily routine. It's very ¹⁰ that technology will soon control every aspect of our lives, from our diet to the settings of our electric toothbrush.



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|----------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1 A efficient | B capable | C easy-going | D well-organized |
| 2 A hold | B store | C load | D bring |
| 3 A unreliable | B irrelevant | C dishonest | D unbelievable |
| 4 A shipment | B connection | C delivery | D passage |
| 5 A respectful | B acceptable | C different | D impressive |
| 6 A browse | B roll | C process | D file |
| 7 A impression | B exhibition | C expression | D concentration |
| 8 A humour | B mood | C spirit | D temper |
| 9 A working | B cheering | C dealing | D bringing |
| 10 A probably | B predictably | C possibly | D likely |

4

- 1 You've been wearing the same socks ...
 2 You're wearing the same socks ...
 a since Monday! b as me! Look!

5

- 1 How long have you been ...
 2 How many times have you been ...
 a to Spain? b going to Spain for the winter?

4 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs from the box. Use the past simple, present perfect simple, present perfect continuous or past perfect simple.

be (x2) get improve introduce kill
 not cook not live result rise

Who wants to live for ever? In wealthy countries, the number of years people can expect to live ¹ over the last 200 years. Most babies born in 1900 ² past the age of 50, but many babies born these days will live to over 80. There are three main reasons why people are living longer these days.

Firstly, public health ³ dramatically. In the 20th century, thanks to developments in medical science, a large proportion of the population were protected against diseases which ⁴ many people, such as smallpox, polio and measles. In addition, medical research ⁵ in cures being found for many other illnesses.

Secondly, there is a much greater understanding of the importance of good hygiene than there ⁶ in the past. People wash their hands more often than they used to and are much more aware of food hygiene. In the past, for example, people often ⁷ ill because they ate food that they ⁸ properly. Awareness of the importance of keeping people safe and well at school and at work has grown, too, and laws for ensuring health and safety at work ⁹ in place for several decades now.

Finally, people generally lead more healthy lifestyles these days. Fewer people smoke and in many countries governments ¹⁰ smoking bans in public places.

5

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. More than one option may be possible.

My life ¹ (change) dramatically in 2010, when I ² (lose) my job as an accountant. My father ³ (die) the year before, and he ⁴ (leave) me some money. I ⁵ (look) at some travel magazines and I ⁶ (think) about spending the money on an exotic holiday, when I ⁷ (hear) a programme on the radio about orphanages in India. 'I ⁸ (want) to make a difference,' I thought to myself. 'Why ⁹ (I/dream) about holidays when I can help other people?' Since then, I ¹⁰ (travel) several times to India and I ¹¹ (help) to rebuild an orphanage in Calcutta. It ¹² (be) an amazing experience.

UNIT 4 SCHOOL

Would rather, would prefer, had better

Would rather, would prefer

We use both *would rather* (do something) and *would prefer* (to do something) to talk about general preferences.

We use *would rather* + infinitive without *to* and *would prefer* + infinitive with *to*. Compare:

I'd rather play basketball than play tennis.

I'd prefer to play basketball than play tennis.

The negative form is *would rather not* (do something) or *would prefer not* (to do something).

Martha's tired so she'd prefer not to go out/she'd rather not go out.

'Will you take the dog for a walk now?' 'I'd prefer not to./I'd rather not.'

Would rather (but NOT *would prefer to*) is followed by a verb in the past tense when other people are involved in a present or future action and the sentence has two subjects.

I'd rather you made lunch today.

'Who's going to drive?' 'I'd rather you did.'

Is Max going to do the shopping or would he rather we did it?

'Shall I talk to your teacher, or will you?' 'I'd rather you talked to her.'