

**Reading**

Read the article and choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

1 What does the writer say about travellers on the underground in paragraph 1?

- A It's surprising to see them using smartphones.
- B They're using their smartphones to find their way out of the station.
- C They're all concentrating hard on their smartphones.
- D They're only checking their messages on their smartphones.

2 What does the writer say about the telephone in paragraph 2?

- A It had a number of different purposes.
- B It changed significantly in the twentieth century.
- C It had the same features as most modern smartphones.
- D It helped us communicate with people who were far away.

3 What does the writer think about using smartphones for work?

- A They make us less efficient at work.
- B They make it difficult to stop working.
- C They stop us from going home on time.
- D They can be costly for companies.

4 Why does the writer mention an earthquake in paragraph 5?

- A to show that some news might not be accurate
- B to show how smartphones can help rescue operations
- C to show that we are all interested in world news
- D to show how long it takes us to get the latest news

5 How does the writer feel about smartphones in general?

- A enthusiastic about what they'll be like in future
- B concerned about the negative aspects of their use
- C fed up with people using them on public transport
- D proud of the fact that he doesn't use one.

HAVE SMARTPHONES CHANGED OUR LIVES FOR THE BETTER?

1

It's hard to believe that smartphones have only been around for little over a decade. They're now so common that it's surprising if someone doesn't have one. As I sit on the underground in the mornings, all I see are tired-looking travellers staring at their smartphones. When I step off the underground, others are navigating the platform, eyes still fixed on their screens. Most of them will spend the rest of their day checking their messages and the latest news updates or keeping up on celebrity gossip.

2

There's no doubt that the smartphone has changed our lives significantly. For most of the twentieth century, the telephone changed little. It only allowed us to talk to people over long distances and, later, send text messages to them. The smartphone, however, changed all of that by adding features such as cameras, GPS and sophisticated computer technology. They are multi-purpose tools, whose uses are only limited by the imaginations of computer programmers. If you're lost, your phone will help you find your way. If you're feeling lonely, it will help you find the perfect friend. You can even do your shopping on it, without leaving the comfort of your kitchen. The problem is that we've become so dependent on this technology that we've failed to notice the dangers.

3

What worries me most is that we are now more interested in our smartphones than in the people around us. How many of us check our phones before we've even said 'good morning' to our families? How many of us are checking our friends' online profiles when we could be talking to them? Instead of actually talking to people, we send them three-word messages or emojis. One advantage of the telephone was that it helped us become more communicative. Smartphones, on the other hand, have limited the way we communicate with others.

4

What about work? Surely, smartphones have made us more efficient in our jobs? After all, we can send and receive emails at any time, organise our schedules and make sure we don't miss an important call. That's great for our companies, but not so great for us or our families. In the past, when we finished work, we would go home and forget about it. Nowadays, smartphones mean many people take their work home with them so there is less time to relax. Apart from making you more tired, this can have a negative effect on your personal relationships, with more arguments and misunderstandings.

5

But smartphones are fantastic for knowing what's going on in the world, right? Well, that's true to a certain extent. In the past, we used to rely on papers or television and radio for our news. Sometimes, you had to wait for a whole day before hearing the latest updates. However, the online newspapers and social networks which we use nowadays are constantly updated. If there's an earthquake on an island on the other side of the world, we know about it in minutes. But can we really trust the social networks for our news? Were the reporters on the island when the earthquake happened? Or were they just repeating a story that they'd seen on another social network?

6

I'm not trying to say that the smartphone was a bad invention. I couldn't imagine not being able to search for a recipe or share my photos with my family and friends. However, I strongly believe that we need to understand the risks related to their use. We should ask ourselves whether working longer hours or having fewer 'real' conversations is a good thing. If we disagree, then we must think carefully about the way we use our smartphones.

TENSES

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 We were happy when she finally agreed to come with us because we _____ (try) to convince her for ages.
- 2 Liam _____ (listen) to new songs all day and now he _____ (choose) the best songs for the new album.
- 3 We _____ (wait) for over an hour when the bus finally arrived.
- 4 Sam and Cynthia _____ (not go) out very long. They _____ (know) each other for only a month!
- 5 I _____ (plan) my birthday party next weekend. On Monday I _____ (send) out all the invitations.
- 6 I took my umbrella because _____ (it / rain) when I left.
- 7 He didn't recognise the captain of the team because _____ (he / not / see) her before.
- 8 They _____ (look) for a birthday present for their niece but they _____ (not buy) anything yet.
- 9 How long _____ (you / learn) to play the piano? _____ (you / win) any competitions yet?
- 10 Why didn't you answer your phone last night? _____ (you / sleep)?
- 11 I'd rather _____ (stay) at home today because I'm not feeling too well
- 12 I wish she _____ (speak) so fast. I can't understand her.
- 13 I know you've been planning this for ages, so what _____ to the party? (you-wear)
- 14 I _____ (feel) very tired recently. That's why I _____ (decide) to stay in bed today.

PASSIVE VOICE AND TENSES – CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION:

- 1 The advertising campaign _____ (develop) at the moment. When I left the meeting, a new idea _____ (show) to the company manager.

A- develops
B- is been developed
C- is developed
D- is being developed

A- is being shown
B- is been shown
C- was being shown
D- was shown

- 2 These boots _____ (give) a special waterproof treatment. They _____ (can / wear) in the rain.

A- gives
B- are given
C- be given
D- gave

A- can be weared
B- can being worn
C- can be worn
D- can being wore

- 3 These trousers _____ (have to / dry-clean). They _____ (can't / wash) in the washing machine.

A- have to dry- cleaned
B- has to dry – cleaned
C- have to be dry-cleaned
D- have to been dry- cleaned

A- can't be washed
B- can't been wash
C- can't be wash
D- can't washed

- 4 That advert _____ (show) on television for the first time yesterday. It _____ (not show) before yesterday.

A- had shown
B- was shown
C- had been shown
D- was been shown

A- hasn't been shown
B- wasn't shown
C- hadn't been shown
D- hadn't being shown

- 5 The police are still investigating the case, and no one _____ (arrest) yet.

A- is arrested
B- has arrested

C- is been arrested
D- has been arrested

- 6 Over 50 people _____ (invite) to the party last night.

A. Had invited
B. Was invited

C. Had invite
D. Were invited

Complete the second sentence so that that is has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use between two and five words.

(THE GRAMMAR TOPICS OF THIS EXERCISE ARE: MODAL VERBS, HAVE STH. DONE and WISHES)

1-I'm sure the price of the ticket is correct – I've checked it three times. BE

The price of the ticket _____ – I've checked it three times.

2-I'm sure that isn't John's sister – she's in Australia. BE

That _____ John's sister – she's in Australia.

3-It's possible that Dania is at home now. BE

Dania _____ at home now.

4- It was a mistake to tell Lia about our plan. SHOULD

We _____ Lia about our plan.

5- It wasn't necessary for Jim to accept the offer. HAVE

Jim _____ the offer.

6- I asked someone to mend my watch. GOT

I _____

7-Every few years the same artist paints a portrait for the king. PAINTED

Every few years the king _____ . He usually uses the same artist

8-The hairdresser is cutting Jo's hair at the moment. CUT

Jo _____ at the moment.

9- I'll ask someone to clean the windows. GET

I _____ cleaned.

10-We regret not having installed an alarm system. WISH

We _____ an alarm system.

11-I didn't lose weight so these jeans still don't fit. ONLY

If _____ so that these jeans would fit!

12. I can't stand Ronnie complaining about everything. WISH

I _____ complain about everything.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES- Drag and drop: Choose the correct word to complete these conditions- THERE ARE EXTRA WORDS WHICH YOU DO NOT NEED TO USE

WENT DIDN'T GO HADN'T GONE WOULD GO WOULD HAVE GONE BECOME WILL
 BECOME BECOMES WOULD EARN HAD EARNED WILL EARN LIVE LIVED
 WOULD HAVE BOUGHT WOULD BUY GO WILL GO MISSED HAD BEEN
 GOES WILL BE WOULDN'T HAVE BEEN HADN'T MISSED WERE

1- Last night I went to a party, and I didn't get to bed until 3am.

If I to the party, I to bed earlier. (go-go)

2- He's studying medicine. If..... a doctor, ... a lot of money. (become, earn)

3- They want a dog, but they live in a small flat. If..... in a big house, ...a dog.
 (live-buy)

4- She's really tired. If she out tonight, she..... so tired tomorrow. (go- be)

5- I late for the job interview yesterday if..... the bus. (be, miss)

6- He loves being a teacher, but if he a doctor, he..... more money. (be- earn)

WORD FORMATION

Use the word given in capitals at the end of some lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

The Sumatran Rhinoceros

The Sumatran Rhinoceros is one of the (1) members of the rhinoceros **RARE**
 family and measures two to three metres in length. Nowadays, they are only found in the
 rainforests and cloud forests of Sumatra and Borneo. (2), they are now **FORTUNE**
 critically endangered, although they once lived across different parts of Asia.

This rhino tends to live alone, moving around the hilly forests looking for plants and small
 trees to eat. It is most (3) early in the morning and in the evening. The **ACT**
 rest of the time, it prefers to lie around in mud baths and puddles. In contrast to what some
 people say, they are (4) creatures and there is little evidence of them **PEACE**
 fighting each other.

It is thought that fewer than 100 Sumatran Rhinos still survive in their (5) **NATURE**
 habitat. Their numbers have decreased (6) in the last few decades due to **QUICK**
 hunting. Despite that, (7) have been able to carry out various studies. They **RESEARCH**
 hope this information will help them to increase Sumatran Rhino numbers in the future.