

Read the theory and solve.

1 Choose the word or phrase, A, B, C or D, which best completes each sentence.

- 1 After waiting for ages for a plumber we the leaking tap fixed.
A get B had C have D having
- 2 They are getting their uncle them his cottage in the country.
A lend B lending C to be lending D to lend
- 3 The judge had the prisoner down to the cells after the verdict.
A take B to take C taken D taking
- 4 I my secretary retype the memo.
A got B get C had D having
- 5 Abigail her husband to put up some shelves in the kitchen.
A got B had C have D is having
- 6 The minister will have his press officer the news tomorrow.
A announce B announced C to announce D being announced
- 7 We'll the builders to move the skip tomorrow morning.
A get B have C be having D getting
- 8 No problem. I'll the figures printed out and on your desk by lunchtime.
A having B getting C have D to get

2 **GRAMMAR IN USE** Complete the text with suitable forms of the verbs *have*, *get*, *bury*, *copy* or *make*. 4.21 Listen and check.

The Terracotta Army

In 1974, Chinese farmers digging a water well near the city of Xi'an discovered several terracotta statues buried in the earth. Senior archaeologists were called in and (1) a large pit dug in the surrounding area. What they discovered made headlines around the world – it was the fabled terracotta army of China's first emperor, Qin Shi Huang.

According to the ancient historian, Sima Qian, Emperor Qin had (2) an enormous underground necropolis, or city of the dead, constructed around the year 200 BCE. The emperor (3) his servants to fill the necropolis with carved soldiers whose purpose was to protect him in death. For years people thought Sima Qian's account was simply a myth, but we now know it to be true.

Excavations continue at the site but archaeologists believe there to be around 8,000 soldiers and over 500 horses. The emperor (4) each soldier (5) separately, so that no two soldiers look exactly the same. Because

of the huge number of statues required, a certain amount of mass production was necessary. But the emperor (6) his artists to carve a different face on each statue. Some people believe he made the artists (7) the faces of real soldiers, but this seems unlikely. Because the emperor wanted his army to last, he (8) his carved soldiers (9) from terracotta, which, unlike wood, does not rot or disintegrate with time.

Emperor Qin (10) himself (11) in a mausoleum close to the site of the terracotta army. It is likely that in the coming years the Chinese government will (12) its archaeologists to excavate the tomb. It may turn out to contain even greater treasures than those found in the tomb of Tutankhamun in Egypt. For it is certain that an emperor as powerful as Qin would have (13) his most valuable treasures (14) close to his own body.

