I. Replace the underlined phrase in each sentencewith one from the box.

can't	to managed	must	we need	you shouldn't

1 It's necessary to take our passports foridentification. _____

2 You aren't allowed to visit patients outsidevisiting hours. _____

3 It isn't a good idea to carry a lot of cash with youon holiday. _____

4 You are expected to arrive ten minutes beforeyour interview. _____

5 Finally, he was able to break the record for runningthe marathon. _____

II.Put the words in the correct order to makesentences.

1 tomorrow, / he / have / this / will / by / retired /time

By _____

2 what / Saturday / will / your / time / arriving /friends / be / on?

What _____

III. Use the prompts to make sentences in futureperfect or continuous.

1. Don't phone her between 8 and 9p.m.
   (she / do / her dancing class / then)

_____

2. They took a lot of money on their holiday, but theresort is very expensive.
   By the time they get back, (they / spend / it all)

_____

"La Suma de Esfuerzos conduce al Éxito"

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3. Have you seen Mark? I need to give him amessage.
   Don't worry. (I / see / him / at the club later) I'll tellhim then.

_____

IV. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the correct verb in brackets. (Reported Speech)

1 Her teacher _____(*say/tell*) their exam resultswere excellent.
2 She_____(*say/tell*) us that we should apologisefor what our son had done.
3 They_____(*enquire/tell*) if the hotel had anyrooms available.
4 Dad_____(*say/demand*) that Becky tidied herroom.
5 Lee_____(*enquire/ask*) the teacher to open thewindow.

V. Match sentences 1 and 2 with a) and b).

1. 1 There were a large number of people at theshopping centre today. _____

2 There were hardly any people at the station. _____

a) The station was crowded.
b) The station was empty.

2. 1 I haven't got much time for lunch today. _____

2 I haven't got many clients to see today._____

a) Let's go out for a three-course lunch.
b) Let's get a sandwich to eat in the office.

VI. Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences.

1. She said me she'd phone me that evening. _____
2. The forecaster explained us that it might be wetand windy over the weekend. _____
3. My boyfriend denied talk to those girls at the bar. _____

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VII. Underline the correct alternatives.

1 Too many of my students *il/mis/un*behavein class.

2 I don't know why you're *un/dis/mis*willing totry new food. Be adventurous!

3 If you are *in/dis/ir*satisfied with our service,please contact the manager.

4 I don't understand the way you think. You're so *il/im/in*logical sometimes.

5 Sometimes it's safer not to take risks. None of usare *in/im/dis*mortal.

VIII. Put the letters in italics in the correct order to complete thesentences.

1 I watched an interesting_____ ***crayonmuted*** aboutspace travel yesterday.
2 Did you see the contestant on that_____ ***mage hows*** last night? She won a fortune!
3 I don't have time to sit down and watch a whole _____ ***seesir*** on TV.
4 That_____ ***costmi*** has been on TV forever but it stillmakes me laugh.
5 Did you see that excellent_____ ***weldfili*** programmeabout tigers last night?

READING

The Power of Image

Today's media is image-driven. Never before has it been so easy to access, compose, manipulate and share images. A particularly powerful image can also trigger a news item and deliver a strong emotional message. The image may stay with us longer than the news story itself. Sometimes, an image can be all that it takes to spread the word and via today's digital media this can happen very quickly. Images can sometimes sum up issues more easily than the written word and they can be understood more quickly.

For example, the tragic image of the body of a three-year-old Syrian boy, washed up near the Turkish resort of Bodrum after a boat of migrants capsized, was powerful enough to alert the whole world to the refugee crisis. The image alone symbolised the crisis. On a much more superficial and sensationalist level, a group selfie posted by Oscars show host Ellen DeGeneres on her Twitter account became

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the most retweeted image of all time (3.5 million times to date).

It's clear then that an image can spark a mental response from the brain faster and with more impact than text. For this reason, even conventional newspapers in their electronic versions now have regular features called 'The Big Picture' where they feature the most striking images of the moment.
But how do images work? It turns out that we respond to images on three different levels, although we are not aware of this. There is the *affective* response – how we feel when we see an image and what mental images are conjured up immediately. Then, there's the *compositional* response – how we take in all the different elements in the image, how the image is framed and what is in the foreground and background. Finally, there is the critical response, when we try to work out what message the image is transmitting. Quite a few images can be difficult to understand at first sight.

They raise our curiosity, and this makes them more impactful.
Images also have a large number of cultural associations and these change over time. Decades ago, if you'd asked people what connections they could make with the word 'apple', they might have replied Adam and Eve, Snow White, William Tell, New York (the Big Apple) or Apple Records, the Beatles' Record Company.
Nowadays, if you put the word 'apple' into a Google Images search, you get thousands of Apple Computers' logos. It may be that soon Steve Jobs' apple will be more recognisable than the fruit itself … now that would be crazy!

IX. Read the article again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false sentences.

1 An image can have a more lasting effect than text. __
2 The author thinks that the group selfie image is as important as the photo of the Syrian boy. __
3 Mainstream newspapers are beginning to feature sections on images. __
4 We know intuitively that we respond to images in different ways. __
5 Sometimes the most powerful images are the ones that are difficult to understand at first. __
6 The example of the apple shows us that images are very personal. __
7 The author thinks that Steve Jobs' apple being more famous than the fruit is logical. __

X. Read the article about the power of image in today's media and answer the questions.

1 Why are images particularly powerful in today's digital media? _____
2 What examples of images are represented in the text? _____
3 In what way are images more powerful than texts? _____

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