GRAMMAR

I. Choose the correct answer, a), b) or c).

1. Our flight has been delayed. Now, it_____at 15.30.
   a) will have been leaving b) is going to leave will have left

2. The Chief Executive___the annual results at12p.m.
   a) will have presented b) is due to present will c) have been presenting

3. _____ with this course next term?
   a) Will you have continued b) Are you going to continue c) Do you continue

II. Complete the sentences with the best future formof the verbs in brackets.

1. Do you think the company_____(hold)the summer barbecue this year?
2. He's driving to the party so he _____ (give) you a lift

III. Complete the sentences with the words and phrasesin the box. There are some extra words or phrases.

Nevertheless – Wherever – While - Did cult though it was - Much

1 _____ everyone said it was a great book,I found it really boring.

2 _____, she was pleased that she did herspeech in the local language.

3 _____ you decide to go on holiday,I'm sure you'll have a lovely time.

4 _____ as I enjoy contemporary art, I can'tface another exhibition.

5 It was an extremely long film._____,I stayed up to see the end of it.

IV. Complete the sentences with the correct form ofthe verbs in brackets.

1 _____ (take) it easy for two weeks, theywere ready to go back to work.
2 _____ (encourage) by her friends, shedecided to take up salsa.
3 _____ (not like) the music, he left theconcert.
4 _____ (wait) anxiously, I stood in thequeue for the ski lift.
5 _____ (tire) after a busy day, I relaxed infront of the TV when I got home.

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V. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets. You may need to change some words.

1. Mr. Darwin disappeared because he had financial problems. (reason why)

_____

2. He disappeared from the beach near his home. (place where)

_____

3. His wife hid him. (person who)

_____

VI. Complete the sentences with the correct form ofthe verbs in brackets.

1. _____(take) it easy for two weeks, theywere ready to go back to work.

2. _____ (encourage) by her friends, shedecided to take up salsa.

VOCABULARY

VII. Find and write the mistake in each sentence.

1 I'm so happy that I got a promotion. I'm under the moon! _____

2 Our opponents will be tough to beat so play well, butunder all have fun. _____

3 You'll never hit a good serve if you're on balance. _____

VIII. Complete each sentence with one word. The first letter of eachword is given.

1I usually let my h_____down by having dinner out withfriends.

2You've been on that computer for hours. You should have ab_____.

"La Suma de Esfuerzos conduce al Éxito"

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IX. Underline the correct alternatives.

1. Running the tap each time we brush our teeth wastes *by/on/in/out of* average eight litres of water.

2. If we don't make air pollution laws tougher,we will continue to put our health *at/on/in/out of* risk.

3. The number of polar bears has been *by/on/in/out of* decline for a number of years.

X. Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. When you see the green light, don't hesitant to go.

_____

2. I know it's an impose, but I was hoping to have a moment ofyour time.

_____

READING

Bhutan: Gross National Happiness

Bhutan is a place to really unwind from the stresses and strains of dailylife. It has obvious attractions: wonderful Himalayan trekking, ancient Buddhist monasteries, vibrant markets and dance festivals. It has splendid scenery and exotic wildlife, too, but the country is unique in other more unexpected ways – for example, in its attitude to tourism.

Until the early seventies, Bhutan did not allow any foreign travellers. When the country did finally open its borders, it did so in a very cautious fashion. From the start, travellers were required to get visas and book with an authorised tour operator. Independent travel in Bhutan is still not permitted and tourists have to pay a daily fee of $250 in high season – keeping the country a

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backpacker-free zone. Together with the country's inherent mystique, these policies have deliberately cultivated Bhutan's reputation as an exclusive destination,a haven for the rich in a very poor part of the world.

Insisting on high-budget, low-impact tourism is all part of Bhutan's sustainable development policy. By law, at least 60 percent of the land must remain forested for future generations. It was also the first country to ban smoking and plastic bags. Although the country's infrastructure has been transformed and modernisation is clearly in fullswing, people's daily lives have not been that affected. There are more than 60,000 motor vehicles now – but there are still no traffic lights!

When it opened up to tourism, the Bhutanese government also struck on a concept that could not fail to attract visitors. The countryannounced to the world that it measures its progress not by the conventional idea of Gross Domestic Product but by Gross National Happiness – meaning that the country is one of the few places in the world where compassion is favoured over capitalism and well-being over productivity.

Perhaps this is all something of an illusion. The country has witnessed more change in the last sixty years than in the previous four hundred, but you wouldn't necessarily know that. The need to cultivate the exotic and remain unique for foreign travellers means that the population has to abide by some pretty rigorous laws. For example, the government demands that women wear the traditional ***kira***, a Bhutanese kimono; and men the ***gho***, a long robe; in schools and public offices and on formal occasions.

However, Bhutan's cultural identity is so influenced by its population's Buddhist beliefs that you can quickly overlook these impositions. The place and its inhabitants do seem truly different, particularly thepeople's childlike charm, their deep respect for religious practitionersand for the sacred environment that surrounds them.

It is perhaps this sense of difference more than anything else that givestravellers to Bhutan a real feeling of freedom – not just from their routine but from Western ideals and concepts that govern their lives back home. What seemed important may suddenly seem irrelevant. A visit here could make you return with a different vision of the earth and how best to live your life on it.

XI. Read the article again. Choose the correct answer.

1 From the beginning, Bhutan

a) prohibited large groups of touristsvisiting together.
b) insisted that travellers visit inorganised groups.
c) did not allow travellers to come ontheir own.

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2 This and other policies have meant that
   a) very few people have visited thecountry.
   b) the country has attracted mainlyprosperous travellers.
   c) the country has become too exclusive.

3 According to the writer, modernisation
   a) has not affected the people's lifestylethat much.
   b) has made major changes to theBhutanese way of life.
   c) has gone too far and transformed thecountry.

4 The writer's attitude to Gross DomesticHappiness is
   a) positive because it's such arefreshing concept.
   b) because it's not believable.
   c) positive but with some minorreservations.

5 Generally speaking, the writer believesthat Bhutan
   a) is genuinely different.
   b) is artificially different for tourists.
   c) is not that different from othercountries in the region.

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