

REVIEW UNIT 2

Dad: Here's the shopping list.
 Elly: Right, crisps?
 Dad: Yes a big¹ *packet* of salt and vinegar crisps.
 Elly: And biscuits?
 Dad: I'd like a² of that nice lemonade.
 Elly: What about bread?
 Dad: Yes. We need a couple of³ of brown bread, please.
 Elly: And a⁴ of grapes?
 Dad: Yes, please. And Mum asked us to get a⁵ of honey.
 Elly: What are we going to give everyone for dessert?
 Dad: A⁶ of birthday cake. Have you made it yet?
 Elly: No. I need two⁷ of chocolate to make the cream in the middle and the icing. And don't forget a⁸ of matches for the candles.



Write the adjectives.

noun	adjective	noun	adjective
a circle	<i>circular</i>	d cylinder	
b triangle		e hexagon	
c sphere		f octagon	

Complete the texts with appropriate words.

The original of these were a¹ *type* of sandal worn in ancient Egypt. But² modern version originated in Japan, where they're³ 'zori'. They're very simple, they're practical and⁴ aren't expensive. You⁵ wear them indoors or outdoors. They⁶ be worn by adults and children.⁷ don't try running in them!



Originally, an ordinary pin⁸ used to hold papers together. The⁹ was that the pin could prick¹⁰ finger if you weren't careful. And¹¹ course, a pin left a hole¹² the paper. Then in the 1890s,¹³ new design appeared. It was a¹⁴ of thin metal, made in a¹⁵ shape so that it held paper¹⁶ without making holes. There¹⁷ been several variations on the¹⁸ design: some are triangular; some are¹⁹ heart-shaped and star-shaped.



Put the verbs in the correct form in these sentences.

- a If balls were (be) square, they would be (be) hard to catch.
- b If I (have) a spaceship, I (go) to the moon.
- c If everyone (like) the same kind of design and architecture, all cities (look) the same.
- d If we didn't study (not study) maths and science, we wouldn't be able to (not be able to) understand the world so well.
- e If umbrellas (be) square, they (not fold up) easily.
- f If your class entered (enter) a design competition, what would you make (you / make)?
- g If you (have) a free day tomorrow, what (you / do)?
- h If you (be) an architect, what kind of buildings (you / choose) to design?

- 1 Work in pairs. Describe the items in the pictures using words from the list.

bananas biscuits orange juice bread
potatoes cake soap chocolates cola
toothpaste honey water tomatoes



- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| a a bunch of <u>bananas</u> . | h a slice of |
| b a bar of | i a can of |
| c a jar of | j a packet of |
| d a tube of | k a tin of |
| e a carton of | l a box of |
| f a loaf of | m a bag of |
| g a bottle of | |



Haiku is a form of poetry that became popular in Japan in the 17th century, particularly through the work of Matsuo Bashō (1644–1694). In Japanese, haiku poems traditionally appear in a single vertical line. You say them in one breath.

Why? Because a haiku aims to capture a moment in time, and a moment is short.

There are usually one or two images in a haiku, especially images from nature, and there is often a reference to a season. (Japan has four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter.)

Match the idioms to the explanations.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 What on earth ...? | a Sometimes. |
| 2 On the one hand ... on the other hand ... | b That's completely impossible. |
| 3 It's a good job that ... | c That's fine. However, ... |
| 4 Last but not least ... | d That's much more than is necessary. |
| 5 Every so often, ... | e <i>This introduces a question when you're extremely surprised or annoyed about something.</i> |
| 6 That's out of the question. | f <i>This means 'it's fortunate that'.</i> |
| 7 No, you've got the wrong end of the stick. | g <i>Use this to compare two different points of view.</i> |
| 8 That's OTT (over the top). | h You have not understood the situation correctly. |
| 9 That's all very well but ... | i <i>You say this to introduce the final item in a list and to say that it's just as important as the other items.</i> |

3 Find abstract nouns in the article in Exercise 1 to match these adjectives.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| a friendly | d confused |
| b embarrassed | e silent |
| c impatient | f confident |

in one culture,
embarrassmen
in another and
impatience in a

4 Choose an appropriate adjective or abstract noun from Exercise 3 to complete these sentences.

- a** Being kind and helpful is a good way of showing *friendliness*.
- b** Some people are comfortable with but others have to talk all the time.
- c** I'm quite shy, so I feel quite if I have to go up to talk at the front of the class.
- d** There were a lot of people in the room and when the fire alarm went off there was total
- e** You should try not to show when people make mistakes.
- f** When you meet someone for the first time, it gives you if they smile at you.