

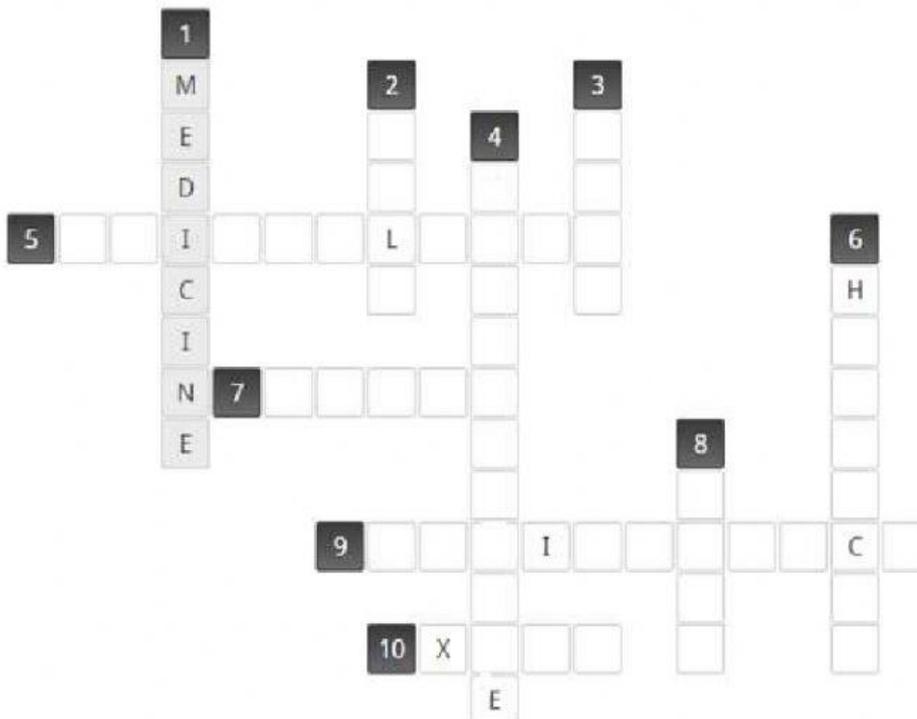
UNIT 3

STUDENT'S NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ LEVEL: III DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

TUTOR'S NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ SCHEDULE: SÁB 7-12

SECTION 1: VOCABULARY

1. Read the clues and complete the crossword.



**Across**

- 5 It's very painful. I'm taking \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 She fell down the stairs, and she \_\_\_\_\_ her leg.
- 9 The doctor's given me some \_\_\_\_\_ to stop the infection.
- 10 My arm hurts. I think I need to go to the hospital for an \_\_\_\_\_.

**Down**

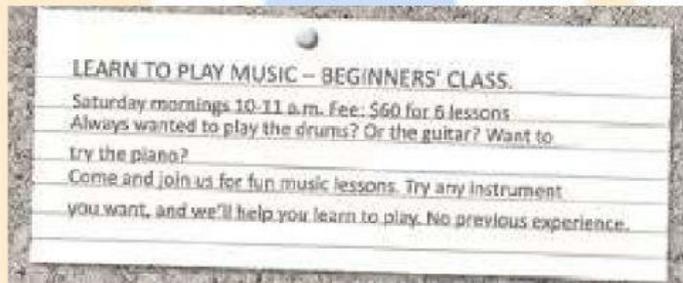
- 1 We have some \_\_\_\_\_ for your cough.
- 2 I don't feel well. I think I've caught a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 I'm tired. I need to get some \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 He feels hot. He has a high \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 My head hurts. I have a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 I can't speak. I have a \_\_\_\_\_ throat.

**SECTION 2: GRAMMAR**

Make sentences using the prompts. Use the present perfect with for / since.

- I / know / Imelda / ages  I have known Imelda for ages.
- we / live / Turkey / 2013
- he / work / for that company / six months
- they / be here / two months now
- I / not clean / the house / last Monday
- she / not listen to / that music / she was a teenager

Read the ad and complete conversation 1 with can, can't, have to or don't have to.



**Conversation 1**

**Susan:** Hi. I'd like to come to the beginners' music class. Do I \_\_\_\_\_ be able to play an instrument?

**Teacher:** No, you \_\_\_\_\_ play an instrument. You \_\_\_\_\_ choose your instrument here, and we'll help you to learn.

**Susan:** \_\_\_\_\_ I come to a lesson first to see if I like it?

**Teacher:** Well, I'm afraid you \_\_\_\_\_ come to the lessons unless you sign up for the whole course.

**Susan:** OK. Can I bring children?

**Teacher:** Yes, you can. Children love it.

### SECTION 3: LISTENING

- AUDIO \_\_\_\_\_

- Listen to the news report. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

1. The people at the center play table tennis four times a week. True      False
2. The first woman says playing table tennis gives her a great feeling. True      False
3. They found that people who don't smoke, exercise regularly and eat a lot of fruit and vegetables every day live longer. True      False
4. Scientists studied 20,000 people for fifteen years. True      False
5. Doctors say that only big changes to your lifestyle can improve your health. True      False

### SECTION 4: READING

1. Read the text and match the paragraphs with the pictures.

#### How to eat less

Brian Wansink of Cornell University did some experiments to show why we eat too much. Here are some of the results.

**1** Wansink invited a group of people to lunch. He told half of them they were eating something expensive and delicious: 'Royal Italian Bolognese with haricots verts'. He told the other half they were eating cheap food from a can. In fact, both groups ate the same food. He secretly watched them. The ones who thought they were eating expensive food ate much more than the others.

CONCLUSION: If people think the food sounds good and it is expensive, they think it tastes better.

**2** Wansink did an experiment at a movie theater in Chicago. He gave everyone a free bag of popcorn, but the popcorn was old and tasted bad. Most people noticed this, but they still ate almost all of it.

CONCLUSION: How much we eat depends on: where we are (at the movies); what we are doing (concentrating on a movie, not on food); what other people are doing (eating popcorn). These things may be more important than the taste of the food.

**3** Wansink went to a sports bar and gave the customers free chicken. The waiters cleaned half the tables every few minutes and took away the chicken bones. No one cleaned the other tables. The people with clean tables ate seven pieces of chicken, on average. The others ate five.

CONCLUSION: When we see how much we're eating, we eat less. When we can't see how much we're eating, we eat more.

**4** Wansink invited people to watch a video. He gave them each a bag of candy to eat during the movie. Half the bags had candy with seven different colors. The other bags had candy with ten different colors. The people whose candy had more colors ate forty-three more pieces of candy than the others.

CONCLUSION: When there is a big variety, people want to try everything, so they eat more.

