SO – UNIT 8 – KNOWLEDGE

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

VOCABULARY

3. Find phrases with *make*, *do* and *take* in the stories. Match them with 1-12.

MAKE

1. change things (story 1) _____

2. make an agreement or arrangement (especially in business or politics) (story 3, title) _____

3. make a formal agreement between two groups/people (story 3) _____

4. earn (story 3) _____

DO

5. cause physical harm (story 1) _____

6. make a mistake (story 2) _____

7. do an important task (story 4) _____

8. do everything possible (story 4) _____

TAKE

9. pay attention to someone and/or their opinion because you think it is important (story 2) _____

10. use a situation for your benefit or gain (story 3) _____

11. be in charge or become the boss of something (story 4) _____

12. accept without questioning or assume something (story 4) _____

GRAMMAR: Relative clauses

6. Join the sentences using non-defining relative clauses. Use the underlined sentence for the relative clause.

1 Eben joined our company last month. He was my best friend at school.

*Eben, **who was my best friend at school**, joined our company last month.*

2 My father is staying with me. He lives in New Zealand.

_____

3 I visited Lagos. My mother is from there.

_____

4 The castle was owned by the royal family. It was built in 1684.

_____

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5 My friend Jo will come over later. I borrowed her guitar.

_____

6 Sunil moved to Delhi. He went to university there.

_____

7 He studied physics. He loved it.

_____

7. Join the sentences using defining relative clauses.

1. That's the shed. I keep my tools there.

That's the shed ***where I keep my tools****.*

2. This is the place. We grew up here.

_____

3. The taxi was yellow. We took it.

_____

4. Was that the girl? Her father went to prison.

_____

5. The nightclub is the best in town. It has four dance floors.

_____

6. It's that man. I spoke to him yesterday.

_____

7. Is this the restaurant? You ate here last night.

_____

8. The lady later became famous. We bought her house.

_____

GRAMMAR: Future forms

5A. Underline the correct alternatives to complete the article.

The problems with big data

So big data **is going/might** to transform how we live, work and think. But is there a dark side to big data? Big data analysis will **probably/due** to improve our lives in some ways but there **will/are** bound to be problems too.

Robocop

If you're **about to/bound** commit a crime in Dubai, you **might/might to** get stopped by a robotic police officer. Robocop uses big data to identify offenders. One problem is that if we have technology that can predict what people **are about/are about to** do, then in the

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future **will/are** we going to punish people for crimes before they even commit them? Also, in Dubai the police department **is about/is due to** replace a quarter of its officers with robots by 2030. In the future many jobs done by people today will be performed by robots using big data.

Ice cream

It's also important to consider how we interpret this data to get the best outcomes. For example, big data tells us that in summer deaths from drowning **going to/will** increase, and so **will/likely** the amount of ice cream people eat. Data analytics **might/bound** suggest that if you eat ice cream, you're more **likely/ about** to die from drowning. But the reason the two activities increase is because it's summer. If big data **going/is going** to help us, **we'll have/we might** to become better critical thinkers.

VOCABULARY

6A. Match the words in bold in sentences 1-10 with definitions a)-j).

1. That seems like a plausible explanation. 2. It's a reliable source of information. 3. The media coverage during the election was biased. 4. The article contains a number of misleading statements. 5. Unfortunately, their business strategy was fatally flawed and they went bankrupt. 6. We need accurate information about the spread of the disease. 7. That seems like a reasonable solution to the problem. 8. I'm sure there's a perfectly rational explanation. 9. Doctors nowadays are more open-minded about alternative medicine. 10. She's very well-informed. She obviously knows her subject.	a) that can be trusted or depended on b) fair and sensible c) having a lot of knowledge or information about something d) believable e) having a weakness or imperfection f) designed to be deceptive g) explained using facts and logic rather than emotion h) willing to try new things or consider new ideas i) correct in all details; exact j) unfairly preferring one person or group over another

IDIOMS

1A. Read the sentences. What do you think the idioms in bold mean? Match the idioms with the definitions in the box.

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not relevant **9** fail to submit work on time deliberately not see something lose your job recently made start discussing something unrelated liberal or conservative doesn't know anything is unfriendly or ignores (someone) tell the secret

1. What's the big secret? Oh go on, **spill the beans**!
2. Let's not **get side-tracked**. We need to make a decision today.
3. I like my teacher. She always **turns a blind eye** to my bad behaviour.
4. I have to work. I can't afford to **miss my deadline**, which is on Monday.
5. I hope I don't **get the sack**. I need this job!
6. These shoes are **brand new**.
7. I don't think she likes me. That's why she **gives me the cold shoulder**.
8. He's hopeless at maths. He **doesn't have a clue**.
9. Whether you're tired or not is **beside the point**. We were talking about your grades!
10. Politically, I'm **left-wing**, but my family is **right-wing**.

2A. Complete the conversations with the idioms in Exercise 1A.

1. A: I'll get up early. My essay is due by noon.
   B: Yes, you don't want to _____.
2. A: Who wrote the lyrics to that 1943 song?
   B: 1943? I _____.
3. A: I can't tell you - it's a secret.
   B: Oh go on! _____.
4. A: I'm sick and tired of her behaviour!
   B: It's not that bad! Can't you just _____.?
5. A: I know I stole the money, but I'm usually honest!
   B: That's completely _____.
6. A: Was he friendly?
   B: Not at all. He _____.
7. A: Sorry, but I lost the coat that you lent me.
   B: Oh no! It was _____.
8. A: That politician's a liberal, isn't she?
   B: Yes, she's definitely _____.

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9. A: What if I can't fix the machine?

   B: It's your job. If you can't do it, you'll _____.

10. A: Then he changed the subject and we wasted twenty minutes.

    B: I know. He's always _____.

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