3 Last year, people threw about 145,000 kilograms of tomatoes.

Last year, _____

_____.

4 This year, the organizers are planning the biggest festival ever.

This year, _____

_____.

5 There's a video online of our local festival and a million people have seen it.

There's a video online of our local festival and

_____

_____.

6 In a tourism questionnaire, visitors voted the festival the most fun thing to do.

In a tourism questionnaire, _____

_____.

Why should we read aloud?

[a] *Have you ever read aloud?*

Try to remember the last time you followed instructions to connect computer equipment or followed a recipe in the kitchen. Did you read the instructions aloud? Even though you were alone? If you did, well done! We'll look at why reading aloud is a good idea in a moment, but first let's look at some history.

[b] *Reading in history*

There was a time when there were few ways to make written documents, and most people couldn't read either. Knowledge was passed on through spoken stories, songs, and so on. When there was a written document, it was usually read aloud. However, it can take a long time to communicate information by reading aloud. The ability to read silently and quickly was useful, but only a few people were able to do this.

[c] *Who reads aloud?*

Compare this to the present day—parents read stories aloud to children, but usually we think of reading as a silent activity. You might have some uncomfortable memories of reading aloud in school or perhaps in your first foreign language classes. Reading aloud so that it sounds good to the listener can feel like a difficult thing to do. We've all seen celebrities on TV have problems with this, and even TV news anchors make mistakes sometimes. However, there are benefits of reading aloud for the reader, and so perhaps it's worth trying.

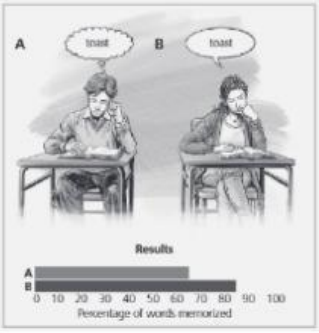
[d] *What is the "production effect"?*

Let's go back to the instructions we mentioned earlier. Does reading them aloud make them clearer? Is it easier to do the task? Does it help you to remember what to do? If so, then you have experienced what is called the "production effect."

The production effect is the idea that reading words aloud makes it easier to remember them, compared to silent reading. Canadian psychologist Colin MacLeod first described the effect, and many studies have shown that it seems to be true for any age group, although it seems to be stronger in children. When the brain processes words in two ways—in this case seeing them and saying them—this seems to improve memory. In fact, reading aloud is just one of a number of strategies that produce this effect. Others include reading and doing connected actions, or reading and drawing. And although we think of reading aloud as something we did in school, research by Sam Duncan, of University College London, has shown that adults read aloud a lot in daily life.

[e] *Why read aloud?*

So how can we use this knowledge to help us? Language students should try reading new vocabulary and new texts aloud to themselves. They can also repeat phrases and useful sentences aloud. And when they prepare for exams, they should read aloud the language they are reviewing. Reading aloud is definitely a technique that is worth trying.



Grammar

Passives

1 Put the words in order to make sentences about the senses in the selling process. The correct first word or phrase is given each time.

1 Sales in supermarkets / increased / can / in several ways / be / .

_____

2 Music / was / in stores / being / years ago / played / .

_____

3 A customer's / changed / music / by / be / mood / could / .

_____

4 How / used / the sense of touch / stores / by / is / ?

_____

5 The smell of bread / shown / all food sales / to increase / been / has / .

_____

6 How will / to online sales / be / these methods / applied / ?

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2 **Read about La Tomatina, a town festival in Spain. Rewrite the underlined part of the sentence in the passive form. Use the same tense as the original sentence. Use *by* in three sentences.**

1 In my town, we have held a tomato festival for many years.

In my town, _____

_____.

2 Everyone throws tomatoes and we turn the streets red.

Everyone throws tomatoes and _____

_____.

3 Last year, people threw about 145,000 kilograms of tomatoes.

Last year, _____

_____.

4 This year, the organizers are planning the biggest festival ever.

This year, _____

_____.

5 There's a video online of our local festival and a million people have seen it.

There's a video online of our local festival and

_____

_____.

6 In a tourism questionnaire, visitors voted the festival the most fun thing to do.

In a tourism questionnaire, _____

_____.

3 **Circle the correct options to complete the paragraph about language and the senses.**

Different cultures [1]*use / are used* the senses differently, giving more importance to smelling or tasting, for example. This [2]*sees / is seen* in their languages. It's an area that [3]*has studied / has been studied* by many researchers. The study [4]*based / was based* on tests on 20 different language-speaking groups on all the continents. The languages included English, which [5]*speaks / is spoken* by about a billion people, and Umpila, which only about 100 people in Australia [6]*speak / are spoken*. Umpila speakers [7]*show / were shown* to use many more words to describe smells, compared to English speakers. This is probably because the Umpila speakers live and [8]*hunt / are hunted* in forest environments that have many different smells.

4 **Complete the paragraph about how our sense of taste works with the active or passive form of the verbs. Use the correct tense.**

People often say that tomatoes don't taste as good as they used to—fruit and vegetables that [1]_____ (produce) on megafarms have lost their flavor. We [2]_____ (taste) the flavors in food with our tongue and our nose. Between five and 12 different basic flavors [3]_____ (identify). However, we also taste with our eyes. In a study, athletes [4]_____ (give) glasses of the same drink, but different colors [5]_____ (add) to the glasses. Then their running performance [6]_____ (measure). The athletes who [7]_____ (drink) the pink drinks ran faster than the others. The researchers [8]_____ (choose) the color because we think of pink drinks as being sweet, so the athletes [9]_____ (expect) sugar and therefore more energy. Further research [10]_____ (plan) to find out the exact reason for the results.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Vocabulary

Technology and the senses

1 Circle the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 Humans don't have great *eyesight / speech* compared to many other animals.

2 You can control a modern *hearing aid / scents* from your phone.

3 Do you think a robot can show *emotions / virtual reality*?

4 A lot of apps work by recognizing *scent / speech*.

5 New *developments / eyesight* in camera phones mean nobody needs a complicated camera these days.

6 *Emotions / Virtual reality* is a great development that can help patients who are in pain.

7 The moon looks very different through a *hearing aid / telescope*.

8 There are more *emotions / scents* in nature than humans can smell.

2 Complete the sentences with words from Exercise 1.

1 Babies start to develop _____ using simple sounds.

2 Games that use _____ are much more fun to play.

3 I've always worn glasses because of my poor _____.

4 My favorite _____ are flowery ones.

5 My _____ is really small and fits comfortably behind my ear.

6 Some people show their _____ more easily than others.

7 _____ in weather technology have allowed us to predict extreme weather.

8 The world's largest _____ can see details on the surface of the sun.

Listening

3 6.10.2 Listen again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F), according to the information you hear?

Speaker 1

1 Ani Liu makes works of art that connect art and technology. T F

2 Her art is about the technology we use in our daily lives. T F

Speaker 2

3 Scents can remind us of our childhood. T F

4 Human Perfume puts a person's scent into a bottle. T F

5 Human Perfume can only be bought online. T F

Speaker 3

6 Video glasses let you see through another person's eyes. T F

7 You can have this experience on your own or with another person. T F

Grammar

Making predictions

1 Read the predictions. Is the speaker certain (C) of the prediction or not 100 percent certain (N)?

1 All private cars could be electric in five years' time. _____

2 It's impossible that space tourism will be cheap enough for everyone. _____

3 Every home in the world may have an internet connection one day. _____

4 Most people won't eat meat in the future. _____

5 It's unlikely that language apps will replace language teachers. _____

6 Phones probably won't change much from now on. _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2 **Complete the predictions with these expressions.**

it's likely (x2)	it's unlikely	might learn
may not arrive	probably won't eat	

1 I _____ to drive this year. It depends on the price of the lessons.

2 We _____ at this restaurant again. It wasn't very good.

3 Don't worry, _____ that he'll forget to come. It's really important to him.

4 _____ that developments in technology will make our lives easier, don't you agree? That's what normally happens.

5 Unfortunately, the package _____ in time. I wrote the wrong address on it.

6 _____ that this bad weather will change their plans. I'll call them and check.

Writing

2 **Read sentences from a story about visiting the market. Complete the sentences (1–7) with these verbs in the simple past tense. In some sentences, more than one verb is possible.**

blow	burn	feel	fill
hear	hit	show	

1 The sun _____ my face.

2 The cool air _____ on my skin.

3 The bright colors of the fruit and vegetable stalls _____ clearly.

4 We _____ the loud voices of the market sellers.

5 We _____ hungry.

6 The bright sunshine _____ our eyes.

7 The smells _____ our senses.

LIVEWORKSHEETS