

UNIVERSIDAD SIMON BOLIVAR
INSTITUTO DE LENGUAS EXTRANJERAS, ILE
LEVEL 6
UNIT 3

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

called consider costs found got paint would make will elect

1. They _____ him class president next week. I'm sure of it.
2. Did you _____ the script boring? I didn't think the writing was good, but I still enjoyed the acting.
3. I don't think he _____ the work very interesting. That's why he quit.
4. She quit immediately when her boss _____ her lazy.
5. Can you _____ both rooms white?
6. An assistant _____ things easier for us. Can we hire someone?
7. The new coach for my favorite team _____ me excited, but we still weren't a good team last year.
8. The new accounting software _____ us a lot of money. Is it really worth it?

Complete each sentence. Circle the correct word or phrase.

1. What if we *go / going* for a bike ride together later this afternoon?
2. *Why not / Why don't* I help you carry the trashcans out to the street?
3. *How about / Why don't* going to the neighbors' party? It should be fun!
4. *How / Why don't* we offer to help Elaine wash the dishes?
5. *What if / How about* eating at that restaurant again? It's pretty good.

Change each direct speech statement to indirect speech.

Ex. Martin told Odette, "Read this article in the newspaper."

Martin told Odette to read this article in the newspaper. _____

1. The doctor said, "Make sure to get lots of rest."
The doctor told me _____.
2. Paul said, "Ella, call your parents after dinner."
Paul told Ella _____.
3. Gina's friends said, "Check the weather online."
Gina's friends told her _____.
4. The girls' parents said, "Girls, don't get up too late Friday morning."
Their parents told the girls _____.
5. Mr. Wade said, "Students, study the verb tenses for the test on Friday."
Mr. Wade told the students _____.
6. Dan's wife said, "Be sure to be home before dinner."
Dan's wife asked him _____.

VOCABULARY

confusing great frustrated ready senior vice president happy

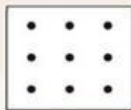
1. We will get the room .
2. Their errors made us .
3. The company keeps their employees .
4. Everyone found the notes .
5. We consider them clients.
6. They have made Susan a .

READING COMPREHENSION

LATERAL THINKING

Sometimes no matter how much I think about a problem, I just can't solve it. Solving problems is important for my job, so when a colleague mentioned lateral thinking, I was ready to listen. Lateral thinking means thinking in an indirect and creative way and looking at the problem in a new and unusual way. This can help you become more flexible when you try to solve a problem. Lateral thinking is different from how I thought about problems. I was being too logical. I was thinking about each problem in a very direct, step-by-step way and making too many assumptions. You've probably heard the expression, "thinking outside of the box." It actually comes from a famous problem called the nine-dot puzzle. To solve the puzzle, you have to connect all nine dots with four straight lines, but you can't take your pen off the page. HINT: To complete this task successfully, you must go "outside the box." Solving this puzzle is an example of lateral thinking.

Situation puzzles are other examples of practicing lateral thinking. To solve situation puzzles, you may ask only yes/no questions, which have three possible answers: "yes," "no," or "the information isn't relevant." There's not only one answer to problems like these, but one answer is usually the best. That answer usually seems obvious after you know it.



Nine-dot puzzle

Here is an example:

Someone calls the police to tell them that a criminal named Jim Price is playing cards in the apartment next door. The police know Price is dangerous, but they don't know what he looks like. They go into the apartment and they see three people playing cards: two truck drivers and a firefighter. They don't say a word, but they immediately arrest the firefighter. How do the police know he is Jim Price?

Here is one way that yes/no questions could help you find the solution:

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Did any of the players say anything? | No |
| Did the firefighter try to run away? | No |
| Did the policemen know any of the players? | No |
| Did the firefighter look different from the truck drivers? | Yes |
| Was the firefighter wearing a hat? | Not relevant |
| Was the firefighter's hairstyle different from the truck drivers'? | Yes |

Price looked different from the truck drivers and had a different hairstyle from them because Price was a man and the truck drivers were women. Many people begin with the assumption that truck drivers are always men.

Lateral thinking is already helping me at my job in market research. After practicing this type of thinking, I suggested a whole new group of customers for our products to my boss. Try it! It just might work for you!

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

A Which statement best describes the main idea of the article?

- a. Lateral thinking is the best way to solve a problem.
- b. Lateral thinking helps you make assumptions.
- c. Lateral thinking might help you to solve problems.

B Read the Reading Skill. Circle the correct answer.

1. Where is the definition of lateral thinking?
a. Lines 4-6 b. Lines 7-8 c. Lines 16-18
2. Where does the writer explain how lateral thinking is different from other ways of thinking?
a. Lines 6-8 b. Lines 7-11 c. Lines 24-26
3. Where is an example of lateral thinking?
a. Lines 11-16 b. Lines 19-23 c. Lines 28-46

C Read the Reading Skill again. Circle the correct answer.

READING SKILL Understand extended definitions

Writers often provide extended definitions to explain important or difficult ideas. They can do this by providing:

- dictionary definitions
- differences from other ideas
- examples

1. What does lateral thinking mean?
 - a. thinking in a creative way
 - b. taking a direct approach to problems
 - c. asking questions about a situation
2. Lateral thinking is different from ____.
 - a. problem solving
 - b. logical, step-by-step thinking
 - c. thinking outside the box
3. What is an example of lateral thinking?
 - a. making an assumption
 - b. solving a situation puzzle
 - c. asking a yes / no question
4. Why are situation puzzles difficult?
 - a. People think the solution is too obvious.
 - b. People add their own information.
 - c. People don't understand the problem.

D FOCUS ON LANGUAGE Reread lines 9-11 in the article. Think about the phrase *step-by-step*. Circle the correct answer.

The expression *step-by-step* means ____.

- a. a way that helps you finish quickly
- b. a new and different way
- c. a way of doing something in a certain order