

VANJA AVSENAK

MATURA TOTAL

A Complete Course
for the English Matura

**Učbenik za pripravo na maturo
iz angleškega jezika**

ZALOŽNIŠTVO
JUTRO

VANJA AVSENAK

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Predgovor

Učbenik MATURA TOTAL izčrpno predstavlja najkrajšo in najbolj učinkovito pot priprave na maturo iz angleščine. Sestavljen je iz dveh delov.

Prvi del je spremenjen in dopolnjen pregled posameznih slovničnih poglavij, ki so že izšla v knjigi *Bližnjica do angleške slovnice*.

Drugi del pa ponuja pet sklopov vaj s področja slovnice in besedišča, ki so odlična podlaga za maturo iz angleščine na osnovni in višji ravni. Članki, vzeti iz časopisa *The Independent*, revije *Current* in spletne enciklopedije *Wikipedia*, so predelani v slovnične vaje dopolnjevanja glagolskih in nepolnopomenskih oblik ter v vaje izbirnega tipa. Ker pa je slovnica zgolj ogrodje vsakega jezika, pričujoči učbenik vsebuje tudi besedotvorne vaje in vaje, namenjene krepitvi besedišča, ter tako ponuja celosten in sistematičen vpogled v maturo iz angleškega jezika.

Izbrana besedila tudi dosledno sledijo aktualni problematiki, pokrivajo področja *družbe*, *kulture*, *znanosti* in *politike* ter tako podpirajo tudi predpisane teme za ustni del mature.

dr. Vanja Avsenak

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PART I

**Concise
Grammar
Revision**

1. Auxiliary and Full Verbs

In addition to being used as full verbs (with their respective meanings), **DO, BE & HAVE** are also used as auxiliaries to form tenses (+ negative and question forms).

MODAL VERBS are also auxiliary verbs since they help other verbs form complex verbal phrases, but have their own meaning, showing possibility, probability, certainty, deduction etc.

FULL VERBS are verbs with their own meaning (do – delati, storiti, be – biti, have – imeti).

As **AUXILIARIES** they have the following functions:

BE: used to make continuous verb forms (He **IS** washing his hair.)
and passive voice (Paper **IS** made of wood.)

HAVE: used to make perfect verb forms (He **HAS** worked in seven different countries.)

DO: used to make negative and interrogative forms in simple tenses
(I **DON'T** like him. / He **DOESN'T** understand me. / I **DIDN'T** believe it.)

NEGATIVES: are formed by using **NOT** or adding **n't** to the auxiliary (are not = aren't, is not = isn't, have not = *haven't*, has not = *hasn't*, but I am not = *I'm not* = an exception)

CONTRACTED FORMS: abbreviated forms

(You aren't helping me. = You're not helping me. / We haven't understood you. = We've not understood you.)

QUESTIONS:

YES/NO QUESTIONS: by putting an auxiliary before the subject
(Is he playing the piano? Does he know her?)

WH-QUESTIONS: by putting a *wh*-question in front of an auxiliary or a full verb
(object or subject questions)

1. **OBJECT QUESTIONS:** by putting the auxiliary after the question word
(What is she wearing? / What did she say?)
2. **SUBJECT QUESTIONS:** without auxiliaries
(Who said that? / What happened? / Who broke the window?)

TAG QUESTIONS: in spoken English

(You love learning English, don't you? / You don't know him, do you?)

We use auxiliaries in short answers not to sound rude. Using just YES / NO is considered impolite.

So instead, auxiliaries should be used:

Are you coming with us? Yes, I am.

Have you had breakfast? Yes, I have.

Sometimes we use auxiliaries in short questions to show interest.

I love classical music. *Do you?* / I went shopping. *Did you?*

Auxiliaries can also be used for emphasis:

I *do like* cooking.

1. Auxiliary and Full Verbs

HAVE Vs. HAVE GOT

HAVE is a full verb. In HAVE GOT *have* is an auxiliary.

Have got is not Present Perfect, but is used for the present time. (I have got a problem.)

HAVE is negated by **DON'T, DOESN'T, DIDN'T**; HAVE GOT is negated by **NOT** (*haven't, hasn't*)

HAVE is used to express habits and in phrases (have time / have a meeting),

HAVE GOT is mainly used to express possession (I've got a new car. Vs. I've got / I have three brothers.).

For the past only the forms of *have* are used, HAD GOT being the past perfect of *get*.

1.1 Form questions so that the words underlined are the answer:

1. Peter helped me with the homework.

Peter helped me with the homework.

Peter helped me with the homework.

2. She went to Italy yesterday.

She went to Italy yesterday.

She went to Italy yesterday.

3. I saw an accident on the way to school.

I saw an accident on the way to school.

I saw an accident on the way to school.

4. She asked him three times.

She asked him three times.

She asked him three times.

4. Passive Voice

Mojca je napisala pismo.
S V O

Mojca wrote a letter.
S V O

Pismo je bilo napisano od Mojce.
S V O

A letter was written by Mojca.
S V O

Legend:

s = subject / osebek

v = verb / glagol

o = object / predmet

I write a letter.

A letter **IS** written.

I am writing a letter.

A letter **IS BEING** written (pismo se piše).

I wrote a letter.

A letter **WAS** written.

I was writing a letter.

A letter **WAS BEING** written.

I have written a letter.

A letter **HAS BEEN** written.

I had written a letter.

A letter **HAD BEEN** written.

I will write a letter.

A letter **WILL BE** written.

I am going to write a letter.

A letter **IS GOING TO BE** written.

MODAL VERBS IN PASSIVE VOICE:

He could / must / may write a letter.

A letter could / must / may be written.

She must / could / might have lost a letter.

A letter must / could / might have been lost.

PASSIVE VOICE WITH TWO OBJECTS:

I sent HER a postcard.

She was sent a postcard. (*Njej je bila poslana razglednica.*)

I sent her A POSTCARD.

A postcard was sent to her. (*Razglednica ji je bila poslana.*)

PASSIVE VOICE WITH VERBS OF THINKING AND MENTAL ACTIVITIES:

They say (that) he is unreliable.

It is said (that) he is unreliable.

He is said to be unreliable.

They thought he was dishonest.

It was thought (that) he was dishonest.

He was thought to be dishonest.

PASSIVE VOICE WITH PARTICIPLES:

After calling Peter, Mojca invited him to the party.

After being called by Mojca, Peter was invited to the party.

PASSIVE VOICE WITH INFINITIVES:

He doesn't want to trick you.

You don't want to be tricked by him.

You seem to have misunderstood him.

He seems to have been misunderstood.

4.1 Change from active to passive:

1. They bought new furniture for the living room.

2. He has made a terrible mistake.

3. They delivered me a special Christmas parcel.

4. Matthew is repairing Peter's bicycle.

5. I sent him a birthday card.

6. She brought him some fresh fruits and vegetables.

7. They married (each other) last spring.

8. He made an error in judgement.

9. She's eaten a big piece of cake.

10. He is driving a fancy new car.

11. He bought me a bouquet of roses.

12. They heard a loud noise outside.

13. They offered the butler a reward.

14. They explained everything to me.

15. You must send for a doctor immediately.

16. We have to put a stop to it.

12. Reported / Indirect Speech

1. Tenses don't change if the reporting verb is in the present / future tense

Irene always says: »Life **is** full of surprises.«

Irene always says (that) life **is** full of surprises.

Tom will surely say: »I **don't know** what to do.«

Tom will surely say (that) **he doesn't know** what to do.

2. Tenses change if the reporting verb is in the past tense

Peter asked: »Is everything OK?«

Peter asked if everything **was** OK.

She said: »I **didn't** do my homework yesterday.«

She said (that) she **hadn't done** her homework the day before.

My father said: »I **will** buy a flat in Ljubljana.«

My father said (that) he **would buy** a flat in Ljubljana.

Changes don't occur if what is reported is: a fact, a common truth, a habit

She said: »The sun **gives** us light.«

She said that the sun **gives** us light.

Tom said: »I **always have** a cup of tea before sleeping.«

Tom said that **he always has** a cup of tea before sleeping.

Reporting verbs: say, tell, refuse, explain, encourage, remark, persuade, admit, complain, answer, boast, deny, agree...

STATEMENTS:

a) She said: »I have no idea where he is.«

She said (that) she **had** no idea where he **was**.

b) He said: »I was such a fool.«

He said (that) he **had been** such a fool.

c) Polly said: »I promise I won't tell anyone.«

Polly said (that) she **promised** she **wouldn't tell** anyone.

d) Corvina said: »I'm just having a bath.«

Corvina said (that) she **was just having** a bath.

QUESTIONS: Introduced by ask

She asked: »Why **didn't** you give me a ring?«

She asked **why I hadn't given** her a ring.

The child asked his mother: »Can I have an ice-cream?«

The child asked his mother **if he could have** an ice-cream.

His parents asked him: »What are you doing?«

His parents asked him **what he was doing**.

REQUESTS: introduced by ask, beg

She said: »Could you open the window? / Do you mind opening the window? «
 She **asked me to open the window.**

She said: »Would you please help me?«
 She **begged me to help her.**

OFFERS: offer + to-infinitive

She said: »I'll help you.«
 She **offered to help me.**

PROMISES: promise + to-infinitive

Andrew said: »I'll be there at 11 o'clock.
 Andrew **promised to be there at 11 o'clock.**

ADVICE: advise + to-infinitive / suggest + -ing

He said: »Why don't you see the doctor?«
 He **advised me to see the doctor.**

She said: »Why don't we sleep here?«
 She **suggested sleeping there.**

INVITATIONS: invite +to- infinitive

He said: »Would you like to go to the theatre with me?«
 He **invited me to go to the theatre with him.**

WARNINGS, COMMANDS: warn / threaten / tell / order + to-infinitive

He said: »Don't touch it!«
 He **warned me not to touch it.**

He said: »I'll kill you.«
 He **threatened to kill me.**

She said: »Put this cup away!«
 She **told me to put that cup away.**

TENSE CHANGES:

Present Simple	Past Simple
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Past Simple	Past Perfect Simple
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Present Perfect Simple	Past Perfect Simple
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Future Simple	Would + infinitive (Future in the Past)
Going-to future	Was / Were going to + infinitive

13. Sentence Transformations

13.1 Transform the sentences, starting with the word(s) given:

1. They are repairing our roof. (have)

We _____

2. Could you open the window, please?

Would you mind _____

3. I'm certain they made a huge mistake. (modal)

They _____

4. They say she is stupid.

He _____

5. He last saw you three years ago.

He hasn't _____

6. I regret not being younger.

I wish _____

7. People avoid him. He is a bit strange.

If he _____

8. »Where are you going tomorrow?« he asked me.

He asked me _____

9. There is only little time left.

There isn't _____

10. The students study English and French. They are sitting there.

The students _____

11. Their plan is to travel to Ireland this summer.

They are _____

12. He didn't allow me to go out.

I _____

13. We won't repeat that again if you don't listen to us.

Unless _____

14. He entered the room. He said hello to me.

After _____

15. Does this trip interest you?

Are you _____ ?

16. Are you intending to tell him the truth?

Do you have _____ ?

14. Gap-Fill (verb forms)

14.1 Aerosmith's Steven Tyler votes himself off 'American Idol'

By Bob Tourtellotte (13/7/2012), © THE INDEPENDENT

Rocker Steven Tyler has bowed out of his job as a judge on top-rated television singing contest »American Idol« – the US equivalent of the X Factor, _____ (1-SAY) he wants to dedicate himself to his band, Aerosmith.

Tyler's departure comes as his fellow judge, Jennifer Lopez, also _____ (2-WEIGH) whether to return to the program that once reigned supreme atop U.S. TV ratings but _____ (3-SEE) its audience shrink in recent years. Third panelist Randy Jackson seems a likely bet to return this fall for the program's 12th season as either a judge or in a mentoring role.

»I _____ (4-STRAY) from my first love, Aerosmith, and I'm back,« the band's lead singer said in a statement.

»I've decided it's time for me _____ (5-LET) go of my mistress 'American Idol' before she boils my rabbit,« Tyler added, in a reference to the thriller movie, »Fatal Attraction.«

»I got two fists in the air, and _____ (6-KICK) the door open with my band.«

Tyler, 64, and Aerosmith had amassed numerous hits like »Walk This Way« and »I Don't Want To Miss a Thing« since gaining fame in the 1970s, but the group had reached a lull a few years back when the singer decided to join »American Idol« as a judge.

The addition of Tyler and Lopez to the judging panel in the season that _____ (7-BEGIN) in January 2011 sparked great interest in the Fox TV network's hit show.

But the most recent season that ended in May had the lowest-rated finale in 11 years with just 21.5 million Americans _____ (8-TUNE) in to watch Phillip Phillips win the title and recording contract that comes with it. More than 30 million viewers watched the show's finale in its heyday in 2006 and 2007.

Mark Darnell, president of alternative entertainment for Fox, called Tyler »a terrific judge, a true friend, and great mentor« on the show.

»We are very sad that Steven has chosen to focus more on his music, but we always knew when we hired a rock 'n roll legend, he _____ (9-GO) back to music,« Darnell said in a statement.

Indeed, Tyler's return to _____ (10-PERFORM) seemed foremost on his mind in March when Aerosmith announced it would go on a North American tour that began June 16, and release their first album in eight years, »Music From Another Dimension,« on Nov. 6.

The flamboyant rocker's departure _____ (11-LEAVE) a big hole on the »American Idol« judges panel as he has been a fan favourite. He helped _____ (12-CREATE) one of this past season's dramatic moments when young Jessica Sanchez was voted off by fans, then saved from elimination after Tyler and fellow judge Jackson stormed the stage in her defence. Sanchez went on to the finals.

Still in doubt is the fate of Lopez, another music superstar, who just this morning on NBC's »Today« show _____ (13-SEEM) still undecided about her next move.

»It's been on my mind a lot, as you can imagine,« she said. »You know, I signed on to 'American Idol' to do one year, and ... I wound up _____ (14-DO) the two years. And now it's like, 'OK, _____ we _____ (15-CONTINUE) on this journey?'«

14.2 Kylie and Jason reunion silenced after Hyde Park turns into mudbath

By Adam Sherwin (10/7/2012), © THE INDEPENDENT

It is, as headliners Steps would undoubtedly have sung, a »tragedy«. A Hyde Park concert _____ (1-FEATURE) Kylie Minogue, Rick Astley and a host of 80s stars tomorrow _____ (2-CANCEL) after heavy rain turned the Royal grounds into a mudbath.

Organisers of the Hit Factory show placed a desperate order for woodchip _____ (3-FIRM UP) the soil, which had been churned underfoot by 80,000 sodden fans attending last weekend's Wireless festival.

But delivery trucks carrying tons of the water-absorbing woodchip got stuck in the gridlock caused by the five-day closure of the M4 motorway, an emergency measure _____ (4-REQUIRE) to complete repair works on the vital Heathrow route in time for the Olympics.

Promoters Live Nation and the Royal Parks reluctantly concluded this afternoon that the concert, _____ (5-CELEBRATE) the pop acts created by the Stock, Aitken and Waterman production team, could not _____ (6-SAVE).

»The potential risk to staff and music fans was too great for the event to go ahead,« said Live Nation, dashing plans for a long-awaited reunion between Minogue and her former Neighbours co-star Jason Donovan, who had been due to perform their 1988 chart-topping duet, »Especially For You«.

15. Gap-Fill (functional words)

15.1 Snoring is hereditary, says study

By John von Radowitz (Aug-Sep 2006), © CURRENT

Snoring appears _____ (1) run in families, according to new research _____ (2) shows that children _____ (3) parents snore have a three-fold increased risk of becoming noisy sleepers themselves.

The findings also indicate a link _____ (4) snoring and allergy. Children _____ (5) tested positive for allergies were twice _____ (6) likely to snore.

Scientists in the US looked at 681 infants at an average age of 12 months, and found _____ (7) children with _____ (8) least one parent who snored were three times more likely to snore _____ (9) those without snoring parents.

Snoring is no joke, it can have serious implications. Studies of older children and adults _____ (10) linked snoring to behavioural problems, mental impairments and heart and metabolic disease.

Maninder Kalra, from Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Centre in Ohio, _____ (11) led the research, said: »Snoring is _____ (12) primary symptom of sleep-disordered breathing, which in children is associated _____ (13) learning disabilities and metabolic and cardiovascular disorders. Early detection and treatment can potentially reduce the incidence of morbidity due _____ (14) sleep-disordered breathing in children.«

An increased risk _____ (15) snoring occurred in 21.5 per cent of children who _____ (16) sensitive to allergy triggers compared with 13 per cent of those who were not prone to allergies.

The findings appeared in the journal *Chest*, published by the American College of Chest Physicians.

15.2 Zurich is the most desirable place to live in the world, survey says

By Jerome Taylor (Aug-Sep 2006), © CURRENT

Zurich _____ (1) beaten its fellow Swiss rival Geneva to become _____ (2) most desirable place to live in the world according to _____ (3) survey released today that measures quality of life in _____ (4) than 200 cities.

Each city _____ (5) judged on factors including safety, the environment and access to services such _____ (6) health, education and transport.

For the second year in a row living standards in Dublin were rated above those of London

_____ (7) Paris. The Irish capital came 24th in a survey of 215 cities compared _____ (8) London at 39 and Paris at 33.

The continuing success of Dublin _____ (9) largely down to increasing economic growth that has spawned one of Europe's most successful emerging economies, and Dubliners have _____ (10) among the first _____ (11) feel the benefits.

In a similar survey last year, *The Economist* magazine's intelligence unit rated the Emerald Isle top in its »quality of life index« rating of 111 countries, citing »high GDP, low unemployment« and a society able to hold _____ (12) to traditional values.

Extra money _____ (13) been piled into public services and as crime rates are remarkably low _____ (14) a capital city, Dublin continues to score highly on _____ (15) safety record.

The latest survey by Mercer Human Resource Consulting revealed almost half of the world's 30 most desirable cities _____ (16) in Western Europe. Germany and Switzerland dominate with three contenders each in the top of 10. Zurich, Geneva, Bern, Frankfurt, Düsseldorf and Munich accounted for six of the top 10.

Researchers have found a noticeable rise in living standards in the capitals of those eastern European states _____ (17) recently joined the EU with Ljubljana, Vilnius and Tallinn improving _____ (18) standing in the table.

Slagin Parakatil, a senior researcher at Mercer, said: »The standard of living in many eastern European cities is gradually improving as the countries that most recently joined the EU attract greater investments.«

Baghdad was deemed _____ (19) worst place to live followed _____ (20) Brazzaville in the Republic of Congo and Bangui in the Central African Republic.

15.3 New rules issued to ensure food safety

By Martin Hickman (Aug-Sep 2006), © CURRENT

Restaurants have _____ (1) told to stop preparing gourmet dishes consisting _____ (2) raw eggs and half-cooked poultry _____ (3) eliminate any risk of catching bird flu.

The Food Standards Agency _____ (4) advising the food industry and the public only to serve meat where the juices run clear and eggs that _____ (5) solid whites.

The guidelines rule _____ (6) the making of fresh mayonnaise and mousses with raw eggs and the serving of poultry cooked rare, _____ (7) as duck pink in the middle. Mousses and mayonnaise sold in supermarkets _____ (8) made with safely pasteurised eggs.

16. Multiple-choice Exercises

16.1 Britain goes bananas for Fairtrade ethical produce

By Jonathan Brown (Nov-Dec 2006), © CURRENT

They call it capitalism with a conscience and in Britain it is flourishing. According to new figures, sales of Fairtrade coffee and bananas _____ (1) doubled in two years with one in five cups of filter coffee drunk in the UK now _____ (2) supplied from a »fair« source.

The Fairtrade movement, which began 18 years ago to protect Mexican coffee farmers against dropping prices, has transformed into a global business, with Britain the largest _____ (3). In a written answer to the House of Commons, the trade minister, Ian McCartney, disclosed that the total volume of Fairtrade-certified products has grown by 111 per cent since 2003, with total sales reaching £195m in 2005. Sales of Fairtrade coffee in the UK totalled £65.8 last year, up from £ 34.8m in 2003 while bananas rose from £24.3m to £47.7m over the _____ (4) period. It is estimated that while Fairtrade coffee accounts for just 0.5 per cent of the global market, in the UK the figure is 5 per cent, rising to 20 per cent of premium ground and filter coffee.

As well as the major supermarkets offering their own Fairtrade brands, high street chains such as Costa Coffee, Pret a Manger and Starbucks all now offer ethical _____ (5). Fairtrade bananas now account for 8 per cent of the UK market for the nation's favourite fruit. According to Ian Bretman, the deputy director of the Fairtrade Foundation, the market has grown by 40 per cent a year for the past five years, and is _____ (6) to continue to do so. »More people are buying it, they are buying more regularly and they are buying more products,« he said.

Coffee was the first commodity to be fairly traded and in the meantime, consumers have helped support schools, health and other development projects as well as ensuring small producers retain their _____ (7), said Mr Bretman. _____ (8), changes demanded by the World Trade Organisation, implemented by the EU this year, could threaten the access of some producers to European markets.

But new products such as wine, flowers and chocolate look set to further boost the annual £200m spent _____ (9) Fairtrade products in the UK. Mr McCartney said the government had contributed £1m to support the Fairtrade _____ (10) in the past five years.

1)	a. had	b. have	c. were	d. must
2)	a. are	b. be	c. being	d. have
3)	a. market	b. trade	c. enterprise	d. project

17. Cloze Tests (vocabulary)

17.1 Salt Shockers

(January-February 2008), © CURRENT

What is salt anyway?

Salt is the only rock eaten by humans. It's a m_____ (1) – made up of two chemical elements: sodium and chloride, and is essential for all animal health and growth. The salt you eat may be made from sea salt or from salt mines, and then is i_____ (2). The problem, experts say: many foods naturally contain salt and then we gorge on more of it, either by eating processed salty foods or by pouring the salt cellar on almost everything we eat.

Why do we need salt?

Salt is e_____ (3) for your health. After all, every cell in your body contains salt – a human adult has a total of about 250 grams, or a cupful. That's why your t_____ (4) and s_____ (5) are salty. Sodium helps your heart to beat, your muscles to contract and your blood to circulate. And your m_____ (6) needs salt in order to sweat. »Salt is essential to the body as water,« says expert David Bloch.

How did we come to eat so much salt?

Salt was vital in early human societies, it became c_____ (7), or money (and the root of words like »salary« and »sale«) as important as oil is today! Salt was thought to have magical powers, and was soon discovered to p_____ (8) or »cure« meat, fish and other foods long before refrigeration. By the 1850s, salt was so cheap in Europe it was used to preserve almost every food: the average person in the UK c_____ (9) about 20 to 30 grams per day – three to five times the suggested daily i_____ (10) today. One very common cause of death became 'apoplexy' or a s_____ (11), caused by high blood pressure from too much salt.

So how much salt should you eat?

Young adults should eat about 6 grams of salt a day – or about a teaspoon, says the UK Food Standards Agency. But most UK teenagers consume nearly twice as much every day. According to CASH (Consensus Action on Salt and Health), 75 per cent of that salt comes from processed foods like fast-food burgers and fries, crisps and other snacks, pizza, and smoked meats like ham and bacon. »Even foods we would never think of as salty, like breakfast c_____ (12), cookies, and even

some s_____ (13) drinks, often contain excess salt,« says Dr David Katz, director of Yale University School of Medicine's Prevention Research Centre. Packaged breads and breakfast cereals can contain extreme l_____ (14) of salt; some breakfast cereals have as much salt as Atlantic Ocean seawater. Says professor Nancy Cook at the U.S. Harvard Medical School: »Our daily intake of salt is over the top.«

Is too much salt harmful?

While scientists are still debating the effects of salt on health, many think it plays a key role in high blood pressure, or h_____ (15). Blood pressure is the force of your blood pushing against the walls of the arteries in your body – and high blood pressure leads to strokes, heart attacks and heart f_____ (16). In the UK one person dies every 15 minutes from heart disease – and salt is one of the culprits. Teens with high-salt diets are far more likely to develop high blood pressure as adults.

Some studies have linked excess salt to osteoporosis, asthma and even stomach cancer. And since many high-fat foods contain so much salt, it's also linked to o_____ (17).

Dr Wynnie Chan, a scientist for the British Nutrition Foundation, suggests four tips to cut out extra salt:

- Limit your a_____ (18) of fast food and salty snacks.
- If you shop for food, check out 'low-sodium' products.
- Avoid adding table salt to food once it's served.
- Eat more fruit and vegetables – they contain the mineral potassium, which balances the effect of salt on the body.

»Once you've cut out extra salt in your diet, in time you won't even miss it,« says Chan.

You might think you're too young to even care about salt and your future health. After all, salty burgers, fries, crisps and pizza *are* tasty, as Darren says. But American health expert Adelle Davis puts it this way: »As I see it, every day you do one of two things: build health or produce disease in yourself.«

Language Activity

The following sentences contain four expressions using the word »SALT«. Complete the expressions A-D, starting with the letters given:

A There's no need to rub salt in the w_____ (19) – I know I didn't work hard enough for my exams.

B I wouldn't pay much attention to what he says – I'd take it all with a p_____ (20) of salt.

18. Word Formation

Common Prefixes and Suffixes

Verbal

PREFIXES	DERIVATIVES
be-	befriend
un-	untie
dis-	disentangle
em-	embitter, embody
en-	enslave, endanger, ensure *
in-	insure *
SUFFIXES	DERIVATIVES
-ise / ize	organise/-ize
-ate	associate, dedicate
-(i)fy	beautify, prettify
-en	deaden, blacken

Nominal

SUFFIXES (added to make nouns)	DERIVATIVES
-ness	tenderness, happiness
-action	satisfaction
-(at)ion	devotion, extinction / association
-ance	dominance, importance
-ment	agreement, requirement
-ship	friendship, leadership, partnership
-hood	neighbourhood, brotherhood
-ity	captivity, morbidity, responsibility
-ty	loyalty
-y	honesty
-dom	freedom, stardom
-sition	acquisition
-ure	failure, pressure, exposure
-th	strength, length
-ht	height
...	
-er	teacher, murderer / typewriter
-or	doctor, inventor
-ar	beggar, liar, burglar
-ant	applicant, accountant
-ee	employee, absentee

Adjectival

SUFFIXES (added to make adjectives)	DERIVATIVES
-ent	(in)dependent
-ant	selfreliant
-able	comfortable, manageable
-ible	incorrigible, destructible
-ive	creative, destructive
-al	educational, environmental
-less	careless, speechless
-free	carefree, guiltfree
-ing	amazing, surprising
-ed	amazed, surprised
-ary	revolutionary
-y	guilty
PREFIXES	DERIVATIVES
un-	unhappy
in-	inhuman
de-	demotivated
dis-	dissatisfied
non-	non-existent

Adverbial

SUFFIXES (added to make adverbs)	DERIVATIVES
-ly	loyally, wisely
-ally	dramatically

18.1 Genetic engineering

From Wikipedia

Genetic engineering, also called **genetic** _____ (1-MANIPULATE), is the direct human manipulation of an organism's genome using modern DNA technology. It involves the introduction of foreign DNA or synthetic genes into the organism of interest. The introduction of new DNA does not require the use of classical _____ (2-GENE) methods, however traditional breeding methods are _____ (3-TYPICAL) used for the propagation of recombinant organisms.

An organism that is generated through the introduction of recombinant DNA is considered to be a genetically modified organism. The first organisms genetically engineered were bacteria in 1973 and then mice in 1974. Insulin-producing bacteria were _____ (4-COMMERCIAL) in 1982 and genetically modified food has been sold since 1994.

19. List of Irregular Verbs

BASE	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE	SLOVENE
arise	arose	arisen	nastati
awake	awoke	awoken	zbuditi (se)
bear	bore	born	roditi, nositi
beat	beat	beaten	tepsti, tolči
become	became	become	postati
begin	began	begun	začeti
bet	bet	bet	staviti
bind	bound	bound	vezati
bite	bit	bitten	gristi
bleed	bled	bled	krvaveti
blow	blew	blown	pihati
break	broke	broken	zlomiti
breed	bred	bred	vzgojiti, rediti
bring	brought	brought	prinesti
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	oddajati (radio)
build	built	built	graditi
burn	burnt	burnt	goreti
burst	burst	burst	počiti
buy	bought	bought	kupiti
catch	caught	caught	ujeti
choose	chose	chosen	izbrati
come	came	come	priti
cost	cost	cost	stati, veljati
deal	dealt	dealt	deliti
dig	dug	dug	kopati
do	did	done	delati, storiti
draw	drew	drawn	vleči, risati
dream	dreamt	dreamt	sanjati
drink	drank	drunk	piti
drive	drove	driven	voziti
dwell	dwelt	dwelt	stanovati
eat	ate	eaten	jesti
fall	fell	fallen	pasti
feed	fed	fed	hraniti
feel	felt	felt	čutiti
fight	fought	fought	boriti se

19. List of Irregular Verbs

BASE	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE	SLOVENE
find	found	found	najti
fly	flew	flown	leteti
forbid	forbade	forbidden	prepovedati
forget	forgot	forgotten	pozabiti
forgive	forgave	forgiven	odpustiti
forsake	forsook	forsaken	zapustiti
forswear	forsook	forsworn	odreči se
freeze	froze	frozen	zmrzniti
get	got	got	dobiti
give	gave	given	dati
go	went	gone	iti
grow	grew	grown	rasti
hang	hung	hung	viseti, obesiti
have	had	had	imeti
hear	heard	heard	slišati
hide	hid	hidden	skriti
hit	hit	hit	zadeti, udariti
hold	held	held	držati
hurt	hurt	hurt	raniti
keep	kept	kept	ohraniti, obdržati
kneel	knelt	knelt	klečati
knit	knit	knit	plesti
know	knew	known	vedeti, znati
lay	laid	laid	položiti
lead	led	led	voditi
lean	leant	leant	nasloniti se
leap	leapt	leapt	skočiti
leave	left	left	(za)pustiti
lend	lent	lent	posoditi
let	let	let	pustiti, dovoliti
lie	lay	lain	ležati
light	lit	lit	prižgati
lose	lost	lost	izgubiti
make	made	made	narediti
mean	meant	meant	pomeniti, nameravati
meet	met	met	srečati
mow	mowed	mown	kosíti
pay	paid	paid	plačati
put	put	put	položiti

20. Key to Exercises

1.1

- Who helped you with your homework?
Who did Peter help with the homework?
What did Peter help you with?
- Who went to Italy yesterday?
Where did she go yesterday?
When did she go yesterday?
- Who saw an accident on the way to school?
What did you see on the way to school?
When / where did you see an accident?
- Who asked him three times?
Who did she ask three times?
How many times did she ask him?
- What starts at 8 pm?
When does the movie start?
- What is in the fridge?
Where is the ice-cream?
- Who has forgotten to do homework?
What have they forgotten to do?
Whose homework have they forgotten to do?
- Who has to tell you the truth?
Who do you have to tell the truth?
What do you have to tell me?
- Who never listens to music?
What does he never listen to?
- Who bought some books and a newspaper?
What did father buy?
- Who heard the news?
What did you hear?
- Who says that he is no good?
What do people say?
- Who didn't tell you what happened?
Who didn't he tell what happened?
What didn't he tell you?
- Who has lived in England all her life?
Where has she lived all her life?
How long has she lived in England?
- Who wasn't at school three days ago?
Where wasn't Mary three days ago?
When wasn't Mary at school?
- Who took you to the concert?
Who did he take to the concert?
Where did he take you?
- Who is writing to Peter's brother?
Who is she writing to?
- Who lives in Canada?
Where do you live?
- Who usually has a cup of milk before sleeping?
What do you usually have before sleeping?
When do you usually have a cup of milk?
- Who has got a dog?
What has he got?
- Who has a steady job in the centre of the town?
What does he have in the centre of the town?
Where does he have a steady job?
- Who is smoking a cigarette in the living room?
What is she smoking in the living room?
Where is she smoking a cigarette?
- Why don't you like him?
Who doesn't like him?
Who don't you like?
- Who is only 22?
How old is she?
- Who feels very tired?
How does he feel?
- Who earns \$ 2000 a month?
How much does she earn a month?
- Who feeds cows twice a day?
Who do farmers feed twice a day?
How often do farmers feed cows?
- Who is listening to a CD?
What are you listening to?
- Who is having a long conversation with her boyfriend now?
What is Lucy having with her boyfriend now?
Who is Lucy now having a long conversation with?
When is Lucy having a long conversation with her boyfriend?
- How long does it take to get there?
- Who is coming at the end of the week?
When is he coming?
- Who met Mary on the way to school?
Who did you meet on the way to school?
When / where did you meet Mary?
- How long did it take you to get to the theatre?
- Who sent you a letter last week?
Who did they send a letter last week?
What did they send you last week?
When did they send you a letter?
- What is usually made of wood?
What are chairs usually made of?
- Who saw her in front of the cinema?
Who did they see in front of the cinema?
Where did they see her?
- Who was afraid because it was getting dark?
Why were they afraid?
- What is all written in English?
Which language are all her songs written in?
- What is this?
Whose hat is this?
- Who is helping mum in the kitchen?
Who is Peter helping in the kitchen?
Where is Peter helping mum?
- Who saw him cross the road?
Who did you see cross the road?
- Who is still popular today?
- Who will see the doctor tomorrow?
Who will Robert see tomorrow?
When will Robert see the doctor?
- Who was talking to him on the phone?
Who was talking to him on the phone?
How was she talking to him?

45. Who reads a newspaper every day?
What does father read every day?
How often does father read a newspaper?
46. Who loves hot chocolate?
What do you love?
47. Who called them five times?
Who did you call five times?
How many times did you call them?
48. Who didn't tell you the news?
Who didn't Mary tell the news?
What didn't Mary tell you?
49. Who invited you to the wedding?
Who did Jeffrey invite to the wedding?
Where did Jeffrey invite you?
50. Who is going to retire next June?
When is he going to retire?
51. Who got lost in the woods?
Where did Sheila get lost?
52. Who met her yesterday by accident?
Who did Tom meet yesterday by accident?
When did Tom meet her by accident?
How did Tom meet her yesterday?
53. Who has been your best friend all your life?
What has Linda been to you all your life?
How long has Linda been your best friend?
54. Who wrote many plays?
What did Shakespeare write?
55. Who ran away from home?
Where did Jane run away from?
56. Who studied for three hours?
How long did you study?
57. Who is going to study architecture?
What is Mike going to study?
58. Who lives in Wales?
Where does he live?
59. Who is your family doctor?
What is Mr Brown?
60. Who has never been to Australia before?
Where have you never been before?
61. Who forgot his keys at home?
What did Peter forget at home?
Where did Peter forget his keys?
62. Who has made a grave mistake?
What have they made?
- 2.1**
1. What did he look like?
 2. What does she like?
 3. What do you like doing?
 4. What are they like?
 5. What was the weather like?
 6. What will the weather be like tomorrow?
 7. What do they look like?
 8. What do you like doing?
 9. What did you like?
 10. What is he like?
 11. What does Belinda look like?
 12. What did they look like?
 13. What is she like?
 14. What was the concert like?
 15. What do you like?
16. What will it (the weather) be like tomorrow?
17. What does he look like?
18. Who did she once like?
19. What do you like doing?
20. What did the news make you feel like?
21. What was the room like?
22. Who does he look like?
23. What is father going to be like?
24. What did Nancy use to be like?
25. What did his parents look like?
26. What does she like doing?
27. Who did Bob look like?
28. What was Lisa like?
29. What is Peter like?
30. What has the weather been like for a week?
31. Who does Terry like?
32. What has Dave always liked?
33. What was the charity ball like?
34. What did the flower arrangement look like?
35. Who will Linda always like?
- 3.1.1**
- 1-works • 2-is helping • 3-own • 4-isn't • 5-is (being)
• 6-are arriving • 7-is • 8-doesn't know • 9-is talking •
10-is trying • 11-is telling • 12-goes • 13-opens • 14-are
coming • 15-compliments
- 3.1.2**
- 1-Is he coming • 2-taste • 3-is • 4-is tasting • 5-has •
6-doesn't want • 7-Is • 8-belongs • 9-Do you like • 10-has
• 11-looks • 12-is just looking • 13-Do you see • 14-Isn't
• 15-don't know • 16-am seeing • 17-is picking • 18-
is having • 19-has • 20-is feeling • 21-feels • 22-doesn't
seem • 23-goes • 24-doesn't need • 25-are thinking •
26-are refurbishing • 27-think • 28-smells • 29-costs •
30-believe • 31-makes • 32-seems • 33-contains • 34-is
staying • 35-stays • 36-is attending • 37-is returning
- 3.2.1**
- 1-is George coming • 2-will have • 3-Is she going to
change • 4-will see • 5-get • 6-are moving • 7-will be
doing • 8-will probably have changed • 9-am going • 10-
will get • 11-park • 12-is going to cry • 13-will be • 14-is
going to retire • 15-will have told • 16-will be taking •
17-is going to fall • 18-come • 19-will try • 20-are getting
• 21-takes • 22-am going to send • 23-will be travelling •
24-will have completed • 25-will get • 26-is going to rain
• 27-are having • 28-ends • 29-doesn't show up • 30-won't
come • 31-will be visiting • 32-will have finished • 33-will
tell • 34-are you going to say • 35-won't change • 36-is
leaving • 37-will be • 38-will be travelling • 39-improves
/ will improve • 40-arrives • 41-is taking • 42-will be •
43-starts • 44-won't be able
- 3.3.1**
- 1-was lying • 2-was preparing • 3-told • 4-wasn't •
5-asked • 6-couldn't • 7-had learned / had been learning
• 8-Did he understand • 9-had been explaining • 10-
was crying • 11-came • 12-Didn't you try / Weren't you
trying • 13-overslept • 14-had • 15-stopped • 16-was

7. a) advertising agencies = agencies for advertising = gerund
b) commercials advertising = commercials which are advertising = participle
8. a) the family dining = the family who are dining = participle
b) the dining room = the room used for dining = gerund
9. a) people bathing = people who are bathing = participle
b) bathing suit = a suit used for bathing (bathing costume) = gerund
10. a) chewing gum = gum for chewing = participle
b) cows chewing = cows that are chewing = participle
11. a) it keeps spinning = the spinning goes on = gerund
b) a knob of wool coming = a knob of wool that is coming = participle; spinning wheel = a wheel for spinning wool = gerund
- c) the spinning wheels = the wheels which are spinning = participle
12. a) the boy reading = the boy who is reading = participle
b) reading glasses = glasses for reading = gerund

9.1.2

1. a) tried bungee-jumping = made an experiment
b) tried to help him = made some effort, an attempt (but it didn't succeed – it was too much for me)
2. a) remember to post = in the future
b) remember posting it = that I posted it = past reference (gerund); must have posted it = deduction for the past (perfect infinitive)
3. a) doesn't allow smoking = general reference (smoking is not allowed)
b) doesn't allow us to smoke = reference to a particular occasion = we are not allowed to smoke
4. a) advised him to go to bed early = reference to a particular person (him) = future in the past
b) advises doing a lot of jogging = general reference
5. a) went on to explain = continued with a different topic = past reference
b) went on gossiping = continued gossiping = continued with the same activity = past reference
6. a) would you like to come = invitation = future reference
b) I've never liked going to auctions = habit = past-to-present reference
7. a) meant having to find jobs of their own = resulted in this
b) I've been meaning to tell you the truth = It's been my intention to tell you the truth

9.1.3

1-listening • 2-being • 3-saying / having said 4-doing • 5-telling • 6-hearing • 7-(to) clean • 8-to do • 9-not seeing • 10-to be convicted • 11-to listen • 12-listening • 13-retelling • 14-enter / entering • 15-smoking • 16-calling • 17-letting • 18-have learned • 19-to be • 20-going / to go • 21-wearing • 22-finding • 23-Listening • 24-playing / play • 25-step / stepping • 26-to be • 27-doing • 28-Seeing • 29-Talking • 30-to stir • 31-admitting • 32-Reading • 33-to read • 34-Missing / Having missed • 35-to come

9.1.4

1-to give up • 2-to have • 3-(to) aim • 4-to fulfil • 5-seeing • 6-to be • 7-to see • 8-know • 9-living • 10-moving • 11-to manage • 12-going / to go • 13-skiing • 14-to be • 15-ski • 16-to believe • 17-walking / to walk / to have walked • 18-to be • 19-trusting • 20-give • 21-Taking • 22-knowing • 23-to make • 24-to drop • 25-telling • 26-getting • 27-quarrelling • 28-admit • 29-accusing • 30-asking • 31-to spend • 32-to do • 33-giving • 34-wasting • 35-to make • 36-to be tricked • 37-lose / losing

9.1.5

- Listening to a CD, he spoke to his sister.
- Mentioning / Having mentioned the strangest thing that happened to her, she left her office.
- Thinking they were strong enough, they attacked the enemy.
- Being disappointed in her boyfriend, she left him.
- Looking at his mother, Robert didn't see through her lies.
- Though losing his mind, he appeared calm.
- Being interested in old automobiles, father bought a Mini 1967.
- Being lost in his thoughts, Tom fell asleep.
- Writing a letter to my best friend, I was listening to Rachmaninoff's concert.
Listening to Rachmaninoff's concert, I was writing a letter to my best friend.
- Believing / Having believed her unconditionally, he didn't expect her to cheat on him.
- (While) dying of cancer, she wrote her last will.
- Dancing all night, they had the best fun ever.
- Having got divorced / After getting divorced, Brian started thinking of leaving town.
- Being married / Having been married for twenty years, they are still enjoying their wedded bliss.
- Having stolen / After stealing a cassette recorder, Jessica got caught.

9.1.6

- He asked me what to do.
- I don't know whether to ask 20 or 30 people. / I don't know how many people to ask.
- I don't know who to invite to the party.
- Can you tell me which way to take to the railway station?
- He advised me where to go.
- He wanted to know how to do his homework.
- I don't know what to do.