Unit 1 A way with words

**VOCABULARY**

**Nouns**
- accent:
- body language:
- clothes shop:
- degree:
- disease:
- foreign language:
- mother tongue:
- native speaker:
- notice:
- sign:
- sign language:
- slang:

**Verbs**
- advertise:
- apologise:
- blame:
- chat:
- convince:
- cure:
- gossip:
- graduate:
- include:
- join:
- pronounce:
- provide:
- quarrel:
- react:
- whisper:

**Phrasal Verbs**
- talk back:
- talk down to (someone):
- talk (someone) into:
- talk (someone) out of:
- talk (something) over:

**Adjectives**
- bilingual:
- fluent:
- good-natured:
- (be) worthwhile:

**Expressions**
- get (one’s) message across:
- have a heart-to-heart talk:
- raise questions:
- tell a joke:
Complete the sentences next to the pictures with the correct form of the words below.

notice • advertise • provide • good-natured • sign • graduate • degree

They should ....................
Better directions here. These .................... are very confusing.

Putting up a .......................
Here is a good way to .................... your service.

This is my daughter. She ......................
From university Last month with a ...................... In architecture. She is also such a nice, ...................... girl.

Choose the answer that best reflects the meaning of the first sentence.

1. We're going to advertise the house.
   a. We want to sell it.
   b. We want to buy it.

2. There was a notice about sales at the shop.
   a. We listened to it.
   b. We read it.

3. The article raises some questions.
   a. There are some interviews in it.
   b. It brings some problems to our attention.

4. The celebrity did not react to the paparazzi.
   a. She ignored them.
   b. She became very upset.

Are the following statements true or false? Pay attention to the underlined words. Correct the false statements without changing these words.

1. Trousers are sold in a clothes shop.
2. It's difficult to get along with someone who is good-natured.
3. A disease is something everyone wants.
4. It's worthwhile paying to see a good film at the cinema.
5. You can get a degree at a primary school.

Choose TWO possible answers to complete each sentence.

1. You usually see signs in a supermarket / a hospital / a home.
2. You might want to join a club / a shop / a gym.
3. To cure bronchitis, you usually need antibiotics / sugar / rest.
4. The price of a hotel room often includes breakfast / towels / tickets for a football match.
5. You can graduate from a job / a university / a course.
6. Most schools provide sports lessons / English lessons / piano lessons.

Match A to B to form sentences.

1. Not every disease a. has got a "buyer's club" customers can join.
2. The way she reacted b. doesn't include much speaking practice.
3. The new clothes shop c. can be cured.
4. The course is worthwhile even though it d. raises questions about her ability to do the job.
Suffixes

Recognising suffixes can help you identify the different parts of speech. Nouns often end with suffixes such as -ness, -ship, -ment, -tion, -sion, -ence, -ence and -ity. Adjectives often end with suffixes such as -el, -able / -ible, -ous, -ive, -iru; -ed, -ful and -less:

Which of the following words are nouns and which are adjectives?

- upsetting • championship • doubtful • pollution countless • sensitive • annoyance • announcement:
  - activity • suitable • happiness • humorous • sensible

Add suffixes to the following words to make nouns or adjectives. Use your dictionary to help you.

- value • mass • truth • state • leader • mystery • equal • collect

Complete the sentences with the nouns and adjectives you formed in the previous exercise.

1. The owner of the house showed us his art ____________________
2. We saw a ____________________ stranger in a black cat.
3. Women have been fighting for ____________________ for many years.
4. I lost a ____________________ ring yesterday.
5. Do you agree with this ____________________?
6. The elephant looked ____________________ standing next to its trainer.
7. I'm not sure I believe you. Are you being completely ____________________?
8. Things have improved under the ____________________ of our Prime Minister.

Complete the sentences by adding suffixes to the words in brackets to form nouns or adjectives.

1. He's written ____________________ articles about language, but this one is especially ____________________. It's about words we use to express feelings of pleasure and ____________________. (fascinate, happy, count)
2. Eats, Shoots & Leaves, by Lynne Truss, is a __________ book about __________. (punctuate, humour)
3. I missed the teacher's ____________________ about next week's special ____________________ for the class. (announce, active)
4. It was very ________________ to everyone when the team lost the ________________, especially since they'd been doing so well under the ________________ of the new coach. (upset, leader, champion)
5. I don't think that his ________________ had anything to do with you. He's not a very patient or ________________. (annoy, sense)
6. Before the mid-1960s, there was a great deal of public ________________ to the problems caused by air and water ________________. (pollute, indifferent)

Complete the sentences with nouns or adjectives. Use the words below and the correct suffixes.

- mystery • doubt • mass • state • sense • comic • suit • collect • equal • truth • value

1. When something is ____________________, it's huge.
2. Someone ____________________ usually makes good judgements.
3. When something is ____________________, it's difficult to understand.
4. Silver is less ____________________ than gold.
5. Someone ____________________ for a job has the necessary skills and abilities for it.
6. When someone is being ____________________, they're not lying.
7. A ____________________ is never followed by a question mark.
8. In some countries, there's no ____________________ for women.
9. Something that is ____________________ is funny.
10. If you're ____________________ about something, you're not sure.
11. There is more than one thing in a ____________________.
Complete the sentences by adding a suffix to the words in brackets.

1. Many ........................................ (fame) people live in this ........................................ (beauty) area.
2. The clothes in this shop are ........................................ (fashion). but very ........................................ (expense).
3. If you need ........................................ (assist), please call a member of the staff.
4. Dave is a great ........................................ (sing). I didn't know he was so ........................................ (music).
5. Claire's advice wasn't very ........................................ (use).
6. Winning the marathon is an amazing ........................................ (achieve).
7. Have you seen the latest ........................................ (product) of this play?
8. He couldn't hide his ........................................ (curious) about the new project.

Topic Vocabulary

Choose the logical continuation for each sentence. Pay attention to the underlined words.

1. Melanie has got an excellent accent in French.
   a. She speaks like a French person.
   b. She writes French very well.
2. My mother is bilingual.
   a. She speaks Spanish and a little Portuguese.
   b. She speaks Portuguese and Spanish equally well.
3. I'm a native speaker of Italian.
   a. Italian is my first language.
   b. I study Italian in a language school.
4. English is Daisy's mother tongue.
   a. She learned it as a baby.
   b. She learned it as a teenager.
5. Thomas is fluent in Italian.
   a. He knows enough to manage.
   b. He speaks very well.
6. In the UK, many students don't study a foreign language.
   a. They don't study French or German.
   b. They don't study English literature.
7. Kevin's body language shows he is angry.
   a. I can tell from the way he's sitting.
   b. I can tell from the way he's speaking.
8. I saw two people using sign language.
   a. They were reading a sign.
   b. They were using their hands.
9. It's appropriate to use slang.
   a. After all, you're writing an essay.
   b. After all, you're talking to your friends.

Complete the passage with the words and expressions below.

bilingual • provide • raised questions • countless • fluent • join • mother tongue • foreign language • graduate

Over the centuries, ......................... immigrants have arrived in the United States from countries around the world. For most of them, English was a ........................., and they had to learn it. Now a large group of immigrants is demanding that schools ......................... an education for their children in their ......................... -Spanish. This demand has ......................... among educators: some say that children who study only in Spanish will never learn English or become part of American society.

Others point out that today, many immigrant students never ......................... from high school because they find studying in English so difficult. They believe a ......................... education is the best alternative, and say that students must also ......................... regular English classes. What's best? It depends on who you talk to. But you can be sure of one thing: the next generation, born in the United States, will definitely speak ......................... English.
The Great Typo Hunt

Two friends changing the world, one correction at a time

Jeff Deck and Benjamin D. Herson

In March, 2008, two 28-year-old men decided to take a car trip across the United States. Their mission: to correct mistakes on signs in public places. Equipped with markers and Tippex, Jeff Deck and Benjamin Herson changed road signs and park notices, shop windows and menus. In towns and cities from New Jersey to California, they found over 400 mistakes and managed to correct 236. Their book, *The Great Typo Hunt*, is the story of their journey.

Common errors they found included incorrect punctuation, bad grammar and spelling mistakes. A large sign in Ohio advertised *Tina's Diner and Restaurant*, while a Chicago clothes shop directed customers to *Women & Mens shoes*. A menu offered *coffee, tea and desserts*, and a sign outside a spa called out, *"Let's Relax!" Its and it's, your and you're, and their, there and they're seemed to be interchangeable. While providing a humorous account of their adventures, the book also raises an important question: how is it that people know so little of their own language?

Deck came up with the idea for the trip after seeing some old university friends who had studied medicine, engineering and law. Since graduation, they had been accomplishing great things – fighting pollution, curing disease, helping the poor. How could he, with only a degree in creative writing, make a difference? He suddenly thought of the countless mistakes he had noticed over the years in signs. Here was a way to change the world!

Of course, the job wasn’t always easy. Some shopkeepers were good-natured, but others reacted with indifference or annoyance. If they were able to make their correction and photograph the change, Deck and Herson could then leave happily, because they had accomplished their goal. When this happened, their sense of satisfaction made all the frustrations worthwhile.

*The Great Typo Hunt* is a series of fascinating and often comical anecdotes. It reflects the authors’ love of the English language and inspires this love in the reader as well. The writers are aware that they haven’t solved the problem by correcting 236 errors, but they hope that others who have been following their saga will join the Great Typo Hunt and correct mistakes wherever they are found. Perhaps by the next generation, all mistakes will have disappeared from the nation’s signs.

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**Contrast**

In the 1960s, many schools in the English-speaking world stopped teaching formal English grammar. However, in the 1990s, schools in the UK began reversing this policy.
1 **Word Check**  The following words appear in the text. Make sure you know what they mean.

*markers • interchangeable • annoyance • worthwhile*

2 **Identifying the Main Idea**  Read the first sentence of each paragraph. Which paragraph discusses each of the following topics?

1. Difficulties and successes
2. Purpose of the trip
3. The reviewer's opinion of the book
4. The origin of the plan
5. Typical examples

3 **Answer the questions in your own words.**

1. What was the purpose of Deck and Herson's trip?

2. How did meeting his old friends give Deck the idea for the trip?

3. When did Deck and Herson feel a sense of satisfaction?

4. What effect do the authors want their book to have?

4 **Choose the correct answer.**

1. People who read the book will wonder why ...  
   a. there are so many signs  
   b. native speakers are ignorant of English  
   c. English speakers do not learn other languages  
   d. Deck and Herson went to California  

2. Deck felt that compared to his old friends, ...  
   a. he was very creative  
   b. he hadn't earned much money  
   c. he had made a lot of mistakes  
   d. his education was not practical

5 **Decide if the following sentences are true or false. Find evidence in the text to justify your answers.**

1. Deck and Herson were able to correct more than half of the mistakes they found.
2. *The Great Typo Hunt* is a biography of Jeff Deck and Benjamin Herson.
3. Shopkeepers were always happy to have Deck and Herson correct their signs.
4. The general tone of the book is funny.

6 **Find words or expressions in the text that mean:**

1. errors (lines 1-10)
2. report (n) (lines 11-23)
3. many (lines 24-31)
4. feeling (n) (lines 32-41)
5. know (lines 42-50)
BRITISH PASTIMES

Britain’s most common leisure activities are home-based. Perhaps because of the British climate, people enjoy themselves more in the comfort of their own home. Watching television and videos and listening to the radio are by far the most popular leisure-time activities, with an average of 20 hours a week devoted to them. Britain’s regular weekly dramas or ‘soap operas’ such as Eastenders and Coronation Street have millions of viewers who never miss an episode! Some newspapers are full of articles about the main characters and it is almost as if they were real people! Listening to music is also a popular pastime and last year nearly 140 million compact discs were bought. Pop and rock albums are the most popular types of music bought, and pop is by far the most popular form of musical expression in Britain. Among adults the most common leisure activity outside the home, is a visit to the pub. Other popular activities include visits to the cinema or the theatre. There are over 1,500 cinemas in Britain and about 300 theatres, of which about 100 are in London. Britain’s most famous theatre company, The Royal Shakespeare Company, performs in Stratford-upon-Avon, Shakespeare’s birthplace, and in London. Of all sporting activities, walking is by far the most popular for men and women of all ages. Men tend to go in for activities like golf, snooker and billiards, while women generally prefer swimming, keep-fit classes and yoga. It goes without saying that the most popular spectator sport is football!

I. Answer the following questions using your own words but taking into account the information in the text

a. What do many British people spend their leisure time on?

b. What kind of outdoor activities are most popular in Britain?

II. Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)? Identify the part of the text that supports your answer by copying the exact words on the answer sheet:

a. British people enjoy staying at home during their free time.

b. Britain has very few theatres and cinemas.


III. Find a synonym for each of the four words below from these six options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>climate</th>
<th>devoted</th>
<th>almost</th>
<th>pub</th>
<th>famous</th>
<th>snooker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. popular</td>
<td>b. nearly</td>
<td>c. dedicated</td>
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<tr>
<td>d. weather</td>
<td>e.</td>
<td>f.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. Choose a, b, or c, in each question below. Only one choice is correct

1. Some British newspapers include articles on...

   a) viewers of certain soap operas.
   b) the main characters of certain soap operas.
   c) real people that appear in soap operas.

2. Listening to pop music is...

   a) the most popular British indoor activity in Britain.
   b) a popular means of outdoor expression.
   c) one of the most popular pastimes in Britain.

3. Men and women in Britain...

   a) go to the cinema and the theatre.
   b) enjoy doing the same things.
   c) always go to keep-fit classes.
Rob: Hello and welcome to 6 Minute English. I'm Rob and with me today is Natalie.

Natalie: Hi Rob.

Rob: Today we are going to talk about a big challenge that young people are facing. This is the lack of jobs. This week the International Labour Organisation (or ILO, as it's known) has said that unemployment around the world remains at a crisis level!

Natalie: Crisis is a strong word!

Rob: It is and it's not used lightly. The report looked at young people between the ages of 15 and 24 and found out that around 75 million of them are!

Natalie: That's really sad news. But the hasn't been helping much.

Rob: That's right and we are going to talk about in just a moment but let's start with our usual quiz question. So are you ready Natalie? Which one of these unusual is NOT a real one?

a) A vibration consultant. b) A trifle analyst. c) A raven master.

Natalie: It must be a) a vibration consultant. What would this person do, check if a party had a good "vibe", a good atmosphere?

Rob: Maybe but then again maybe not.

Natalie: Well I'm keen to know but I'll have to wait until the end of the programme.

Rob: You will. Right, let's get back to the of being young and looking for a job. In the report by BBC's Imogen Foulkes, the reporter uses a phrase that describes a situation.

BBC correspondent Imogen Foulkes:
The ILO's report paints a bleak picture of young people losing hope and becoming increasingly detached from the world of work. Almost 75 million people between the ages of 15 and 24 are worldwide, and the ILO's new report predicts no before 2016 at the earliest.

Natalie: She said that the report paints a bleak picture – bleak often describes an area that is cold, empty and miserable.

Rob: The economic is really causing a lot of long-term problems. Young people simply aren't seeing any new job opportunities and the forecast is not good.

Natalie: The forecast, the things experts predict about trends in the future.

Rob: Let's hear what the International Labour Organisation chief economist thinks about the situation. What do you think the word entrenched might mean?

BBC correspondent Imogen Foulkes:
For young people in particular, says the ILO's chief economist Ekkehard Ernst, these years without work will be damaging: "We have lost the jobs and they are not coming back. Our forecast shows that we are not getting these jobs over the next four or five years. So this means that this crisis really becomes entrenched on the labour market, and that means that we also see these young people losing their skills."

Rob: So the forecast is that there will be not enough jobs over the next four or five years…

Natalie: And the crisis is becoming on the labour market that means that it is to be fixed or rooted in the same position – the position of lack of work for young people.

Rob: In the next part of the report, listen to the word used to describe being left to one side – a position that many people might find themselves in:

BBC correspondent Imogen Foulkes:
The ILO already has evidence that many young people are simply . Neither in work, nor in education, they've no and are becoming increasingly . Others are growing bitter that the years spent in higher education have brought no career. Instead, the ILO says, many young graduates are being forced to take unskilled jobs.
Rob: So they are dropping out. They are not doing anything. They are ……………………… from the jobs market or from education. They are not learning new things and that's how they end up more and more marginalised.
Natalie: To be marginalised is to be left to one side and forgotten about.
Rob: Well, faced with no ……………………… , many young people have to accept part-time jobs, or jobs that are ……………………… . Some people call these ……………………… jobs – to work on a ……………………… job is sometimes called temping. The ILO is urging governments to make job creation a priority. They also suggest offering tax breaks to companies who ………………. young people and programmes of work that encourage training and learning – these are sometimes called ……………………… .
Natalie: Young people can learn English to help them build their skills!
Rob: What a good idea! And let's end on a more positive note, shall we, with our quiz question.
Natalie: Yes! You asked me: Which of these unusual jobs is NOT a real one? I don't remember all the options…
Rob: I've got to remind you. They were:
a) A vibration consultant. b) A trifle analyst. c) A raven master.
Natalie: And I said a) a vibration consultant, I think.
Rob: Why did you say that? You were wrong! You didn't pay attention to the options presented to you, you just had ears for the first one, didn't you? ……………………… , a vibration consultant is someone who advises on vibration and noise problems for construction companies or manufacturers. A raven master is England's one and only custodian of the Tower of London's ravens. So what doesn't quite exist is a trifle analyst! A trifle is a dessert of course, which I love, and you're not supposed to analyse it. You should just really eat it!
Natalie: Yes, of course! But I'm on a diet, Rob. I've been avoiding even thinking ………………. trifles!
Rob: Really, I'll have some more then, thanks. To those of you keen on learning English, here are today's words and expressions again.
Natalie: to drop out
a bleak picture
a forecast
entrenched
temping, a temporary job
an apprenticeship
Rob: Thanks, Natalie. Hopefully you've enjoyed today's programme. Please do join us again for more 6 Minute English from BBC Learning English very soon! Bye!
Natalie: Bye!
Present Tenses

1. Choose the correct answer.
   1. How often do you go / are you going to the gym?
   2. My parents are watching / watch the news at the moment.
   3. This cake tastes / is tasting delicious.
   4. I am not knowing / don’t know Don’s phone number.
   5. I leave / am leaving now.
   6. When do you buy / are you buying your new bike?

2. Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.
   *not wear • play • like • smell • not visit • read*
   1. I __________________ dogs more than cats.
   2. They __________________ us every summer.
   3. __________________ you __________________ smoke?
   4. Be quiet! I ____________________________
   5. I ____________________________ my new jeans for the party.
   6. __________________ Manchester United ____________ next weekend?

3. Complete the mini-dialogues with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.
   1. A: Why __________________ you __________________ (go) shopping today?
      B: Because I __________________ (need) a new bathing suit.
   2. A: I __________________ (make) a birthday cake for Dave. __________________ you __________________ (know) his favourite flavour?
      B: I __________________ (think) he __________________ (like) chocolate the best.
   3. A: What __________________ you __________________ (do) this morning?
      B: I __________________ (clean) my room. But I __________________ (not do) anything after that.
      4. __________________ you __________________ (want) to meet for coffee?

Past Tenses

4. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple or Past Continuous.
   1. We __________________ (leave) while the lecturer __________________ (answer) questions.
   2. __________________ the player __________________ (break) his leg when he __________________ (fall)?
   3. We __________________ (not go out) last night because it __________________ (rain).
   4. I __________________ (not wear) a jacket, so I __________________ (feel) quite cold.
   5. As he __________________ (try) to open the door, the key suddenly __________________ (break).
   6. What __________________ you __________________ (do) in the shopping centre at 10 o’clock this morning?

5. Write sentences with the words below. Use the Past Simple or Past Continuous.
   1. what time / you / go to sleep / last night / ?
   2. Mike and I / argue / when / Jason / arrive / .
   3. at nine o’clock last night / I / play / basketball /.
   4. Tim / make / salad / while / I / cook / the fish /.
   5. I / run / so / I / not stop / to talk / to / them / .

6. Complete the e-mail with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple or Past Continuous.

Hi Jane,
I hope you __________________ (have) a good day. I’m not! First, I __________________ (wake up) very late.
Then, I burnt my mouth because I __________________ (rush) and drinking my tea when it was still too hot. Later, I __________________ (fall) while I __________________ (get on) the bus. I __________________ (not get) hurt, but I certainly __________________ (feel) embarrassed. Once I got to school, I __________________ (find out) I had failed the biology test.
At the moment, I __________________ (sit) outside, trying to think of ways to make myself feel better. __________________ you __________________ (want) to see a film with me tonight?
© Michelle
Perfect Simple Tenses

7 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple or Past Perfect Simple. Do not change the original meaning of the sentences.

1. The film started a minute ago. (just)

2. When did she begin working here? (how long)

3. Robert played a computer game. Then he did his homework. (after)

4. I stopped eating meat when I was 17. (since)

5. Last night, I saw a Shakespeare play for the first time. (before)

6. The teacher was angry because I didn’t have my homework. (forgotten)

7. They got here at 1.00 and they are still here. (been)

8. First they finished the job, and then they left. (until)

9 Complete the passage with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple, Past Perfect Simple or Past Simple.

Chewing Gum Art
About five years ago, Ben Wilson, an artist in London,
1. (begin) to do something that probably no one ever (do) before: paint pictures on used chewing gum. Since then, he 3. (paint) thousands of images, including landscapes and portraits, on gum on the ground, walls and benches.

People like Wilson’s work so much that he 4. (receive) many requests for special gum paintings. A man, for example, once 5. (ask) him to paint a marriage proposal outside his girlfriend’s favourite shop. It 6. (contain) the words Will you marry me?

Before he started doing the gum paintings, Wilson 7. (build) large wooden sculptures in Finland, Australia and the US, and 8. (teach) art at an American university.

Future Tenses

10 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs below. Use the Future Simple or be going to.

see • not finish • buy • taste • leave • receive

help • not win • attract • not go • end • study • break

1. The ceremony ___________________ at 10 pm.

2. Wait a minute, and I ___________________ you with the crossword puzzle.

3. Stop that! It ___________________.

4. ___________________ your sister ___________________ fashion design at college?

5. They ___________________ the talent contest. They aren’t good enough.

6. I’m disappointed because we ___________________ on holiday this winter.

7. Do they think the new theme park ___________________ more tourists to the area?
11 Write a sentence that logically follows each sentence below. Use the words in brackets. Use the affirmative or negative form of the Future Simple or be going to.

1. Sally is very reliable.  
   (she / forget / to return / your book)

2. Move away!  
   (that big box / fall)

3. There’s nothing to eat.  
   (I / cook / dinner / this evening)

4. He took beautiful photos of Mt Everest.  
   (a magazine / publish / them / next month)

5. Unfortunately, I have to work on Saturday.  
   (I / go / camping / with you)

6. The exhibition is fantastic.  
   (it / be / a / great / success)

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13 Complete the mini-dialogues with the words in brackets. Use the Future Perfect Simple or Future Continuous.

1. A: Can I meet you at your hotel when you’re in Paris?  
   B: Yes, ___________________________.  
   (I / stay / at the Hotel Vernet)

2. A: Wow! You managed to get two tickets for the concert!  
   B: Yes, but unfortunately, ___________________________.  
   (we / not sit / next to each other)

3. A: Do you want to meet for dinner at about 7 o’clock?  
   B: Sure, but ___________________________.  
   (you / finish / football practice / by then)

4. A: Can I call you tomorrow morning?  
   B: No, ___________________________, but you can call after 1.00.  
   (I / attend / meetings / all morning)

5. A: I want you to be home from the club by midnight tonight.  
   B: But Mum, ___________________________.  
   (Joni’s band / not play / by then)

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12 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Future Perfect Simple or Future Continuous.

1. ___________________________ researchers   
   (discover) a cure for cancer by the end of the decade?

2. See you at 5.00. I ___________________________ (wait) for you.

3. We ___________________________ (not complete) the project by Friday. We’ll probably finish it on Monday.

4. Let’s meet at 9.00. I ___________________________ (finish) my work by then.

5. Please don’t call at 8.00. We ___________________________ (have) dinner then.

6. ___________________________ the bicycle racers   
   (ride) through town at this time tomorrow?
Lost and Found
27th October, 2011

Jack the Cat

Every year, thousands of dogs and cats 1. ____________ (fly) all over the world without any problems. Karen Pascoe certainly 2. ____________ (not expect) her cat’s experience to be any different when she checked him in for their flight from New York to San Francisco on 25th August 2011. However, it 3. ____________ (not work out) that way. Somehow, before airline workers put him on the flight, Jack 4. ____________ (manage) to escape from his special travel box. Pascoe 5. ____________ (prepare) to get on the plane when her mobile phone rang with the bad news. During the following weeks, airport and airline staff left food and water out for Jack and worked with animal rescue experts to try to find him.

After newspapers 6. ____________ (publish) Jack’s story, people became interested. Thousands followed the story on Facebook and Twitter to find out how the search 7. ____________ (progress). Updates on the story appeared in the news media under headlines like “Where 8. ____________ Jack the Cat (sleep) Tonight?”

With each passing week, Pascoe became more worried. Then, on 25th October, just as she 9. ____________ (lose) hope, she got good news from the airline: “We 10. ____________ (just) (find) Jack!”

It’s a pity that cats can’t talk. Nobody 11. ____________ (ever) (know) exactly how Jack survived for two months at the airport.

When Jamie Oliver 1. ____________ (catch) the public’s attention in 1999 with his first television series The Naked Chef, he was only 23 years old. By that time, despite his young age, he 2. ____________ (already / have) ten years of cooking experience. Since the series 3. ____________ (end) in 2001, Oliver 4. ____________ (build) an impressive business empire that 5. ____________ (employ) over 2,000 people and includes a cookware brand and several restaurants. And, of course, Oliver 6. ____________ (already / write) ten cookery books, and 7. ____________ (probably / write) more in the coming years. But more importantly, Oliver 8. ____________ (use) his fame and fortune to help others and to encourage healthy eating.

In 2002, he 9. ____________ (establish) the Fifteen Foundation, which trains and employs young people in restaurant work. Among the foundation’s “graduates” are former drug addicts and youth who 10. ____________ (be) once in trouble with the law. Oliver’s 2005 television series about the poor quality of Britain’s school lunch programme eventually 11. ____________ (lead) to the government providing millions of pounds to improve it, and his 2008 series Jamie’s Ministry of Food used a reality-show format to show how to prepare healthy meals easily and cheaply. Millions of fans 12. ____________ (wait) to see what he’ll do next – but with his history, there’s little doubt that it will be both entertaining and educational.