

## Language focus

### **I. Text. *The call of the wild***

Christina Dodwell has travelled extensively for many years and during her time in Papua New Guinea, Central America and South East Asia she's learnt something about how to survive in distant places. Here are a few of her tips.

***1. Read through the text fairly quickly and then choose suitable headings from the list below (A—I) for each section. There is one extra heading which you do not need.***

- A Out (or the night
- B On the move
- C What to pack
- D Eat like a native
- E Welcome to my home
- F In deep water
- G Keep well
- H Make the right impression
- I Watch out for the wildlife

#### **0-D**

First make a fire - modern travellers can use a camera lens to do this. Now choose your menu.

Lion meat can taste like 'heel' if it is slowly pot-roasted, and monkey meat is much improved by marinating it beforehand. Crocodile tail is a delicacy, a white fish meal which tastes similar to lobster. Ostrich eggs are very rich and creamy and are excellent scrambled.

Big leaves will serve as extra plates; a small (wig, peeled and sharpened, is a fork.

#### **1-**

To prevent painful blisters on feet, put soap on the inside of your socks before setting out. Plants have been used in healing wounds from the earliest days.

Yarrow used to be carried into battle to stop bleeding. It also has antiseptic qualities and can be chewed to relieve toothache, Crushed strawberries help *lit* soothe sunburn.

#### **2-**

Most insects are harmless but don't rely on this. I was once bitten by a hunting spider. Within a short time my body had become paralysed and my heart was hammering as though I'd run up a mountain. I was freezing cold, but at the same time sweat poured off me, and the pain was excruciating.

It was two weeks before I recovered enough to walk.

The bites of poisonous creatures like scorpions and snakes are very seldom fatal and you can take avoiding action. Always knock shoes or boots before putting them on, for instance.

#### **3-**

Sand is lovely to sleep in. Wiggle until it fits your shape. To be warmest in your sleeping bag, you should take off your clothes so that your body heat

circulates properly. Old newspaper provides excellent insulation so screw some up loosely inside your sleeping bag.

4-

Travelling with pack animals can be a maddeningly slow business. Donkeys walk at about 4 km an hour for 12 hours; a sturdy camel carries 250 kg with ease, walks at about 5 km an hour and covers about 27 km a day. But its speed and distance are better if it marches by night and rests by day. To obtain a camel, look in desert headquarters for retired army animals. Nomads often do not want to sell because their animals represent wealth.

5-

Shabby, scruffy clothes will affect people's attitude to you; if you look respectable, you will usually be treated, with respect.

6-

If you are walking in hostile territory, it is better to stay overnight in a village. The same people who would rob you in the bush are honour-bound to protect you if you stay in their village.

7-

Photographs of your home and family; remote people love to see pictures of where you come from. Photos of snow get interesting reactions in the tropics. The most successful trade goods are tobacco, lighters, pens and T-shirts. Don't forget a supply of pencils - a pencil will work on damp paper.

**2. Find words or phrases in the text which mean the same as the following. The number of the section is given in brackets:**

- 1 something rare which is considered good to eat (0) .....
- 2 a very small thin branch of a tree (0) .....
- 3 not able to move (2) .....
- 4 beating strongly (2) .....
- 5 extremely bad (of pain) (2) .....
- 6 twist and turn your body (3) .....
- 7 something which stops heat from escaping (3) .....
- 8 strong (4) .....
- 9 members of a tribe which moves from place to place (4) .....
- 10 unfriendly (6) .....

## **II. Language review I**

**Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence.**

- 1 I heard that the ..... at the end of the match was 2-0.  
A account    B total    C score    D number
- 2 Most people ..... to pay their bills by cheque nowadays.  
A tend    B used    C require    D practise
- 3 My company is very ..... of the importance of advertising.  
A interested    B anxious    C keen    D conscious
- 4 When I first started learning to play golf it was just..... fun.  
A for    B as    C in    D by
- 5 All this running up and down stairs will keep me ....., if nothing else!

- A able    B fit    C sound    D fine
- 6 You must..... in mind that you're not as fit as you used to be.  
A take    B bear    C put    D think
- 7 He doesn't take much exercise,..... from walking the dog.  
A alone    B besides    C except    D apart
- 8 My new job is the complete opposite ..... the one I had before.  
A for    B from    C of    D to
- 9 Will he be good enough to ..... in the Junior Championships?  
A attempt    B enter    C compete    D go
- 10 I don't..... of smoking at all.  
A agree    B approve    C allow    D accept
- 11 Of course, it may rain and in that..... we'll organise indoor events.  
A case    B weather    C condition    D occasion
- 12 She's hoping to ..... the world record of 2.09m in the high jump.  
A win    B lead    C pass    D beat
- 13 We must be at the airport by 5 o'clock at the .....  
A latest    B last    C least    D longest
- 14 It's a good plan and I hope no one will ..... to it.  
A mind    B disapprove    C care    D object
- 15 I was so worried about the news that I couldn't concentrate ..... my work.  
A to    B in    C about    D on

### III. Language review II

**Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.**

- 1 The first job was to ..... the car with the equipment they would need.  
A supply    B charge    C load    D stock
- 2 It's a good idea to carry a ..... pair of shoes in case the ones you're wearing get wet.  
A repeat    B final    C double    D spare
- 3 Unfortunately the train ..... by the time I reached the platform.  
A left    B has left    C had left    D had been leaving
- 4 The whole team ..... a great effort to raise money for the expedition.  
A did    B made    C put    D took
- 5 Be sure to ..... yourself up well if you're going for a walk by the sea.  
A wrap    B pack    C wind    D clothe
- 6 I've written to the company to complain but so far there's been no .....  
A repeat    B receipt    C return    D response
- 7 Someone fainted during the lecture and when we couldn't manage to ..... him round, we called an ambulance.  
A take    B get    C bring    D pull
- 8 If you don't pay the fee now, you risk ..... your place on the course.  
A of losing    B losing    C to lose    D lose
- 9 After the assassination of the president, the army ..... control of the country.  
A gave    B made    C led    D took

- 10 Be careful you don't ..... on the ice near the door.  
A swing B slide C slip D sink
- 11 'What's ..... ?' she called when she saw our anxious faces.  
A up B on C about D out
- 12 Working in the midday heat made him ..... so much that his shirt stuck to his body.  
A drain B sweat C strain D transpire
- 13 Riding a horse isn't as difficult as it looks. In fact, there's nothing ..... it!  
A to B for C in D by
- 14 Our wet clothes ..... as they dried in front of the fire.  
A smoked B steamed C thawed D streamed
- 15 I'm really looking forward ..... my new job.  
A start B to start C starting D to starting

#### **IV. Odd man out**

*In each of the following groups of words, there is one which does not fit. Choose the 'odd man out' in each group and say why it doesn't belong there.*

**NOTE** *There may be more than one correct answer!*

- 1 steamer liner ferry tram yacht
- 2 cart tractor wagon sledge pram (several possibilities!)
- 3 lorry truck car van petrol-tanker
- 4 taxi tram bus coach train
- 5 guard's van carriage sleeping car track runway
- 6 pilot captain conductor engine-driver cyclist
- 7 anchor deck cabin platform porthole
- 8 terminus station double-decker bus-stop driver
- 9 horse ox camel dog goat
- 10 Rotterdam Southampton Cairo Bombay Marseilles

### **GRAMMAR SECTION**

#### ***I. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Indefinite and the Present Continuous.***

- 1-. "Why you (put) on your coat?" - "I (go) for a walk. You (come) with me?" - "Yes, I'd love to come. You (mind) if I (bring) my dog?" - "No."
2. "I (go) to visit Peter tonight. He (leave) tomorrow morning." - "He (come) back the same day?" - "I (not/know)."
3. "Jack (arrive) this evening." - "You (meet) him?" - "Yes." - "Where you (meet) him?" - "I (meet) him at the station."
4. Ann (not/come) today. She (be) busy reading "Gone with the Wind" by M. Mitchell.
5. "Nick (leave) today." - "What train he (take) for his journey ?" - "He (catch) the 5.50 train."
6. Ann and Nick (drive) up to Moscow this afternoon.
7. "You (write) him tonight?" - "Yes, I always (write) him on his birthday. You (want) to send any message?" - "Certainly."

8. *Jack*: Lunch (be) ready, Mother? I (be) hungry and I (be) in a hurry as well. I (play) football this afternoon. *Mother*: Well, I (be) sorry, but lunch (not/be) ready. Anyway, look at the rain. You can't play football in this bad weather. That's the worst thing to do. You (want) to catch a cold? *Jack*: Oh Mother, we often (play) in much worse weather than this. And it's an important match today. You (not/come) to watch us? *Mother*: Oh, no.

## II.

1. My aunt usually (not/make) cakes on Mondays, but she (make) one today as her sister (come) to tea tomorrow.

2. A: Who (make) that terrible noise? B: It (be) Ann. She (cook) dinner.

3. A: You (play) golf today, Daddy? It (be) late. B.: No, not today. A.: Why? You (feel) well? B.: Oh, I (be) all right.

4. (*it's after breakfast Mrs Kirk is in the dining-room with Charles. Mr Kirk is upstairs.*) *Charles*: Dad (come) down soon, Mum? It (be) time to go. (*Mrs Kirk (call) her husband.*)

*Mrs Kirk*: What you (do) up there?

*Mr Kirk*: I (look) for my umbrella. *Mrs Kirk*: But why you (look) for it upstairs?

*Mr Kirk*: Well, it (not/be) downstairs. Where (be) Charles ? He can help me.

*Mrs Kirk*: No, he can't. He (get) ready for school. And you must be quick. It (be) eight o'clock.

*Mr Kirk*: Ah ! I mustn't miss my bus. *Mrs Kirk*: You (come) home for lunch? *Mr Kirk*: Yes.

(*C. Cook, C. Findley, M. Warnbach*)

## III.

1. "Where is Kitty?" - "Susan \_\_\_\_\_ (put) her to bed."

2. Light \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) more quickly than sound.

3. "Sorry, Ted. I must go. I'm late." - "Where you \_\_\_\_\_ (go)?"

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to have tea with Nurse Hopkins."

5. He \_\_\_\_\_ (laugh) best, who \_\_\_\_\_ (laugh) last.

6. Actions \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) louder than words.

7. Robert \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) just now to my uncle, and they \_\_\_\_\_ (shake) hands.

8. "Why you \_\_\_\_\_ (not/answer)?" - she cried. "Because you \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) nonsense".

9. Every star \_\_\_\_\_ (have) its own orbit.

10. A stitch in time \_\_\_\_\_ (save) nine.

11. "I've got fever, Kong," gasped Skelton. "Get me the medicine chest and blankets. I \_\_\_\_\_ (freeze) to death!"

12. That's the way she always \_\_\_\_\_ (talk).

13. I'm so careless. I always \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) my bag about.

14. I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to your house next Thursday.

## IV. Use the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous Tense instead of the infinitives in brackets.

1. I (to think) you (to behave) rather foolishly, honey.

2. I (to think) about your behaviour. What you (to think) you (to do)?
3. Your German (to get) better?
4. I (to see) that you (to have) some problems with this computer. Can I be of any help?
5. He (to understand) the rule, but he still (to make) mistakes.
6. 'You (to believe) his story?'
- 'Oh no. I never (to believe) him. He always (to tell) lies.'
7. How many parts this text (to consist of)?
8. 'Listen! You (to hear) that noise?'
- 'That's our neighbours. They (to shout) again. They never (to tire) of it. 'They always (to shout) like that'."
9. Now I (to see) everything clearly. You (to try) to swindle. That won't do!
10. Who this house (to belong) to?
11. 'Hello there! Where you (to think) you (to go)?' 'I (to want) to go to the disco.'
- 'No. You (to do) your lessons now. And I (to mean) it.'
12. 'Where's Mom?'
- 'She's in the kitchen. She (to cook) dinner.'
- 'I (to think) I'll go and give her a hand.'
- 'Don't! She (to be) sulky today. She (not to want) to see anyone.'
13. 'Why he (to look) so gloomy? 'Oh, he (to have) a toothache.'
14. 'What you (to look) at?'
- 'I (to look) at the girl over there. You (not to think) her dress is wonderful?'
15. 'What you (to think) about?'
- 'I (to think) that I won't really enjoy the party tonight.' 'You (to say) that I must go alone? You (to go) with me, and that's that.'
16. Tony (to feel) something's wrong, but he can't say what.' 'Well, I (to believe) we'll soon learn everything.'
17. 'What we (to wait for)?'
- 'We (to wait for) Mother. She (to choose) presents. She (to think) that one of those dresses will do for Jessie, so now she (to look over) them and (to feel) the fabric.'
18. 'What Esther (to think) about it?' 'She (to find) it all very strange.'
19. You (to believe) in Santa Claus?
20. Gerry always (to find fault with) me.
21. Your letters (to be) very welcome, but he (to want) to know everything at first hand.