

Vocabulary

1 Adverbs

- A Choose the sentences which are true for you.
- Memorising numbers is much more difficult than memorising words.
 - I like studying Maths even less now than when I was younger.
 - Lessons at school are quite interesting
 - My best friend and I are just like each other.
 - I know very little about the meaning of dreams.
- B Now rewrite the sentences which weren't true for you. Use these adverbs.

- a lot - nothing like - even more - very - much less - not at all

Example

I like studying maths even more now than when I was younger.

2 Adverbs with comparatives and superlatives

- A Look at the adverbs in these sentences. Which are used with superlatives and which with comparatives?
- My sister is *a bit* taller than I am.
 - Einstein is *easily* the most intelligent man that ever lived.
 - Andy worked *much* harder for his exams than I did.
 - That was *just about* the best dream I've ever had.

- B Now write three sentences about yourself using some of these adverbs.

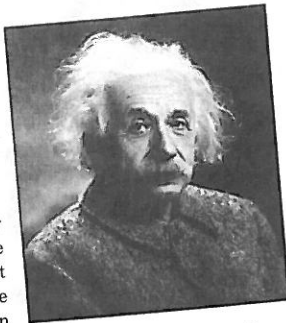
Example

I am just about the best-looking student in the school.

3 Words and prepositions

Complete this text with the correct prepositions.

- of - with - at - without - in
- for - about



Einstein

Scientists tell us that our brain power will improve *with* practice, but some people are born geniuses. Albert Einstein, for example, was capable *of* using more of his brain than most people.

Einstein was born *in* Germany in 1876. Amazingly, *at* school Einstein's teachers thought he wasn't good *at* sciences and treated him badly. They did not know that by the age of 26, this young student would be famous *for* changing the way scientists think.

At first Einstein's ideas *in* science were so new and strange that many people couldn't understand them. However, nowadays students who specialise *in* Physics *at* university all study his theories. Nearly all areas of Physics were changed by Einstein and *without* his work lasers, television, computers, space travel, and many other things we are familiar *with* today would not exist.

4 Spellcheck

The more you read, the better your spelling will be. You have read the words *advise* and *practice* in this section.

- Are they verbs or nouns?
- What is the difference between *advise* and *advise* and *practice* and *practise*?
- Is there any difference in the pronunciation of *ise* in *advise* and *practise*?

5 Confusing words

Complete sentences 1-10 with a word in the correct form.

remember / remind

- Can you _____ me to buy some stamps?
- Tim _____ to post the letter.
- Pam didn't _____ talking to Paul at the party.
- _____ me to go to the dentist tomorrow.

may be / maybe

- Where's my mobile phone?
 - _____ it's in your bag.
- Where's my mobile phone?
 - It _____ in your bag.

advise / advise

- The teacher _____ Mark to work harder.
- If you take my _____ you'll work harder.

practice / practise

- If you want to improve your memory, _____ memorising lists of numbers.
- The more _____ you do, the better your memory will become.

Grammar

6 must and have to

Complete the sentences with *must* / *mustn't*, *have to* / *don't have to* or *had to*. Sometimes more than one form may be possible.

- Clare isn't coming to the cyber café. She *had to* _____ revise for her exams.
- My brother is an actor in Hollywood.
 - So* he *has to* _____ memorise whole scripts?
- It was raining yesterday, so we *had to* _____ cancel the picnic.
- You _____ talk during the exam. *mustn't*

- So* I *have to* _____ help with the housework?

- Michael *has to* _____ go to Chicago next week for a business meeting.

- I *must* _____ spend more time learning vocabulary if I want to improve my English.

- When I was younger I *used to* _____ share a room with my sister.

- I *must* _____ buy my mother's birthday card today.

- You *mustn't* _____ smoke if you want to stay healthy.

7 might, may, could, must, can't

Rewrite the first sentence using the verbs in brackets.

Example

I don't know if Sarah is coming to class today. (might not)
Sarah *might not be* coming to class today.

- I'm sure that isn't Paul because he's on holiday. (can't)
That *can't be Paul*.

- Lucy's not sure whether to go to the cinema. (might not)
Lucy *might go to the cinema*.

- There's a possibility that I won't buy a new computer. (may not)
I *may not buy a new computer*.

- Maybe I'm a genius. (might)
I *might be a genius*.

- It's possible that Graham is outside. (could)
Graham *could be outside*.

- I don't know whether to go to university. (may)
I *may go to*.

- I'm certain that Clare is telling the truth. (must)
Clare *must be telling the truth*.
- I'm not sure if they will go sailing today. (might)
They *might go*.

8 The right word

Choose the correct word for each gap, a or b.

Science



Not many people remember *their* dreams. For most people, dreams disappear as soon *as* they wake up. However, according *to* Stephen LaBerge, *with* practice we can put ourselves into a state where we know we *are* dreaming. Stephen has called *his* state 'lucid dreaming'. It means that having a dream is just *like* watching a film, but with *a* big difference - you are in control. Many artists have used lucid dreams *to* experiment with shapes and colours, while writers can try out plots and dialogue. It is similar *to* daydreaming except that it's much *more* powerful.

However, Stephen admits there is *a* problem. 'Learning to lucid-dream can *be* quite hard,' he says. 'You *have to* follow a series of exercises to become aware *that* you are dreaming, and that can take months.' So he has invented a device to train you to recognise a lucid dream straight away. It's called 'DreamLight' and is a mask worn *over* the eyes. 'When you start to dream,' he says, 'it recognises your rapid eye movements, and a light begins to flash inside *the* mask. When you see the light in your dream, you say *to* yourself, "Aha! The DreamLight! That means I'm dreaming!"'

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|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 1 a) their | b) there | 10 a) to | b) from |
| 2 a) when | b) as | 11 a) more | b) most |
| 3 a) for | b) to | 12 a) a | b) the |
| 4 a) with | b) during | 13 a) be | b) to be |
| 5 a) can | b) are | 14 a) must | b) have |
| 6 a) this | b) that | 15 a) that | b) than |
| 7 a) like | b) as | 16 a) over | b) above |
| 8 a) the | b) one | 17 a) a | b) the |
| 9 a) for | b) to | 18 a) you | b) yourself |