

Solucionario Ingles 2 Bachillerato Macmillan

Present simple and present continuous

1 Read the blog and choose the correct alternatives.



MY FASHION BLOG

Home | Photos | FAQs | Shop reviews | Best bargains | My blogs | Links | This season's styles

My twin sister Katie and I (1) **share/are sharing** the same tastes, and sizes, in clothes. And unfortunately for me, she likes wearing my clothes! She thinks they are cool and fashionable, but it (2) **begins/is beginning** to annoy me. She (3) **does always borrows/is always borrowing** my things and she (4) **doesn't usually ask/isn't usually asking** me first. This month she (5) **works/is working** part-time in a shop and every day she (6) **takes/is taking** something of mine to wear. So at the moment I (7) **sit/am sitting** here in my oldest T-shirt, while she (8) **wears/is wearing** my favourite one at work. Does anyone else have a sister like mine?

2 **GRAMMAR INITIATIVE** Match the examples in the text to the uses.

Modals	
a temporary situations	
b routines	
c actions happening at the time of speaking	
d facts and general truths	
e repeated annoying actions	

3 Order the words to make questions.

- you / follow / Do / fashion / usually / ?
Do you usually follow fashion?
- moment / are / at / you / wearing / What / the / ?
- shopping / clothes / Do / like / you / for / ?
- usually / for / Who / clothes / your / pays / ?
- you / Are / new / of / buying / thinking / soon / clothes / any / ?
- clean / often / do / your / How / shoes / you / ?

Answer the questions in Ex 3 so that they are true for you. Write full sentences.

Yes, I don't feel good if my clothes aren't fashionable.

Present continuous with *always* ANALYSE

We use the present continuous with *always* to talk about repeated annoying actions.

He's always buying expensive clothes and he can't afford them!

Past simple, past continuous, used to and would

5 Read the text and choose the correct alternatives.

While my mum and I (1) **were looking/used to look** through some old photos, we (2) **found/were finding** one of my mum from the 1970s. In the photo, she (3) **would wear/was wearing** these horrible, red platform shoes. When I (4) **used to laugh/laughed** at them, she (5) **was saying/said** that they (6) **would be/used to be** the fashion. 'I (7) **would love/used to love** those shoes and I (8) **was wearing/would wear** them everywhere,' she said. She (9) **agreed/was agreeing** they weren't very practical though. Once she (10) **would fall/fell** over and (11) **used to break/broke** her arm when she (12) **used to run/was running** to catch a bus!

6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- My mum ____ (buy) a Chanel dress in 1990 and she still wears it.
- When my sister was a student, she ____ (wear) jeans all the time. Now she wears a suit to work.
- They ____ (study) at fashion school when they met.
- My dad ____ (go) to school with a supermodel.
- She ____ (work) in a boutique in town, but now she's a costume designer in Hollywood – it's amazing.

7 Match the examples in Ex 6 to the uses.

- a completed past action or a series of past actions
- an action in progress at a specific time in the past
- a past habit or state

will, going to and present continuous

8 Choose the correct alternatives.

- A It's London Fashion Week this month.
B Really? I think I'll go/I'm going to go to a show.
- I'm meeting/I'll meet her at 6pm to go shopping!
- Everyone thinks that girl is being/will be a supermodel.
- I've decided I'm going to/I'll buy a new coat in the sales.
- Those shoes aren't fitting/going to fit you. They're much too small.

9 Match the sentences in Ex 8 to the uses.

- a confirmed arrangement
- a plan or intention
- a general prediction

Future continuous and future perfect

10 Choose the correct ending for the sentences.

- I'm going to celebrate on Saturday, because ...
a I'll be finishing all my exams by then.
b I'll have finished all my exams by then.
- Don't phone me at eight tonight because ...
a I'll be watching the match.
b I'll have watched the match.
- By the time we get to the concert, ...
a we'll be missing the first two or three bands.
b we'll have missed the first two or three bands.
- Alan will meet you at the station and ...
a he'll be waiting for you at the ticket office.
b he'll have waited for you at the ticket office.

11 Match the complete sentences in Ex 10 to the uses.

- actions in progress at a specific point in the future
- actions which are completed at a specific point in the future

12 **CONSOLIDATE** Choose the correct alternatives.

We (1) **don't often think/aren't often thinking** of science and fashion as being connected. However, scientists and fashion designers (2) **will be working/will have worked** together more closely in the future. This is because scientists (3) **are developing/develop** new materials called smart textiles. How is this done? Textile developers (4) **treated/treat** traditional fabrics with products like paraffin wax and fatty acids to create innovative cloth. But how (5) **will this change/will this be changing** fashion? Well, humans first (6) **wore/wear** clothes to keep them warm, but smart textiles (7) **do/did** this and more. The new materials react to your body temperature so that a smart jacket (8) **will keep/will have kept** you both warm and cool. By the end of the decade, scientists (9) **will have developed/are developing** textiles that (10) **won't get/won't have got** dirty. Now that's a good idea!



Vocabulary

Clothes adjectives

1 Match the words to their antonyms.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1 scruffy | a trendy |
| 2 tight-fitting | b smart |
| 3 plain | c baggy |
| 4 old-fashioned | d patterned |

2 Describe what your classmates are wearing.

Ana is wearing jeans and a plain T-shirt.

Phrasal verbs

3 Match the phrasal verbs to the definitions.

do up	dress up	go with
put on	take off	try on

- test an item of clothing to see if you like it
- fasten clothing with a zip or button
- match or complement something
- wear an item of clothing
- remove clothing
- wear formal clothes

4 Choose the correct alternatives and then complete the sentences with adjectives from Ex 1.

- I can't **do up/go with** this hoodie, it's too _____. Can I try a bigger size?
- I **tried on/dressed up** this top, but it's too big and _____.
- Do you think these leggings **do up/go with** my boots? I want to be comfortable, but I don't want to look _____.
- We're going to a trendy place tonight so don't **put on/do up** a tie – it makes you look _____.
- You always wear plain shirts, but I think you should try this _____ one. **Take it off/Put it on** so I can see if it suits you.
- Wear a suit rather than jeans. You look really _____ when you **dress up/put on** a bit.

5 List all the items of clothing in Ex 4.

hoodie, ...

PRONUNCIATION

/t/ and /d/

a Listen. How is the -ed ending pronounced in these words?

- 1 dressed 2 old-fashioned

b Listen. Match the words in the box to the sounds /t/ or /d/.

brightly-coloured checked
developed patterned striped

SOUNDS

Vocabulary in Action

Shopping for clothes

6 Read the dialogue and choose the correct alternatives.

A Good morning. Can I help you?

B I hope so! I'm the best man at a wedding and I have to 'dress/do up.

A Well, what about this grey 'hoodie/suit? It's very 'old-fashioned/smart.

B Can I 'try it on/go with it?

A Of course. The changing rooms are over there.

B The trousers are a bit 'scruffy/baggy, but I can wear a belt, I suppose.

A Yes, but you don't want anything too 'tight-fitting/plain.

B Now I need a shirt to 'go with it/take it off.

A What about this white one? It's very smart.

B No, it's too plain. I'd like a 'brightly-coloured/patterned one. You know, checked or striped.

7 Listen and check your answers.

8 Now prepare a dialogue about clothes.



An informal email

1 Read the email. What is Bea doing in London?

Hi Ana,

How's it going? Sorry I haven't written sooner! I'm busy with classes and my job. Yes, that's right – a job! I'll tell you about it in a minute.

I've been in London for two months now. I'm still staying with my aunt and her family. As soon as I arrived, I started studying at a language school. During the week, I had classes in the morning with students from different countries. In the afternoon, we used to get together and do 'tourist' things like visit museums and go shopping. There are loads of cool places where you can buy stuff you don't really need. Check out the Camden Markets online and you'll see what I mean. Well, I started to run out of money quickly. When I told my aunt, she suggested getting a part-time job once the language course was finished. So now I work three afternoons a week and every Saturday in Shoes for U.

Last weekend, while I was serving a girl from Japan, she asked for some knee-length Dr Martin boots. I brought her the boots to try on. I thought they looked a bit big for her, but she loved them! I wonder what will happen in the shop tomorrow!

Anyway, what are you up to? I can't wait to see you. By the time I'm back, my English will be perfect! I practise every day.

Love

Bea



2 WORD POWER Find words and expressions in the text that mean ...

- 1 meet up with your friends. 2 a lot of. 3 fashionable and trendy. 4 have nothing left. 5 reaching your knees.

3 CONNECTORS Make a list of the time expressions in the text.

4 Complete the sentences with the time expressions in the box.

as soon as by the time during when while

- 1 ____ the summer holidays I got a part-time job in a café.
- 2 One day, ____ I was clearing the tables, I found a wallet.
- 3 ____ I saw it, I knew I had to find the owner and return it.
- 4 I was running along the street ____ I saw a man from the café.
- 5 ____ I reached him, I was exhausted. He was so pleased that he gave me a £20 tip!

5 Order the sentences to make a story.

- a I chose the best roses in the shop and wrapped them up beautifully.
- b I was quite surprised as they were very expensive.
- c I thought it was a really romantic story and I hope she liked the roses!
- d One Saturday a man wanted to buy 35 roses for his girlfriend.
- e Last year I had a summer job in a flower shop.

Writing Initiative

EXAM TASK

Write an email to a friend about something that happened to you during the summer holidays.

UNIT OBJECTIVES

- **Reading** *I can't believe it's* reading for detail
- **Grammar** Narrative tenses
- **Vocabulary** The media; compound nouns, gerunds and infinitives
- **Listening** The new journalists
- **Speaking** Giving a presentation
- **Writing** A narrative
- **Lifelong learning skills** How to organize your study time

1 The media



- 1 Name the types of media in the photos.
- 2 Classify the words in the box under the correct headings.

broadsheets browse channel hop chat show
documentary news bulletin podcast surf
tabloids text alert tune in web page

The press	TV and radio	Electronic media

- 3 Listen. Which media words do the speakers mention?

- 4 Listen again. Match the speakers to the questions.

- 1 Where do you get the latest news?
- 2 Do you have accounts with any social media? Which ones?
- 3 How do you use the media for entertainment?

- 5 Listen again and note the speakers' answers.

Let's talk

- 6 Ask and answer the questions in Ex 4.

PHRASE BANK

I'm (not) really interested in the news because ...

I've opened a ... account.

I tend to watch / read / listen to / browse / surf / skim ...

Yes, I have. It was when ...

- 1 **WORD POWER** Check you understand the words from the text. What do you think the connection is between them?

- 1 news stories
- 2 computer hacking
- 3 phone tapping
- 4 public inquiry
- 5 sensationalist stories

2 **Scan the text and find ...**

- 1 the name of a journalist.
- 2 the names of three famous people.
- 3 three dates.
- 4 a newspaper.
- 5 two large amounts of money.

3 **Are the sentences true or false? Quote words from the text to support your answers.**

- 1 Nick Davies thinks that the news we receive is not reliable because no one checks it.
- 2 Some journalists break the law to get stories.
- 3 A journalist interviewed JK Rowling's daughter.
- 4 Newspapers employ fewer journalists now than 30 years ago.
- 5 Journalists write fewer stories now than 30 years ago.

4 **Choose the best answers.**

- 1 Nick Davies uses the phrase 'The Dark Arts' to describe some journalistic research because it ...
 - a happens at night.
 - b needs a lot of skill.
 - c is illegal.
 - d needs computers.
- 2 The *News of the World* closed down because ...
 - a a girl was missing.
 - b it didn't report Milly Dowler's murder.
 - c it hacked her mobile phone.
 - d it was losing money from advertising.
- 3 According to the article, technology affected newspapers by making ...
 - a more people want to buy them.
 - b it easier to start a new paper.
 - c them better designed.
 - d them need more stories.
- 4 Nick Davies thinks that some journalists ...
 - a are lazy.
 - b are not interested in researching their stories.
 - c earn too much money.
 - d don't have enough time to do their work properly.

5 **EXAM STRATEGY** Read the box and then do Ex 6.

Reading for detail

To extract information from a text, you need to read in detail and understand key words such as pronouns. Pronouns can refer to people and places and also to ideas mentioned previously in the text.



6 **Find the pronouns in the text. What do they refer to?**

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 them (line 11) | 4 This (line 39) |
| 2 This (line 12) | 5 them (line 44) |
| 3 her (line 26) | |

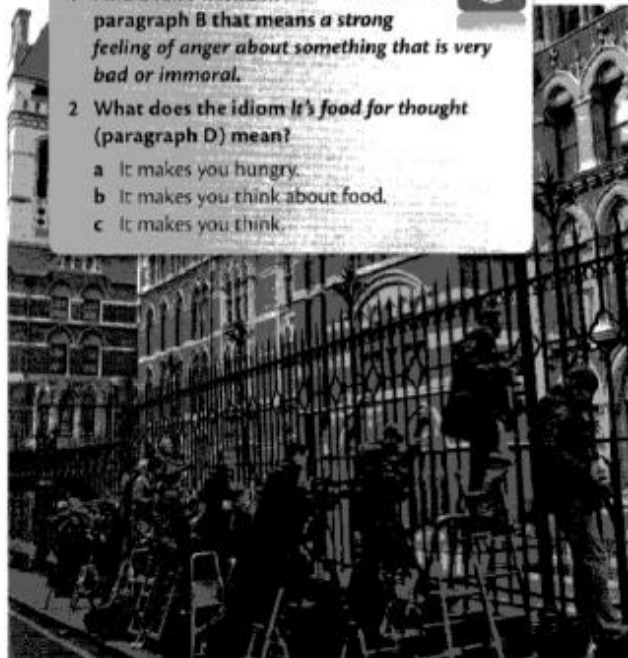
7 **WORD POWER** Match the words to the definitions.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1 shocking | a absent or lost |
| 2 missing | b surprising in a negative way |
| 3 shut down | c numbers of people who work for a company |
| 4 staffing levels | d close forever |

9 **Let's talk**

8 **Have there been any stories about public figures in the news recently? Do you think they are true?**

- 1 **Find a false friend in paragraph B that means a strong feeling of anger about something that is very bad or immoral.**
- 2 **What does the idiom *It's food for thought* (paragraph D) mean?**
- | |
|----------------------------------|
| a It makes you hungry. |
| b It makes you think about food. |
| c It makes you think. |



I CAN'T BELIEVE IT!

a Do you believe what you read in the newspapers? According to British journalist Nick Davies, you probably shouldn't. Davies, a highly respected reporter, has been investigating the accuracy of news stories for years. In his book, *Flat Earth News*, he argues that the majority of news stories are thought to be true simply because nobody finds out they are not. Worse than that, some journalists are using illegal methods to research them.

b This is what Davies calls 'The Dark Arts' – the illegal use of phone tapping, computer hacking and police records to access individuals' details. Victims have included public figures such as Prince William and film star Scarlett Johansson. The reaction to these revelations has been one of shock, disgust and indignation, leading to the setting up of the Leveson Inquiry in 2011. The public inquiry, charged with investigating the relationship between the press, the public, police and politicians, invited people to tell their stories. Author JK Rowling described how a journalist had put a letter into her young daughter's bag. The journalist had hoped Rowling would answer it. The case of Milly Dowler, a 13-year-old girl who was murdered in 2002, was even more shocking. When she was reported missing, the *News of the World* newspaper hacked into her voicemail. Once this action

became public, advertisers reacted furiously and cancelled their adverts. As a result, the newspaper's owners lost huge amounts of money and shut the paper down.

c So why are journalists behaving like this? Davies believes that many are hopelessly overworked. This has primarily been caused by the use of new technologies in the industry since the 1980s. The digital production of newspapers means that fewer people are required to produce and print them. Because of these changes, staffing levels have fallen dramatically at all national newspapers. Meanwhile, average profits have risen from £35.6 million to £144.6 million. New technologies have also introduced more types of media; newspapers now have websites and journalists have to update them every few minutes. In other words, fewer people have to write more stories.

d The result is that journalists don't have time to check whether stories are true or not; they're too busy trying to fill the newspaper, TV show or website with sensationalist stories. Indeed, Davies presents research that seems to show that only 12% of news stories in UK national newspapers come from genuine research by a journalist. And in some cases that research is illegal. It's food for thought.

➡ See Exam practice p93



SAY IT ALOUD

Find these words in the text. How do you say them?

- 1 /dʒʌnəlɪst/
- 2 /stɔːrɪz/
- 3 /rɪ'sɜːtʃ/
- 4 /njuːzˌpeɪpə/
- 5 /ædvɔːtaɪzɪŋ/

Narrative tenses

Past simple, present perfect simple and present perfect continuous

1 Read the news story below. What happened to Sir Frank Hampton?

HAMPTON HELD BY POLICE

Police sources **have confirmed** that media magnate, Sir Frank Hampton, **was released** on bail yesterday following his arrest on Saturday evening. Police



investigators **have questioned** Sir Frank about allegedly illegal methods used by journalists employed by his broadcasting corporation News UK. A number of celebrities, including Hollywood star Hugh Johnson, claim that News UK journalists **have been hacking** into their private details for years. James Robertson, who **has been leading** the editorial team at News UK since 1990, vigorously **denied** these claims at a press conference held this morning. Mr Robertson stated that News UK **has never permitted** illegal acts and would never allow its journalists to break the law. Chief Superintendent Sally Black of London Police, who **appeared** on Radio 5 news last night, told the presenter that police **have been investigating** reports of illegal actions in the media and would continue to do so.

Image posed by actor

2 **GRAMMAR INITIATIVE** Match the examples in the text to the uses.

Past simple, present perfect simple and present perfect continuous

- a a completed past action with a time reference
- b a completed past action that is relevant in the present
- c an unfinished action that began in the past and continues up to the time of speaking

Perfect tenses

ANALYSE



We use the present perfect simple to talk about completed past actions with no time reference.

I've read the entire newspaper, even the sport.

We use the present perfect continuous to talk about unfinished past actions.

He's been reading the newspaper all morning.

We generally use the present perfect continuous to talk about duration.

How long have you been buying The Times newspaper? Oh, for about 20 years.

We generally use the present perfect simple to ask about frequency or quantity.

How many times have you seen this show?

3 Choose the correct alternatives.

- 1 I **have been watching/have watched** TV for hours.
- 2 He **has been buying/has bought** four different newspapers.
- 3 **Have you seen/Did you see** that chat show last night? It was terrible.
- 4 **He's appeared/He appeared** on TV chat shows lots of times. He's funny.
- 5 How long **has he been listening/has he listened** to that podcast?
- 6 I **watched/have watched** that documentary twice.

4 Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets. Use the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.

- 1 I went to Lisbon last summer. I went there again last month. (twice)
I've been to Lisbon twice.
- 2 Elisa started reading the news at two o'clock. She hasn't finished yet. (since two o'clock)
- 3 I read that book in 2012. Then I read it again in 2013 and 2014. I love it. (three times)
- 4 Paul's waiting for Ellie at the station. I don't know when he arrived there. (How long?)
- 5 I work with Dan. I first worked with him five years ago. (for five years)

5 Choose the correct alternatives.

- 1 I have seen that film **many times/for a long time**.
- 2 My sister's been making biscuits **this afternoon/yesterday afternoon**.
- 3 We have been waiting for you **since three and a half hours/since half past three**.
- 4 Have you tidied your room **today/last night**?
- 5 John's been doing his homework **over an hour ago/for over an hour**.
- 6 I went to that school **since I was three/from the age of three**.

Past simple, past perfect simple and past perfect continuous

6 Match the examples to the uses.

- 1 When Sandra **arrived**, we **decided** to watch a DVD.
 - 2 Sandra was late again. I'd **been waiting** for her for hours.
 - 3 I'd **never heard** of him until I read the story in the newspaper.
 - 4 He'd **been studying** journalism for years before he became a writer.
- a a past action that took place before another
b a series of completed past actions
c a past action in progress before another
d the duration of a past action

Continuous tenses

ANALYSE



We generally use the past perfect continuous with *How long*, *for* and *since* to talk about the duration of past actions. This is similar to the use of the present perfect continuous. Compare the two examples.

I'd been travelling for hours. I was exhausted when I arrived.

They've been learning French since they were five. They are fluent speakers now.

7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 His hand was aching. He ____ (write) three essays.
- 2 She ____ (watch) TV for two hours and she had a headache.
- 3 The journalist was tired as she ____ (stand) up all day.
- 4 He ____ (forget) his mobile so he couldn't phone me.
- 5 I ____ (play) football for hours and was exhausted.
- 6 I ____ (read) his blog three times before I met him.

8 Rewrite the sentences using the words given.

- 1 Alan worked as a journalist for two years. Then he interviewed the prime minister.
Alan had been working as a journalist for two years when he interviewed the prime minister.
- 2 The programme finished and I got home five minutes later.
I arrived home, but the programme ...
- 3 While we were in the cinema, the rain stopped.
When we came out of the cinema, ...
- 4 My dad was browsing the internet all morning and at lunchtime he was tired.
My dad was tired at lunchtime because he ...
- 5 We waited for two hours. Then the concert began.
When the concert began, we ...
- 6 The live podcast began at 7pm. We logged on at 7.10pm.
When we logged on, the podcast ...

9 |||| CONSOLIDATE Choose the correct alternatives.



Everyone (1) **has heard/had heard** of products like the iPad produced by Apple®, the company (2) **started/had started** by Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak in 1976. But less well known is the impact these gadgets (3) **have/had** been having on our access to the media. Before hand-held devices with internet access (4) **existed/had existed**, reading news online was only possible if you (5) **have connected/had connected** your computer to a modem. So reading the news (6) **meant/had meant** sitting at a desk. Today, you can access the latest news stories wherever you are. Many online papers allow you to comment on stories, so you can see the opinions of others who (7) **have/had** been reading the same stories as you. If you (8) **had told/had been telling** me two years ago that I would get my news online, I wouldn't have believed you. But the latest reports claim that over 40% of people (9) **received/had received** their news this way last month. So I'm not the only one!

Topic words

The media

- 1 Complete the definitions with the words in the box.

chat show host	commentator	editor
foreign correspondent	journalist	
newsreader	producer	presenter

- A ___ interviews celebrities.
- A ___ introduces a programme on the TV or radio.
- The ___ manages the finances of a TV or radio programme.
- A ___ writes news stories for TV, radio and newspapers.
- A ___ presents the main news items of the day on TV or radio.
- The person in charge of a newspaper is an ___.
- A ___ gives a description of events, often sporting competitions.
- A ___ reports on events in other countries.

- 2 Write about people in your country who do the jobs in Ex 1.

Michael Robinson is a commentator.

Compound nouns

- 3 Match the words to make compound nouns about the media.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1 current | a flash |
| 2 breaking | b report |
| 3 press | c lines |
| 4 news | d affairs |
| 5 head | e news |
| 6 business | f forecast |
| 7 sports | g conference |
| 8 weather | h news |

- 4 Complete the sentences with the compound nouns in Ex 3.

- When a major event happens, the first reports are ___.
- A short news summary which interrupts a TV or radio programme is called a ___.
- Economic, political or social news is called ___.
- The top news stories of the day are called the ___.
- An organized event at which people respond to questions from journalists is a ___.
- Channel 5 has great ___. It's the best place to get the football scores.
- Oh no. The ___ says it's going to rain again later.
- Who reads the ___? I think finance is really boring.

Vocabulary in Action

Talking about the media

- 5 Read the dialogue and choose the correct alternatives.

A What did you do at the weekend?

B I went to the Radio Ten Open Day. I want to be a **journalist/chat show host**.

A Do you? I mean, I knew you were interested in **current affairs/breaking news**.

B Yes, and I read the **news flashes/headlines** in the paper every morning.

A You need to read all the news – **business news/weather forecasts** and **sports reports/breaking news** too.

B I do that. But I prefer to watch the news on TV.

A Me too. I like the **editor/newsreader** on Channel 5. She's very good.

B They have good international news coverage too.

A Don't you want to be a **foreign correspondent/commentator**?

B No, not really. You travel, but it can be quite dangerous.

A Maybe, but you go to lots of **press conferences/weather forecasts**. I think that would be fascinating.

- 6 Listen and check your answers.

- 7 Now prepare a dialogue about the media.