

4 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation

B

American
ENGLISH FILE 5

GRAMMAR

1 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: If we leave now, we should / should have get to the movie theater by 8:00.

- Anita **must** / **must have** speak Spanish very well. She lived in Madrid for ten years.
- They **can't** / **should** be having a good picnic. It's not raining and it's warm outside.
- They **can't** / **must** have been at home; no one came to the door when I knocked.
- He **might** / **couldn't** have been playing the guitar for very long because he doesn't play well at all.
- Bruno's **sure to** / **bound** get the job. He's got excellent qualifications.
- I'm afraid James **unlikely** / **won't** be here in time for the party.
- Carrie **definitely** / **will definitely** get a promotion next month.
- We'll **probably** / **probably be** start working at about seven tomorrow morning.

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2 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

Example: Not until you say you're sorry will we discuss the problems we're having.
you say say you you're say

- Not only _____ late, you're also not dressed properly.
you are are you you're
- Never _____ such a silly excuse.
have I heard I heard I have heard
- Only when you watch someone make a basket _____ what an art it is.
you do realize you realize do you realize
- _____ Arthur arrived than he and Evan started to fight.
As soon No sooner had Sooner than
- Not until I see the money with my own eyes _____ that you have been paid.
will I believe do I believe I believe
- Rarely _____ so confused.
have been I have been have I been

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3 Is the sentence right or wrong? Write *correct* or *incorrect* in the blank.

- Not only is he my brother, he is also my best friend.

- It's unlikely that he'll be on time for the meeting.

- She may not to be the right person for the job.

- They'll probably be a little late. We can wait.

- Carlos is bound being here soon. He's not usually late. _____
- I don't think we should ask him to join us. He's not definitely the party type. _____

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VOCABULARY

4 Underline the odd word out.

Example: rattle drip click stammer

- tick sigh whisper yell
- mumble groan scream slam
- bang buzz giggle tap
- drip splash hoot slurp
- heavy-going entertaining intriguing gripping
- crash crunch bang sniff

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5 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: A story that makes you feel sad is **d**epressing.

- An **i**_____ story is one that seems unlikely or difficult to believe.
- A story that makes you cry or makes you feel strong emotion can be described as **m**_____.
- A somewhat formal word that means "big" or "wide" is 'v_____.'
- Something that is a bit different or unexpected can be described as **q**_____.
- F**_____ stories always make me turn pages quickly to find out what happens.
- If you call someone by a name that you have invented for them, you **n**_____ them.

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6 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: A legal agreement where a bank lends you money to buy a house is called a mortgage.

- 1 Knowing too much about your neighbors and their lives is called being _____ friendly.
- 2 A trip to and from work is called a _____.
- 3 Anything with short, sharp sounds can be described as _____.
- 4 To move one's head up and down to acknowledge someone or something is called a _____.
- 5 Informal conversation, often with strangers, is called _____ talk.
- 6 A book or script that doesn't have any interesting characteristics can be described as _____.

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Vocabulary total		10
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PRONUNCIATION

7 Match the words with the same sound.

fees vast sob whistle
smooth approached

Example: buzz fees

- 1 barely _____
- 2 hiss _____, _____
- 3 tick _____, _____

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8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: childcare

- 1 overly
- 2 witty
- 3 exchange
- 4 beyond
- 5 installment

	5
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Pronunciation total		10
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4 Reading and Writing **B**

READING

1 Read the article and check (✓) A, B, or C.

LOST IN TRANSLATION?

There's a well-known story in the world of literary translators about the translator who was thrilled to see his work appear at great length in an article in a prestigious magazine. He had translated a number of novels by a little-known Scandinavian novelist, who he believed had been neglected and not received the attention or praise he deserved. He had dedicated much of his working life to trying to get this novelist some recognition. The article agreed with his assessment of the novelist's work and illustrated its view of his worth by quoting long passages from the translations.

But something was missing. The translator searched in vain for a mention of his name. It didn't appear anywhere. The translator's joy at the coverage of his favorite author was considerably spoiled by this. He felt that he himself should have had some recognition in the article. The implication was that the translations had just appeared from nowhere, or even perhaps that the novelist had done them himself. It was as if the translator did not exist, and all the efforts he had made had never happened.

This incident raises a fundamental question about the status and function of the literary translator. Most people would agree that it was wrong of the magazine to omit any mention of the translator. However, it is also true that readers themselves operate in exactly the same way, and for them it is also as if the translator didn't exist. When people read a translation of a novel, they want to feel they are reading what the novelist, and not someone else, wrote. They don't want to be reminded that they are not reading, and would not be able to read, the original novel as created by the novelist. The translator has fulfilled a necessary function for them, but they do not wish to know who the translator was or pay any attention to what they have done. Readers are simply the receivers of what the translator does. So even though we might wish for direct contact with the novelist, we depend on the translator.

In this global age, translators have become even more important. More and more works of fiction are being translated into more and more languages. Readers are now able to experience and understand other cultures more than ever through the reading of translated novels. The works of more and more novelists are now accessible to people in other parts of the world. This applies not only to new novels but also to fresh translations of old classics. The adventurous reader can now enjoy novels from many eras and many cultures that previously they would not have been able to.

And central to this is the translator, working heroically to come up with the translation that captures exactly what is in the original work, and often poorly paid. Although readers may be happy for them to remain obscure, perhaps they should be getting the recognition they deserve.

- 1 What do we learn about the translator mentioned in the first paragraph?
 - A His opinion of a certain novelist was shared by an important magazine. ☐
 - B He sent an article about a certain novelist to an important magazine. ☐
 - C He had worked with a certain novelist on translations of his novels. ☐
- 2 When the translator looked closely at the article, _____.
 - A he did not mind the fact that his name did not appear ☐
 - B he was annoyed that some of the information was false ☐
 - C he felt that his own efforts had not been rewarded ☐
- 3 The writer says that the example of the article illustrates _____.
 - A something that literary translators should realize ☐
 - B a point often made by literary translators ☐
 - C a general attitude towards literary translators ☐
- 4 The writer says that readers of translated novels _____.
 - A would prefer to be reading the original work ☐
 - B assume that the translation is not as good as the original work ☐
 - C are sometimes unaware that it is a translation ☐
- 5 The writer says that the readers _____.
 - A wish to know who the translator was ☐
 - B do not wish to know who the translator was ☐
 - C want to pay attention to what the translator has done ☐
- 6 The writer says that translators have become even more important in this global age because _____.
 - A there are less translators in the world ☐
 - B there aren't many translators who can do a good job ☐
 - C more works of fiction is being translated in more languages ☐

4 Reading and Writing **B**

- 7 When talking about the global age, the writer emphasizes _____.
 A the variety of fiction now available to readers ☐
 B the importance of fiction in comparison with other forms of literature ☐
 C the number of readers who may read a particular work of fiction ☐
- 8 The writer uses the phrase “working heroically” in the last paragraph in order to _____.
 A describe how enjoyable translation work can be ☐
 B make a joke about translators ☐
 C express sympathy with translators ☐
- 9 What is the main topic of the article?
 A Changing attitudes to translators ☐
 B The importance of translators ☐
 C What translators are trying to do ☐
- 10 Which of the following does the writer express in the article as a whole?
 A Doubts about the whole idea of reading translated novels ☐
 B Annoyance at the attitude of some readers ☐
 C Understanding of why translators do not receive recognition ☐

Reading total	<input type="text"/>	10
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WRITING

Write a review of a movie or book for an online magazine. Write approximately 250 words.

Writing total	<input type="text"/>	10
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Reading and Writing total	<input type="text"/>	20
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4 Listening and Speaking **B**

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five people talking about various books. Match the speakers (1–5) to what they say about the books (A–H).

Speaker 1 ☐Speaker 2 ☐Speaker 3 ☐Speaker 4 ☐Speaker 5 ☐

A I'm planning to read some more of it one day.

B I felt it was the wrong time for me to read it.

C I read it all in a short time.

D I found it rather confusing.

E I found out that I didn't need to read it.

F The story was rather upsetting for me.

G I benefited from studying it.

H I wouldn't like it if I read it now.

☐ 5

- 2 Listen to a talk about the history of Muzak. Complete the sentences using no more than three words.

MUZAK

Muzak's inventor developed it from work he had done on technology connected with ¹_____.

When radio became widespread, muzak was no longer in demand in ²_____.

Muzak's product for workplaces arranged music in order of how ³_____ it was.

Until 1968, all of Muzak's music was played by the ⁴_____ at the company.

The company does not want to be known for producing ⁵_____.

☐ 5Listening total ☐ 10

SPEAKING

Student A

- 1 Ask your partner these questions.
- Which noises annoy you the most?
 - When do you talk to strangers?
 - What kind of books interest you the least?
 - If you wrote a book, what kind of book would it be?
 - Is translating a book easy or hard? Why?
- 2 Now answer your partner's questions.
- 3 Now talk about one of these statements, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.
- "In modern life, it is very easy to get to know new people."
 - "You shouldn't read reviews of a book before buying it."
 - "You should always read the last page of the book first."
- 4 Now listen to your partner. Do you agree with him/ her?

Speaking total ☐ 15Listening and Speaking total ☐ 25

Student B

- 1 Answer your partner's questions.
- 2 Now ask your partner these questions.
- What is your least favorite sound?
 - What noises do you most commonly hear when you are walking in the street?
 - What's the worst book you've ever read?
 - What kind of books do teenagers read these days?
 - Why should people get to know their neighbors?
- 3 Listen to your partner. Do you agree with him/ her?
- 4 Now talk about one of these statements, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.
- "Modern technology involves a lot of comforting sounds."
 - "Books are the best way of learning about people and life."
 - "I think that reading books is the best way to spend time."

Speaking total ☐ 15Listening and Speaking total ☐ 25