# 7 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation 🕒

#### GRAMMAR

1 <u>Underline</u> the correct word(s).

Example: You won't **<u>be able</u>** / **allowed** to go into the laboratory with me. It's for employees only.

- 1 You **shouldn't** / **should remember** use your cell phone while you're putting gas into your car.
- 2 You **didn't need** / **need have** to pay for dinner, but it was nice that you did.
- 3 It is **not able / not permitted** to bring your own food into this dining area.
- 4 We ought / should have left earlier.
- 5 You don't **got** / **have** to tip taxi drivers, but they always appreciate it.
- 6 Everyone **will have to** / **better** show their passport when we cross the border.
- 7 We **need** / **don't need to** call Maria she's expecting us.
- 8 We aren't **supposed to** / **allowed** take these laptops out of this office.
- **2** Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: It seemed *like* a good idea to borrow the car, but it didn't end well. as though like being

- 1 When I was at the Summer Music Festival I saw your brother's band \_\_\_\_\_.
  - to play playing played
- 2 I\_\_\_\_\_ someone say "hello" but I couldn't see who it was.

heard hear was heard

- 3 He \_\_\_\_\_ unhappy. Is everything OK? seems to have 's as though seems
- 4 You \_\_\_\_\_ my friend Marco. look look like are the look of
- 5 This soup tastes \_\_\_\_\_ garlic. It's delicious! of for as if
- 6 Malcolm seems \_\_\_\_\_ a mistake. He was supposed to order four boxes of paper, but he ordered 40!

to have to have made like making

**3** Complete the sentence with the correct form of *hear, smell, taste, see,* or *touch.* 

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- Example: Yesterday, I <u>heard</u> someone playing a beautiful piano piece.
- 1 Please don't \_\_\_\_\_ the produce unless you intend to buy it!
- 2 Your room \_\_\_\_\_ really bad. I think it's time for you to do your laundry!
- 3 This food \_\_\_\_\_\_a little funny. Are you sure the milk wasn't spoiled?
- 5 Could you move your head? I can't \_\_\_\_\_\_ the stage.
- 6 I can't \_\_\_\_\_ the garlic in this dish. Are you sure that you put some in?
- 7 I'm afraid to \_\_\_\_\_\_ the dog because he's growled at me before.

### VOCABULARY

- **4** Complete the sentences with one word.
  - Example: I heard they're going to bring *in* a new law that makes it illegal to use your cell phone in public.
  - 1 Turn right \_\_\_\_\_ the corner and you'll see the post office on your left.
  - 2 Anna went \_\_\_\_\_ work early this morning.
  - 3 Jacob fell \_\_\_\_\_ his bike on the way to work and cut his head pretty badly.
  - 4 I left some change for the waiter \_\_\_\_\_ the table, next to my cup.
  - 5 If you look down now, you can see that we're flying \_\_\_\_\_\_ the Sahara Desert.
  - 6 I live on the fifth floor and my brother lives on the sixth. In fact, his apartment is directly \_\_\_\_\_ mine.
  - 7 I took \$20 \_\_\_\_\_ of my wallet and gave it to Ben.
  - 8 Let's go\_\_\_\_\_. It's getting too cold and dark outside.

# 7 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation 🕒

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5 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: A car **p***ulled* up next to me and the driver waved.

- 1 I hate it when I have to try to read **i**\_\_\_\_\_ handwriting. I wish people would just write clearly.
- 2 In my science class, girls **o**\_\_\_\_\_ boys by two to one.
- 3 I'm afraid I **u**\_\_\_\_\_ the cost of the vacation and didn't bring enough money.
- 4 I didn't study for the test, so I felt **u**\_\_\_\_\_going into it. But it turned out ok in the end.
- 5 Pierre and Angela hadn't seen each other for ten years, but their romance was **r**\_\_\_\_\_when they met unexpectedly on a train.
- 6 I'm afraid I'm as **b**\_\_\_\_\_ as a bat without my glasses.
- 6 Complete the sentence with the correct form of a phrasal verb.

Example: I never want to <u>stand out</u> from the crowd. I always want to blend in.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_your voice \_\_\_\_\_! I'm trying to watch the movie!
- 3 I think he \_\_\_\_\_ his father, but my friend disagrees with me.
- 4 You \_\_\_\_\_ you're about to throw up. Are you ok?
- 5 Does this recipe \_\_\_\_\_ sugar? I think we've run out.

6 Ilike working for myself because I don't have to \_\_\_\_\_\_ anyone about my schedule. I can make my own hours.

- 7 Could you \_\_\_\_\_ this essay for me? I'm not sure if it makes sense.
- 8 I spend a lot of time telling my four-year-old to \_\_\_\_\_\_his socks. They're always falling

off of his feet!

### PRONUNCIATION

7 Match the words with the same sound.

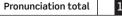
<del>gazed</del> supposed nanny down ske <b>tch</b> ed coincidence	
Example: li <b>z</b> ard <u>gazed</u>	
1 all <b>ow</b> ed	
2 ba <b>nn</b> ed	
3 voi <b>c</b> e,	
4 <b>ch</b> ipped	
	5

8 Under<u>line</u> the stressed syllable.

Example:

- 1 misjudge
- 2 overcharge
- 3 antivirus
- 4 prearranged
- 5 outnumber

	5
Pronunciation total	10



### READING

**1** Read the article and check ( $\checkmark$ ) A, B, or C.

# **GET AWAY FROM MY FOOD!**

The "nanny state," in some people's opinion, has gone too far. In an effort to help people make better choices about their food, some towns and cities are banning things like trans-fats or putting size limits on other items, like sugary sodas. The biggest city to do some of these things is New York City, under former Mayor Michael Bloomberg.

Reaction to, for example, the size limit on sugary sodas has been mixed. When the measure was passed in late 2012, reactions ranged from being outraged that the government feels like it should decide how much soda someone should drink, to being happy that someone was stepping in to try to curb obesity, which is a nationwide health problem. Some people just thought the size limits were silly and that there were too many loopholes – for example, although people couldn't buy a 32 oz. soda, they could still buy two 16 oz. sodas – for the limits on soda size to truly be an effective way to make people think about their consumption of soda.

In the time since the size limits were implemented, the outrage over and discomfort with the limits has largely died down. People have simply accepted that the size limits are here to stay. What will happen with these limits? No one knows. Potentially, the measure implementing the size limits could be repealed in the future, but most people expect them to stay.

Will the size limits on sodas truly have an effect on obesity in New York City? Possibly. Proponents of the measure cite statistics on smoking since the city banned it in bars and public parks in 2002 and 2011, respectively. Studies show that smoking rates have decreased in New York City, and many people believe that the decrease is due to the bans. Certainly no one wants to go outside and smoke in the cold, snowy winters in New York City, but that's just what people were forced to do when the bans took effect. A similar effect was seen when restaurants were required to show the caloric content of the food on their menus. When people realized how many calories they were consuming in each dish, they began to order less food.

People who support the limits on sugary sodas point to these studies as evidence that government bans can improve the health of the citizens. They're hoping that time will show the same effect on obesity rates as people get used to the size limits and begin to think about how much soda they consume.

Opponents of the size limits measure say that the government truly should have no role in making decisions for people about what – or how much – food they consume. They believe that bans and limitations intrude into the personal decision-making of citizens, and that the government is overstepping its bounds. They may have a point. At what point does government intrusion stop being about curbing a public health crisis and begin to be a real-life version of "Big Brother" from the novel 1984 by George Orwell? "Big Brother" controlled every aspect of people's lives, saw their every move, and heard every thought. Opponents of the measures now in place caution that we are moving in that direction, and that we will get to the point when our own version of "Big Brother" controls everything before we know it.

American

**ENGLISH FILE** 5

Whether you agree or disagree with these measures, they seem to be here to stay. The question is how much of a "nanny state" our government will become in the future.

- 1 Besides sugary sodas, what is one example of a food that has been banned in New York City?
  - A Smoking 🗌
  - B Trans-fats
  - C Double cheeseburgers
- 2 Why are limits being imposed on the size of sugary sodas?
  - A To help combat obesity
  - B To make restaurants follow the law
  - C To take away people's ability to decide
- 3 Why were some people upset when the measure passed in 2012?
  - A They didn't think obesity was such a big problem.
  - B They thought that sugary sodas weren't part of the obesity problem.
  - C They thought the government was controlling too much.
- 4 What does the article imply is the largest size soda that someone can buy?
  - A 16 oz.
  - B 24 oz.
  - C 32 oz.
- 5 What is one of the loopholes in the law?
  - A People can still buy sugary sodas, but they can't drink them in public.
  - B People can still buy as much soda as they want, just not in large containers.
  - C People can make as much sugary soda as they would like at home.

#### NAME

#### CLASS

# 7 Reading and Writing 🕒

- 6 What does the article imply that people's feelings about the law are now?
  - A People are less comfortable with it and want it repealed.
  - B People have largely become used to it and don't mind it.
  - C People are angry that the law is in place and want it changed.
- 7 What does the research into smoking say about what happened after smoking was banned in bars and parks?
  - A There has been no effect on smoking since the ban.
  - B People continued to smoke despite the ban, but they smoked outside instead.
  - C There were fewer smokers, and they smoked less.
- 8 What happened when people learned about the caloric content of their food in restaurants?
  - A They stopped going to restaurants in the winter.
  - B They began to order more food when they went out to restaurants.
  - C They began to order less food when they went out to restaurants.
- 9 What is the effect that proponents of the law limiting the size of sugary drinks hope to see once the limits have been in effect for a few years?
  - A They hope to see that obesity rates are going up.
  - B They hope to see that obesity rates are going down.
  - C They hope to see that obesity rates are staying the same.
- 10 Why is the measure limiting sugary sodas considered to be part of the "nanny state?"
  - A Because the measure tells people what they can and can't buy.
  - B Because sugary drinks are bad for people's health.
  - C Because the measure has many loopholes that people can use.

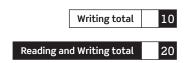
Reading total 10

### WRITING

Write an article of approximately 250 words in response to the following question:

Do you enjoy spending time in museums? Why or why not?

American



ENGLISH FILE 5

## 7 Listening and Speaking

### American ENGLISH FILE

### LISTENING

- 1 Listen to two people discussing a survey connected to the "nanny state." Check (✓) A, B, or C.
  - 1 What does the man say about the woman's opinion of the "nanny state?"
    - A He used to agree with it.
    - B It may not be widely shared.
    - C It isn't logical.
  - 2 The man says that the survey indicates that most people \_\_\_\_\_.
    - A have changed their minds about the "nanny state"
    - B feel that there is no such thing as the "nanny state"
    - C want the government to tell them what to do on certain issues
  - 3 The woman believes that government action on various health issues \_\_\_\_\_.
    - A is the right thing for the government to do B shows that the "nanny state" can be a good
    - thing
    - C annoys a great many people
  - 4 The woman thinks that the survey results
    - A suggest that people have the wrong attitude
    - B show that people have become very confused
    - C do not indicate approval of the "nanny state"
  - 5 The woman says that the report in the paper
    - A may change people's view on the "nanny state"
    - B won't be believed by most readers
    - C has interpreted people's opinions incorrectly

5

- 2 Listen to five people talking about their opinions of art. Match the speakers (1-5) to their opinions (A-H).
  - Speaker 1
  - Speaker 2
  - Speaker 3
  - Speaker 4
  - Speaker 5
  - A Art is too ambiguous to enjoy fully.
  - B Art is something that should be enjoyed whenever possible.
  - C Art is silly. I don't know why people do it.
  - D I enjoy performing, rather than visual, arts.
  - E I can't imagine what it would be like to be a performing artist.
  - F Art is a really difficult profession to live on.
  - G I only like art because my significant other likes it.
  - H I think my friend is crazy trying to make a living on his art.

### SPEAKING

### Student A

- 1 Ask your partner these questions.
  - 1 Which law would you most like to abolish?
  - 2 What would you most like to ban?
  - 3 What has been your favorite experience of art?
  - 4 Is there anything that cannot be considered to be art?
  - 5 Do you think most people live within the laws, or break them?
- 2 Now answer your partner's questions.
- **3** Now talk about one of these statements, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.
  - 1 "People need lots of laws in order to behave well."
  - 2 "People who can't appreciate art aren't missing anything important in life."
  - 3 "Everyone should go spend time in a museum at least once a month."
- 4 Now listen to your partner. Do you agree with him/her?

	Speaking total	15
Listening an	d Speaking total	25

American

**ENGLISH FILE** 5

# 7 Listening and Speaking

## Student B

- 1 Answer your partner's questions.
- 2 Now ask your partner these questions.
  - 1 What aspect of life requires more laws than there are?
  - 2 Which laws do people most commonly disobey?
  - 3 What's your opinion of modern art?
  - 4 What is your favorite piece of art?
  - 5 Are there any laws that should be less strict?
- 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.
  - 1 "Too few things are banned these days."
  - 2 "Government money should be used to support artists."

L

3 "The government should control people's use of cars in order to improve the environment."

Spe	aking total	15	
istening and Spe	aking total	25	1