

Contents

LESSON 1	Adjectives, Participles and Adverbs (1)	page 6
LESSON 2	Non-continuous Verbs	page 10
LESSON 3	Definite and Indefinite Articles (1)	page 14
LESSON 4	Definite and Indefinite Articles (2)	page 18
LESSON 5	REVISION	page 22
LESSON 6	Present tenses	page 24
LESSON 7	Past Tenses	page 28
LESSON 8	Future Tenses and Forms (1)	page 32
LESSON 9	Future Tenses (2)	page 36
LESSON 10	REVISION	page 40
LESSON 11	Consolidation of tenses and association of time words and phrases	page 42
LESSON 12	Adjectives, Participles and Adverbs (2)	page 46
LESSON 13	Uncountable Nouns	page 50
LESSON 14	Quantifiers with Countable and Uncountable Nouns	page 54
LESSON 15	REVISION	page 58
LESSON 16	The bare and full Infinitive	page 60
LESSON 17	The Gerund	page 64
LESSON 18	Active and Passive forms of the Infinitive and Gerund	page 68
LESSON 19	The Subjunctive	page 72
LESSON 20	REVISION	page 76
LESSON 21	Prepositions - Phrasal verbs	page 78
LESSON 22	Modal verbs (1)	page 82
LESSON 23	Modal verbs (2)	page 86
LESSON 24	Reported Speech and Modal verbs	page 90
LESSON 25	REVISION	page 94
LESSON 26	Reported Speech	page 96
LESSON 27	The Passive Voice	page 100
LESSON 28	The Causative Form	page 104
LESSON 29	Consolidation of the Passive Voice and Causative form	page 108
LESSON 30	REVISION	page 112

LESSON 31	Unreal Situations (1) - Conditionals & Inverted Conditionals	page 114
LESSON 32	Unreal Situations (2)	page 118
LESSON 33	Words and phrases related to Unreal Situations and Conditions	page 122
LESSON 34	Consolidation of Unreal Situations, Conditions and Preference	page 126
LESSON 35	REVISION	page 130
LESSON 36	Questions and Answers (1)	page 132
LESSON 37	Questions and Answers (2)	page 136
LESSON 38	Clauses (1) - Relative Clauses	page 140
LESSON 39	Clauses (2) - Clauses of Reason & Clauses of Result	page 144
LESSON 40	REVISION	page 148
LESSON 41	Clauses (3) - Clauses of Purpose	page 150
LESSON 42	Clauses (4) - Clauses of Concession	page 154
LESSON 43	Clauses (5) - Clauses of Manner	page 158
LESSON 44	Emphasis (1)	page 162
LESSON 45	REVISION	page 166
LESSON 46	Emphasis (2)	page 168
LESSON 47	Inversion (1)	page 172
LESSON 48	Inversion (2)	page 176
LESSON 49	Prepositions Revision	page 180
LESSON 50	REVISION	page 184

ELT PUBLISHING

Lesson 1

TOPIC VOCABULARY A

Study the words in the table.

complex (adj)	περίπλοκος	essentially	βασικά/ουσιαστικά	continuation	συνέχεια
within	εντός	chamber	θάλαμος	instrument (n)	όργανο
belief	πίστη/πεποίθηση	preoccupy	απασχολώ	destroy	καταστρέφω
deadline	προθεσμία	ceremony	τελετή	however	ωστόσο/όμως
return (v)	επιστρέφω	remain	παραμένω	rites	τελετουργίες
seal (v)	σφραγίζω	tradition	παράδοση	preserve (v)	διατηρώ

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT Complete the cloze passage below using words from TOPIC VOCABULARY A. One word needs to be used twice and you may need to change their forms.

The Egyptians' complex burial practices might suggest that they were (1) preoccupied with thoughts of death. This is, (2) however, not true, as Egyptologists have proven that they began to make plans for their death early because of their great love of life. They could think of no life better than the present and they wanted to be sure it would (3) continue after death.

But why preserve the body? The Egyptians (4) believed that the mummified body was the home for the soul or spirit. If the body was (5) destroyed, the spirit might be lost. The idea of "spirit" was (6) complex, involving (7) essentially three spirits: the ka, ba, and akh. The ka, a "double" of the person, would (8) remain in the tomb and needed the offerings and objects there. The ba, or "soul", was free to fly out of the tomb and (9) return to it. And it was the akh, perhaps translated as "spirit", which had to travel through the Underworld to the Final Judgment and entrance to the Afterlife. To the Egyptian, all three were (10) essential.

READING

Read through the passage carefully and choose the correct alternative.

The Egyptian tradition of mummifying most likely began around 2,600 B.C. and continued for well over 2,000 years, into the Roman Period (30 B.C. - A.D. 364). Within any one specific period the quality of the mummification varied, depending on the price paid for it. The best prepared and preserved mummies are from the Eighteenth through the Twentieth Dynasties of the New Kingdom (1570 - 1075 B.C.) and include those of Tutankhamen and other well-known pharaohs.



The priests preparing the mummy were not the only ones busy during the mummification process. Even though the tomb preparation had usually begun long before the person's actual death, there was now a strict deadline, and craftsmen, workers, and artists worked quickly. There was much to be placed in the tomb that a person would need in the Afterlife. Furniture and statuettes were readied; wall paintings of religious or daily scenes were prepared; lists of food or prayers were finished. Through a magical process, these

models, pictures, and lists would become the real thing when needed in the Afterlife.

As part of the funeral, priests performed special religious rites at the tomb's entrance. The most important part of the ceremony was called the "Opening of the Mouth". A priest touched various parts of the mummy with a special instrument to "open" those parts of the body to the senses enjoyed in life and needed in the Afterlife. By applying it to the mouth, the dead person could now speak and eat. He was now ready for his journey to the Afterlife. The mummy was placed in its coffin in the burial chamber and the entrance sealed up.

- A mummy of superior craftsmanship would...
 - most probably be from the Roman period.
 - be one that was greatly invested in.
 - not necessarily be very costly.
 - have been one of the earliest mummies made.
- The tomb a mummy was placed in...
 - resembled a normal dwelling of that time.
 - included pictures for aesthetic pleasure.
 - was usually constructed in a short time.
 - contained objects that were believed to be transformed.
- Lists were made...
 - of things that were needed in the tomb before mummification.
 - in order for workers not to forget anything in the process.
 - of things that would be useful for the deceased.
 - of prayers to be read at the funeral ceremony before burial.
- The funeral ceremony...
 - took place within the tomb itself.
 - included rituals in preparation for reanimation.
 - was performed before the mummy was wrapped up.
 - required the deceased to have their mouth open.

▶ **GRAMMAR Adjectives, Participles and Adverbs (1)**

ADJECTIVES

- ▶ Adjectives do **not take a plural or possessive** form.
 - My ten-year-old brother is on a four-week vacation.
 - A hundred-dollar bill will buy you two hundred fifty-cent stamps.
- ▶ Adjectives express **fact** or **opinion** and are usually placed **directly before the noun** they are describing.
 - A magical moment. (opinion)
 - A circular motion. (fact)
- ▶ However, some adjectives are **not placed before nouns**.
 - The man was alone in the darkness. (not the alone man)
 - The prince was alive after the battle. (not the alive prince)
- ▶ When two or more adjectives are used to describe a noun, it is essential that they **be placed in the correct order**.
 - The sleek red sports car overtook me on the highway.
 - I bought two beautiful antique Italian statues.

PARTICIPLES

- ▶ Present and past participles can also be used **in the place of adjectives**, but they convey a different meaning.
 - The irritating child (He who irritates others) **Pre.Par.**
 - The irritated child (He who has been irritated by others) **Pa.Par.**
 - The irritable child (He who is easily and often irritated) **Adj.**

ADVERBS

- ▶ Adverbs define **verbs**, but they can define **adjectives** too.
 - Ian was frequently upset with Kay. (defines the adj. upset)
 - We spoke to Lenny impolitely. (defines the verb spoke)
- ▶ Some adverbs **do not end in -ly**.
 - last, late, inside, long, low, high, pretty, quite, short, further, etc.*
 - The arrow flew wide/short of its target.
 - He arrived late/last for the lesson.

▶ **GRAMMAR Multiple-choice**

1. The _____ mummy was discovered under the chamber's main entrance.
 - a. three-thousand-year-old
 - b. three-thousand-years-old
 - c. three-thousands'-year-old
 - d. three-thousand-year-olds
2. The agreement that has been reached is a _____ step towards peace.
 - a. signifying
 - b. signified
 - c. signifyingly
 - d. significant
3. Harry is due for a _____ vacation at the end of the year.
 - a. month
 - b. months
 - c. monthly
 - d. month's
4. The _____ expression on the Egyptologist's face showed his impatience.
 - a. excitable
 - b. excited
 - c. excitably
 - d. exciting
5. The _____ survivor of the battle returned to camp on foot.
 - a. lonely
 - b. sole
 - c. alone
 - d. solely
6. It was _____ proposal that Jill put forward.
 - a. quite an interesting
 - b. a quite interesting
 - c. quite interested a
 - d. a quite interested
7. We must meet on _____ if we want to complete the project on time.
 - a. a month's basis
 - b. a basis monthly
 - c. months basis
 - d. a monthly basis
8. We were _____ and we demand an immediate apology.
 - a. impolite spoken to
 - b. spoken to impolitely
 - c. speaking impolitely to
 - d. spoken too impolitely
9. Did the _____ girls arrive on time for the appointment?
 - a. two young Italian pretty
 - b. young two pretty Italian
 - c. two Italian pretty young
 - d. two pretty young Italian
10. An _____ number of consumers are making use of credit cards nowadays.
 - a. increased
 - b. increasingly
 - c. increasing
 - d. increase

▶ **TOPIC VOCABULARY B Match the words to their definitions.**

C	1. artist	A. one who works with or is skilled in using his hands
G	2. banker	B. one who earns a living by doing physical or mental tasks for his/her employer
A	3. craftsman	C. one who is involved in, or is skilled in painting, drawing, sculpture, etc.
E	4. customer	D. one who performs religious rituals and serves as an intermediary for worshippers
H	5. franchisee	E. one who purchases from a store on a regular basis
D	6. priest	F. one who talks on behalf of another or a group
F	7. spokesperson	G. one who owns or manages a traditional monetary institution
B	8. worker	H. one who has been allowed the right to market a particular product or service

▶ READING

Read through the passage carefully and choose the correct alternative.



Plastic money seems to be everywhere these days. It goes hand in hand with the American way of life, so it's no surprise that McDonald's customers are now able to use credit and debit cards to pay for their meals at a majority of the chain's U.S. restaurants.

To please its 'plastic-loving public', the company has recently reached agreements to accept payments via Visa, MasterCard, American Express, Discover Card and STAR cards.

At the moment, the vast majority of cashless payments are primarily made using debit cards, but credit cards seem to be getting more and more popular, as an increasing number of Americans are "eating now and paying later". These are already accepted at more than 5,000 of McDonald's 13,600 U.S. restaurants. A company spokesman stated that it intends to double that by the end of this year.

The credit card logos will be posted at the counters and drive-thrus at each participating McDonalds outlet. Of course, some franchisees may refuse to adopt this new method of payment, as they will have to pay a fee to the credit-card companies or bankers for each transaction. However, the McDonald's franchisees, who operate 80 percent of its U.S. outlets, are likely to pay up as they could see an increase in sales by offering customers the cashless option.

- The writer states that plastic money 'goes hand in hand' with the American way of life because it is...
 - compulsory to have it.
 - an accompaniment to it.**
 - unique to this culture.
 - a reflection of Americans' individuality.
- The difference between credit cards and debit cards is that...
 - the former are far more popular.
 - the latter do not postpone payment.**
 - the former are much cheaper to use.
 - the former are less widespread.
- It is true that...
 - the credit card project has not taken off as yet.
 - franchisees have resisted the new plans for payment.
 - alarm has been widely expressed at this new scheme.
 - a store is not obligated to comply with the new method of payment.**
- Franchisees will pay the banks a fee...
 - once, only when they sign up for the new system.
 - only on certain items in the US outlets.**
 - whenever something is bought in their restaurants.
 - only if a majority of outlets participate in the program.

▶ VOCABULARY Multiple-choice

- The archaeologist discovered a secret _____ containing a mummy.
 - cubicle
 - chamber**
 - booth
 - square

θαλαμίσκος
θάλαμος
πάγκος εκθεμάτων / "καμπίνα" /*
τετράγωνο / πλατεία
* tel booth: τηλ. θάλαμος
- Museums have special vaults that are used to _____ important objects.
 - conserve
 - prevent
 - save
 - preserve**

προστατεύω, διατηρώ
εμποδίζω
σώζω
συντηρώ, διατηρώ
- The ancient Mesopotamians _____ many different gods.
 - conceived
 - followed
 - worshipped**
 - prayed

συλλαμβάνω (ιδέα, παιδί)
ακολουθώ
λατρεύω
προσεύχομαι
- Companies often have recognizable _____ which identify them in the mind of the public.
 - posters
 - signs
 - designs
 - logos**

αφίσα
πινακίδα
σχέδιο
λογότυπο
- That clothing company has retail _____ in seventy countries around the world.
 - employees
 - productions
 - outlets**
 - offices

εργαζόμενος
παραγωγή
πρατήριο λιανικής
γραφείο
- Instead of a signature, kings in the past often stamped letters with a _____.
 - name
 - seal**
 - symbol
 - sign

όνομα
σφραγίδα
σύμβολο
σημάδι / πινακίδα
- My mother went to the bank to _____ some money.
 - receive
 - purchase
 - remove
 - withdraw**

παραλαμβάνω
αγοράζω
απομακρύνω, αφαιρώ
(exp) κάνω ανάληψη, αποσύρω
- Being a scientist goes _____ with an interest in the natural world.
 - out of hand
 - hand to mouth
 - hand in hand**
 - at hand

εκτός ελέγχου / αδίστακτα
μεροδούλι-μεροφαί
χέρι-χέρι
κοντά
- In order to keep in shape one needs _____ exercise.
 - often
 - regular**
 - convenient
 - uneven

συχνά
τακτικός
βολικός
ακανόνιστος / άνισος
- The high priests _____ their rituals in the great temple.
 - played
 - performed**
 - acted
 - displayed

παίζω
τελώ, διεξάγω
παριστάνω, υποκρίνομαι
εκθέτω, επιδεικνύω

► **GRAMMAR** Complete the text using the correct form of the word in parenthesis.

A credit card allows you to buy products even though you might not have the money to pay for them (1) immediately (*immediate*). The (2) financial (*finance*) institution or company that gives you the card lets you spend up to an (3) agreed (*agree*) amount and then makes (4) additional (*add*) money available to you as you pay off what you've spent. You must pay at least a minimum amount by the due date, (5) generally (*general*) once every month. However, you will pay a small charge or interest on any amount you do not pay by the due date.

While they can be very (6) useful (*use*), credit cards can also be (7) risky (*risk*). Even people who are (8) usually (*usual*) good with their money get into trouble with credit cards. The problem is that people use their credit cards too (9) frequently (*frequent*) and let their debts add up. As they can only pay back small amounts at a time, it (10) unfortunately (*fortune*) ends up costing them a lot of money in charges.

► **SENTENCE COMPLETION** Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

primarily
increasing
magical

essentially
popular
actual

strict
daily
various

eventually
intentionally
well-known

usually
accepted
elaborate (v)

1. I won't elaborate on our research. All I will say is that our findings are significant.
2. Shane was accepted to Bristol University and got a full scholarship as well.
3. Statistics have shown a(n) increasing rate of divorce over the years.
4. Essentially, the problem in their relationship is one of incompatibility.
5. Our History professor, Mr. Wiles, was known to be very strict and serious.
6. Our body needs a daily supply of vitamins for good health.
7. I waited for two hours for the dentist, who eventually arrived at seven o'clock.
8. The library has various books on the Russian revolution.
9. The project manager lied on purpose, intentionally trying to deceive me.
10. We don't usually accept credit cards, but I'll make an exception in your case.
11. Investigators have not yet discovered the actual cause of the accident.
12. The phoenix was a mythical creature that was believed to have magical powers.
13. This country is not very rich and its wealth comes primarily from agriculture.
14. The most well-known pilot of the first world war was the Red Baron.
15. This model has outsold all the others and is very popular among younger buyers.

► **GRAMMAR** Complete the text using the correct form of the word in parenthesis.

1. Archaeologists and other specialists (*special*) are helping us understand how the pyramids were built.
2. Don't worry. Trying to get things done today will just leave you frustrated (*frustrate*) and upset.
3. Contrary to popular belief, heart surgery is presently a relatively (*relative*) simple procedure.
4. Even if you are extremely (*extreme*) busy, you can still find ways to fit exercise into your day.
5. Smokers are knowingly (*know*) exposing themselves to the possibilities of asthma and lung cancer.
6. In the early 1600s, Russian society was clearly divided into defined (*define*) classes.
7. The government is not taking the matter seriously (*serious*) and it is up to us to apply pressure.
8. Much of what we presently know is based on the writings of early historians (*history*) such as Herodotus.
9. Believe it or not, there is a western (*west*) style drug store opposite our branch in China.
10. Is there something that you can tell us that we would find interesting (*interest*)?

REVISION Lesson 10

▶ CLOZE

No complete dinosaur fossil has _____ (1) _____ been discovered and inferences must be made from fragments of stomach contents or by comparing the teeth to _____ (2) _____ of living animals.

Fossil remains of dinosaurs have been found in rock strata of every continent, indicating that they differed widely in structure, habitat, and diet. Their brain sizes _____ (3) _____, with some predators having brain-to-body ratios equivalent _____ (4) _____ those of some modern birds and animals. Many species even built nests and many theories _____ (5) _____ dinosaurs and their behavior are _____ (6) _____ debated by experts. These include the questions of whether non-avian dinosaurs were cold-blooded or warm-blooded, whether dinosaurs protected and cared _____ (7) _____ their young in the nest _____ (8) _____ hatching or whether the young were mobile and self-sufficient at birth.

_____ (9) _____, what is known for certain about dinosaurs is that, far from being evolutionary failures, they dominated their habitats for _____ (10) _____ of their 160 million years of existence.

1. a. ever b. already c. just d. still
2. a. that b. those c. these d. this
3. a. various b. varied c. vary d. variously
4. a. with b. than c. as d. to
5. a. regarding b. combine c. from d. predict
6. a. hardly b. lazily c. hotly d. although
7. a. after b. up c. to d. for
8. a. once b. always c. after d. of
9. a. However b. Thus c. Moreover d. Predictably
10. a. the most b. more c. most d. in spite

▶ GRAMMAR

1. Daniel _____ late on Sundays and misses breakfast.
 a. gets up often b. often is getting up c. often gets up d. getting up often
2. Jeremy _____ in last year's school production of Shakespeare's Hamlet.
 a. was starring b. had starred c. starred d. was starred
3. He _____ in sunny California for almost twenty years now.
 a. was residing b. is residing c. has been residing d. resides
4. If you don't hurry up and get dressed, you _____ the bus.
 a. will be missing b. have missed c. will miss d. will miss
5. Next week we _____ our relatives in Topeka Falls.
 a. will have visiting b. will be going to visiting c. are being visited d. are going to visit
6. After dinner I _____ a long hot bath and went to bed.
 a. was having b. had c. am having d. have had
7. If you _____ me that we were out of sugar, I would have got some.
 a. telling b. had been telling c. were telling d. had told
8. When you _____ brushing your teeth, don't forget to comb your hair.
 a. are finishing b. will finish c. have finished d. finished
9. Hal is not here right now; he's at the garage _____ his car serviced.
 a. been getting b. getting c. will get d. is getting
10. The teacher got upset and told us not to speak unless we _____ to.
 a. speaking b. had spoken c. were spoken d. had been speaking
11. Sandra's _____ about what she looks like.
 a. worried always b. always being worried c. always worrying d. worries always
12. Rosaldo gets the ball, dribbles past the defender, runs toward the goal and _____!
 a. is scoring b. has scoring c. scores d. scored

▶ VOCABULARY

1. If you don't _____ yourself to the piano, you will never be able to master it.
 a. consolidate παγιώνω / παγιώνω / σταθεροποιώ
 b. dictate υπαγορεύω / επιβάλλω
 c. dedicate αφιερώνω
 d. appreciate εκτιμώ
2. He received a large _____ from the insurance company after the accident.
 a. correspondence αλληλογραφία / αντιστοιχία
 b. donation δωρεά
 c. compensation αποζημίωση
 d. grant επιχορήγηση, επίδομα
3. As Fred slipped and fell, he _____ hold of the fence and avoided getting hurt.
 a. groped ψηλαφώ, πασπατεύω
 b. grappled γραπώνω / έρχομαι στα χέρια
 c. grabbed αρπάζω
 d. gripped γραπώνω, αρπάζω
4. There are too many books in the world to read in one _____.
 a. lifeline πόρος ζωής / σωσίβιο σκοινί
 b. lifelong μιας ολόκληρης ζωής
 c. lifetime χρόνος ζωής (ατόμου)
 d. lifespan μέγιστη διάρκεια ζωής
5. Dr. Christiaan Barnard performed the first heart _____ in 1967 in South Africa.
 a. transplant μεταμόσχευση
 b. implant εμφύτευμα, μόσχευμα
 c. supplant υποσκελίζω, παραγκωνίζω
 d. replant μεταφυτεύω
6. The bridge was too _____ for two cars to cross at the same time.
 a. steep απόκρημνος
 b. narrow στενός
 c. shallow ρηχός
 d. closed κλειστός
7. Desmond pushed with all his _____ but still couldn't move the trunk.
 a. force δύναμη, ισχύς
 b. flair ταλέντο, χάρισμα
 c. energy ενέργεια
 d. might μυική δύναμη
8. If you connect these wires, an electric _____ will be created to light that bulb.
 a. flow ροή
 b. stream ρεύμα, ποταμάκι
 c. ripple πτύχωση, κυματισμός
 d. current (ηλεκτρικό) ρεύμα
9. She has decorated her home very _____ and without spending a fortune, either.
 a. superficially επιφανειακά
 b. tastefully με καλαισθησία
 c. flavorfully με μεστή γεύση
 d. emotionally συναισθηματικά
10. The soldiers dug a _____ in order to conceal themselves from the enemy.
 a. cave σπηλιά
 b. trench χαντάκι / χαρακωμα
 c. shaft άξονας, στήλη
 d. pit λάκκος, γούβα
11. Oh No! An oil tanker has just run _____ off the coast of Spain!
 a. afloat που επιπλέει / χωρίς οικονομικές δυσκολίες
 b. about γύρω, περίπου
 c. aground προσαράζω
 d. aloft ψηλά, προς τα πάνω
12. Professional fishermen often take hours to _____ in a large game fish.
 a. reel τυλίγω κουβάρι (εδώ πετονιά)
 b. break σπάζω
 c. carry κουβαλώ
 d. drag σέρνω, σύρω
13. The divers searched in the _____ waters of the lake but couldn't see very much.
 a. opaque αδιάφανος
 b. translucent ημιδιαφανής
 c. obscure σκοτεινός, ασαφής, άσημος
 d. murky θολός (νερό)
14. The evening's celebrations culminated in a(n) _____ fireworks display.
 a. elaborate περίτεχνος / εξεζητημένος
 b. spectacular θαυματικός
 c. impressionable ευειπρήρατος, εύπιστος
 d. observable καταφανής, παρατηρήσιμος
15. When they came into power, the military dictatorship _____ many political parties.
 a. prevented αποτρέπω, εμποδίζω
 b. banned απαγορεύω (ρητά)
 c. deprived στερώ
 d. authorized εξουσιοδοτώ
16. Terry has a bad _____ of always arriving late to class.
 a. routine ρουτίνα, καθημερινότητα
 b. habit συνήθεια, έξη
 c. activity δραστηριότητα
 d. custom έθιμο
17. From my _____, it seems as if Sam's doing the right thing.
 a. view θέα
 b. perspective οπτική γωνία
 c. point σημείο
 d. angle γωνία
18. According to labor law, your _____ is obliged to contribute to your pension.
 a. employer εργοδότης
 b. manager διευθυντής
 c. employee εργαζόμενος
 d. superior ανώτερος (σε αξίωμα, πόστο)
19. My father doesn't like _____ music and only listens to the classics.
 a. fashionable της μόδας, μοντέρνος
 b. original πρωτότυπος
 c. contemporary σύγχρονος
 d. innovative καινοτόμος, πρωτοποριακός
20. The time is now right to _____ some money in either land or real estate.
 a. impart μεταδίδω, προσδίδω
 b. deposit καταθέτω
 c. invest επενδύω
 d. loan δάνειο

Lesson 41

TOPIC VOCABULARY A

Study the words in the table.

companion	σύντροφος	insidiously	ύπουλα	outlook	προοπτική, πρόβλεψη
mock (v)	χλευάζω/περιγελώ	lace (v)	προσθέτω μικροποσότητα	disorder	διαταραχή
entirely	εντελώς/τελειώς	stubborn	πεισματώδης	prospects	προοπτικές
bald	φαλακρός	suspect (v)	υποπτεύομαι	cite (v)	επικαλούμαι
cheerless	άκεφος/μελαγχολικός	voluptuous	που έχει αισθησιακές καμπύλες	insulate	μονώνω
drawl	συρτή προφορά	bound (adj)	“δεμένος”	relapse (n)	επιδείνωση
flamboyant	επιδεικτικός/φανταχτερός	respectable	αξιосέβαστος	benchmark	σημείο αναφοράς
mastery	πλήρης ή βαθιά γνώση	reincarnation	μετενσάρκωση	grapple (v)	καταπιάνομαι
renowned	φημισμένος/διάσημος	accumulate	συσσωρεύω	retain	διατηρώ
insinuation	υπαινιγμός	compulsive	ψυχαναγκαστικός/εθιστικός	retrace (v)	ανατρέχω
meticulously	επιμελώς/σχολαστικά	bluntness	τραχύτητα συμπεριφοράς	progression	πρόοδος

READING

Read through the passage carefully and choose the correct alternative.



In the opinion of many film enthusiasts, Hitchcock's best films were made in the 1950s. Three of his most popular of that decade were Vertigo (1958), Rear Window (1954), and the jangling, cross-country comedy-thriller North by Northwest (1959). Of these, the former feels the most 'serious', yet there's still something both comic and, at the same time, tragic about the way in which the stubborn, practical San Francisco detective Scottie falls in love with the voluptuous blonde Madeleine, who he half suspects to be a reincarnation. Moreover, though the film insists on

telling us that 'this is crazy', as when Scottie's usual companion, Midge, tries to destroy his obsession with Madeleine by mocking it, she fails entirely.

Hitchcock was one of two filmmakers-along with Disney to see his name become synonymous with a certain type of screen-entertainment. Hitchcock's films were stylish, sophisticated suspense, laced with humor and romance. Moreover, his bald head, pear shaped body and cheerless drawl made him as recognizable as any star he ever directed.

Renowned for his storytelling mastery and his flamboyant technique, Hitchcock had a way of drawing the viewer into his stories and making a participant of his audience. In the climax of Rear Window, we identify completely with the main actor, James Stewart, and his wheelchair-bound character's feeling of helplessness when the antagonist, Raymond Burr, comes after him. Very few directors in recent memory have the gift of insinuating audiences into their narratives so meticulously and insidiously.

The London-bred Hitchcock himself pointed out that his films have their roots in traditional melodrama, a very English form. Britain's most famous story teller, the 19th century novelist Charles Dickens, was a master of melodrama. It's a well-known fact that Hitchcock studied four Dickens novels at school, and seems to have enjoyed them.

1. Hitchcock films always stuck to one dramatic form.

T F N/S

2. Few American directors influenced Hitchcock's filmic technique.

T F N/S

3. Which emotion does Vertigo not inspire?

- a. lightheartedness
- b. pity
- c. excitement
- d. contempt

4. Hitchcock and Disney were similar in that they both...

- a. carved out a niche for themselves.
- b. worked for the same production company.
- c. had a similar approach to cinema.
- d. were famous for their plots.

5. One of Hitchcock's most successful techniques involved...

- a. simple plots with expected outcomes.
- b. sweeping scenarios with special effects.
- c. tense, nerve-racking scenes.
- d. violent action with dramatic music.

6. You would be most likely to find this text in a...

- a. review of a recent screening.
- b. leaflet at a film festival.
- c. university directing course.
- d. history of American directors.

▶ SENTENCE COMPLETION

Use words from the table on the previous page to complete the sentences below. Their forms and contexts may need to be changed.

1. Some religions believe that one can be reincarnated after death and live again.
2. The renowned author of the new bestselling novel will speak at the meeting tonight.
3. The detective suspected that someone had laced the victim's drink with poison.
4. In her time, Marilyn Monroe was one of the most voluptuous actresses in Hollywood.
5. Tim has a(n) compulsive habit of checking that the doors are locked three times before he goes out.
6. We spent a(n) cheerless afternoon after we found out that we had failed our math examination.
7. So much old furniture has accumulated in the attic that there is no more room left for anything else.
8. Please retain a copy of this invoice for your files as you'll need it later.
9. Public spending was cited as the main reason for high inflation this year.
10. Mr. Harrison is a(n) meticulous craftsman and all the furniture he makes is beautifully finished.

▶ READING

Read through the passage carefully and choose the correct alternative.

Each day, a girl washes her hands for hours at a time to destroy the bacteria that, she tells herself, accumulate when she touches doorknobs. A man stops his car and retraces his path after any minor bump in the road, fearing that he has run over someone. People such as these often feel tormented by their obsessive thoughts and compulsive acts but cannot resist them.

While the symptoms of what psychiatrists call obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) disrupt daily life with dramatic bluntness, the long-term outlook for sufferers of this condition remains poorly understood. A 40-year investigation now offers a rare glimpse at the natural course of the disorder in a group of individuals who, for the most part, received no formal treatment. A large majority of them exhibited substantial improvement, often within a decade of receiving an OCD diagnosis, claim psychiatrists at a University Hospital in Sweden. However, only 1 in 5 individuals achieved full recovery; 1 in 3 continued to grapple with symptoms that interfered with their daily activities, and about 1 in 4 retained milder signs of the disorder. A total of 144 people, all diagnosed with OCD at the Swedish psychiatric hospital between 1947 and 1953, participated in the study. Most were interviewed by the psychiatrists between 1954 and 1956 and again between 1989 and 1993.

The study contains several intriguing findings. People who developed obsessive-compulsive disorder before age 20, particularly males, had the worst prospects for improvement. At the second interview, participants most frequently cited symptoms that had lasted for at least 5 years. Recovery within a few years of OCD's onset often brought lasting gains but did not insulate patients against an eventual return of symptoms. Of 41 volunteers who had nearly or fully recovered from the disorder at the first interview, 20 maintained their improvement 3 decades later, while 8 had relapses after going largely without symptoms for more than 20 years. Finally, only 17 patients received a medication for OCD, clomipramine, which has become available in the past decade: its use significantly helped 10 of them.

"This study will serve as a benchmark in our efforts to understand and treat OCD," conclude psychiatrists. Despite limitations in the data and sample, the findings will assist efforts to evaluate the effects of new medications on the natural progression of OCD.



1. A good term to describe OCD would be that it is...
 - a. delusory.
 - b. contagious.
 - c. terminal.
 - d. infectious.
2. The study on the OCD sufferers was unique in that it...
 - a. showed how patients can now be cured of OCD.
 - b. gave insights into other forms of treatment for OCD.
 - c. revolutionised the medical diagnosis of OCD.
 - d. studied OCD over a long period of time.
3. If diagnosed with OCD, a patient...
 - a. is immediately put on medication.
 - b. has a better chance of improvement.
 - c. will avoid a relapse of symptoms.
 - d. can eventually expect to be cured.
4. What percentage of patients were helped by drug treatment for OCD?
 - a. about 20%
 - b. 33%
 - c. over 50%
 - d. 25%

CLAUSES OF PURPOSE

to, in order to, so as to, so that, for, with a view to, with the aim of, in case, to avoid, for fear (of), to prevent

TO/IN ORDER TO/SO AS + FULL INFINITIVE

She took a taxi *to* arrive on time. (past) or He took a taxi *in order to/so as to* arrive on time.
 He will take a taxi *to* arrive on time. (future) or He will take a taxi *in order to/so as to* arrive on time.

NOTE THE NEGATIVE MEANING: He asked us to be quiet *in order not to/so as not to* wake the baby.

SO THAT/IN ORDER THAT + WILL/CAN (future) or SO THAT/IN ORDER THAT + WOULD/COULD (past)

He will take his car to a garage *so that/in order that he can/will* have it serviced. (future)
 He took his car to a garage *so that/in order that he could/would* have it serviced. (past)

NOTE THE NEGATIVE MEANING: Mike hid the key under the mat *so that Leroy wouldn't/couldn't* find it.

WITH A VIEW TO/WITH THE AIM OF + GERUND

He went to England *with a view to studying/with the aim of studying* Medicine. (past)
 She will soon quit *with a view to finding/with the aim of finding* a better job. (future)

FOR + GERUND (emphasis is placed on the use of an object)

This knife is used *for cutting* bread. but To cut bread, this knife is used. (FULL INFINITIVE)

NOTE THE NEGATIVE MEANING: A knife is *not used for* cutting things.

IN CASE + SIMPLE PRESENT/SHOULD or IN CASE + SIMPLE PAST

She will buy extra bread *in case* more people come. (future) or She will buy extra bread *in case* more people *should* come.
 She bought extra bread *in case* more people came. (past) (DO NOT USE **WOULD/SHOULD** FOR THE PAST)

TO PREVENT STH/SB (FROM) + GERUND

He stood in the way *to prevent her (from)* leaving.

TO AVOID STH/SB + GERUND

He entered the room quietly *to avoid* disturbing her.

FOR FEAR OF + GERUND or FOR FEAR THAT STH MIGHT HAPPEN

They put on raincoats *for fear of getting wet/for fear they might get wet.* (DO NOT USE **WOULD** FOR THE PAST)

LEST STH HAPPENED/SHOULD HAPPEN

Mike ran away *lest his grandmother should get* angry with him. or Mike ran away *lest his grandmother got* angry with him.

▶ **GRAMMAR** Multiple-choice

- All passengers need a ticket _____ to be allowed on board.
 a. in order
 b. so that
 c. with a view
 d. with the aim
- He stayed up all night _____ completing his sales proposal.
 a. in order to
 b. so as to
 c. with the aim of
 d. in case of
- Please walk carefully _____ lose your footing on this slippery path.
 a. in case that you
 b. to avoid you
 c. so as not to
 d. to prevent from
- This particular tool is _____ removing bent nails from wood and plaster.
 a. for fear of
 b. in case of
 c. used for
 d. in order for
- _____ fire, break glass.
 a. For fear of
 b. In case of
 c. To avoid
 d. With a view to
- Melanie closed the window _____ slamming shut in the wind.
 a. lest it's
 b. to prevent it from
 c. with a view to it
 d. to avoid that it
- Bring an extra change of clothes _____ it rains this weekend.
 a. for fear
 b. in case of
 c. to prevent
 d. in case
- He had a new pair of spectacles made _____ he could see better while driving.
 a. lest
 b. so that
 c. in case that
 d. with a view that
- He got up early _____ he might miss the first train to Chicago.
 a. to prevent that
 b. for fear of
 c. to avoid that
 d. for fear that
- Jill ran quickly _____ miss the last bus.
 a. with the aim of not
 b. so as not to
 c. with a view to not
 d. in order that she shouldn't

VOCABULARY Multiple-choice

- He is a very _____ citizen and serves on the city council and other committees.
 - respectful ευλαβικός
 - regretful μετανιωμένος
 - respectable αξιοπρεπής, ευπόλητος
 - reprehensible αξιοκατάκριτος
- James _____ with the algebra problem for an hour before giving up in frustration.
 - groped ψηλαφώ, πασπατεύω
 - grasped αρπάζω, γραπώνω
 - grappled καταπιάνομαι, "παλεύω"
 - griped γκρινιάζω, "τρώγομαι"
- A layer of dust had _____ on the floor of the old garden shed.
 - laced προσθέτω μικροποσότητα
 - piled στοιβάζομαι
 - gathered συγκεντρώνομαι
 - filtered φιλτράρω, καθαρίζω με φίλτρο
- You need to _____ those electrical wires to avoid shock.
 - isolate απομονώνω
 - insulate μονώνω
 - castigate επικρίνω, κατακρίνω
 - emulate προσπαθώ να φτάσω ή να ξεπεράσω κτ. μιμούμαι από θαύμασμο
- He seemed to be getting over his illness, but he had a _____ and was hospitalized.
 - referral παραπεμπτικό
 - regeneration αναγέννηση
 - rebound αναπήδηση
 - relapse υποτροπή
- I was shocked at the _____ of my professor when he said I would fail the course.
 - tenacity εμμονή, επιμονή
 - rudeness αγένεια
 - brevity βραχυλογία, συντομία
 - bluntness έλλειψη λεπτότητας, τραχύτητα
- The _____ for our company's future doesn't look all that promising.
 - vision όραμα
 - outlook προοπτική, πρόβλεψη
 - perspective προοπτική αντίληψη
 - focus επίκεντρο, εστίαση
- William _____ Mary to the office party dance last night.
 - accompanied συνοδεύω
 - solicited επιδιώκω, εκλιπαρώ
 - incarcerated φυλακίζω
 - captivated αιχμαλωτίζω
- With little education, Mike's _____ of getting a job were slim.
 - wishes ευχή
 - prospects πιθανότητα, προοπτική
 - forecasts πρόγνωση
 - tendencies ροπή, προδιάθεση
- He is a _____ scientist and has produced a vaccine for that new virus.
 - resounding ηχηρός
 - renowned διάσημος, ξακουστός
 - resplendent ολόλαμπρος, λαμπροφωρεμένος
 - redundant περιττός, περίσσειος

GRAMMAR Choose A if the underlined section is correct or B if it is incorrect.

- | | A | B |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. The girl washed her hands several times <u>with the aim to</u> destroy the bacteria. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The singer entered the hotel through the side entrance <u>for fear that he might get seen</u> . | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Mr. Jones gave his assistant the letters <u>in order that he will post them the next day</u> . | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Mike went to the conference <u>so as to be informed</u> about the latest developments. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. You should have brought another blanket <u>in case it should have got cold</u> . | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. The store had stocked up on Easter Bunnies <u>in the event of a sudden surge in demand</u> . | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. The teams will replay the match <u>in the event that they tie</u> . | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Our department doesn't have enough funds for a new coffee machine <u>lest a new copier</u> . | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. We had to ask for more money <u>in case we needed it</u> . | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. We will have to take your proposal up with management <u>so as to have it implemented</u> . | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

SENTENCE COMPLETION Use the correct form of the words in the table to complete the sentences.

to have roots in	get caught in sth	to see one's name	to have a way of	to tell oneself
in the opinion of	to go without	to assist the efforts	for the most part	to interfere with

- The majority of people in developing countries _____ go without most of the luxuries of modern life.
- Mr. Jones was late for work this morning because he _____ got caught in traffic.
- After years as a supporting actor, Larry Lounge finally _____ saw his name in lights after the success of his new film.
- She is a wonderful teacher and _____ has a way of making all the students feel special.
- Jazz is a music genre that _____ has its roots in the cities of the American south of the early twentieth century.
- If you get discouraged by failure you need _____ to tell yourself that you will eventually succeed in your goals.
- It's not a good idea _____ to interfere with other people's personal matters if you aren't close to them.
- _____ For the most part everyone was satisfied with the hotel, except for Jenny who hated the food.
- The police _____ assisted the efforts of the fire-fighters by blocking off the streets around the burning building.
- _____ In the opinion of our team coach, we should have no problem in winning today's football match.

Glossary

Lesson 1

Reading A

actual	πραγματικός, αληθινός
apply	επιθέτω, επαλείφω
coffin	φέρετρο
funeral	κηδεία
mummification	ταρίχωση
prayer	προσευχή
process	διαδικασία
ready	(προ)ετοιμάζω
sense	αίσθηση
statuette	αγαλματίδιο
strict	αστηρός
ritual	ιεροτελεασία, τελετουργικό
reanimation	επανεμψύχωση
deceased	εκλιπών, μακαρίτης

Reading B

accompaniment	συνοδευτικό στοιχείο, συμπλήρωμα
adopt	υιοθετώ
cashless	χωρίς μετρητά
comply	υπακούω, συμμορφώνομαι
compulsory	υποχρεωτικός
counter	ταμείο
debit card	χρεωτική κάρτα
fee	τέλος, εισφορά
increase	αύξηση
individuality	ιδιόσταση, ατομικότητα
intend	σκοπεύω
likely	πιθανότητα
logo	λογότυπο
obligate	υποχρεώνω
operate	λειτουργώ
option	επιλογή
outlet	κατάστημα
pay up	εξοφλώ
postpone	αναβάλλω
participating	συμμετέχων
primarily	κατά κύριο λόγο
reach an agreement	φτάνω σε συμφωνία
reflection	αντικατοπτρισμός
refuse	αρνούμαι
resist	αντιστέκομαι
transaction	συναλλαγή
unique	μοναδικός
widespread	ευρύτατα διαδεδομένος

Lesson 2

adapt to	προσαρμόζω, -ομαι
adrift	ακυβέρνητος
advanced	προηγμένος, εξελιγμένος
aim	σκοπεύω
bet	στοιχηματίζω
build to order	κατασκευάζω κατά παραγγελία
catch on	γίνομαι δημοφιλής
circumnavigate	κάνω τον περίπλου

coast guard	ακτοφυλακή
cockpit	πιλοτήριο
competitor	ανταγωνιστής
cone	κώνος
container	κιβώτιο, δοχείο
convertible	κάμπριο
creature	πλάσμα, ον
cute	χαριτωμένος
dial	καντράν
disaster	καταστροφή
donkey	γάδαρος
entrepreneur	επιχειρηματίας
eventually	τελικά
finishing touch	τελευταία πινελιά
fund	χρηματοδοτώ
glimpse	γρήγορη ματιά
globe	υδρόγειος
guerrilla	αντάρτης
gulf	κόλπος
Gulf Stream	το ρεύμα του κόλπου του Μεξικού

have sth in common	έχω κάτι κοινό με κπ
home on wheels	κινούμενο σπίτι
imply	υπονοώ
intend	σκοπεύω, αποσκοπώ
install	εγκαθιστώ
jet fighter	πολεμικό αεροπλάνο
malfunction	δυσλειτουργώ
maneuverable	που κουμαντάρεται
manufacture	κατασκευάζω
marble	μάρμαρο
mass-produced	μαζικός
military	πολεμικός
motor home	τροχόσπιτο
odd	περίεργος
orbiter	τεχνητός δορυφόρος
order	παραγγελία
peril	κίνδυνος
puff along	ξεφυσώ, αγκομαχώ
receiver	δέκτης
repair	επισκευάζω
resemble	μοιάζω
rival	αντίπαλος
shark	καρχαρίας
shore	ακτή
steel	ατσάλι
stream	ρεύμα
suitable	κατάλληλος
surface	επιφάνεια
take sb hostage	κρατώ κπ όμηρο
tanker	βυτιοφόρο όχημα
truck	φορτηγό, φορτηγάκι
voyage	ταξίδι (θάλασσα/αέρα)

Lesson 3

availability	διαθεσιμότητα
circular	κυκλικός
consumption	κατανάλωση
direction	κατεύθυνση
enclose	εσωκλείω
expanding	διαστελλόμενος

generator	(ηλεκτρο)γεννήτρια
goods	αγαθά
grain	σιτηρά
invention	εφεύρεση
motion	κίνηση
purpose	σκοπός
provide	παρέχω
readily	αμέσως
release	απελευθερώνω
require	απαιτώ
rotating	περιστρεφόμενος
rotor	ρότορας (μηχανική)
scale	κλίμακα
source	πηγή
stream	ρεύμα, ποταμάκι
transportation	μεταφορά
warmth	ζεστασιά

Lesson 4

accompany	συνοδεύω
augment	αυξάνω το μέγεθος
capture	συλλαμβάνω
enable	καθιστώ ικανό
equipment	εξοπλισμός
existing	υπάρχων
feed	τροφοδοτώ
old-fashioned	πεπαλαιωμένος
revive	αναβιώνω
stun	αφήνω άναυδο
supplement	συμπληρώνω
virtual	εικονικός

Lesson 6

Reading A

blast	έκρηξη
content	περιεχόμενο
crater	κρατήρας
dome	θόλος
explosive	εκρηκτικός
explosiveness	εκρηκτικότητα
indicate	υποδεικνύω
rumble	βροντώ
shed	διαχέω, διασκορπίζω
thus	κατά συνέπεια
trap	παγιδεύω

Reading B

carry out	διεξάγω
compete with	ανταγωνίζομαι
handle	χειρίζομαι
overwhelming	ακαταμάχητος
track	μουσικό κομμάτι

Lesson 7

affect	επηρεάζω
benefit	ωφελώ, -ούμαι
current	τρέχων, τωρινός
element	(χημικό) στοιχείο
force	δύναμη
healing	θεραπευτικός
in regards to	σχετικά με