

# 7&8 Revise and Check

## GRAMMAR

Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

- 1 I'm almost sure you left your phone in the restaurant.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ left your phone in the restaurant.
- 2 Why didn't you tell me it was your birthday?  
You \_\_\_\_\_ me it was your birthday!
- 3 I'm sure the backpackers haven't got lost.  
The backpackers \_\_\_\_\_ lost.
- 4 What would you prefer to do tonight, go out or stay in?  
What would you \_\_\_\_\_ tonight, go out or stay in?
- 5 I think somebody has tried to break in.  
It looks \_\_\_\_\_ somebody has tried to break in.
- 6 This meat has a very similar taste to beef.  
This meat \_\_\_\_\_ beef.
- 7 My brother is a waiter in a restaurant.  
My brother works \_\_\_\_\_ in a restaurant.
- 8 The accident happened when they were repairing the road.  
The accident happened when the road \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 They'll probably never find the murderer.  
The murderer will probably \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 People think the burglar is a teenager.  
The burglar is thought \_\_\_\_\_ a teenager.
- 11 People say that crime doesn't pay.  
It \_\_\_\_\_ that crime doesn't pay.
- 12 We need to install a burglar alarm in our house.  
We need to have a \_\_\_\_\_ in our house.
- 13 'I think you should talk to a lawyer,' I said to Sarah.  
I advised Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ to a lawyer.
- 14 'I didn't kill my husband,' Margaret said.  
Margaret denied \_\_\_\_\_.
- 15 'I'm sorry I'm late,' James said.  
James \_\_\_\_\_ late.

## VOCABULARY

a Circle the correct verb.

- 1 Please *remind* / *remember* the children to do their homework.
- 2 A I'm terribly sorry.  
B Don't worry. It doesn't *mind* / *matter*.
- 3 The robbers *stole* / *robbed* €50,000 from the bank.
- 4 If you know the answer, *raise* / *rise* your hand, don't shout.
- 5 Don't *discuss* / *argue* about it! You know that I'm right.
- 6 My brother *refuses* / *denies* to admit that he has a problem.

b Circle the word that is different.

- |            |          |         |            |
|------------|----------|---------|------------|
| 1 palm     | calf     | wrist   | thumb      |
| 2 kidney   | lung     | hip     | liver      |
| 3 wink     | wave     | hold    | touch      |
| 4 robber   | vandal   | burglar | pickpocket |
| 5 fraud    | smuggler | theft   | terrorism  |
| 6 evidence | judge    | jury    | witness    |

c Write the verbs for the definitions.





- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ to bite food into small pieces in your mouth
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ to rub your skin with your nails
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ to look at sth or sb for a long time
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ to make a serious, angry, or worried expression
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ to find a way of entering sb's computer
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ to demand money from sb by threatening to tell a secret about them
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ to give sb money so that they help you especially if it's dishonest
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ to leave your job (esp. in newspaper headlines)

d Complete the missing words.

- 1 The Sunday Times TV **cr** \_\_\_\_\_ wrote a very negative review of the programme.
- 2 This paper always supports the government. It's very **b** \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 The journalist's report was **c** \_\_\_\_\_ by the newspaper. They cut some of the things he had wanted to say because of government rules.
- 4 My favourite **n** \_\_\_\_\_ is the woman on the six o'clock news on BBC1.
- 5 The article in the newspaper wasn't very **acc** \_\_\_\_\_ - a lot of the facts were completely wrong.

## PRONUNCIATION

a Circle the word with a different sound.

- 1  elbow frown shoulders hold
- 2  lay nails raise biased
- 3  fraud murder burglar journalist
- 4  aunt heart charge stare
- 5 /ju:/ argue refuse news jury

b Underline the main stressed syllable.

- 1 re|a|lize      2 kid|ney      3 kid|nap
- 4 co|mmen|ta|tor      5 ob|jec|tive

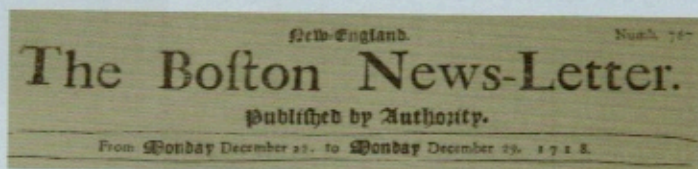


## CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?

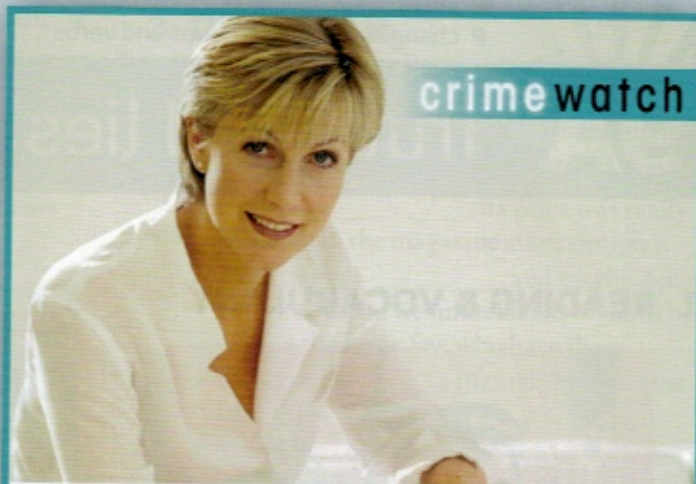
- a Read the article once. What was ironic about Jill Dando's murder?
- b Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).
- 1 Ex-criminals reconstruct their crimes on *Crimewatch*.
  - 2 The objective of the programme is to solve crime.
  - 3 More than 50% of the crimes featured on *Crimewatch* are solved as a result of the show.
  - 4 A neighbour discovered Jill Dando's body about 15 minutes after she died.
  - 5 The press thought that her murder was possibly connected to her job.
  - 6 The programme itself was used to try to catch Dando's murderer.
  - 7 The police arrested Barry George immediately after the reconstruction.
  - 8 Barry George was known to stalk women.
  - 9 George had said that he was innocent.
  - 10 All the jury believed he was responsible for the murder.
- c Choose five new words or phrases from the text. Check their meaning and pronunciation and try to learn them.

## VIDEO CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS FILM?

- (4 48) Watch or listen to a short film on the Speed of News and answer the questions.



- 1 How can ordinary people become journalists nowadays?
- 2 How many newspapers are there in the Newseum?
- 3 Which famous person appeared in the Boston Newsletter in 1718?
- 4 In the early days of journalism how did journalists get their stories to the nearest printing press?
- 5 Why was the news out of date by the time it reached the public?
- 6 Which invention changed the history of journalism?
- 7 What were two reasons why the news reporting on the American Civil war wasn't very accurate?
- 8 Which inventions created the age of mass media?
- 9 How do visitors to the HP New Media Gallery see the day's latest news stories?
- 10 Why did the news of the plane landing on the Hudson River reach the world so quickly?



crimewatch

## Who murdered Jill Dando?

**The killing of a popular BBC journalist and TV presenter has baffled police and crime experts for many years.**

One of the strangest unsolved crimes in the UK in recent years was the murder of Jill Dando, a well-known and much-loved presenter on the BBC programme *Crimewatch*.

On *Crimewatch*, major crimes are reconstructed by actors in the hope that members of the public will come forward with new information to help the police catch the criminals involved. According to the producers of the show, about a third of its cases are solved, half of which as a direct result of viewers' calls. These have included some of Britain's most notorious crimes, such as kidnappings and murders.

But on the morning of 26th April 1999 Jill Dando herself became a victim of a violent crime. As she was about to open the front door of her house in West London she was shot once in the head. Her body was discovered about a quarter of an hour later by her next-door neighbour.

At first there was great media speculation that the murderer might have been a criminal who had previously been convicted and imprisoned because of Jill Dando's investigative work on *Crimewatch*, but the police later discounted this theory. In fact, *Crimewatch* reconstructed the presenter's murder in an attempt to aid the police in the search for her killer, but a year later, despite an intensive police investigation no arrest had been made. The police began to focus their attention on 38-year-old Barry George, who lived about half a mile from Dando's house. He had a history of stalking women and other anti-social and attention-seeking behaviour. George was put under police surveillance, and on 25 May 2000 he was arrested and charged with Dando's murder. He was tried at the Old Bailey court in London and he pleaded not guilty to murder. The jury reached a majority verdict – George was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment, despite the fact that the only forensic evidence linking him to the crime was a tiny microscopic particle in his pocket, which experts believed could be gunpowder. George appealed unsuccessfully against the sentence on two occasions, but after a third appeal he was acquitted and released from prison, after serving eight years of his life sentence. Jill Dando's murder remains unsolved.



## reporting verbs

## structures after reporting verbs

- 1 Jack **offered to drive** me to the airport. (4 39))  
I **promised not to tell** anybody.
- 2 The doctor **advised me to have** a rest.  
I **persuaded my sister not to go out** with George.
- 3 I **apologized for being** so late.  
The police **accused Karl of stealing** the car.

To report what other people have said, you can use *say* or a specific verb, e.g. 'I'll drive you to the airport.'

Jack **said** he would drive me to the airport.

Jack **offered** to drive me to the airport.

- After specific reporting verbs, there are one to three different grammatical patterns (see chart on the right)
- In negative sentences, use the negative infinitive (*not to do*) or the negative gerund (*not doing*), e.g. He reminded me *not to be* late. She regretted *not going* to the party.

1 + to + infinitive	agree refuse threaten	offer promise	(not) to do something
2 + person + to + infinitive	advise ask convince encourage invite	persuade remind tell warn	somebody (not) to do something
3 + -ing form	apologize (to sb) for insist on accuse sb of recommend admit regret blame sb for suggest deny		(not) doing something

Verbs that use a *that* clause

With *agree*, *admit*, *deny*, *promise*, *regret*, you can also use *that* + clause.

Leo admitted stealing the watch.

Leo admitted that he had stolen the watch.

- a Complete with the gerund or infinitive of the verb in brackets.

The garage advised me to buy a new car. (buy)

- 1 Jamie insisted on \_\_\_\_\_ for the meal. (pay)
- 2 Lauren has agreed \_\_\_\_\_ late next week. (work)
- 3 I warned Jane \_\_\_\_\_ through the park at night. (not walk)
- 4 The man admitted \_\_\_\_\_ the woman's handbag. (steal)
- 5 The doctor advised Lily \_\_\_\_\_ drinking coffee. (give up)
- 6 The boss persuaded Megan \_\_\_\_\_ the company. (not leave)
- 7 Freya accused me of \_\_\_\_\_ to steal her boyfriend. (try)
- 8 I apologized to Evie for \_\_\_\_\_ her birthday. (not remember)
- 9 Did you manage to convince your parents \_\_\_\_\_ tonight instead of tomorrow? (come)
- 10 My neighbour denies \_\_\_\_\_ my car, but I'm sure it was him. (damage)

- b Complete using a reporting verb from the list and the correct form of the verb in brackets. Use an object where necessary.

accuse invite offer promise recommend refuse remind suggest threaten

Diana said to me, 'I'll take you to the station.'

Diana **offered to take** (take) me to the station.

- 1 Ryan said, 'Let's go for a walk. It's a beautiful day.'  
Ryan \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for a walk.
- 2 'You copied Anna's exam!' the teacher said to him.  
The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (copy) Anna's exam.
- 3 Sam's neighbour told him, 'I'll call the police if you have any more parties.'  
Sam's neighbour \_\_\_\_\_ (call) the police if he had any more parties.
- 4 The children said, 'We're not going to bed. It's much too early.'  
The children \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed.
- 5 Simon said to me, 'Would you like to have dinner with me?'  
Simon \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner with him.
- 6 Molly said to Jack, 'Don't forget to phone the electrician.'  
Molly \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) the electrician.
- 7 Ricky said, 'I'll never do it again.'  
Ricky \_\_\_\_\_ (do) it again.
- 8 Sarah said, 'You really must try Giacobazzi's. It's a fantastic restaurant.'  
Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (try) Giacobazzi's. She said it was fantastic.