

UNIT 2

1. Read the text below and look carefully at each line. if a line is correct, put a tick (✓) by it. if it has a word which should not be there, write the word at the end of the line. There are two examples, (0) and (00).

Modelling

0 Many of young people dream about a career in modelling.	of
00 However, few of them realise exactly what it is like	✓
1 to be a professional model. It is not so all glamour and	_____
2 riches. For a start, only a few hopeful youngsters are	_____
3 actually make it as professionals. It can be very hurtful	_____
4 to be told that you do not have had what it takes. Those	_____
5 who do get regular work they are often surprised at	_____
6 how hard it can be. Getting up early in the morning	_____
7 and standing around for the hours in all kinds of	_____
8 weather is exhausting. The money may be quite as	_____
9 good, but it cannot go on forever. What do you do	_____
10 when you are too much old, and the model agency does	_____
11 not want you any more? Unless that you have made	_____
12 enough money to retire on by the time when you are	_____
13 thirty, then you might find yourself in financial	_____
14 trouble. To return up to the job market at that age,	_____
15 with no skills or experience to offer, could be a nightmare.	_____

REVISION

To be/get used to

To be used to means 'to be accustomed to something/to doing something'.

It is used to talk about something that is normal for us in our everyday lives, and causes us no pain or difficulty. It can be followed by a **noun** or an **-ing form**:

I am used to getting up at five in the morning. (I do it often and I find it easy)

We weren't used to three meals a day. (It wasn't a normal part of our everyday lives)

To get used to means 'to grow or become accustomed to'. It is used to show how our feelings towards something change. While **be used to** is about a state, **get used to** is about a process. It is followed by a **noun** or **-ing form**:

You will get used to the traffic noise, eventually. (In time, it will no longer bother you)

He couldn't get used to living alone. (His feelings about living alone did not change - it was never pleasant for him)

- 2 Use the words below to complete the sentences with (not) *be/get used to* in the correct tense.

spicy food	the noise	horses	obeying orders	cycling
the heat	flying	queuing	expensive restaurants	word processors

- Weren't you exhausted after such a long bicycle ride? Not really. _____.
- You can't just push in front of people at bus-stops, Mario! You'll have to _____.
- Did you enjoy your Indian meal last night? No, I didn't. I _____.
- Brenda has used typewriters all her life. She is having trouble _____.
- I am terrified of aeroplane journeys. I have never _____.
- Living in such a hot climate was hard for the first year. But now we _____.
- Since we moved to the city I haven't been able to sleep because of the traffic.
Don't worry. You'll _____.
- Simon felt rather uncomfortable dining at the Hilton because he _____.
- Did you find it difficult to adapt to life in the army? Yes, I did. I _____.
- When she started riding lessons she was quite nervous, but she is gradually _____.

3 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word in bold and other words. Use between two and five words.

1. Being unfairly punished was beginning to feel normal to him.

getting

He _____ being unfairly punished.

2. Sleeping in a tent is an unusual experience for me.

not

I _____ in a tent.

3. Eventually, you will find it easy to milk the cow.

used

You _____ the cow eventually.

4. The neighbours' dog barking all night no longer bothers me.

to

I _____ the neighbours' dog barking all night now.

5. People can sometimes grow accustomed to loneliness.

get

People can sometimes _____ lonely.

4. Read the text and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

Margarine

Napoleon III of France was (0) _____ for the invention of the butter substitute known as margarine. He was looking for a cheap (1) _____ to butter for the poorer people of society, and for his army and navy. So he (2) _____ up a prize competition to see who would (3) _____ up with the best solution. There was only one (4) _____ into this competition, from a man called Méges-Mouries. He had (5) _____ over two years experimenting, and finally found an acceptable butter substitute made from milk and various animal fats. It tasted quite pleasant, and spread well on bread, but it was (6) _____ white. (7) _____ its colour, Meges- Mouries invention was awarded the prize. Yellow colouring was added to it at a (8) _____ date. Margarine soon went into mass (9) _____ and was exported all over the world. In Britain it was called 'Butterine', until protests from farmers (10) _____ to that name being made illegal. Farmers in America were not happy (11) _____ the new arrival on the market either. They (12) _____ to the yellow colouring, saying that it made it resemble butter so (13) _____ that it could deceive consumers. In effect, Napoleon III's competition is still going on. The ultimate (14) _____ of every margarine manufacturer is to produce a product that is (15) _____ to distinguish from butter. And they keep trying.

0 A responsible

B original

C fundamental

D vital

1 A option

B replacement

C alternative

D choice

2 A set

B took

C gave

D put

3 A make

B bring

C go

D come

4 A competitor

B player

C attempt

D entry

5 A used

B spent

C tried

D made

6 A clear

B pure

C true

D perfect

7 A Despite

B Although

C However

D Nevertheless

8 A further

B longer

C later

D farther

9 A production

B creation

C industry

D construction

10 A changed

B ended

C brought

D led

11 A over

B about

C at

D for

12 A protested

B objected

C disagreed

D argued

13 A justly

B nearly

C rightly

D closely

14 A end

B score

C goal

D finish

15 A impractical

B unable

C impossible

D incapable