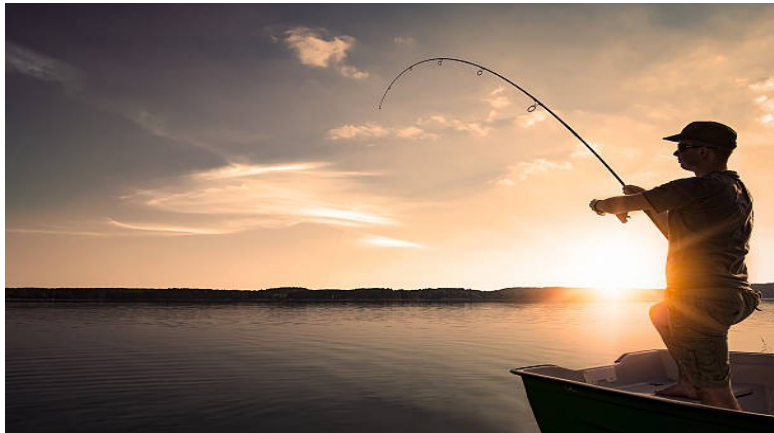


The Fishing Champion



In the following text, four paragraphs have been removed. Above the extract you will find the four removed paragraphs PLUS one paragraph which doesn't fit. Choose from the paragraphs (A-E) the one which fits each gap in the text (1-4). Remember, there is one extra paragraph you do not need to use. Write the correct letter in the empty boxes in the text.

A. "I was at this tournament in Oregon last autumn and it had been left back in the motel by my father. I tell you, not a single fish came near the hook that day. I wouldn't go anywhere without it now."

B. But it was mainly his mother who saw his potential and decided to buy Mattie his first rod for his ninth birthday. The rest, as they say, is history.

C. Oh, and he's the Western USA Under-16 Freshwater Angling Champion. Which, considering he's up against kids who have been fishing for some ten years while Mattie has had a rod in his hand for a mere three, is pretty impressive.

D. "I went to Florida for the national Under-13's. I won that with a barracuda and it was caught in about 3 feet of water. Everyone else was casting out to 20 foot. I just seem to have a knack for finding fish."

E. This explains the wise head he seems to have on his shoulders. Fishing runs wide and deep in the Jackson family, who live near the mountain resort of Mammoth in the north of the state of California. "So much of what I know about fishing has been given to me by my father, my brothers, my uncles and aunts. It's a team effort I like to say."

Mattie Jackson is 12 years old. He rides his bike around the neighborhood, plays soccer with his friends and gets good grades from Fairmount Ridge Junior High School.

1.

When I first met Mattie, he was exchanging baseball cards with some of his pals. This is a quiet, unassuming youngster and not at all what I expected from somebody who is said to have the fishing world at his feet. He was called the "Tiger Woods of fishing" by the editor of California Fishing last month just after he won the prestigious under-16 title.

Mattie was pushed into angling by his father, John, when he was nine. He accompanied his father on numerous fishing trips so many successful tips and tricks had already been picked up by the time he tried it himself. And it seemed to come oh-so-naturally to him.

"I caught my first fish after about four minutes. My father was furious," he laughs. His father says he has a great technique, enormous patience and, most importantly, a willingness to listen and learn.

2.

His first angling trophy was won at the age of ten. He was Californian under-12 champion the following year. He is also American under-13 champion but it is the under-16 tournament success, against much older anglers, that gives him the most satisfaction.

3.

It's what his father calls 'Mattie's radar' and it is being used on a daily basis in rivers and lakes across the USA as he travels from one tournament to the next with his father by his side. But he has other tools of the trade and is, typically for a fisherman, pretty superstitious when it comes to his tackle.

"This lure was bought for me in England," he explains, handing me something that looks like a wasp on a hook. "I've won three tournaments using that and if I lost it, snagged it or something, I would dive in after it. And this hat." He is wearing a light blue cloth hat that he goes on to explain brings him luck.

4.

What does the future hold for Mattie? "I intend to finish school and I want to go to college. I know it's important to get a good education. I'll always have fishing to go back to whenever I want."

And with that, we reach the lake shore and he settles down for what promises to be a fruitful evening. Instinctively, his hand reaches up and pats his faithful blue hat before returning to his rod. Just checking.

POLICE DOGS

No one is quite sure when humans first domesticated dogs, but one thing is certain -- dogs and people have been working side by side for thousands of years. Modern training methods have led to dogs becoming an integral part of many people's lives, not just as companions, but also as guide dogs, search-and-rescue dogs, and bomb- or drug-sniffing dogs. But few dogs are asked to give as much of themselves as police dogs.



Today, police forces in most major cities use police dogs to track criminals, sniff out illegal materials, search buildings, and do other jobs human police officers can't do as well as a dog can. Not only are there thousands of police dogs on the job on any given day, but there are also hundreds of police dogs who have given their lives to protect and serve.

Police dogs are dogs that help the police to solve crimes. They have become a major part of law enforcement in the past several years. Police dogs have saved many lives with their unique skills and bravery. They are loyal, watchful, and protective of their police officer counterparts and are often deemed an important and irreplaceable part of many police departments.

What kinds of police dogs are there?

Police dogs today are trained in specific areas. You could say they are experts in their field. Some of the specific police dog roles include:

Tracking - Police dogs who specialize in tracking use their powerful sense of smell to track criminal suspects or missing persons. Tracking dogs are trained for years and can find even the most cunning criminal. Without police tracking dogs, many a suspect would escape from the police.

Substance Detectors - These police dogs also use their sense of smell to help police, but in a different way from tracking dogs. Substance dogs focus on detecting a specific substance. Some dogs specialize in recognizing bombs or explosives. These brave dogs are trained not only in detecting the explosive, but also how to respond (very carefully!) and safely let their officer partner know where the explosive is located. Other dogs may focus on illegal drugs. These dogs help save officers from having to slowly search by hand through luggage or a car or other areas by quickly determining if an illegal substance is near.

Public Enforcement - These police dogs assist officers in maintaining order. They may chase down a criminal suspect and hold them while the officer arrives or they may just guard an area (like a jail or prison) to keep suspects from escaping.

Dead bodies' finding Dogs - Although it sounds kind of gross, these police dogs are trained in finding dead bodies. This is an important function in a police department and these dogs do it well.

Could my Poodle be a police dog?

Well, your poodle may be a great dog, but it probably wouldn't be a great fit for a police dog. Police dogs need to have very special and specific training. There are many different breeds of dogs that are trained in police work. What breed often depends on the type of work they will do. Some of the most popular breeds today include German Shepherds and Belgian Malinois, although other dogs like Bloodhounds (good for tracking) and Beagles (good for drug detecting) are used as well. Regardless of what breed they are, police dogs are usually trained from puppies to learn their job.

What happens to Police dogs when they retire?

Police dogs are usually treated as heroes. Many times they go to live with their human police officer partner. They have spent years with this person and come to think of them as family, so this works out well for both the officer and the dog.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

Match each of the following definitions with the word from the box. There is one extra word which you do not need to use.

Vandal	kidnapper	arsonist	blackmailer	shoplifter
smuggler	mugger	drug trafficker	hijacker	pickpocket
murderer				

A person who...

- 1 kills someone_____
- 2 takes goods into or out of a country illegally_____
- 3 deliberately sets fire to a building_____
- 4 steals things from people's pockets or bags in public places_____
- 5 threatens to give away secrets unless he is given money_____
- 6 takes things from shops without paying for them_____
- 7 holds someone prisoner until he is given money_____
- 8 takes control of an aeroplane by force_____
- 9 deliberately damages other people's property_____
- 10 attacks people in the street and steals their money_____

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

LEVEL 1

FUTURE FORM: Be Going To

[am/is/are + going to + verb]

Examples:

- You are going to meet Jane tonight.
- Are you going to meet Jane tonight?
- You are not going to meet Jane tonight.

USE "Be going to" to Express a Plan

"Be going to" expresses that something is a plan. It expresses the idea that a person intends to do something in the future. It does not matter whether the plan is realistic or not.

Examples:

- He is going to spend his vacation in Hawaii.
- She is not going to spend her vacation in Hawaii.
- A: When are we going to meet each other tonight?
B: We are going to meet at 6 PM.
- I'm going to be an actor when I grow up.
- Michelle is going to begin medical school next year.
- They are going to drive all the way to Alaska.
- Who are you going to invite to the party?
- A: Who is going to make John's birthday cake?
B: Sue is going to make John's birthday cake.

Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses, then click the "Check" button to check your answers.

1. A: Why are you holding a piece of paper?

B: I (write) a letter to my friends back home in Texas.

2. A: I'm about to fall asleep. I need to wake up!

B: I (get) you a cup of coffee. That will wake you up.

3. A: I can't hear the television!

B: I (turn) it up so you can hear it.

4. We are so excited about our trip next month to France. We (visit) Paris, Nice and Grenoble.

5. Sarah (come) to the party. Oliver (be) there as well.

6. Ted: It is so hot in here!

Sarah: I (turn) the air-conditioning on.

7. I think he (be) the next President of the United States.

8. After I graduate, I (attend) medical school and become a doctor. I have wanted to be a doctor all my life.

9. A: Excuse me, I need to talk to someone about our hotel room. I am afraid it is simply too small for four people.

B: That man at the service counter (help) you.

10. As soon as the weather clears up, we (walk) down to the beach and go swimming.

- Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tenses, then click the "Check" button to check your answers.

- 1.

Mark: What are you doing with those scissors?

Beth: I (cut) that picture of the ocean out of the travel magazine.

Mark: What (you, do) with it?

Beth: I (paint) a watercolor of the ocean for my art class, and I thought I could use this photograph as a model.

2.

Mark: (you, do) me a favor, Sam?

Sam: Sure, what do you want me to do?

Mark: I (change) the broken light bulb in the lamp above the dining room table. I need someone to hold the ladder for me while I am up there.

Sam: No problem, I (hold) it for you.

3.

Gina: Where are you going?

Ted: I (go) to the store to pick up some groceries.

Gina: What (you, get) ?

Ted: I (buy) some milk, some bread, and some coffee.

4.

John: Wow, it's freezing out there.

Jane: I (make) some coffee to warm us up. Do you want a piece of pie as well?

John: Coffee sounds great! But I (have) dinner with some friends later, so I'd better skip the pie.

Jane: I (go) to dinner tonight too, but I'm having a piece of pie anyway.

5.

Frank: I heard you're taking a Spanish class at the community college.

Tom: Yeah, I (go) to Guatemala next spring and I thought knowing a little Spanish would make the trip easier.

Frank: I (visit) my brother in Marseilles next year. Maybe I should take a French class.

Tom: I have a course catalog in the other room. I (go) get it, and we can see whether or not they're offering a French course next semester.

Grammar

LEVEL 2.

The passive voice

Noun + be (in the correct form) + past participle

Passive Verb Formation

The passive forms of a verb are created by combining a form of the "to be verb" with the past participle of the main verb. Other helping verbs are also sometimes present: "The measure could have been killed in committee." The passive can be used, also, in various tenses. Let's take a look at the passive forms of "design."

Tense	Subject	Auxiliary Singular	Plural	Past Participle
Present	The car/cars	is	are	designed.
Present perfect	The car/cars	has been	have been	designed.
Past	The car/cars	was	were	designed.
Past perfect	The car/cars	had been	had been	designed.
Future	The car/cars	will be	will be	designed.
Future perfect	The car/cars	will have been	will have been	designed.
Present progressive	The car/cars	is being	are being	designed.
Past progressive	The car/cars	was being	were being	designed.

Active	Professor Villa gave Jorge an A.
Passive	An A was given to Jorge by Professor Villa.
Passive	Jorge was given an A.

1.Choose the correct word or phrase

1. The prime minister was / has criticised for his recent actions.
2. When I walked past the Wilson's house, their new sofa was / has being delivered.
3. Our teacher was / has told us to take our favourite book to school tomorrow.
4. I think my mobile was / has been stolen.
5. Jonathan was / has chosen to play the lead role in the school play.

6. I'm sleeping downstairs because my bedroom is being painted / has been painting.
7. This picture was / has probably taken during the winter.
8. Your essays must be / have handed in on Friday morning.
9. Someone was / has left their wallet on the floor.
10. Did you hear about the bank being / having robbed?
11. Treasure Island was / has written by Robert Louis Stevenson.
12. It was a real shock when my dad was / has fired from his job.
13. The Vikings had visited America before it was / has discovered by Columbus.
14. Was / has your ticket for the concert for tomorrow paid for by you or your parents?
15. When we got to the airport, we learned that our flight was / had been delayed.

2. Complete using the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 The Earth (hold).....by the gravity of the sun and orbits around it.
- 2 The first feature- length comedy film (create)by Charlie Chaplin.
- 3 The award for best video (present) later this evening.
- 4 By the time you read this, I (arrest).....for murder.
- 5 I don't know whether our tests (mark) yet or not.
- 6 Radio waves (discover).....by Marconi.
- 7 You wouldn't think it to look at him now, but Jack (bully)..... When he was at school.
- 8 Your application (consider).....and we will let you know as soon as we've made a decision.
- 9 The roof of the car can (lower)by pressing this button here.
- 10 Our tent (blow).....over in the night by the wind.
- 11 Chess (play) for around 2000 years now.
- 12 Two men (question)..... at this moment by police in connection with the burglary.

3. Complete the second sentence using the word given so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use between 2 -5 words in each gap.

- 1 Someone has scratched my car on the door. (been)
My caron the door.
- 2 Tommy is having an operation right now . (being)
Tommy..... right now.
- 3 Has Fiona invited you to her party? (been)
Have.....party?
- 4 Shakespeare probably wrote this play in 1587. (written)
This play.....Shakespeare in 1587.
- 5 The government is considering a new law to ban smoking following new research.
(considered)

A new law to ban
 smoking.....
 following new research.
 6 My mum told me to go to Megagrocers. (sent)
 Imy mum.
 7 I didn't understand a word so I asked my teacher and she explained it to me. (got)
 I didn't understand a word so I it to me.

Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

Sheila is drinking a cup of tea. -
 My father is washing the car. -
 Farmer Joe is milking the cows. -
 She is taking a picture of him. -
 I am writing a poem. -
 We are not playing football. -
 He is not wearing a tie. -
 Is she preparing the party? -
 Are they talking about the meeting? -
 Is she watering the flowers? -

Complete each of the following spaces with the correct passive form of the verb in brackets:

- 1 This bank _____ (rob) twice since it opened in January this year.
- 2 Two men _____ (arrest) yesterday in connection with the theft.
- 3 I think people who commit acts of vandalism should _____ (make) to pay for the damage they cause.
- 4 We're getting used to _____ (burgle): that's the third time it's happened to us this year.
- 5 Millions of pounds' worth of drugs _____ (smuggle) into the country each year.
- 6 I don't think he _____ (give) a prison sentence; he'll probably just have to pay a fine.
- 7 The causes of the fire _____ (currently / look) into by the police.
- 8 I was shocked when the teacher shouted at Sue.
 She _____ (never / tell) off before that in her life.

Write passive sentences (use the indications between brackets.)

the picture / draw (Simple
 Present)

the door / close (Simple
Past)
the house / steal (Present
Continuous)
the bike / repair (Past
Continuous)
the room/ clean (Present
Perfect)
the homework / do (Past
perfect)
the window / break (Simple
future)
the essay / write (Should +
Verb)

Rewrite the following sentences as suggested:

The boy writes
poems.
The girl drove the blue
car.....
They have collected enough
money.....
They will open a new
restaurant.....
The little boy can draw
pictures.....
The guard watched the
prisoner.
They will not play
soccer.....
They believe that he writes good
poems.