

Materia: Lengua Extranjera: Ingles

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Curso: 5° 1° y 5°2°

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Fecha de entrega: Desde el 1° de Febrero al 10 de Febrero de 2021

Los alumnos deben desarrollar todo el TP en formato Word con las respuestas de las actividades(de manera ordenada) , al mail de las profesoras de cada curso entre el 1 y el 10 de febrero. El día 11 se procederá a realizar la lectura de los archivos. No se recibirán fotos de los tp porque no se pueden leer bien y dificulta la corrección.

El trabajo está dividido en dos partes, deben realizarla ambas partes y estudiar todos los tiempos verbales.

TRABAJO PRACTICO INTEGRADOR

Lengua Extranjera

Primera Parte

Objetivos: ejercitar vocabulario y gramática

Vocabulary: numbers, related to job advertisement and job application

Grammar; present simple

1) Write in letter in English. (y=year; Br= British; A=American)

8TH _____

\$ 35,20 _____

3/8 _____

1.890(Y) _____

345 _____

12 _____

80% _____

5² _____

7.54 _____

178 (Br) _____

Here are some job advertisements:

1

Gardener

Part time gardener required to maintain gardens and general gardening duties, including: planting, grass cutting, weeding, watering and hedge trimming. Previous experience necessary, qualifications preferred.

Driving License and own transport required, as gardens are in various locations.

Wage dependant on experience and qualifications.

To apply send your CV to:

John Oakend
1 Heather Close
Bradford
BD1 2AB

2

Morning cleaners required for an office building. The position is 15 hours per week, 6 to 9am, permanent.

Uniform and Training provided. Pay rate meets national minimum wage requirements.

CRB check at the expense of the employer.

Phone 0800123456 for application form

3

Temporary Full Time Sales Assistants required for a busy working environment in our new shop in the town centre. Some previous experience preferred but not required as full training will be given.

Pay rate at £6 per hour.

In order to apply, drop into the shop for an informal chat with the manager.

Address: POSHGIRL, 1 Station Road, BD1 2AB

Read them and answer these questions:

1. Which advertisement is for a full time position? _____
2. Which advertisement is for a part time position? _____
3. Do you need experience for the cleaner's job? _____
4. Where do you need to apply in person? _____
5. Which job will be better paid if you have experience? _____
6. Where will they find out if you have any criminal convictions? _____
7. Where do you get a uniform? _____
8. In which job will you need a driving licence? _____
9. In which jobs will you receive training? _____
10. Which job is permanent? _____
11. Which job is temporary? _____
12. Which advertisement tells you the pay rate? _____
13. In which job will you work in more than one place? _____

Mahmood wants to apply for the gardener's job. Here's his CV, but information has been removed. Write it down in correct places.

- NVQ Level 1 in Gardening
- Diploma in Horticulture
- Certificate Level 2 in Landscape

01274 123456

1. Peter Grubb, Manager of Glenn Gardens
tel. 01204 123456
2. John Shears, Manager of Highleigh Park,
tel. 01516 654321

Full Driving Licence, category 'B', clean.

12 Station Road, BD1 2AB, Bradford

- Glenn Gardens 2005-2007, Senior Gardener and Landscaping Assistant
- Highleigh Park, 2001-2004 Gardener

Urdu, English

Mahmood Khan

Address:	
Telephone number:	
Qualifications:	
Work Experience:	
Driving Licence:	
Languages:	
References:	



Connected or addicted?

1 Underline the regular verbs in the Present Simple form in the text below. Which verbs are in the third person plural and which are in the third person singular?

GEN Y SMARTPHONE ADDICTS

'Gen Y' or Generation Y refers to young people between 18 and 30 years old. Cisco publishes an annual report on technology use in the world – the Cisco Connected World Technology Report. Part of this report looks at how Gen Y people use their smartphones in 18 different countries. Many Gen Y people are smartphone addicts.

Sally-Anne is a smartphone addict. This means:

- She checks for emails, texts or social media updates every 30 minutes.
- She looks at her smartphone as part of her early morning routine. She gets up – then checks her smartphone and gets dressed – then checks her smartphone and eats breakfast – then checks her smartphone.
- She takes her smartphone to bed.
- She doesn't leave her smartphone behind when she goes into the bathroom.
- She sends text messages while driving.
- She regularly uses smartphone apps in her daily life.
- Does the smartphone addict enjoy life? Perhaps not – two out of five users say they feel anxious without a smartphone to check.



WORK IT OUT

2 Complete the rules about regular verbs in the Present Simple form.

- a For the third person singular of the Present Simple (*he, she and it*), you usually add _____ to the end of the verb.
- b To form the negative in the third person singular, you put _____ + *not* before the verb (without *s*). This is often contracted to _____.
- c To form questions in the third person singular, you use _____ + the subject + verb (without *s*).

3 Match the verbs in the box to the definitions.

follow share shop spend trust tweet update upload

- a _____ buy things
- b _____ believe that something is safe
- c _____ add new information to something
- d _____ write a short message on Twitter
- e _____ use (time)
- f _____ do what a person tells you to do
- g _____ send files from your PC to a website
- h _____ let other people use something that is yours

4 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in 3.

Social networking

As a typical Gen Y smartphone addict, Sally-Anne

- (a) _____ her Facebook page at least once a day.
 She (b) _____ a lot of time with her friends online.
 She (c) _____ photos and videos to share or store.
 She also has a Twitter account and she (d) _____
 at least once a day. She (e) _____ online and she

- (f) _____ her email address with websites to
 get discounts and receive information, but she doesn't
 (g) _____ Internet sites to keep her data safe.
 Finally, at work she doesn't (h) _____ rules about
 using company computers for personal activities.

03 Daily routine

Phrase bank: Routines

- What time do you (start work)?
- Do you work flexitime?
- How often do you have meetings?
- How do you relax?
- I usually leave early on Friday.
- He is always late for work.

Vocabulary

Collocations

- 1 Match the words and phrases (1-11) to the verbs (a-k).
- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|---|--------------|
| a clear | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | 1 a language |
| b travel | <input type="checkbox"/> | | 2 television |
| c speak | <input type="checkbox"/> | | 3 your desk |
| d eat | <input type="checkbox"/> | | 4 breakfast |
| e play | <input type="checkbox"/> | | 5 tennis |
| f see | <input type="checkbox"/> | | 6 abroad |
| g watch | <input type="checkbox"/> | | 7 a computer |
| h read | <input type="checkbox"/> | | 8 friends |
| i cut | <input type="checkbox"/> | | 9 an email |
| j turn on | <input type="checkbox"/> | | 10 costs |
| k spend | <input type="checkbox"/> | | 11 time |

- 2 Complete the sentences with the word partnerships from 1 in the correct form.
- Please remember to clear your desk before you leave the office.
 - How many _____ do you _____ apart from English?
 - I _____ all the _____ I get before I delete them.
 - I don't often _____, but I enjoy some sports programmes.
 - He _____ all his _____ in front of his computer.
 - In a balanced diet, it's important to _____ a good _____.
 - When I _____, I always fly with British Airways.
 - To make money, you need to _____ production _____.
 - I usually _____ my _____ on Friday night when we go out together.
 - I _____ with my boss on Thursdays and he always wins.
 - I _____ my _____ as soon as I get to the office in the morning.

Word building

3 Complete the table with the missing words.

	Adjective	Noun
a	_____	flexibility
b	_____	stress
c	traditional	_____
d	routine	production
e	_____	_____
f	organized	_____

Prepositions

4 Complete the sentences with a preposition: *in, at, on, for, with, to or by*.

- I leave the office _____ six.
- She lies _____ bed until 7.30.
- She goes to work _____ bus.
- It takes 45 minutes to get _____ work.
- I have eggs _____ breakfast.
- He plays squash _____ Tuesdays.
- She has meetings _____ suppliers every day.
- They check the stock _____ the morning.

Grammar

Present Simple questions

What	do	I	have for lunch?
Where		you	work?
When		they	have meetings?
Why	does	we	take the bus?
What time		he	finish work?
Who		she	know there?
How		it	go to work?
How often			

Practice 1

Match the questions (a-h) to the answers (1-8).

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a | What time do you get up? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b | Where does he work? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c | Why do you like your job? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d | How do they go to work? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e | When does she phone clients? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f | What do you do in the evening? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g | Who do you see at the weekends? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h | Where do you go on holidays? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- Most of them take the train.
 - My family and friends.
 - At half past six.
 - Because it's interesting.
 - In an office.
 - I watch TV and listen to music.
 - The Costa Brava.
 - Usually in the afternoon.

TRABAJO PRACTICO INTEGRADOR 2

Lengua Extranjera

Name;

Class:

Objetivos: Trabajar los tiempos verbales y lectura y comprensión de textos

Contenidos:

- Present simple
- present continuous
- Past simple
- Present Perfect

Read this management guide. With a partner, mark the statements to show if they apply to flexitime (F), homeworking (H) or both (B).

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------|
| a | Staff members choose the hours they work. | F / H / B |
| b | There are 'core hours' when everyone is in the office. | F / H / B |
| c | Staff members don't need to go to the office. | F / H / B |
| d | It's easier for staff to focus on their work. | F / H / B |
| e | It's good for the environment. | F / H / B |
| f | It makes it easier to commute to work. | F / H / B |

Solutions for stressed employees

FLEXITIME

In a flexitime system, the staff members choose which hours they work, as long as the hours add up to the same fixed number every week. It usually includes some 'core hours' when everyone is in the office, for example 10 am to 4 pm.

Many staff members are happy with a flexitime system because it makes it easier for them to commute (no rush hour traffic), or take their children to school before they go to work. Plus, outside the core hours, the office is often quieter, so it's easier for staff to focus on their work. But be careful: flexitime can be difficult to control. It's important to make sure that everyone is doing the correct number of hours.

HOMEWORKING

With today's technology, workers can access the company's computer systems and communicate with colleagues - by email, phone and videoconferencing - when they are working from a laptop or their home computer. This means they don't need to go into the office every day. This saves money and also helps the environment.

Some workers find it easier to do their job when they are alone - free from interruptions from colleagues. They can choose to start work earlier and they feel happier because they don't start the day with a long train or car journey. They can work in a way that suits them - for example, they can listen to music while they work. However, it's important that staff working from home have a workspace to use where they have no distractions from friends and family, and that they stay in contact during office hours. Some homeworkers find it hard to switch the computer on in the morning when there is no one there to check that they are starting work.

Disruptive technology

disruptive
(adj) interrupting something or stopping it from continuing as usual

1 A disruptive technology is a new idea that completely changes how a production process and business works. Look at the examples below. What other examples can you think of?

- bottled water (changed the soft drinks market)
- digital media (changed the entertainment market)

2 The use of 3D printers is another example of a disruptive technology. Read the article and answer the questions.

- a** What materials do 3D printers use to make objects?

- b** How are companies using 3D printers now?

- c** What are the advantages of 3D printers in the production process?

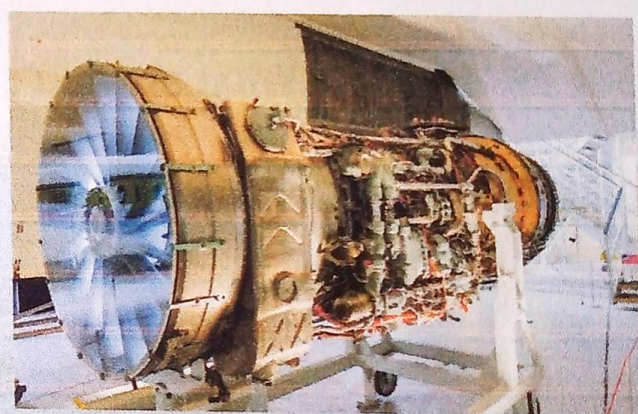
These days, everyone is talking about 3D printers. It's one of the hottest topics in business and one which is changing ideas about industrial production in the future.

3D printers spit out bits of metal or plastic in much the same way an inkjet printer spits out

ink. They use lasers to melt the plastic or metal and slowly build up objects layer by layer.

There is a lot of excitement about the potential impact of this new production process, but how are firms using it now? There are two main ways.

The first is the creation of prototypes. Ford engineers are experimenting with 3D printers to produce prototypes of car parts in less time than the conventional method. Traditionally, engineers create a model for each piece of an engine. This



takes four to five months. When they use 3D printers to create a prototype engine component, Ford can reduce production time by at least one month.

The other application is the production of parts with complex shapes. Researchers at GE are using 3D printers to build complicated jet engine parts. They are getting results which are more precise than with traditional methods. The advantages of 3D printers are better performance or less weight (or both). The process is more efficient and the company can save a lot of money in the future.



How are 3D printers changing industry?

Phrase bank: Temporary situations, describing change

Engineers are experimenting with 3D printers.

What are you doing?

How are you feeling today?

I'm finishing this report.

I'm calling about ...

Excuse me, we're waiting for the bill.

At 11 am, 45% of the population are working or studying.

Life in Britain is improving.

Vocabulary

Daily activities

Match the verbs (a-h) to the phrases (1-8).

a see	1 to work
b watch	2 an email
c go	3 a film
d have	4 breakfast
e take	5 television
f call	6 a pill
g send	7 a friend
h study	8 English

Grammar

Present Continuous

Affirmative			Interrogative		
I	am	working.*	Am	I	sitting?***
You				you	
We	are		Are	we	
They				they	
He		is	Is	he	
She	is			she	
It				it	

Negative

	am not	coming.**
you we they	aren't / 're not (are not)	
he she it	isn't / 's not (is not)	

Short answers

Yes,	I	am.	No,	I	'm not.
	you			you	're not / aren't.
	we	are.		we	
	they			they	
	he			he	's not / isn't.
	she	is.		she	
	it			it	

Spelling of -ing form

* most verbs → add -ing

** verbs ending in -e → remove the -e and add -ing:

• come → coming take → taking
write → writing make → making

*** verbs with one vowel and one consonant → double the consonant and add -ing:

• sit → sitting get → getting
run → running fit → fitting

You use the Present Continuous form to talk about:

• activities happening at the moment of speaking.

I'm phoning about the advert in the paper.

• activities or situations you see as temporary.

He's working from home this week.

• situations which are changing.

The company is growing quickly.

Present Continuous vs Present Simple

- *When he goes to Zurich, he stays in the Hotel Bahnhof.* (habitual situation)
- *He's staying at the airport hotel.* (now - on this trip)
- *She works for a marketing agency in Frankfurt.* (always true)
- *She's working in the Paris office this week.* (temporary situation)

Practice 1

Match the sentence beginnings (a-h) to their endings (1-8).

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a I'm phoning the hotel because | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b He's working at home because | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c We're modifying the design because | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d He's running because | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e We're increasing production because | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f They're working at the weekends because | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g The company is losing money because | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h She's living in a hotel because | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- our costs are too high.
- he's late for the meeting.
- she hasn't got a house in this country.
- the trains are on strike.
- I want to change my reservation.
- the product has a fault.
- of the demand at this time of year.
- their project is behind schedule.

Practice 2

Write the *-ing* form of the verbs.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| a enjoy <u>enjoying</u> | g learn _____ |
| b play _____ | h organize _____ |
| c stop _____ | i buy _____ |
| d sell _____ | j smoke _____ |
| e drive _____ | k use _____ |
| f drink _____ | l tidy _____ |

Practice 3

Underline the correct forms to complete the sentences.

- a I'm happy today. Everything *goes / is going* well.
- b Just a minute, I can't hear you. *I'm listening / I listen* to the radio. Let me turn it off.
- c Saskia *works / is working* with me - we both joined the company ten years ago.
- d What *are you doing / do you do* in the office at this time of night?
- e *I'm looking / I look* for Jack. Do you know where he is?
- f *Are you liking / Do you like* the new design?
- g A lot of people *speak / are speaking* English there, so you can ask someone for directions to the hotel.
- h It's Mr Bradley on the phone; *he's asking / he asks* about the meeting.

Practice 4

Complete the sentences with *am/is/are* or *do/does/don't/doesn't*.

- a A Can I speak to Jill De Grouchy?
B I'm sorry, she _____ work here any longer.
- b A Where _____ you going?
B I _____ just going outside for a walk.
- c A I _____ looking for Pierre Leblanc.
_____ you know where he is?
B No, I'm sorry, I _____ new here.
I _____ know him.
- d A Remember that Jeanne _____ eat meat.
_____ they serve vegetarian food at the restaurant?
B I _____ know. Can you ring and find out?
- e A What _____ happening at your office these days?
B Nothing special. We _____ working with a new supplier in England.
A _____ I know them?
B No, I _____ think so.

Practice 5

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

- a How much _____ you _____ (earn)?
- b That's John over there. He _____ (stand) by the IBM stand.
- c A Can I speak to Mr Cruz?
B I'm sorry, Mr Cruz _____ (work) from home.
_____ you _____ (want) his home phone number?
- d I _____ (live) in a flat because I _____ (like) living in the city centre.
- e _____ you _____ (use) the computer?
Can I turn it off?
- f A Hey! The telephone _____ (ring) next door.
Can you answer it?
B No, I can't. I _____ (do) something really important.
- g A Who _____ you _____ (talk) to?
B It's Mark. He _____ (phone) from the airport.
- h A What newspaper _____ you _____ (read)?
B *El Pais*, but I only buy it on Sunday.

Practice 6

Correct the mistakes. Each sentence has one mistake.

- a Where you work?
Where do you work?
- b How hard do Pedro work?

- c We no have a 3D printer at work.

- d What you doing after work?

- e Sorry, you can't speak to Encarna. She's talk to a client.

- f Joe's an IT consultant. He's work from home.

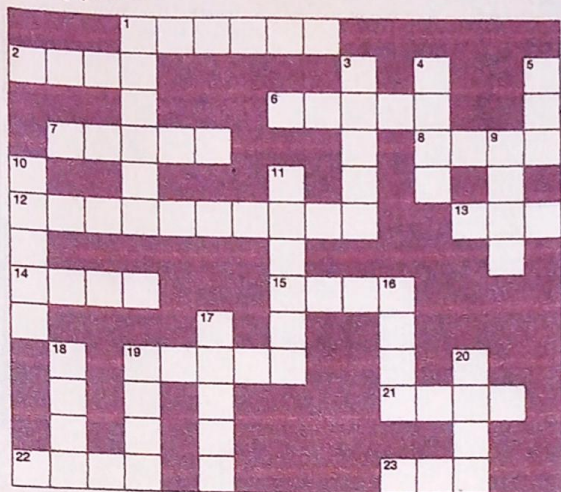
- g Right now, Joe doesn't working. He's on holiday for a month.

- h I'm enjoy my job a lot at the moment. It's very interesting.

Past Simple irregular verbs

Practice 1

Complete the crossword with the irregular Past Simple form of the verbs. Use the irregular verbs list on page 134 to help you.



Across

- 1 buy
2 give
6 write
7 drink
8 lose
12 understand
13 have

- 14 leave
15 grow
19 spend
21 take
22 read
23 sit

Down

- 1 become
3 find
4 fall
5 cut
9 swim
10 build
11 forget

- 16 go
17 begin
18 come
19 sell
20 cost

Practice 2

Complete the text with verbs from Practice 1.

Henry Ford, the son of a farmer, was born in Greenfield, Michigan on July 30th, 1863. He (a) _____ school at 15 to work on his father's farm, but in 1879, he moved to Detroit, where he (b) _____ an apprentice in a machine shop. He returned to Greenfield after his father gave him some land to start his own farm. He hated farming and returned to Detroit to work as an engineer for the Edison Illuminating Company. He (c) _____ his spare time trying to build a petrol-driven motor car. In 1896, he (d) _____ his first car in the garden. He named the car 'Thin Lizzie' and it (e) _____ no reverse gear or brakes. Ford started two companies that ended in failure. Finally, in June 1903, he (f) _____ 12 people ready to invest \$28,000 in a new company. He (g) _____ production of the Model A car. The car (h) _____ well and by 1907, the profits reached \$1,100,000. In 1909, Ford decided to manufacture only one type of car, the Model T. At first, it (i) _____ 14 hours to assemble a Model T car. Ford reduced this to one hour 33 minutes. This (j) _____ the overall cost of each car, and between 1908 and 1916, the price of the Model T (k) _____ from \$1,000 to \$360. In the 1920s, the Ford Motor Company (l) _____ rapidly and in 1925 Ford produced 60% of America's total output of cars. Henry Ford died on 7th April 1947.

Past Simple regular verbs

Affirmative

I	worked.	(the same form for all persons)
He/She/It	wanted.	
You	lived.*	
We	stopped.**	
They	studied.**	

Spelling rules

* ends in -e → add -d

** ends in consonant + vowel + consonant →
double the final consonant and add -ed

*** ends in consonant + y → change y to i and add -ed

Negative (didn't + infinitive for all persons)

I	didn't (did not)	start come	on time.
He/She/It			to the office.
You			
We			
They			

Interrogative

Where	did	I	go	yesterday?
		he		
		she		
		you		
		we		
they				

Yes/No questions

Did	it	help?	
			I
			he
			she
			you
we			
they			

Short answers

Yes, I/he/she/it **did**. No, I/he/she/it **didn't**.
Yes, you/we/they **did**. No, you/we/they **didn't**.

Practice 2

Complete the text with the verbs in the box in the Past Simple form.

change close continue expand join open (x2)
serve slow start supply

The first branch of Starbucks opened in Seattle's Pike Place in 1971. It wasn't a coffee bar, but it (a) _____ coffee beans to restaurants and cafés. In 1982, Howard Schultz (b) _____ the company as the marketing director. In 1985, he (c) _____ the Il Giornale chain of coffee bars. They (d) _____ espresso coffee made with Starbucks' coffee beans. In 1987, Schultz (e) _____ the name of the company to Starbucks Corporation. It (f) _____ branches in Chicago and Vancouver, and by the end of the year there were 17.

The company (g) _____ quickly and in 2002 it (h) _____ 1,177 new branches. However, in 2007, the economy (i) _____ down and, as a result, Starbucks (j) _____ 100 US stores in 2008. The company (k) _____ to grow outside the US and in 2014, there were more than 20,000 stores worldwide.

Practice 3

Rewrite the sentences in the negative form.

- I received your email.
I didn't receive your email.
- The story appeared in *The Times*.

- The plane arrived on time.

- He closed the door.

- She answered all the questions.

- We studied at the same university.

- The machine worked very well.

- They agreed with the proposal.

Practice 4

Write questions for the answers.

- What did he study at university?
He studied engineering at university.
- Why _____?
Marie stopped working because she had a baby.
- When _____?
They finished the job on Wednesday.
- Who _____?
He played golf with Mr Evans.
- Where _____?
Alex and Sean stayed at the Continental.
- What _____?
The presentation started at 3.30.
- How _____?
Dick visited the client every month.
- How _____?
They waited three hours for the plane.

Practice 5

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

can did do does have has was were

- Can you help me with this?
- My new car _____ got air conditioning, thank goodness!
- _____ it rain a lot where you live?
- What time _____ you finish yesterday?
- How many days' holiday _____ you have in your company?
- _____ your trip to Germany last week successful?
- Where _____ they when the customers arrived?
- _____ you got the time?

Present Perfect

Affirmative

I	have	worked.*
You		
We		
They		
He	has	
She		
It		

Negative

I	haven't (have not)	left.**
You		
We		
They		
He	hasn't (has not)	
She		
It		

Interrogative

Where	have	I you we they	been?
	has	he she it	
	Have	I you we they	finished?
	Has	he she it	

Short answers

Yes,	I you we they	have.
	he she it	has.
No,	I you we they	haven't (have not).
	he she it	hasn't (has not).

You make the Present Perfect with *have/has* + the past participle of the verb.

* Regular past participles are the same as the past form and end in *-ed*: *opened, stopped, tried*.

** Many verbs have irregular past participles: *gone, knew, bought*.

You use the Present Perfect to talk about events sometime in the past, but you don't say any specific time.

Lifetime achievements:

- *He's started two successful companies (in his life).*
- *She's written six bestselling novels (in her life).*

General past experience:

- *He's met her (before).*
- *I've been to Berlin twice (before).*

Changes from past to present:

- *The prices have gone up (compared to last year).*
- *The company has expanded (and is 10% bigger than before).*

Present Perfect vs Past Simple

If you want to talk about events at a specific time in the past, you use the Past Simple form. For this reason, you can only use time expressions like *last year* or *three days ago* with the Past Simple and not with the Present Perfect form:

- *I met him in 1985. (NOT ~~I have met him in 1985.~~)*
- *Mr Smith phoned five minutes ago. (NOT ~~Mr Smith has phoned five minutes ago.~~)*
- *When did you see him? (NOT ~~When have you seen him?~~)*

Practice 1

Complete the table with the correct verb forms. Which verbs are regular?

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past participle
set	set	(a) _____
(b) _____	bought	(c) _____
move	moved	(d) _____
become	(e) _____	become
get	got	(f) _____
make	(g) _____	(h) _____
stop	stopped	(i) _____
(j) _____	(k) _____	given
put	(l) _____	put
learn	learned/learnt	(m) _____

Practice 2

Read about Jeff Bezos and underline the correct verb forms.

Jeff Bezos is founder and chief executive officer of Amazon.com. He (a) built / has built Amazon into the Internet's largest retailer. Bezos (b) graduated / has graduated from Princeton University in 1986 with a degree in electrical engineering and computer science. In 1988, he (c) joined / has joined Bankers Trust Company and became their youngest vice president in February 1990. He then (d) moved / has moved to D.E. Shaw & Co. before setting up Amazon in July 1995 out of a two-bedroomed flat in Seattle. Like many dotcom start-ups at the time, Amazon (e) grew / has grown incredibly fast. However, for many years, the company (f) didn't make / hasn't made a profit and financial analysts (g) often criticized / have often criticized Bezos for expanding too fast. Bezos (h) responded / has responded by cutting costs drastically, lowering the price of books and offering free delivery. Then, in the last quarter of 2001, Amazon (i) finally made / has finally made a profit. Since then, Amazon (j) continued / has continued to perform well and profits (k) grew / have grown. These days, Amazon doesn't just sell books. It (l) formed / has formed alliances with other retailers, and sells products like toys and electronic goods. After all the early doubts, Bezos (m) proved / has proved he was right.

Practice 3

Write short answers to the questions about Jeff Bezos and Amazon.

- Did Amazon make a profit at first?
No, it didn't.
- Did Bezos go to Cambridge University?

- Did he get a degree?

- Did he set up Amazon in New York?

- Did Amazon grow fast at the beginning?

- Was Amazon a dotcom start-up?

g Did analysts criticize Bezos?

h Did Bezos cut costs?

i Have profits continued to grow?

j Has he proved he was right?

Practice 4

Write questions for the answers about Amazon and Jeff Bezos.

- When did Jeff Bezos graduate from university _____?
In 1986.
- Who _____?
Bankers Trust Company.
- Where _____?
In Seattle.
- How quickly _____?
Incredibly fast.
- Who _____?
Financial analysts.
- What _____?
Costs.
- Who _____?
Other retailers.
- What _____?
He was right.

Practice 5

Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box in the Present Perfect form.

become buy change go grow hear
learn leave modify move open

- The share price has gone up by \$4.
- They _____ the factory from Oxford to Swindon.
- They _____ the computer system and it doesn't work any longer.
- John _____ a new motorbike, so I hope he doesn't have an accident with it.
- Siobhan _____ jobs. She's a sales rep in Germany now.
- Jorge _____ the company. I don't know where he works now.
- The chain _____ a new store in Lisbon. It's the first one there.
- We _____ the news. This means we need to change the production schedule.
- Katherine _____ Japanese.
- The company _____ and is now one of the largest in the world.
- Her business is a success and she _____ extremely rich.