

## GAP FILL

### "Japan to use artificial intelligence to match couples"

Japan is trying to get more men and women to go on (1) dates. It wants to increase its birth rate because there are fewer and fewer babies being born. Japan is going to use artificial intelligence (AI) to match (2) couples and help residents find love. The government has decided to use \$19 million next year to set the (3) software up. There are already matchmaking services in (4) half of Japan's 47 prefectures. These involve filling out (5) forms and answering questions on hobbies and interests. A worker then matches people (6) based on the answers. Some prefectures are now starting AI projects to (7) automate the system. AI software can perform a more advanced analysis of data and get (8) better matches.

*couples*  
*based*  
*half*  
*better*  
*dates*  
*automate*  
*software*  
*forms*

The government hopes the project will increase the (9) size of the population. Japan's (10) fertility rate is one of the lowest in the world. The average number of children a Japanese woman is expected to have in her (11) lifetime is 1.36. This figure is continuing to go down, which is why the government is trying the AI programme. A government spokesperson said: "We hope this (12) support will help reverse the (13) decline in the nation's birth rate." Japan's population is rapidly (14) ageing because people are living longer. The longevity rate for women is the (15) highest in the world. This is a problem for the economy. There are fewer and fewer younger workers to pay for the pension and welfare costs of (16) retired people.

*decline*  
*fertility*  
*support*  
*retired*  
*size*  
*highest*  
*ageing*  
*lifetime*

## GAP FILL

# "Lab-grown meat given green light in Singapore"

Singapore has approved the production, (1) sale and consumption of meat manufactured in a lab. The lab-grown meat could be the start of a (2) revolution in the way we eat. Despite the cultured meat coming from bioreactors in a laboratory, it is, scientifically, real meat. To be more (3) precise, it is chicken. The "chicken bites" look and (4) taste like real chicken. The chicken is made by the U.S. company Eat Just. The "just" in the company's name is the (5) adjective "just" (meaning "fair") rather than the adverb that (6) means "only". Josh Tetrick, the Eat Just CEO, said no animals are killed to make the meat. This has the (7) potential to transform the meat industry. It could also have an adverse (8) impact on poultry and livestock farming.

*potential*  
*precise*  
*adjective*  
*sale*  
*means*  
*impact*  
*revolution*  
*taste*

Mr Tetrick believes Singapore's (9) green light is just the start of a huge (10) shake -up that will revolutionise meat manufacturing. He said: "I'm sure that our regulatory (11) approval for cultured meat will be the first of many in...countries around the globe." He said lab-grown meat could lead to a (12) huge reduction in the environmental impact of (13) livestock production and thus change the world for the better. We could see disease-free meat, an end to the use of drugs in meat, and an end to animal (14) cruelty. Tetrick added: "Cultured meat's role in creating a safer, more (15) secure global food supply has...given rise to a steady increase in the application of animal cell (16) culture technology...of food products."

*livestock*  
*secure*  
*shake*  
*huge*  
*cruelty*  
*green*  
*culture*  
*approval*

# KEY WORD TRANSFORMATION

## KEY

1. Could you lend me your car until the weekend? **(BORROW)**  
Could **I borrow** your car until the weekend?
2. Some monkeys use sign language to talk to people. **(COMMUNICATE)**  
Some monkeys **communicate with** people through sign language.
3. I found some old photos when I was tidying up my room. **(ACROSS)**  
I **came across** some old photos when I was tidying up my room.
4. Jam and marmalade are not the same thing. **(DIFFERENCE)**  
There **is a difference between** jam and marmalade.
5. We don't know anything about the problem. **(INFORMATION)**  
We don't **have any information** about the problem.
6. There are quite a few things I would like to do when I'm old. **(NUMBER)**  
There are **a number of** things I would like to do when I'm old.
7. There is only a little tea left in the pot. **(MUCH)**  
There **isn't much** tea left in the pot.
8. I think we should build a new shopping centre in the suburbs. **(FAVOUR)**  
I am **in favour of building** a new shopping centre in the suburbs.
9. John sent me a text message. **(RECEIVED)**  
I **received a text message from** John.
10. Don't put those plastic bags in the trash bin! – Use them again. **(AWAY)**  
Don't **throw those plastic bags away!** – Use them again.
11. Why don't you return the trousers to the shop you bought them from? **(BACK)**  
Why don't you **give back the trousers** to the shop you bought them from?
12. I don't agree with your opinion on the new sports park. **(WRONG)**  
I think you **are wrong about** the new sports park.
13. Our car stopped on the motorway, so we had to call for help. **(DOWN)**  
Our car **broke down** on the motorway, so we had to call for help.
14. It wasn't necessary for me to buy tickets for the concert. **(NEED)**  
I **didn't need to buy** tickets for the concert.
15. My computer doesn't work so I can't email you. **(WRONG)**  
There is **something wrong with** my computer, so I can't email you.
16. Have you ever participated in online computer games? **(PART)**  
Have you ever **taken part in** online computer games?

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# GRAMMAR QUIZ

## PRESENT PERFECT: FOR and SINCE

● **Complete the sentences below.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Margaret has lived in Spain ... a long time.<br>a) for<br>b) since                              | 10. I've been so busy that I haven't slept ... two days!<br>a) for<br>b) since              |
| 2. I haven't had a holiday ... last summer.<br>a) for<br>b) since                                  | 11. We're ready to leave. In fact, we've been ready ... an hour.<br>a) for<br>b) since      |
| 3. Patrick is really tired. He has been awake ... four o'clock this morning.<br>a) for<br>b) since | 12. Sam and Martha have owned their new car ... April.<br>a) for<br>b) since                |
| 4. New Zealand has been an independent country ... 1947.<br>a) for<br>b) since                     | 13. I haven't watched TV ... the day yesterday.<br>a) for<br>b) since                       |
| 5. Dinosaurs have been extinct ... millions of years.<br>a) for<br>b) since                        | 14. Isabella hasn't ridden her bicycle ... she fell off it last week.<br>a) for<br>b) since |
| 6. Mr. Smith has been away from his desk ... for a few minutes.<br>a) for<br>b) since              | 15. I'm really hungry! I haven't eaten ... this morning.<br>a) for<br>b) since              |
| 7. Jenny and I have been friends ... we were kids.<br>a) for<br>b) since                           | 16. Iceland has been inhabited ... only about a thousand years.<br>a) for<br>b) since       |
| 8. The store has been closed ... last Wednesday.<br>a) for<br>b) since                             | 17. My neighbors have been away on holiday ... several weeks.<br>a) for<br>b) since         |
| 9. Michael has had the same job ... ten years.<br>a) for<br>b) since                               | 18. Our universe has existed ... billions of years.<br>a) for<br>b) since                   |

17 – 18 = Excellent

15 – 16 = Good

14 or Less = Study More!

## Future Tense – “*will*” and “*going to*”

To speak about the future, you can use the following phrases:

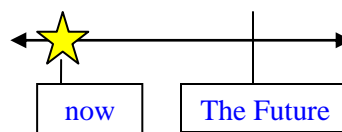
### 1) Will

### 2) Going + [infinitive verb]

- 1) Use “*will*” when you are volunteering to do something in the future, or when you are deciding at the time of speaking to do something in the future.



= a decision is made  
to do an action in the future.



**Example:** Okay, if no one else will cook dinner, I will.

In this example, the phrase “*will*” is used because the speaker is volunteering to cook dinner.

**Example:** Wow, the grass is getting tall. I think I will cut it tomorrow.

In this example, the phrase “*will*” is used because the decision to cut the grass tomorrow is being made at the time of speaking.

**Example:** Will you marry me?

In this example, the phrase “*Will*” is used because the decision to marry is being made at the time of speaking.

**Directions:** Create your own sentences using “will”.

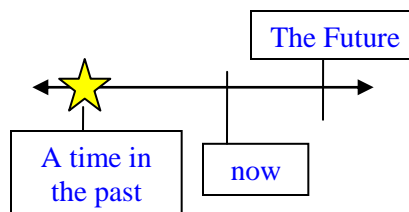
1) \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

- 2) Use “*going to* + [infinitive verb]” when you have already decided to do something in the future.



= a decision is made  
to do an action in the future.



**Example:** Todd and I are going to eat at the new restaurant tonight. Do you want to come with us?

In this example, the phrase “**going to**” is used because Todd and I have already decided to go to the beach.

**Example:** After work, James and Nicollet are going to watch a movie.

In this example, the phrase “**going to**” is used because James and Nicollet have already decided to watch a movie after work.

**Directions:** Create your own sentences using “going + [infinitive verb]”.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Circle the correct future tense phrase in the following sentences.

to do

1. I am feeling energetic. So, I think I (will / am going to) wash my car.
2. It has been decided that we (will / are going to) to climb Mount Everest next week.
3. -Who wants to come with me to the movie tonight?  
-Oh that sounds fun. I (will / am going to) come with you.
4. We have already made plans for the vacation. We have decided that we (will / are going to) visit Uncle Bill in Montana.
5. Tonight seems like a nice night to be outside. I think I (will / am going to) go for a walk after dinner.
6. -Have you thought about what you want to do after college?  
-Yes, I have decided that I (will / am going to) become an engineer.
7. I guess I (will / am going to) help you clean the kitchen if no one else will.
8. My car tires look low on air. I think I (will / am going to) fill them up at the next gas station.
9. The weather man said that it (will / is going to) rain tomorrow.
10. Okay, I have an idea. After we play the game, we (will / are going to) get some ice cream!
11. I think my dad said we (will / are going to) go to the beach this weekend.
12. If the bus (will not / is not going to) start, how will we get to school on time?

# WORD FORMATION SENTENCES

## KEY

1. Many people get **pleasure** from watching sport instead of actively exercising. **(PLEASE)**
2. She had a very disturbing **childhood**. Nobody really cared about her. **(CHILD)**
3. The city is really **attractive** during the springtime. **(ATTRACT)**
4. If you want to become an actor or actress, you have to be able to **memorise** sentences. **(MEMORY)**
5. They stared at him in **silence**. Nobody said a word. **(SILENT)**
6. The Queen gave him an award for his **bravery**. **(BRAVE)**
7. If you want to be a professional **musician**, you have to practice several hours a day. **(MUSIC)**
8. This needs more explanation so let's **simplify** it a bit. **(SIMPLE)**
9. Our **flight** to America was cancelled because of bad weather. **(FLY)**
10. You need the right **qualifications** in order to work in the IT business. **(QUALIFY)**
11. They tried hard but couldn't find a **solution** to the problem. **(SOLVE)**
12. Jack took part in the school swimming **competition** last week. **(COMPETE)**
13. Young people think **classical** music is rather dull and boring. **(CLASSIC)**
14. Cats are very **playful** animals. **(PLAY)**
15. Don't be so **careless** with your briefcase. Someone could steal it. **(CARE)**
16. The team's **departure** was postponed until Monday evening. **(DEPART)**
17. In the world of streaming media hardly anyone has a CD **collection** anymore. **(COLLECT)**
18. Flight **attendants** are not as helpful as they were some time ago. **(ATTEND)**
19. The answer is **incorrect**. You must have made a mistake somewhere. **(CORRECT)**
20. You must read the **instructions** first before you begin putting the machine together. **(INSTRUCTIONS)**
21. You don't have any **choice**. You have to go to the meeting. **(CHOOSE)**
22. I've only been learning Chinese for a year, so I'm really a **beginner**. **(BEGIN)**
23. This chair is rather **uncomfortable**. Would you like to sit in that one over there? **(COMFORT)**
24. They have a special entrance for **disabled** visitors. **(ABLE)**
25. My sister was full of **admiration** for the plan I had come up with. **(ADMIRE)**