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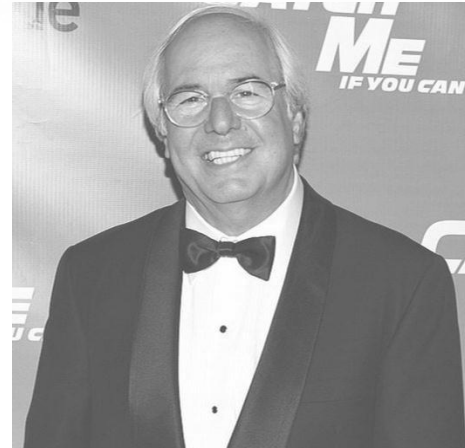
General Upper Intermediate

Homework - Unit 4: A tissue of lies



A TISSUE
OF LIES

1. Read the text about Frank Abagnale.
What is surprising about his current job?



THE TRUE STORY OF A REAL FAKE

During his life, Frank Abagnale has assumed at least eight separate identities, including an airline pilot, a lawyer, a professor, and a doctor. He was a brilliant conman who forged \$2.5 million worth of cheques across 26 countries over the course of five years. Such was his fame that his adventures have been made into a Steven Spielberg film and a Broadway musical, both called *Catch Me If You Can*.

Amazingly, Abagnale's career as a conman began when he was just 16. Upset at the divorce of his parents, he ran away to New York and, being tall, handsome, and already going grey, he pretended to be 26 and got a job. His first major con was bank fraud. He created a new identity and set up numerous bank accounts. He printed flawless fake cheques and managed to cash them at the banks.

However, Abagnale is most famous for impersonating an airline pilot. He conned Pan Am into giving him a pilot's uniform, and he faked an ID card. He was still only a teenager when he flew over 1,000,000 miles and visited 26 countries enjoying the glamorous lifestyle of an international pilot at Pan Am's expense!

Abagnale also had the nerve to impersonate a paediatrician in a Georgia hospital and nearly caused a baby to die through oxygen deprivation. Having the sense to realize he was putting lives at risk, he changed course and became a university professor. He taught sociology and apparently his classes were very popular. By now, the police were on his trail, but he always managed to cover his tracks until eventually he was arrested in France and imprisoned for five years.

It is easy to understand how his amazing impersonations and adventures lent themselves to both a movie, starring Leonardo DiCaprio as Abagnale, and a highly successful Broadway musical. Today, the majority of Abagnale's work is for the **FBI**, preventing fraud rather than committing it! He believes that fraud is too easy. 'Nowadays', he says, 'technology breeds crime' and 'prevention is the only feasible course of action'.

2. Complete the questions for the answers.

1. **A:** How many identities has Frank assumed?
B: At least eight, including an airline pilot.
2. **A:** _____ was he a conman _____?
B: Five years.
3. **A:** _____ Steven Spielberg want _____ a film of Frank's life?
B: Because Frank's adventures were so famous.
4. **A:** _____ was Frank _____ his parents split up?
B: 16.
5. **A:** _____ did the young Frank look _____?
B: He was tall and handsome and looked old for his age.
6. **A:** _____ was his first _____ con?
B: Bank fraud.
7. **A:** _____ airline did he _____?
B: Pan Am.
8. **A:** _____ lifestyle did he have as a pilot?
B: A glamorous one. He flew all over the world.
9. **A:** _____ life did he put at _____ he impersonated a paediatrician?
B: A baby's.
10. **A:** _____ was he when the police finally _____ him?
B: France.
11. **A:** _____ the role of Frank in the movie *Catch Me If You Can*?
B: Leonardo DiCaprio.
12. **A:** _____ Frank work _____ now?
B: The FBI.

3. Paraphrase the sentences below using indirect forms.

1. How many identities did he have altogether?
I'm not sure exactly how many identities he had.

2. Why did his parents divorce?
I've no idea _____.

3. How did he learn to forge cheques?
I'd like to know _____.

4. Who decided to make a musical?
I wonder _____.

5. How did he have the nerve to impersonate a doctor?
I can't imagine _____.

6. Which countries did he visit?
I don't know _____.

7. How did he get the job with the FBI?
I wish I knew _____.

8. Why did the police take so long to catch him?
Do you know _____?

4. Write indirect questions about Frank Abagnale for the following answers.

1.
A: Have you any idea _____?
B: He made millions of dollars.

2.
A: Can you tell me _____?
B: Catch Me If You Can.

3.
A: I wonder _____?
B: He flew for Pan Am.

4.
A: Do you know _____?
B: Leonardo DiCaprio and Tom Hanks starred in it.

5.
A: Why do you think he _____?
B: Because he knows better than anyone how to prevent fraud.

5. Complete the questions with the prepositions in the box.

in of by with to from at about for on

1. What are you so afraid **of**?
2. What kind of movies are you mostly interested _____?
3. What are you looking _____?
4. Who does this car belong _____?
5. How long will you be there _____?
6. What is your hometown famous _____?
7. What are you talking _____?
8. What did you spend all your money _____?
9. Who are you mad _____? Lucas or me?
10. Who was this book written _____?

6. Write a short question with a preposition in reply to these sentences.

1. **A:** I went to the theatre last week.
B: Who with?
2. **A:** I'm very cross with you.
B: _____?
3. **A:** We're going away for the weekend.
B: _____?
4. **A:** I'm very worried.
B: _____?
5. **A:** I'm going to Malaga.
B: _____? Two weeks? A month?
6. **A:** I bought a present today.
B: _____?
7. **A:** Have you heard? Loretta has got engaged.
B: _____?
8. **A:** Can you cut this out for me?
B: _____? I haven't got any scissors.

I don't think you're right

In English, we usually use/ don't think with an affirmative verb:

I **don't think** I know you. **NOT** ~~I think I don't know you.~~

We do the same with **believe**, **suppose**, and **expect**.

I **don't expect** we'll meet again.

My friends **didn't believe** I'd do a bungee Jump!

We can also use **seem**, **expect**, and **want** with the negative (+object)+ infinitive:

She **doesn't seem** to be very happy.

I **don't expect** to get the job.

I **don't want** to go back to that restaurant.

He **doesn't expect** us to pass the exams.

7. Paraphrase the sentences below using indirect forms.

1. You probably don't remember me. (expect)

I expect you don't remember me.

2. I'm surprised to see you guys here. (expect)

I _____.

3. You haven't got change for a 20-euro note. (suppose)

I _____.

4. You haven't seen Carlos recently. (suppose)

I _____.

5. You haven't met my cousin. (think)

I _____.

6. It wasn't going to snow in Madrid! (think)

I _____.

7. I wouldn't like sushi. (think)

I _____.

8. This printer isn't working. (seem)

This printer _____.

9. Lena didn't pass all her exams. (believe)

I _____.

10. Their son's moving to Toronto. They aren't happy. (want)

They _____.

no, not, or none

8. Paraphrase the sentences below using indirect forms.

1. Why *haven't / not* you messaged me for so long?
2. There are *not / none* nearby.
3. The teacher was *no / n't* very helpful.
4. I can play the guitar a little, but *not / none* very well.
5. There's *none / no* milk in this smoothie, so it's good for vegans.
6. I've got *not / no* patience for rude people.
7. How do you manage *not / n't* to gain any weight?
8. I asked you *n't / not* to leave your things everywhere.
9. She has *none / no* idea how to relax.
10. There's *none / no* coffee left in the pot.
11. Why did *none / n't* you clean up the mess?
12. We have *n't / no* tomatoes left. Sorry!
13. Bring Matteo to the picnic, but *no / not* Leo. He's too noisy.
14. I'll come with you, but *no / not* today.
15. *None / No* of my classmates like maths.
16. **A:** Do you like classical music?
B: *None / Not* really.
17. The hotel accepts *none / no* responsibility for items left unattended.
18. **A:** Who likes biology?
B: *No / Not* me.
19. I don't know why you *didn't / not* take my advice.
20. **A:** Do you usually work late?
B: *No / Not* if I can help it.

Negative auxiliaries

9. Complete with a negative auxiliary from the list.

wasn't (x2), weren't, hasn't, don't, won't, 'm not, doesn't, aren't, didn't, haven't, hadn't

1. My brother's going to the party, but I _____.
2. She said she was really sorry, but she _____.
3. Laura thought I'd forgotten her birthday, but I _____.
4. I'll be moving to Berlin, but my partner _____.
5. I've been to Japan, but my cousins _____.
6. Emma likes Mexican food, but Carla _____.
7. That chef said these cookies were sugar-free, but they _____.
8. The kitchen's been redecorated, but the living room _____.
9. We wanted to catch the train earlier, but Leo _____.
10. They said she was feeling stronger, but she _____.
11. We thought that we were doing it right, but we _____.
12. David, my uncle, speaks fluent German, but I _____.

Negative questions

10. Match a question in A with the most suitable line in B.

A	B
1. Don't you want me to help you? 2. Do you want me to help you?	a. I thought you did. b. I will if you want.
3. Aren't you a member of the tennis club? 4. Are you a member of the tennis club?	c. I'm sure I've seen you there. d. If you are, we could have a game.
5. Don't you know the answer? 6. Do you know the answer?	e. Yes or no? f. I'm surprised at you!
7. Don't you think it's beautiful? 8. Do you think it's too big?	g. Surely you agree with me? h. I'm asking because I'm not sure.
9. Didn't I tell you I'm going out tonight? 10. Did I tell you I'm going out tonight?	i. I can't remember now. j. I thought I had. Sorry!

Antonyms and synonyms

1. For the words in column A, write their opposites in column B, using prefixes.

A	B	C
Adjectives		
real	unreal	fake
truthful		
credible		
plausible		
probable		
legal		
responsible		
normal		
professional		
important		
Nouns		
honesty		
reality		
belief		
Verbs		
appear		
understand		
trust		
cover		

2. In column C, write synonyms for B using the list below.

amateur	bizarre	confuse	deceit
dishonest	fake	fantasy	illicit
incredulity	reveal	ridiculous	suspect
thoughtless	trivial	unbelievable	unlikely
vanish			

3. Complete these sentences with words from column B in the correct form.

1. The police have _____ a plot to hack into the government computer system.
2. It's not entirely _____ that there's a planet identical to ours.
3. Joe’s teacher was very _____ when he told all the children to shut up!
4. I know I have many faults, but _____ isn't one of them.
5. I don't care what you think! Your opinion is completely _____.

4. Complete these sentences with words from column B in the correct form.

1. I _____ Lily wasn't telling the truth. She always smiles when she's lying.
2. Running 5 kilometers may seem _____ to you, but it's a big deal for me!
3. Nora lives in a _____ world if she thinks she's going to find the perfect man.
4. Jake is so upset. He paid a lot of money for a smart watch, then found out it was a _____.
5. I _____ always _____ Ryan with Max – they look so similar.

Prepositions – Verb + preposition

5. Many verbs are followed by prepositions. Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

1. I agree **with** every word you say.
2. Compared _____ you, my eyes are nowhere as beautiful as yours.
3. Could you succeed _____ convincing your father you were telling the truth?
4. Do you believe _____ ghosts?
5. Stop laughing _____ me. It isn't funny!
6. We've complained _____ our teacher _____ the amount of homework we get.
7. Who will you vote _____ in the next election?
8. Don't you think Charlie's been acting _____ a very strange way?
9. He applied _____ the job, but I didn't get it.
10. I didn't realize Monica was married _____ Luca.
11. I've completely fallen _____ love _____ you.
12. The popular singer, John Mayer, has appeared _____ over 30 TV shows this year.
13. My grandmother died _____ a heart attack.
14. She's suffering _____ a nasty chest infection.

Negative questions

In question tags, the intonation either falls ↘ or rises ↗



Falling intonation means that the sentence is more like a statement

= *I'm sure I'm right. Can you just confirm that for me?*

Rising intonation means that the sentence is more like a real question

= *I'm sure I'm right. Can you just confirm that for me? = I'm not sure if I'm right about this. Correct me if I'm wrong.*

Both patterns are very common in spoken English because they invite other people to join in the conversation.

1. Write the question tags for the statements.

1. It's really warm again today, isn't it? ↘
2. You're angry with me, _____?
3. Last night was such a hot night, _____?
4. You couldn't help me carry this bag, _____?
5. Antonio's late again, _____?
6. It's cold for this time of year, _____?
7. John didn't fail his driving test again, _____?
8. You haven't seen my pen anywhere, _____?
9. By the end of the film we were all in tears, _____?
10. You wouldn't have change for a £10 note, _____?

2. Mark whether the tag falls ↘ or rises ↗

3. Write a sentence and question tag for these situations.

1. You ask Emma if he could help you with your tasks.

Emma, you couldn't help me with my tasks, could you?



2. You're coming out of a restaurant where you have just had a really awful meal with a friend.

That _____

?

3. You can't believe that your sister has borrowed your new coat again.

You _____

?

4. You need a neighbour to water your plants while you're away.

You _____

?

5. You think that Tom's plane leaves at 13 o'clock.

Tom, your _____

?



Reading and Use of English Part 1

1. For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). (8 marks)

Missing home

Starting university can be tough. It's a time of change - it might be your first time **0. B** from home or you may be moving to a **1. ____** area or country. It could be the first time that you've had to be responsible for yourself and you may have **2. ____** expectations about how much you're going to enjoy your new life. We hope starting university will be fun and exciting, and we **3. ____** lots of activities and events to help you **4. ____** in and make new friends.

However, we also know that it's very **5. ____** for new students to miss their home life. Research shows that 50-70% of new students suffer **6. ____** this feeling to some extent within their first two or three weeks. This can be quite a personal reaction that not everyone feels comfortable talking about, so there's a chance those around you are feeling the **7. ____**, but just not sharing it with others. Just remember, missing people and places is not a **8. ____** of weakness.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 0. A. out | B. away | C. distant | D. missing |
| 1. A. separate | B. diverse | C. different | D. unusual |
| 2. A. large | B. high | C. deep | D. strong |
| 3. A. put | B. offer | C. perform | D. show |
| 4. A. move | B. travel | C. settle | D. change |
| 5. A. common | B. popular | C. ordinary | D. standard |
| 6. A. of | B. by | C. from | D. for |
| 7. A. same | B. similar | C. like | D. equal |
| 8. A. symbol | B. symptom | C. hint | D. sign |

Reading and Use of English Part 2

2. For questions 9-16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). (8 marks)

Cold morning ride

This experience must have been twenty or so years ago. I was about seventeen years old, and I **0. had** just left school and started a new job **9.** _____ a delivery driver. I was given a nice new motorbike, but I didn't have the proper clothing to **10.** _____ with it. My first job was an early-morning pickup. A customer wanted to **11.** _____ a parcel delivered by 9 o'clock in the middle of Manchester. It was a mid-winter morning and it was absolutely freezing. I picked up and delivered my parcel **12.** _____ time.

The person **13.** _____ took the parcel from me was a man of about sixty. He looked at me and asked me **14.** _____ I was all right; I said I was, but actually I was shaking with cold and not looking **15.** _____ to the ride back. He said, 'Come with me' and he took me to a cafe **16.** _____ the corner where he bought me a huge cooked breakfast and a hot drink.

Reading and Use of English Part 3

3. For questions 17–24, use the word in capitals to form a word that fits the gap. Example (0) is given. (8 marks).

Some emails are bad news

Nearly everyone who logs on to check their emails has come across a message that promises an amazing **0. financial** opportunity. From demands from government **17.** _____ to notices that you've won a competition you don't remember **18.** _____, these communications seem too good to be true. And they always are.

19. _____ e-mails and online corruption are two of the most common **20.** _____ which are made by computer users today. The e-mails, which include sufficient factual information to be **21.** _____, are usually very credible, and can be **22.** _____ risky to someone's finances or credit score. The criminals who target you are usually attempting to steal money **23.** _____, using bank account details that you provide, or even trying to steal your identity and purchasing items in your name. It has been reported that the **24.** _____ data records of more than 93 million people have been lost or stolen in the last ten years.

- 0 – FINANCE
- 17 – OFFICER
- 18 – ENTER
- 19 – HONEST
- 20 – COMPLAIN
- 21 – CONVINCE
- 22 – POTENTIAL
- 23 – DIRECT
- 24 – PERSON

Reading and Use of English Part 4

4. For 25–30, complete the second sentence with 3–6 words using the word given. Don't change the word. (2 marks each)

25. Children in some areas no longer have to wear uniforms to school.

AWAY

Children in some areas _____ to wear school uniforms.

26. You're doing too much; you should relax.

EASY

Why _____? You're doing too much.

27. If I were you, I wouldn't believe everything Tom says, because he often invents things.

MAKES

Tom often _____ don't believe everything he says.

28. When I got home, my sister had already left for work.

GONE

I didn't see my sister _____ work.

29. How did they manage to escape from the fire?

IDEA

I have _____ to escape from the fire.

30. Do you think you could help me with my college project?

MIND

I wonder _____ me with my college project?