Traductorado Literario y Técnico-Científico en Inglés

Orientaciones

La mayor parte de las materias del Traductorado Literario y Técnico-Científico en Inglés del IES “Olga Cossettini” se dicta en inglés. En consecuencia, para abordar la carrera los ingresantes deben ser capaces de:

- comprender las ideas principales y secundarias de textos complejos sobre temas concretos, abstractos y técnicos.
- interactuar oralmente con fluidez y creatividad en situaciones de comunicación diversas.
- producir textos escritos precisos y claros, que tengan coherencia, cohesión y vocabulario apropiado, sobre una amplia gama de temas.
- expresar opinión tanto en forma escrita como oral sobre un tema explicando ventajas y desventajas desde diferentes puntos de vista.

Los ejercicios que se presentan a continuación ilustran algunas de las habilidades mencionadas. La clave de corrección se incluye en las últimas páginas.

Exercise 1

Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow

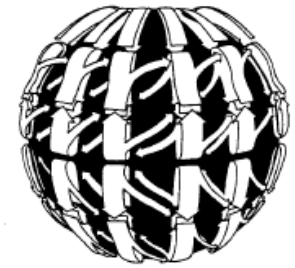
Airconditioning the Earth

The circulation of air in the atmosphere is activated by convection, the transference of heat resulting from the fact that warm gases or fluids rise while cold gases or fluids sink. For example: if one wall of a room is heated whilst the opposite wall is cooled, air will rise against the warm wall and flow across the ceiling to the cold wall before descending to flow back across the floor to the warm wall again.

The real atmosphere, however, is like a very long room with a very low ceiling. The distance from equator to pole is 10,000 km., while the "ceiling height" to the beginning of the stratosphere is only about 10 km. The air therefore splits up into a number of smaller loops or convection cells. Between the equator and each pole there are three such cells and within these the circulation is mainly north-south.

Large-scale airconditioning

The result of this circulation is a flow of heat energy towards the poles and a levelling out of the climate so that both equatorial and polar regions are habitable. The atmosphere generally retains its state of equilibrium as every north-going air current is counterbalanced by a south-going one. In the same way depressions at lower levels in the troposphere are counter-balanced by areas of high pressure in the upper levels, and vice versa. The atmospheric transference of heat is closely associated with the movement of moisture between sea and continent and between different latitudes. Moist air can transport much greater quantities of energy than dry air. Because the belts of convection cells run east to west, both climate and weather vary according to latitude. Climatic zones are particularly distinguishable at sea where there are no land masses to disturb the pattern.



Each hemisphere has three belts of convection cells and the circulation within each belt is greater than it is between them. If the Earth did not rotate, the winds would blow largely in a north-south direction. The Earth's rotation causes them to veer off course (oblique arrows). The model above is schematic and presupposes a planet totally covered by sea. The continents create local wind systems.

Man and the winds

For thousands of years mankind has been dependent upon the winds: they brought rain to the land and carried ships across the seas. Thus the westerly wind belts, the trade winds and the monsoon winds of the global circulation systems, have been known to us for many centuries. As recently as the present century Arab ships sailed on the south-west monsoon winds from East Africa to India and back again on the north-east monsoon winds, without need of a compass. The winds alone were sufficient. In the equatorial convergence zone (the "doldrums"), and in the regions around the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn known as the "horse latitudes", sailing ships could drift for weeks unable to steer, while the "roaring forties" of the South Atlantic (40-50°S) were notorious among mariners for their terrible winds.

It was not until the development of the balloon at the end of the 18th century, however, that it became possible to study meteorological conditions at high altitudes. The balloon is still a significant research device although today it carries a radar reflector or a set of instruments and a radio transmitter, rather than the scientists themselves. Nowadays high-flying aircraft and satellites are .also important aids to meteorology. Through them we have discovered the west to east jet stream. This blows at speeds of up to 500 km/h at altitudes of 9,000-10,000 m along the border between the Arctic and temperate zone convection belts.

Weather fronts

The circulation within the different convection cells is greater than the exchange of air between them and therefore the temperature in two cells that are close to each other can differ greatly. Consequently the borders between the different convection cells are areas in which warm and cold air masses oppose each other, advancing and withdrawing. In the northern hemisphere the dividing line between the Arctic and temperate convection zones is the polar front, and it is this which determines the weather in northern Europe and North America. This front is unstable, weaving sometimes northward, sometimes southward, of an average latitude of 60°N. Depressions become trapped within the deep concavities of this front and these subsequently move eastward along it with areas' of rain and snowfall. In this way global air circulation determines not only the long-term climate but also the immediate weather.

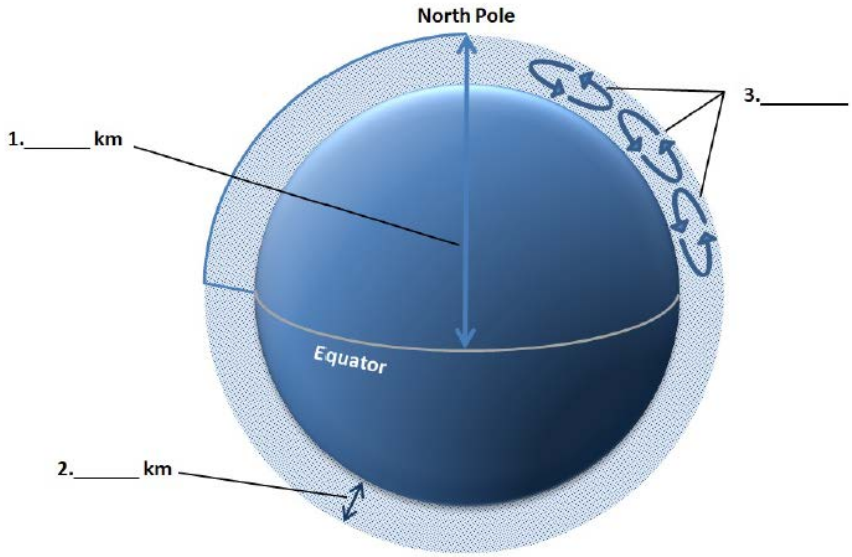
Glossary:

Troposphere: the part of the atmosphere closest to the surface of the earth

Stratosphere: the atmospheric zone above the troposphere

a- Label the diagram below.

Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER from the passage for each answer.



b- Complete the summary using the list of words and phrases A-L below. There are more words and phrases than you will need.

Global air circulation spreads heat from the ___ (4) ___ towards the __ (5)__ . Within this system of heat transfer, climate is affected ___ (6)__ but also by the amount of moisture in the air. The most accurate geographical zone in which to study climate is __ (7)__ where there are no local wind systems.

A on land
B polar regions
C moisture
D heat
E balanced
F at sea
G offset
H pole
I equatorial regions
J latitude
K in the air
L longitude

c- Choose the correct option.

Several different wind patterns are mentioned in the passage Classify the following wind patterns according to whether the writer states they are :

U if the passage states that the patterns are useful

P if the passage states that the patterns present problems

N if the passage does not state whether the patterns are useful or problematic.

8. West to east jet stream _____

9. The roaring forties _____

10. The horse latitudes _____

11. North-east monsoon winds _____

d- Choose the appropriate letter A-C.

12. Convection cells near to each other
A usually have similar temperatures
B usually have slightly different temperatures
C may have extremely different temperatures.

13. The borders between convection cells
A are always in the same place
B may move forwards and backwards
C are totally unpredictable in their position.

Exercise 2

Read the following passage

Gender selection – the choosing of a baby's gender prior to birth – occurs in many parts of the world. In China and India, for example, a baby's gender is considered to be of vital importance to the family, and male babies are often preferred over females for cultural reasons. In western countries as well, there are many reasons why a family might want to choose a baby's sex. Often parents wish to have a mix of both boys and girls in the family. There are also health reasons for gender selection: many diseases affect children of only one sex and a family that is susceptible to these diseases may wish to choose a baby's gender to avoid having an affected child.

This demand for gender choice for parents has led scientists worldwide to investigate gender selection prior to conception. Conventional wisdom states that the father's sperm is the main determinant of the child's gender, but recent research has begun to reveal a number of other possible factors.

Elissa Cameron's 2007 research at the African University of Pretoria investigated the effects of diet on sex rations at birth. In one experiment, she changed the blood sugar level of female mice prior to conception by putting a chemical in the animals' water. Mice that received the additive saw their blood sugar levels fall from 6.47 to 5.24 millimols/litre. A separate control group of mice received pure water, without the additive. After a few days, the two groups of mice were allowed to mate. In the control group, 41% of the mice were born female, as compared to 47% in the group that received the additive – a disparity that Dr Cameron ascribed to the differences in the mothers' blood sugar levels.

Interestingly, the idea that blood sugar levels affect a baby's sex follows traditional wisdom. It has long been believed that mothers should eat more red meat and salty foods – which raise blood sugar for a long period – if they want to have a boy; they are advised to eat chocolates and sweets – which raise blood sugar levels for a short time only – if they want a girl.

Another researcher in this field, Fiona Matthews of the University of Exeter, England, has come up with further evidence in support of the effect of diet on the sex of the unborn child. Her study followed 740 pregnant women who kept detailed records of their diets before conception. Her study found that mothers who consumed high-energy foods prior to conception were slightly more likely to have boys. The food with the greatest effect seemed to be breakfast cereals, which tend to be high in energy and often high in sodium content as well. Among women eating cereals on a daily basis, 59% had boys, compared with 43% of women who ate less than one bowl of breakfast cereal per week. These results are said to echo those seen in other animals, for example horses and cows, which statistically bear more males when well-fed.

The eating habits of women in rich western countries could explain the slight fall in male births that has been reported over the past several years. In the UK, male births are falling by 1 per 1,000 births per year. This could be ascribed to the decline in the number of adults and adolescent girls eating breakfast on a regular basis. In addition, the popularity of low-calorie diets for females of child-bearing age could also be a factor contributing to the reduction in male births.

The recent decline in male births in western countries appears to make sense if one looks at it from an evolutionary standpoint. Historically, more boys tend to be born in times of food

plenty, while females tend to be born in times of scarcity. One explanation is that when food is scarce, it is better for the survival of the species for female children to be born – as one male can father offspring by many females. Lower-calorie diets among western women could be biologically echoing the effects of scarcity – hence, the decline in male births.

So what can we conclude from this complicated picture? If you would like to have a son, it might be a good idea to eat breakfast that includes cereal. On the other hand, if you would prefer to give birth to a daughter, then cut out breakfast and continue a weight reduction diet at least until after conception.

a- Do the following statements agree with the information given in the passage? Write

TRUE	*if the statement agrees with the information*
FALSE	*if the statement contradicts the information*
NOT GIVEN	*if there is no information on this*

1 Mothers in India eat cereals for breakfast so that they will have male babies. ____

2 New drugs have been developed that allow parents to choose the sex of their child. ____

3 People used to think that the father was responsible for the sex of the baby. ____

4 Elissa Cameron used both humans and mice in her research. ____

5 The majority of research on gender selection is happening in Europe. ____

6 People in the United Kingdom often do not eat breakfast. ____

7 Some people think that drinking tea has an effect on the sex of a baby. ____

8 High-calorie diets have been shown to increase the likelihood of female births. ____

b- Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A-K, below.

9 Elissa Cameron ____

10 In western countries, gender selection ____

11 Fiona Matthews ____

12 Evolution seems to support ____

13 Eating breakfast cereal on a daily basis. ____

A artificially decreased the blood sugar levels of mice.

B is often based on cultural preferences.

C asked patients to write down everything that they ate and when they ate it.

D the influence of food scarcity upon sex rations at birth.

E that adding sodium to food affects the sex of a baby.

F is an American scientist.

G sometimes occurs for health scientist.

H an equal balance between male and female children.

I conducted research on horses and cows.

J is more common in the UK than in other western countries.

K seems to increase the likelihood of male births.

c- Which of the following is most suitable title for the passage? Choose the correct letter, A, B, C, D or E.

A Eating cereal is Good for Pregnant Women

B Research Says Mice Make Better Mothers

C Diet May Influence the Sex of Your Baby

D Asian Research Influences Western Medicine

E Gender Selection Research Sparks Scientific Debate

Exercise 3

Read the following text. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the text. Choose from the paragraphs A–G the one which fits each gap (1–7). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

A product by any other name might not taste so sweet, creamy, rich or crunchy.

William Shakespeare's Juliet was only partially correct when she observed 'a rose by any other name would smell as sweet'. Sounds don't generally tell you what a word means but they do influence how people perceive things. Known as 'sound symbolism', this phenomenon has been most closely studied in relation to the difference between two kinds of vowels, front vowels and back vowels.

1 _____

Linguists have noted that these often occur in words that refer to big, fat, heavy things. They do not, on the other hand, appear in words that refer to small, thin, light things. This is not always true but it's a tendency that researchers have found in many words in many different languages.

2 _____

In each case, the participants in the study tended to choose those named by back vowels as larger, heavier, thicker and darker, a finding with important implications for marketing executives. Logically it would be better for them to give their ice cream brands names with these vowels and thus convey the idea that their products are heavy and rich.

3 _____

Half the participants read a version where the ice cream was called Frish (front vowel) and the other half read a version where it was called Frosh (back vowel), but the descriptions were otherwise identical. Asked their opinions, the 'Frosh people' rated their ice cream as smoother, creamier and richer than the 'Frish people', and were more likely to say they would buy it. But does this hold true for real brand names? Researchers came up with a clever way of finding out whether it does or not.

4 _____

So what's going on? Is there any reason why front vowels should be associated with small, thin, light things? By the same token, why do back vowels make us think of big, solid, heavy things? The most widely accepted theory, the Frequency Theory, suggests that low frequencies (low pitch) and high frequencies (high pitch) are associated with particular meanings.

5 _____
Since larger animals naturally make deeper sounds and smaller animals naturally make high-pitched sounds, the idea is that animals try to appear larger when they are competing or aggressive but try to appear smaller and less threatening when they are not.
6 _____
In fact, the similarity in mouth position between smiling and the vowel *i* explains why we say *cheese* when we take pictures; *I* is the smiling vowel.
The theory is thus that smiling evolved as a way for mammals in competitive situations to make the voice sound more high-pitched, so as to make the smiler appear smaller and less aggressive, and hence friendlier.
7 _____
Something similarly beautiful was created as saltpetre, snow, sherbet and salt were combined to create the sweet lusciousness of ice cream, something that makes us all smile on a hot summer day.

A In fact, it turns out that people do prefer ice creams with names including back vowels. In another study researchers had participants read a description of a new ice cream.

B They downloaded a list of eighty-one ice cream flavours and a list of 592 cracker brands from a dieting website. For each list, the total number of front vowels and the total number of back vowels was counted. The result was that the ice cream names indeed had more back vowels and the cracker names had more front vowels.

C Mammals and birds tend to use low-frequency sounds when they are aggressive or hostile but use higher-frequency sounds when frightened, appeasing or friendly.

D In one study, for example, they created pairs of made-up product names that were identical except for having front vowels or back vowels. People were then asked to say which of a number of hypothetical products seemed bigger or smaller, or heavier or lighter.

E Unbelievable as it may seem, the sounds that human beings make when they are happy or contented are very similar to the instinctive purring of a cat or the wagging of a dog's tail. Of course, the sounds and facial expressions which human beings produce are capable of expressing extremely subtle nuances of meaning, unlike sounds in the animal world.

F Of course, smiling in humans has evolved into a means of expressing many shades of enjoyment and other emotional meanings, just as back vowels have become part of a rich system for expressing complex meanings by combining sounds into words.

G This link of high pitch with deference or friendliness may also explain the origin of the smile. We make a smile by retracting the corners of the mouth and this shrinks the size of the front cavity in the mouth, just like the vowels in *mint* or *bean*.

H The vowels in words like *cheese* or *bean*, *mint* or *slim* are front vowels made by holding the tongue high up in the front part of the mouth. By contrast, the vowels in *large*, *cold*, *poor* and *butter* are back vowels.

Exercise 4

Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

Allergies

Put simply, an allergy is a disorder in which the body over-reacts to harmless substances which in normal circumstances should not produce any reaction at all. An allergy can occur in almost (0) *.any.*... part of your body, and can (1) ..... caused by just about anything. Mainly, (2) ..... , allergies become evident on parts of the body directly exposed (3) .... . the outside world. Certain allergies occur only at certain times of the year, while (4) ..... are there all the time. Those (5) ..... occur all the year round are probably caused by something you come into contact (6) ..... every day of your life, some seemingly harmless object (7) ..... as your deodorant (8) ..... the pillow you lie on each night. Allergies can occur at any time during your life, (9) ..... usually do so before your fortieth birthday. Sometimes the symptoms are (10) ..... slight you do not. even know you have an allergy, and it may take years (11) ..... an allergy to become noticeable. It all depends (12) ..... the amount of the substance to (13) ..... you are exposed and for how (14) ..... Sometimes an allergy can disappear as (15) ..... as it arrived, without any treatment. Sometimes it comes and goes for no apparent reason, and with no regularity.

Exercise 5

Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

Scientists explain excitement of children

The reason children become more excited than adults at receiving gifts has been identified by scientists. They found that the areas of the brain involved in processing rewards were far more active in younger people (1) ..... they received a prize. This explained why children found (2) ..... almost impossible to contain (3) ..... excitement on birthdays.

(4) ..... team from the US National Institute of Mental Health used scans to study (5) ..... parts of the brain were stimulated when rewards (6) ..... presented to participants. Younger people showed more activity in key brain areas while they viewed a video game (7) ..... received money.

Dopamine, a chemical that carries messages between brain cells, is believed (8) ..... act as a 'currency' in the brain's reward processing areas. However, the brain's dopamine system declines with age. The study suggested that this is (9) ..... receiving presents feels less thrilling as people (10) .... older.

The scientists say that targeting these dopamine mechanisms may help in the development (11) ..... ways of treating various disorders of the reward system, (12) ..... as pathological gambling and drug addiction.

Exercise 6

Read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Friday the thirteenth

Police are hunting for a hit-and-run driver who knocked a teenage cyclist off her bike in East Street. Sarah Tucker, 17, had a lucky (0) ..**B**... on Friday, 13th May, when she was sent reeling by a black Volvo on her way home from work.

She bruised her thigh and shoulder and her bicycle was (1} _____ .The driver stopped for a moment but then drove off without (2) _____ a name or address and before Sarah could get his number. " I tried to (3) _____ out of his way, but I couldn't," she said. " Everyone at work kept (4) _____ on about it being Friday 13th. I'm not a bit (5) _____ and wouldn't change any of my plans just because Friday 13th is supposed to be unlucky, I don't usually take any (6) _____ of that sort of thing but I will now. I think I'll stay in bed."

The accident (7) _____ at the (8) _____ with Westwood Road at about 6.30pm as Sarah was making her (9) _____ home to the Harley Estate.

The Volvo {10) _____ out of Westwood Road onto Henley Road in front of the teenager's bicycle. " He could at (11) _____ have helped her up. I don't see why he should get away with it," said her father, Derek. " Sarah was lucky. I don't know why the driver didn't see her. He can't have been (12) _____ attention. lt is (13) _____ that nobody took down the number." Though still too (14) _____ to ride a bike, Sarah was able to go back to (15) _____ in Marlow on Monday.

0	**A**	break	**B**	escape	**C**	escapade	**D**	incident
1	**A**	crashed	**B**	harmed	**C**	devastated	**D**	damaged
2	**A**	leaving	**B**	presenting	**C**	noting	**D**	suggesting
3	**A**	go	**B**	get	**C**	be	**D**	stay
4	**A**	chatting	**B**	running	**C**	going	**D**	rambling
5	**A**	irrational	**B**	prejudiced	**C**	unreasonable	**D**	superstitious
6	**A**	notice	**B**	consideration	**C**	note	**D**	care
7	**A**	took place	**B**	came about	**C**	finished up	**D**	turned up
8	**A**	junction	**B**	joining	**C**	roundabout	**D**	crossing
9	**A**	route	**B**	course	**C**	way	**D**	path
10	**A**	pulled	**B**	thrust	**C**	ran	**D**	crashed
11	**A**	once	**B**	least	**C**	most	**D**	best
12	**A**	paying	**B**	giving	**C**	attracting	**D**	providing
13	**A**	unfavourable	**B**	inopportune	**C**	undesirable	**D**	unfortunate
14	**A**	discouraged	**B**	shaken	**C**	overcome	**D**	confused
15	**A**	work	**B**	post	**C**	job	**D**	employment

Exercise 7

Read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Have you ever had a brilliant idea which you thought might change the world? Strangely enough, people who have (1) _____ with some of the most brilliant ideas never imagined the extent to which they would change the way we live. Most brilliant ideas seem to have emerged as a result of a scientist trying to (2) _____ a problem, often totally unrelated to the use the idea is finally put to. In fact, invariably, great ideas and inventions are the (3) _____ of many people's work over many years or even centuries. For example the original idea for a computer was probably brought to light by a seventeenth-century philosopher, GW Leibniz, and people like Charles Babbage just added to his initial speculations. However, (4) _____ we often credit Babbage with being the inventor of the modern computer, his work would not have been possible without the developments in logic explored by people like Bertrand Russell and Ludwig Wittgenstein. In fact, today's complex communication networks would not exist if it weren't for the Quantum Theory, developed mainly by Niels Bohr, Erwin Schrödinger, Max Planck and Werner Heisenberg. These men were working on purely theoretical physics because they liked the (5) _____ of finding answers to their (6) _____ and they little realised that our world would not be able to operate today without their experiments and discoveries. For them, the (7) _____ of discovering these answers was reward enough. There have been many stories of frustration and (8) _____ amongst scientists working on the same ideas over the centuries but today, due to the massive amount of information available to all and sundry, it's almost impossible to develop a new idea totally on one's own. Guaranteed, if one scientist is working on a particular 'new' concept, there are others on every continent (9) _____ much of each other's work. On (10) _____ inspection, it's almost impossible to say that a new idea is completely new, as someone has usually thought of it before.

1	A turned up	B come up	C taken up	D gone up
2	A decide	B determine	C resolve	D relieve
3	A culmination	B cultivation	C implication	D interpretation
4	A despite	B even so	C furthermore	D although
5	A experiment	B challenge	C assessment	D evaluation
6	A guesses	B possibilities	C opinions	D hypotheses
7	A exhilaration	B indifference	C cheerfulness	D hysteria
8	A friendliness	B bitterness	C fierceness	D moodiness
9	A deciphering	B projecting	C duplicating	D donning
10	A closer	B other	C more	D extra

Exercise 8

Complete each sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence before it, using the word given. You must use up to six words

1 The moment I shouted he ran away - **SOONER**
No ..... he ran away.

2 I'm sure that it was the sound of the rain that disturbed me. - **MUST**
It ..... of the rain that disturbed me.

3 I managed to finish all the homework before the deadline. - **SUCCEEDED**
I ..... the homework before the deadline.

4 They don't allow people who arrive late at the opera house in until the interval. - **LET**
People who arrive late at the opera house ..... until the interval.

5 My application for the job was turned down because I didn't have the right qualifications. **GROUNDS**
My application for the job was turned down ..... didn't have the right qualifications.

6 I'm sorry that I didn't help him. - **REGRET**
I ..... him.

7 I couldn't go away for the weekend because I didn't have enough money. - **PREVENTED**
I was .. .. for the weekend by lack of money.

8 Jane was advised to work harder by her Maths teacher. - **RECOMMENDED**
The Maths teacher ***……..***harder.

9 I would like you to take part in the project. - **RATHER**
I ..... part in the project.

10 I don't have any free time, so I can't come to the theatre with you. - **WOULD**
If I ……come to the theatre with you.

11 Some people have been saying what a good move emigrating would be. - **ARGUED**
It ……. would be a good move.

12 The size of the population is unlikely to change much in the near future. - **STABLE**
The size of the population……in the near future.

13 Before he put forward the proposal, I'm sure he took into account the comments of local residents. - **WILL**
Before he put forward the proposal, I'm sure he ..... of local residents on board.

14 People will always want entertainment, providing that they have the time to enjoy it. - **LONG**
There will always be a need for entertainment ……. the time to enjoy it.

15 They were supposed to publish my book next month but it's been delayed. - **DUE**
Although my book ……..... next month, it's been delayed.

16 I don't intend to stop trying for a career in the police force. - **NO**
I have ……..... up on trying for a career in the police force.

17 David praised her exceptionally good choice of venue for the party. - **CONGRATULATED**
David ……..... a good venue for the parry.

18 It seems that the thieves escaped in a stolen car. - **APPEAR**
The thieves ……..... away in a stolen car.

19 She thought she might want to buy some souvenirs so she took some extra money with her. - **CASE**
She took some extra money with her ……..... some souvenirs.

20 I don't care if she doesn't write to me. - **DIFFERENCE**
It makes no ……..... in touch or not.

ANSWERS

Exercise 1

1 10,000 kilometres	5. polar regions	9. P	
2. 10 kilometres	6. latitude	10. P	
3. convection cells	7. at sea	11. U	
4. equatorial regions	8. N	12. c	13. b

Exercise 2

a. 1 NG 2 NG 3 T 4 F 5 F 6 T 7 NG 8 F
b. 9 A 10 G 11 C 12 D 13 K
c. 14 C

Exercise 3

1 H 2 D 3 A 4 B 5 C 6 G 7 F

Exercise 4

1- be
2- though
3- to
4- others
5- which/ that
6- with
7- such
8- or
9- most
10- so
11- for
12- on
13- which
14- long
15- fast

Exercise 5

1 when/if
2 it
3 their
4 A
5 which/what
6 were
7 and/ or
8 to
9 why
10 get/become/grow
11 of
12 such

Exercise 6

1- D 2- A 3- B 4-C 5- D 6- A 7- A 8- A 9- C 10- A 11- B 12- A 13- D 14-B 15-A

Exercise 7

1 B 2 C 3 A 4 D 5 B 6 D 7 A 8 B 9 C 10 A

Exercise 9

Complete each sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence before it, using the word given. You must use up to five words

1 No .**sooner had I shouted** than he ran away.

2 It **must have been the sound** of the rain that disturbed me.

3 I **succeeded in finishing** all the homework before the deadline'

4 People who arrive late at the opera house **are not let in** until the interval.

5 My application for the job was turned down **on the grounds that I** didn't have the right qualifications.

6 I **regret not having helped/ regret not helping** him.

7 I **was prevented from going away** for the weekend by lack of money.

8 The Maths teacher **recommended (that) Jane should work ..**harder.

9 I **would rather you took part** in the project.

10 If I **had some free time I would** come to the theatre with you.

11 It **has been argued (that) emigrating** would be a good move.

12 The size of the population **is likely to remain stable** in the near future.

13 Before he put forward the proposal, I'm sure he **will have taken the comments** of local residents on board.

14 There will always be a need for entertainment **as long as people have** the time to enjoy it.

15 Although my book **was due to be published** next month, it's been delayed.

16 I have **no intention of giving** up on trying for a career in the police force.

17 David **congratulated her on choosing such** a good venue for the parry.

18 The thieves **appear to have got** away in a stolen car.

19 She took some extra money with her **in case she wanted to buy** some souvenirs.

20 It makes no **difference to me if she stays/ keeps** in touch or not.