

5 UNITS 75, 76 AND 77 Complete the second sentence, so it means the same as the first, using the word in brackets. Use two to five words in your answer.

- 0 This was the first novel that was published on the Internet. (be)
This was the first novel *to be published* on the Internet.
- 1 I'll never forget the advice which my grandfather gave me. (given)
I'll never forget by my grandfather.
- 2 Because she is so pale, Caroline gets sunburnt very easily. (being)
....., Caroline gets sunburnt very easily.
- 3 I needed some toothpaste so I went to the corner shop. (get)
I went to the corner shop
- 4 This is the only place that doesn't charge for parking. (to)
This is the only place
- 5 Can you tell me the way I should set up this DVD recorder? (how)
Can you tell me this DVD recorder?
- 6 The car can be quite noisy if you drive it at high speed. (driven)
....., the car can be quite noisy.
- 7 Can you describe the things that were stolen in the robbery? (what)
Can you describe in the robbery?

6 ALL UNITS Complete the article, using the words in brackets. If necessary, add pronouns and make changes to the words in brackets.

Who was the real Sherlock Holmes?

Sherlock Holmes is probably the most famous detective in literature. Of course, he wasn't a real person. His character is based on a real man (0) *whose career had* (career / have) a huge influence on Arthur Conan Doyle, (1) (be) the author of the Sherlock Holmes books. The man's name was Joseph Bell and he was a leading surgeon (2) (teach / medicine) at Edinburgh University. Conan Doyle first met Joseph Bell when he went to one of Bell's lectures in 1877. (3) (notice) Conan Doyle's ability and intelligence, the great doctor decided to make him his assistant. This gave Conan Doyle the chance to observe Bell and to see (4) (he / treat) his patients. Bell believed that the most important thing was (5) (find out) as much as possible about a patient. He did this by very close observation of (6) (they / move), acted and talked, and by looking closely at their bodies, hands and clothing. For example, by looking at someone's hands he could often work out (7) (job / they / do). By listening carefully to their accent it was possible to find out (8) (they / come from). This technique of deducing information from very detailed observation was the inspiration for Sherlock Holmes. Holmes notices things (9) (the ordinary person / be) usually unaware of, and this is often the key to solving crimes. (10) (live / in an age) before DNA and scientific evidence, Holmes must use his own intelligence and powers of observation.