

KEY EXERCISE 4

I keep on (1) writing ^{write} love letters by the dozen — and I don't even have a crush on anyone. Is it surprising (2) to read ^{read} that? Well, I am a ghostwriter. I certainly was puzzled (3) to read ^{read} an ad for a Philadelphia company called Wordsworth. The company is devoted (4) to helping ^{help} people (5) to express ^{express} themselves. I remember (6) getting ^{get} very excited about the idea. The idea was (7) to start ^{start} (8) composing/to compose ^{compose} letters for people who preferred not (9) to put ^{put} anything on paper themselves. I had tried (10) to write ^{write} for other people before, in class, and I liked (11) doing/(to do) ^{do} it. So I applied for the job. After (12) posting ^{post} the application form I felt like (13) flying ^{fly}. I couldn't stop (14) thinking ^{think} of this chance of a lifetime.

I succeeded in (15) getting ^{get} the job and began (16) to ghostwrite/ghostwriting ^{ghostwrite}. Before I was allowed (17) to meet ^{meet} any real customers, I was made (18) to practise ^{practise} for some time. Then I was ready (19) to hit ^{hit} the big time! A ghostwriter spends about a quarter of an hour with a customer. He or she is encouraged (20) to tell ^{tell} the ghostwriter everything from his or her favourite film to pets. Meanwhile I go on (21) writing ^{write} down all the details. By the time we finish (22) talking ^{talk}, I know exactly what (23) to say ^{say}, why, how and to whom.

Billy — one of my first customers — wanted (24) to give ^{give} his wife a sonnet (25) to celebrate ^{celebrate} the birth of their first baby. I was looking forward (26) to

(26) Composing ^{compose} a very nice piece of poetry as I seemed (27) to have ^{have} plenty of time (28) to consider ^{consider} it really thoroughly. The same evening I was surprised (29) to receive ^{receive} a phone call from Billy; he phoned (30) to tell ^{tell} me the sonnet should be finished the next day. They were going (31) to have ^{have} their baby sooner than expected. I couldn't help (32) feeling ^{feel} a little desperate! I had made up my mind (33) to become ^{become} a good ghostwriter and I managed (34) to finish ^{finish} the sonnet in record time. Words never fail me.

1. They used to go to Austria once a year in the 1950s.
2. S is not used to drinking coffee.
3. We devoted ourselves to taking care of the wounded during the war.
4. You had better leave!
5. He decided not to go there. MARK ORDFÖLJDEN!
6. I happened to see the accident.

KEY EXERCISE 5

Fill in the verbs in the correct form using either the ing-form or the infinitive with or without to.

to do
do
doing

Seventy-five million US households have at least one television set; one out of every three has more than one. Such a powerful presence must (1) have a strong influence on the thoughts of the people. The question of (2) showing ^{show} violence on TV has been discussed a lot lately. Let us (3) begin ^{begin} (4) giving ^{give} an example.

A couple of years ago heavily armed men succeeded (5) in occupying ^{occupy} three downtown buildings in Washington, DC, and held 134 people hostage. They threatened (6) to kill ^{kill} some of the hostages unless the authorities were willing (7) to accept ^{accept} their demands. Millions of people were able (8) to follow ^{follow} the drama live as radio and television reporters kept (9) covering ^{cover} the incident all the time. TV viewers could (10) see ^{see} the police (11) trying ^{try} (12) to solve ^{solve} the terrible situation. Finally, the men were made (13) to surrender ^{surrender} and they let the hostages (14) leave ^{leave} (15) without hurting ^{hurt} any of them.

Another similar scene on TV made people (16) start ^{start} (17) talking/to talk ^{talk} about TV's impact on us. A man was seen (18) to hold ^{hold} a loaded shotgun to the head of an official in Indianapolis. The man warned the police not (19) to interfere ^{interfere}, or else he wouldn't hesitate (20) to pull ^{pull} the trigger. The police could do nothing but (21) wait ^{wait}. TV companies went on (22) sending ^{send} live news

confidential [konfi'denʃl] hemlig, konfidentiell
incident [ɪn'sɪdənt] händelse
masked [mɑːskt] maskerad
occupy [ɒkjuːpaɪ] ockupera
hostage [hɒstɪdʒ] gisslan
solve [sɒlv] lösa

surrender [sə'rendə] ge sig, kapitulera
impact [ɪmpækt] inflytande, effekt
load [ləʊd] ladda
shotgun [ʃɒtɡʌn] gevär
Indianapolis [ɪndiˈænəpəlɪs]
interfere [ˌɪntə'fɪə] blanda sig i
trigger [trɪɡə] avtryckare (på skjutvapen)

coverage for many hours. The man didn't stop (23) threatening ^{threaten} his victim before he was allowed (24) to express ^{express} his dissatisfaction to a wide TV audience.

All one seemed (25) to need ^{need} (26) (in order) to get ^{get} on TV was a gun and a knowledge of how the media work. A great number of people, TV directors among them, are having second thoughts about (27) covering ^{cover} terrorist or criminal acts in the news. It is dangerous (28) to get ^{get} used (29) accepting ^{accept} violence. It is obvious that what is being shown is also being imitated. Television sells breakfast food. Why shouldn't it (30) sell ^{sell} violence?