

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
МІСЬКОГО ГОСПОДАРСТВА імені О. М. БЕКЕТОВА

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
для організації практичної роботи
з дисципліни

«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА»

(АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА)

*(для студентів 1 курсу денної форми навчання
напряму 6.170202 «Охорона праці»)*

Харків – ХНУМГ – 2013

Методичні вказівки для організації практичної роботи з дисципліни «Іноземна мова» (англійська мова) (для студентів 1 курсу денної форми навчання напряму – 6.170202 «Охорона праці») / Харк. нац. ун-т. міськ. госп-ва ім. О. М. Бекетова; уклад.: А. В. Омельченко. – Х. : ХНУМГ ім. О. М. Бекетова, 2013 – 50 с.

Укладач: А. В. Омельченко

Методичні вказівки призначені для організації практичної роботи студентів першого курсу згідно з затвердженою робочою програмою навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова», укладеної відповідно освітньо-кваліфікаційним вимогам до знань і вмінь студентів напряму підготовки «Охорона праці», які в майбутньому будуть працювати у сфері електричного транспорту.

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Рекомендовано кафедрою іноземних мов,
протокол № 8 від 23.04.2013 р.

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INTRODUCTION

These educational materials are designed for the ESP students (“Occupational safety”) to develop their skills in grammar.

The manual concentrates on those structures which students want to use, but which often cause difficulty. There are 13 units in the manual. Each unit focuses on a particular point of grammar. They are not ordered according to level of difficulty, so the manual should not be worked through from beginning to end. It should be used selectively and flexibly in accordance with the grammar syllabus being used and the difficulties students are having

The manual can be recommended both for using in class and for students’ self-study.

UNIT 1

Present simple and present continuous

1. Choose the correct answer.

0 We **rarely see** / *'re rarely seeing* each other now.

1. I *sleep* / *'m sleeping* on Nick's sofa until I find a place of my own.
2. I *only work* / *'m only working* there for a couple of months – I'm going abroad in the summer.
3. If you *don't listen* / *aren't listening* to the radio, why don't you switch it off?
4. His only bad habit is that he *talks* / *is talking* too loudly.
5. So, in the first scene, we *see* / *are seeing* him getting up. Then *he goes out* / *is going out* and *meets* / *is meeting* a strange woman.
6. You *make* / *are making* goulash with meat, vegetables and paprika.
7. I never do anything I *feel* / *'m feeling* is against my principles.
8. He *appears* / *'s appearing* to be very friendly but I don't know him very well.
9. There's nobody at the door. You *just hear* / *'re just hearing* things.
10. So, what do you *think* / *are you thinking*? Is it a good idea?

2. Complete the sentences. Use **the present simple** or **present continuous** of the verbs in brackets.

0 Diane's father **owns** (own) that restaurant over there.

1. My sister _____ (wait) patiently for her exam results.
2. We _____ (not travel) by train very often.
3. I _____ (consider) accepting that job offer in Cambridge.
4. The film _____ (end) with a dramatic car chase.
5. I'm sorry, I _____ (feel) too tired to go out this evening.
6. We _____ (have) a great time here in London.
7. _____ (you / see) much of your brother these days?
8. We _____ (rely on) you to bring the keys with you.
9. I'm really sorry; I _____ (wish) I could help you.
10. Who _____ (you / think) you are, speaking to me like that!

3. Complete the sentences. Use **the present simple** or **present continuous** of the verbs in brackets.

0. We **always visit** (visit / always) my grandparents at weekends but Aunt Roberta **never comes** (come / never) with us.

1. I _____ (use / never) my mobile phone if I _____ (drive).
2. I _____ (get) lots of emails every day but I _____ (seem / never) to have the time to reply!
3. The heroine _____ (prefer) to be with Paul because James _____ (argue / always).

4. Maria _____(forget / always) what time the soap _____ (start).
5. You _____(moan / always) about the state of the flat but you _____ (help / never) me tidy it up!
6. She _____ (criticize / always) people! That's why she _____ (not have) any friends!
7. Whether he _____ (go out) or not _____ (depend / always) on how busy he is.
8. I _____ (shop / never) here – they _____ (be / always) so rude!
9. We _____ (smell / always) food cooking when we _____ (pass) her house.
10. He _____ (borrow / always) money! And he _____ (pay / never) me back!

4. Complete the email. Use the present simple or present continuous of the verbs in the box.

cost depend go have look love make stay still / study taste
write

Hi Rosa,

I⁰ ***‘m writing*** to you from an Internet café in the city centre. I¹ _____ in a cheap hotel near Plaza Catalunya. It² _____ just forty euros a night – not bad!

Barcelona is a really exciting city I³ _____ a wonderful time! This morning I visited the Sagrada Familia – a famous Catholic church in Barcelona. It's really weird – it⁴ _____ like a wedding cake! Later today I might go to the beach – it⁵ _____ on the weather.

The food's great. Crema Catalana is my favourite – I just⁶ _____ it! It's a dessert they⁷ _____ here with cold custard and sugar on top. It⁸ _____ absolutely delicious!

So, everything⁹ _____ well here. What about you? Is everything OK back in rainy Milan?¹⁰ _____ (you) for your exam next week?

See you soon!

Paola

5. Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences.

0. It's usually getting very cold here in the winter.

It usually gets very cold here in the winter.....

1. This week, the government holds a conference on nuclear energy.

.....

2. Water is consisting of hydrogen and oxygen.
.....
3. Things are get more and more expensive all the time. It really makes me angry!
.....
4. I've got nowhere to live, so I stay with a friend for now.
.....
5. Is this car belonging to you, sir?
.....
6. You always moaning! Stop it!
.....
7. In the novel, the story is taking place in Florence.
.....

6. Fill in Present Simple or Continuous.

Sue: What 1) _____ *are you doing* _____ (you / do) now?

Mark: I 2) _____ (look) through these old film magazines. Look, here's an old picture of Jack Nicholson.

Sue: Oh, I 3) _____ (think) he 4) _____ (look) awful! And his suit 5) _____ (not / fit) him properly.

Mark: Yes, I 6) _____ (agree). And he 7) _____ (appear) to be really angry. I wonder what he 8) _____ (think) about.

Sue: He 9) _____ (be) in that new film that's on at the Odeon now, isn't he?

Mark: Yes, I saw it last night. He 10) _____ (look) very different now. He 11) _____ (weigh) a lot more.

Sue: I 12) _____ (hope) it's a good film. I 13) _____ (see) it tonight. Stuart 14) _____ (take) me. Actually, he 15) _____ (be) very nice to me these days.

Mark: He probably 16) _____ (want) to borrow some money.

Sue: I 17) _____ (see). That explains it.

7. Underline the correct item.

1. I see / **am seeing** that the situation is out of control.
2. The sausages **are tasting** / **taste** delicious.
3. **Do you enjoy** / **are you enjoying** this party?
4. You haven't said a word all morning. What **are you thinking** / **do you think** about?
5. He **has** / **is having** a Siamese cat.
6. These flowers **are smelling** / **smell** nice.
7. I **don't know** / **am not knowing** where she keeps the keys.
8. Why **are you feeling** / **do you feel** you're your pockets? Have you lost anything?

9. Why **do you smell / are you smelling** the milk? Do you think it has gone off?
10. Anna is Italian. She **is coming / comes** from Italy.
11. That dress **looks / is looking** nice on you.
12. Paul **listens / is listening** to a new record in his room.
13. If you **don't look / aren't looking** at that comic book, I'd like to see it.
14. Joan **weighs / is weighing** 50 kilos.
15. Mary **is / is being** very naughty these days.

UNIT 2

Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous

1. Put the verbs in brackets into *Present Perfect* or *Present Perfect Continuous*.

Dear Linda,

I'm glad to hear that you are enjoying yourself in Australia. Things at home are the same as usual. Your father 1) ...**has been working**... (work) very hard. Susan 2) (just / pass) her driving test. Alex 3) (not / write) for weeks, probably because he 4) (study) very hard for his exams. Uncle Tom 5) (build) a shed in the garden. I think it will be ready next month. Mr Brown 6) (not / feel) well recently. He 7) (visit) the doctor four times this month. The dog 8) (have) three puppies. Mrs Smith 9) (not / open) her new shop yet. The decorators 10) (paint) it for weeks. I hope you enjoy the rest of your stay in Australia. 11) (you / see) the famous Opera House yet? Tina sends her love. Write to me soon.

Love, Mum

2. Fill in with *Present Perfect* or *Present Perfect Continuous*.

Robinson Crusoe has been stuck on a desert island for the past six months. Here is a letter he wrote and put in a bottle:

Dear Anybody,

I 1) ...**have been** ... (be) on this island for six months now. It is a miracle that I 2) (survive) for this long. I 3) (eat) fish and fruit since I got here. Fortunately, I 4) (not / see) any dangerous animals yet. When I arrived here the weather was fine, but it 5) (rain) continuously for the past two weeks, so I 6) (build) a shelter out of sticks and leaves, which is really quite cosy. My main problem is loneliness, as I 7) (not/ speak) to anyone for so long. Recently I 8) (talk) to myself, but it isn't very interesting. Please help me.

R. Crusoe

3. Fill in: *yet* or *already*.

Mike: Haven't you cleaned the bathroom 1) ...*yet*...?

Chris: Stop complaining! You've 2) asked me that three times today. Why is it so important?

Mike: I've 3) told you. My parents are coming to stay this weekend.

Chris: Well, don't worry! They haven't come 4), have they? Anyway, it's not my turn to clean the bathroom. I've 5) done it this month.

Mike: That's not true. You've been living here for nearly a year and I haven't seen you do any cleaning 6)

4. Fill in: *since* or *for*.

John and Norma have been married 1) ...*for*... 20 years. They have been living in New York 2) 1989. John has been working on Wall Street 3)..... four years and he has made a lot of money 4) He started working here. Norma hasn't worked 5) they moved to New York but she has been writing a book 6) the past two years. She has had a lot of spare time 7) their son left home four years ago to work in France.

5. Match the sentences with the meaning of the tense used in each of them.

1. Cantona passes to Hughes ... and Hughes scores!	a. action started in the past and continuing up to the present
2. Who's been drinking my orange juice?	b. permanent situation
3. Light travels faster than sound.	c. past action at an unstated time connected with the present
4. He's been watching TV since 6 o'clock.	d. sports commentary
5. Spencer opens the door and sees the murderer.	e. personal experience / change which has happened
6. He lives in Tokyo.	f. action happening at / around the moment of speaking
7. I've learnt a lot in this class.	g. timetable
8. The film starts at 11 o'clock.	h. action expressing irritation
9. My mother is cooking dinner.	i. dramatic narrative
10. He has written to the Prime Minister.	j. law of nature

1. ...*d*...
2. ...
3. ...
4. ...
5. ...

6. ...
7. ...
8. ...
9. ...
10. ...

6. Fill in with Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.

Arthur: I 1) ... **'ve been searching** (search) for a house for a week now but so far I 2) (not / find) anything suitable.

Sandra: Why 3) (you / want) to move?

Arthur: well, the people living next to me 4) (be) the main problem. They 5) (always / argue), especially at night.

Sandra: Oh, dear! 6) (you / ever / complain) to them?

Arthur: Yes, but they 7) (not / stop). They 8) (keep on) making noise. I 9) (not / be able) to sleep well lately, and I 10) (feel) sleepy all week.

Sandra: How awful!

7. Fill in with Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.

Tom: 1) ... **Have you seen** ... (you / see) the state of this kitchen? Someone 2) (wash) clothes in the sink and they're still there!

Fred: Yes, I know. I usually 3) (use) the bath, but it 4) (be) too dirty at the moment.

Tom: Why didn't you clean it? You 5) (live) here for two months now, and I 6) (never / see) you do any housework.

Fred: What do you mean? I 7) (wash) the dishes at least three times and I always 8) (make) my bed.

Tom: Rubbish! You 9) (always / make) a mess and not cleaning up afterwards.

Fred: What about you? You 10) (always / drink) my milk!

Tom: Don't be ridiculous! Where 11) (you / go)?

Fred: Out! I 12) (see) my girlfriend this evening.

Tom: What about the kitchen?

Fred: bye!

UNIT 3

Past simple and Past continuous

1. Complete the sentences using the following verbs in the correct form:

buy catch cost fall hurt sell spend teach throw write

1. Mozart **wrote** more than 600 pieces of music.
2. "How did you learn to drive?" "My father _____ me."
3. We couldn't afford to keep our car, so we _____ it.
4. Dave _____ down the stairs this morning and _____ his leg.
5. Jim _____ the ball to Sue, who _____ it.
6. Ann _____ a lot of money yesterday. She _____ a dress which _____ £100.

2. You ask James about his holiday. Write your questions.

Hi. How are things?

Fine, thanks. I've just had a great holiday.

1. Where did you go?

To the U.S. We went on a trip from San Francisco to Denver.

2. How _____? By car?

Yes, we hired a car in San Francisco.

3. It's a long way to drive. How long _____?

Two weeks.

4. Where _____? In hotels?

Yes, small hotels or motels.

5. _____?

Yes, it was very hot – sometimes too hot.

6. _____ the Grand Canyon?

Of course. It was wonderful.

3. Complete the sentences. Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

1. It was warm, so I took off my coat. (*take*)

2. The film wasn't very good. I _____ it very much. (*enjoy*)

3. I knew Sarah was very busy, so I _____ her. (*disturb*)

4. I was very tired, so I _____ the party early. (*leave*)

5. The bed was very uncomfortable. I _____ very well. (*sleep*)

6. The window was open and a bird _____ into the room. (*fly*)

7. The hotel wasn't very expensive. It _____ very much. (*cost*)

8. I was in a hurry, so I _____ time to phone you. (*have*)

9. It was hard carrying the bags. They _____ very heavy. (*be*)

4. Use your own ideas to complete the sentences. Use the past continuous.

1. Matt phoned while we were having dinner.

2. The doorbell rang while I _____ .

3. We saw an accident while we _____ .

4. Ann fell asleep while she _____ .

5. The television was on, but nobody _____ .

5. Put the verb into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

1. Jenny was waiting (wait) for me when I arrived (arrive).

2. "What _____ (you / do) at this time yesterday?" "I was asleep."

3. "_____ (you / go) out last night?" "No, I was too tired."

4. How fast _____(you / drive) when the accident _____ (happen)?
5. Sam _____ (take) a photograph of me while I _____ (not / look)/
6. We were in a very difficult position. We _____ (not / know) what to do.
7. I haven't seen Alan for ages. When I last _____ (see) him, he _____ (try) to find a job.
8. I _____ (walk) along the street when suddenly I _____ (hear) footsteps behind me. Somebody _____ (follow) me. I was scared and I _____ (start) to run.
9. When I was young, I _____ (want) to be a pilot.
10. Last night I _____ (drop) a plate when I _____ (do) the washing up. Fortunately it _____ (not / break).

6. Complete the article. Use the past simple or present perfect simple of the verbs in brackets.

MACHU PICCHU

We ⁰have known (know) about Machu Picchu for over a century now. Archaeologists ¹_____ (discover) this ancient Inca site in 1911. They ²_____ (write) books and newspaper articles about their discovery, so people all over the world ³_____ (read) about the site and ⁴_____ (want) to see it for themselves. The first tourists ⁵_____ (start) to arrive in the 1960s. Now, more than half a century later, millions of visitors ⁶_____ (be) to Machu Picchu. Tourists from all over the world ⁷_____ (see) this marvelous Inca city with their own eyes.

In recent years, Machu Picchu ⁸_____ (become) one of the most popular tourist attractions in the world. Luxury hotels have been built not far from the site, while in the late 1990s, the Peruvian government ⁹_____ (allow) the construction of a cable car for visitors. However, all this ¹⁰_____ (do) a lot of harm to the site. It ¹¹_____ (pollute) the atmosphere and caused noise pollution around the ancient city. In an effort to protect the site, UNESCO ¹²_____ (make) Machu Picchu a World Heritage site in 1983.

7. Read the sentences from a letter of application and choose the correct answer.

0. I am writing in connection with the advertisement which appeared / *has appeared* in Career online magazine on 3 December.
1. I *originally studied* / *have originally studied* Mechanical Engineering at university and I *graduated* / *have been graduating* with a first class degree.

2. I now *completed / have been completed* a postgraduate degree in Business and Administration.
3. I *have tried / have been trying* to find a permanent job for months.
4. I *worked / have worked* for several companies on a temporary basis till now.
5. In my first job, I *was / have been* responsible for marketing.
6. I *applied / have applied* for several posts this year.
7. However, I still *did not manage / have not managed* to find what I am looking for.
8. The last job I *applied / have applied* for required applicants to speak some Japanese.
9. I *started / have started* learning Spanish a few months ago but I *did not obtain / have not obtained* a qualification in it yet.
10. I *did not apply / have not applied* for a job with your company before.
11. I *hoped / have hoped* that you would consider my application favourably.
12. However, I *have waited / have been waiting* for a reply for several weeks and I still *did not receive / have not received* one from you.

8. Complete the text. Use *the past simple, present perfect simple or present perfect continuous of the verbs in brackets.*

The Internet ⁰***has changed*** (*change*) our lives in so many ways. Most people say it ¹_____ (*make*) life better, and this is probably true. It ²_____ (*have*) some bad influence, too but I think ³_____ (*do*) more good than harm.

First of all, it has made communication much easier and it ⁴_____ (*bring*) people around the world much closer. I have a friend in Mexico, who I ⁵_____ (*write*) to for years, first, I used to write and I ⁶_____ (*have to*) wait for weeks before I ⁷_____ (*get*) a reply. It ⁸_____ (*take*) ages! Now we communicate by email. Already this week, I ⁹_____ (*sent*) her five emails – and I ¹⁰_____ (*receive*) a reply to all in just a few minutes!

What else? Well, for the last few days, my son ¹¹_____ (*teach*) me to make video calls so I can talk to friends and see them at the same time. It's amazing – and highly addictive, too! Already this morning, I ¹²_____ (*sit*) in front of the screen for three hours, and I ¹³_____ (*not finish*) half my emails yet!

UNIT 4

Past Continuous, Past Perfect simple, Past Perfect Continuous.

1. Choose the correct answer.

0. Columbus ***discovered*** / *was discovering* America though at first he believed he ***had reached*** / *had been reaching* Asia.

1. Hillary and Tenzing *were climbing / had been climbing* for several days when they *reached / had reached* the summit.
2. Scott *reached / was reaching* the South Pole in 1912 but Amundsen *had beaten / was beating* him by a month.
3. Franklin *flew / was flying* a kite when he *made / was making* a very important discovery about electricity
4. Before Columbus *discovered / was discovering* America, people *were believing / had believed* that the Earth was flat.
5. Newton *made / was making* his great discovery while he *was sitting / had been sitting* under an apple tree.

2. Complete the sentences. Use *the past continuous, past perfect simple or past perfect continuous* of the verbs in brackets.

0. They stayed in the tent because it ***was raining*** (rain).
1. The roads were wet because it _____ (rain) all night.
2. He was broke. He _____ (spend) all his money on clothes.
3. I _____ (have) a nightmare when the alarm went off and woke me up.
4. His hands were covered in oil because he _____ (try) to fix the car all morning.
5. When she opened the window, she was happy to see it _____ (snow) lightly. In fact, it _____ (snow) all night and snow _____ (cover) all the rooftops.
6. When Mrs Morgan came into the classroom, the pupils _____ (run) around and they _____ (scream) at the top of their voices. They _____ (knock) over chairs and desks and someone _____ (draw) funny pictures on the board.
7. Although I _____ (set off) early, I got there late and everyone _____ (wait) for me to start the meeting. Mr Wilson told me they _____ (wait) for a whole hour.
8. When we got back from our holiday, we discovered that someone _____ (break into) our house. The burglars, however, _____ (drop) a piece of paper with an address on it as they _____ (climb) out of the window.
- 9.

3. Complete the article. Use *the past simple, past continuous, past perfect simple or past perfect continuous* of the verbs in brackets.

Mark Zuckerberg, creator of Facebook.

The pre-Facebook years

By the time he ⁰***began*** (begin) classes at Harvard, Mark Zuckerberg ¹ _____ (achieve) a reputation as a programming genius. Before the end of his second year at university, he ² _____ (already/design) CourseMatch, a program that helped

students choose classes based on the choices other students ³ _____ (make). At the time, Mark ⁴ _____ (study) psychology and computer science.

A short time later, he created Facemash, a program that let students select the best-looking person from different photos. Until then, students ⁵ _____ (use) books called “Face Books”, which included the names and photos of everyone who lived in the student dorms. Facemash went up over the weekend but by Monday morning, the college ⁶ _____ (take) it down because its popularity ⁷ _____ (flood) Harvard’s server. Before Facemash, students ⁸ _____ (ask) the university to develop a similar website for months. Mark ⁹ _____ (work) on a very similar idea when he heard about these requests, so he decided to do something about them – and promised to build a better site than what the university ¹⁰ _____ (plan).

UNIT 5

Future forms (1): ways to talk about the future

1. Match 1-14 with a-o to make short exchanges

<p>0 “<i>Look at all those dark clouds.</i>”</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Our train leaves at six, doesn’t it?” 2. “The meeting will be held at 3 p.m. on Tuesday.” 3. “What time did she say she’s going to get here?” 4. “I told her to tidy her room but she won’t.” 5. “How much longer are you going to be?” 6. “I feel awful. I think I’m going to faint.” 7. “I’ll come and help you clear the attic.” 8. “Tessa seems to have gained a lot of weight.” 9. “Shall we go now? It’s getting late.” 10. “Will you shut the door, please?” 11. “What shall I get for dinner?” 12. “When am I going to see you again?” 13. “What do you think you’ll do when you finish?” 14. “I’m going shopping this afternoon.” 	<p>n</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. “Shall I have a word with her?” b. “I’ll be with you in just a minute.” c. “I’m going to get a job, of course.” d. “Thanks! I’ll need all the help I can get!” e. “That’s because she’s going to have a baby.” f. “yes, it does, so hurry up or we’ll be late!” g. “I’m not sure I’ll be able to come.” h. “9.30. But I’m sure she’ll be late, as usual!” i. “I’ll call the doctor right away!” j. “Shall we have fish and chips?” k. “Perhaps I’ll see you tomorrow.” l. “No, I won’t! Do it yourself!” m. “Are you? I’ll come with you.” n. “Yes, there’s going to be a storm.” o. “OK, I’ll just get my coat.”
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2. Complete the sentences. Use *be going to*, *will*, *the present simple* or *the present continuous* and the verbs in brackets. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

0. So, what time **are you leaving** (you / leave) tomorrow?
1. Look! That car over there _____ (crash)!
 2. I _____ (not come) with you tonight. I have to stay in and finish my project.
 3. You look tired. Sit down and I _____ (make) you a cup of tea.
 4. The film _____ (start) at half past eight.
 5. Do you think Jim _____ (mind) if I use his computer?
 6. What's wrong? You look as if you _____ (cry).
 7. The library _____ (close) at half past seven this evening.
 8. Look – is that Harry over there? _____ (go) and say hello.
 9. Hurry up! Our train _____ (leave) in half an hour!
 10. Laura and Ben _____ (have) a party next week.

3. Read the text and choose the correct answer.

Aquarius

All Aquarians ⁰*get off* / ***are getting off*** to a good start this month, with some good news on the home front. The news ¹*will help* / *is helping* to relax recent tensions and give you the chance to make a fresh start. There ²*will be* / *are being* lots of new things on other fronts this month. It really ³*is going to be* / *is being* a time of great opportunity. Soon, a special person ⁴*will come* / *comes* into your life – and this ⁵*isn't going to be* / *isn't being* just another friendship. At work, you ⁶*will need* / *are needing* to rise to new challenges that ⁷*will test* / *are testing* your character. If you make a wrong move, you ⁸*will definitely regret* / *definitely regret* it. In short, this is a month which ⁹*will bring* / *is bringing* many opportunities but there ¹⁰*will be* / *will be* risks, too, so be careful!

4. Complete the sentences. Use one word in each gap.

0. What **are** you doing this evening?
1. _____ we go to that new pizzeria tonight?
 2. We'll _____ studying in the library all evening.
 3. This lesson's really boring! When is it _____ to finish?
 4. Don't worry. I'm sure he _____ forgive you if you apologise.
 5. _____ your brother coming with us on Saturday?
 6. I _____ be waiting for you when you finish.

UNIT 6

Articles and Nouns

I. Countable and uncountable nouns

1. Choose the correct answer.

0. I need some advice / advices on buying a house – I've never bought one before.
1. This type of bear has been declared an endangered *specy* / *species*.
2. I saw some *deer* / *deers* grazing in the field and took a picture.
3. I heard *strange* / *a strange* noise next door.
4. *Equipment* / *equipments* which is used by dentists should be kept clean.
5. Could you get me *a paper* / *some paper* from the newsagent's, please?
6. Students cannot leave class without *permission* / *permissions*.
7. I saw *an advertisement* / *some advertisement* for the car in a newspaper.
8. You'll find all the *tool* / *tools* you need in the garden shed.
9. Hamlet is one of Shakespeare's finest *work* / *works*.
10. There *isn't enough room* / *aren't enough rooms* for all those bags in my car.

2. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the words in the box.

carton cup glass gram litre piece (2) slice tube

0. I'll need a carton of milk for the cake.
1. I've already need three _____ of paint for the garden fence.
2. Let me give you a _____ of advice.
3. Could I have a _____ of water, please?
4. Can you get me a _____ of toothpaste from the supermarket?
5. Now pour the mixture into a large bowl and add 250 _____ of sugar.
6. Would you like another _____ of cake?

3. Read the text and choose the correct answer.

MEDITERRANEAN DIET

If you want ⁰ a / some good advice on what to eat in order to enjoy ¹ good health / a good health, why not try a Mediterranean diet? Those who live in the Mediterranean have among the highest life expectancies in the world, so they are in a good position to give us ² information / informations about a healthy diet. The Med diet dictates that you eat ³ much / plenty of vegetables and use ⁴ olive oil / an olive oil regularly in cooking and in salads. Other characteristics of this particular diet are dairy products (mainly ⁵ cheese / a cheese and yoghurt), some ⁶ fish / fishes and

chicken (but not too ⁷*much / many*), up to four eggs a week, only ⁸*a few / a little* red meat and ⁹*a few / a little* glasses of wine a week. But how typical is this diet of what people actually eat in these countries? Many begin the day with coffee, though in some countries a lot of orange ¹⁰*juice is / juices are* also consumed in the morning. Some will have a ¹¹*pile / piece* of cheese and a ¹²*slice / tube* of bread. Pies are popular breakfast snacks in Greece and they are usually made with ¹³*cheese / cheeses*.

However, in order to maintain ¹⁴*healthy diet / a healthy diet*, it is advisable not to eat more than a couple of cheese pies a week.

II. Uncountable nouns ending in –s, plural nouns, collective nouns

1. Choose the correct answer.

0. You're very lucky; travelling around the world, staying in nice hotels, with all *expense / expenses* paid!
 1. The mass *media / medias* have enormous power nowadays.
 2. In the summer, you can't go round wearing *a trouser / trousers* all the time. You'll need a nice *short / pair of shorts*.
 3. Can you pass me *this / those* scissors, please?
 4. The *jury / juries* have weighed all the evidence and have found the accused guilty.
 5. The *audience / audiences* have requested that no *refreshment is / refreshments are* brought into the auditorium.
 6. They stole my *few belonging / belongings*.
 7. When she returned, she wrote a book about her *travel / travels* in South Africa.
 8. We're running out of food and water – we'll have to ask for more *supply / supplies*.
 9. They laid the *foundation / foundations* of the building months ago but they haven't started building yet.
 10. *Have / has* maths always been your favourite subject?

2. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of a verb or a pronoun in each gap.

0. Physics is an interesting subject but I've never been very good at it
 1. Athletics _____ less popular before the Olympics made _____ fashionable.
 2. Politics _____ by no means the only area where women are doing better.
 3. Classics _____ what I wanted to study but my parents persuaded me that economics _____ more useful.
 4. If you need more information, remember: our staff _____ always here to help.

5. The goods ___ being packed now; _____ will be delivered first thing tomorrow morning.
6. I can't find my pyjamas anywhere! I left ___ on my bed this morning!
7. The police _____ co-operating with the authorities in other countries in order to gather more evidence.
8. The government _____ planning new taxes.
9. The company's headquarters ___ really boring.
10. I've always thought that aerobics ___ really boring.
11. _____ mumps an infectious disease?
12. The pliers ___ over there – on the kitchen table.

III. Articles

1. Complete the sentences. Use *a*, *the* or no article (-).

The Beatles

In 1957,⁰ a young man called John Lennon from ¹ ___ Liverpool decided to form ² ___ pop group called *The Quarrymen*. In ³ ___ same year, ⁴ ___ Lennon invited ⁵ ___ friend called Paul McCartney, then only fifteen, to join the group as ⁶ ___ guitarist. McCartney, in turn, invited George Harrison ⁷ ___ following February. Ringo Starr became the fourth band member.

⁸ ___ name of the band was changed to *The Beatles* and it became one of ⁹ ___ most commercially successful and critically acclaimed acts in ¹⁰ ___ history of ¹¹ ___ popular music. They built their reputation playing clubs in ¹² ___ Liverpool and ¹³ ___ Hamburg in ¹⁴ ___ Germany over a three-year period from 1960. They achieved ¹⁵ ___ success in ¹⁶ ___ United Kingdom with their first single, *Love Me Do*, and gained international popularity over the next couple of years, touring extensively until 1966. Then they spent ¹⁷ ___ lot of time in the recording studio until their end in 1970.

Following ¹⁸ ___ break-up of the band, each member found ¹⁹ ___ success independently in musical careers, though Lennon himself was sadly murdered outside his home in ²⁰ ___ New York in 1980. He was shot by ²¹ ___ man at the entrance of ²² ___ building where he lived.

During *The Beatles'* studio years, they produced some of their music, including ²³ ___ album *Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band* (1967), widely regarded as ²⁴ ___ masterpiece. The Beatles are the best-selling band in the history of ²⁵ ___ popular music. They have had more number one albums in ²⁶ ___ charts than any other musical act. They have sold more albums in ²⁷ ___ USA than any other artist. Their influence on popular culture is ²⁸ ___ unparalleled.

2. Complete the sentences. Use *a*, *the* or no article (-).

o. The audience clapped and cheered.

1. My friend says ___ British are not very friendly but I disagree.

2. If we do not protect ___ nature, our environment will get worse and worse.
3. I pick up ___ kids from ___ school and take them home when ___ Mandy is at ___ work.
4. Take these letters to ___ post office, will you?
5. Are we going round to ___ Wilsons for supper on Saturday?
6. Watch out! There's ___ car right behind you!
7. What will you do if they cut ___ electricity off?
8. She kissed him on ___ cheek.
9. The government should tax ___ rich more and ___ poor less.
10. ___ power doesn't interest him but ___ money does.
11. We arrived at ___ Heathrow and got ___ taxi, which took us to ___ Oxford Street.
12. We did about ten kilometres ___ day on our cycling trip.

3. Articles have been removed from the following text. Rewrite it, including the missing articles.

London Bridge is falling down

Romans invaded Britain in 43 AD and chasing ancient Britons along the Thames, they came to first place that was easy to cross. They built garrison there – and London was born. They also built bridge over river. Garrison became major trading post. Later, bridge suffered neglect and whole area was raided by Vikings.

In 886 AD, Alfred the Great drove out raiders, bridge was repaired and city prospered again. Hundred years later, Vikings returned but King Ethelred sailed up Thames, attached ropes to London Bridge, headed downriver and pulled it down.

UNIT 7

Pronouns

1. **Put in *myself* / *yourself* / *ourselves* etc. or *me* / *you* / *us* etc.**
2. Julia had a great holiday. She enjoyed herself.
3. It's not my fault. You can't blame _____.
4. What I did was very wrong. I'm ashamed of _____.
5. We've got a problem. I hope you can help _____.
6. "Can I take another biscuit?" "Of course. Help _____!"
7. Take some money with _____ in case you need it.
8. Don't worry about Tom and me. We can look after _____.
9. I gave them a key to our house so that they could let _____ in.
10. When they come to visit us, they always bring their dog with _____.

2. Complete the sentences with *-selves* or *each other*.

1. How long have you and Bill known *each other*?
2. If people work too hard, they can make _____ ill.
3. I need you and you need me. We need _____.
4. In Britain friends often give _____ presents at Christmas.
5. Some people are very selfish. They only think of _____.
6. Nora and I don't see _____ very often these days.
7. We couldn't get back into the house. We had locked _____ out.
8. They've had an argument. They're not speaking to _____ at the moment.
9. We'd never met before, so we introduced _____ to _____.

3. Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.

1. We didn't buy *any* flowers.
2. This evening I'm going out with _____ friends of mine.
3. "Have you seen _____ good films recently?" "No, I haven't been to the cinema for ages."
4. I didn't have _____ money, so I had to borrow _____.
5. Can I have _____ milk in my coffee, please?
6. I was too tired to do _____ work.
7. You can cash these traveller's cheques at _____ bank.
8. Can you give me _____ information about places of interest in the town?
9. With the special tourist train ticket, you can travel on _____ train you like.
10. If there are _____ words you don't understand, use a dictionary.

4. Complete the sentences with *some-* or *any-* + *-body* / *-thing* / *-where*.

1. I was too surprised to say *anything*.
2. There's _____ at the door. Can you go and see who it is?
3. Does _____ mind if I open the window?
4. I wasn't feeling hungry, so I didn't eat _____.
5. You must be hungry. Would you like _____ to eat?
6. Quick, let's go! There's _____ coming and I don't want _____ to see us.
7. Sally was upset about _____ and refused to talk to _____.
8. This machine is very easy to use. _____ can learn to use it in a very short time.
9. There was hardly _____ on the beach. It was almost deserted.

10. "Do you live _____ near Jim?" "No, he lives in another part of the town.
11. We slept in a park because we didn't have _____ to stay.
12. "Where shall we go on holiday?" "Let's go _____ warm and sunny."
13. They stay at home all the time. They never seem to go _____.
14. I'm going out now. If _____ phones while I'm out, can you tell them I'll be back at 11.30?
15. Why are you looking under the bed? Have you lost _____?
16. _____ who saw the accident should contact the police.
17. Sue is very secretive. She never tells _____ . (2 words)

5. Complete these sentences with *no*, *none* or *any*.

1. It was a public holiday, so there were ***no*** shops open.
2. I haven't got ***any*** money. Can you lend me some?
3. I couldn't make an omelette because there were _____ eggs.
4. I couldn't make an omelette because there weren't _____ eggs.
5. "How many eggs have we got?" "_____. I'll go and buy some from the shop if you like."
6. We took a few photographs but _____ of them were very good.
7. What a stupid thing to do! _____ intelligent person would do such a thing.
8. I'll try and answer _____ questions you ask me.
9. I couldn't answer _____ of the questions they asked me.
10. We cancelled the party because _____ of the people we invited were able to come.

6. Choose the right word.

1. She didn't tell *nobody* / *anybody* about her plans.
2. The accident looked serious but fortunately *nobody* / *anybody* was injured.
3. I looked out of the window but I couldn't see *nobody* / *anybody*.
4. My job is very easy. *Nobody* / *anybody* could do it.
5. "What's in that box?" "*Nothing* / *anything*. It's empty."
6. The situation is uncertain. *Nothing* / *anything* could happen.
7. I don't know *nothing* / *anything* about economics.

7. Put in *much*, *many*, *few* or *little*.

1. He isn't very popular. He has _____ friends.
2. Ann is very busy these days. She has _____ free time.
3. Did you take _____ photographs when you were on holiday?
4. I'm not very busy today. I haven't got _____ to do.

5. The museum was very crowded. There were too _____ people.
6. Most of the town is modern. There are _____ old buildings.
7. The weather has been very dry recently. We've had _____ rain.

8. Put in *little* / *a little* / *few* / *a few*.

1. We must be quick. We have _____ little time.
2. Listen carefully. I'm going to give you _____ advice.
3. Do you mind if I ask you _____ questions?
4. This town is not a very interesting place to visit, so _____ tourists come here.
5. I don't think Jill would be a good teacher. She's got _____ patience
6. "Would you like milk in your coffee?" "Yes, please. _____."
7. This is a very boring place to live. There's _____ to do.
8. "Have you ever been to Paris?" "Yes, I've been there _____ times.

9. Put in *each* or *every*.

1. There were four books on the table. _____ book was a different colour.
2. The Olympic Games are held _____ four years.
3. _____ parent worries about their children.
4. In a game of tennis there are two or four players. _____ player has a racket.
5. Nicola plays volleyball _____ Thursday evening.
6. I understood most of what they said but not _____ word.
7. The book is divided into five parts and _____ of these has three sections.
8. I get paid _____ four weeks.
9. We had a great weekend. I enjoyed _____ minute of it.
10. I tried to phone her three or four times, but _____ time there was no reply.
11. Car seat belts save lives. _____ driver should wear one.
12. (*from an examination paper*) Answer all five questions. Begin your answer to _____ question on a separate sheet of paper.

10. Complete the sentences using *each*.

1. The price of one of those oranges is 25 pence. Those *oranges are 25 pence each.*
2. I had ten pounds and so did Sonia. Sonia and I _____.
3. One of those postcards costs 40 pence. Those _____.
4. The hotel was expensive. I paid £ 40 and so did you. We _____.

11. Make one sentence from two. Use *who* / *that* / *which*.

1. A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital. The girl ...
2. A man answered the phone. He told me you were away. The man ...

3. A waitress served us. She was very impolite and impatient. The ...
4. A building was destroyed in the fire. It has now been rebuilt. ...
5. Some people were arrested. They have now been released. The ...
6. A bus goes to the airport. It runs every half hour. ...

12. Complete the sentences. Choose the most suitable ending from the box and make it into a relative clause.

he invented the telephone	it makes washing machines
she runs away from home	it gives you the meaning of words
they are never on time	it won the race
they stole my car	it can support life
they were on the wall	it cannot be explained

1. Barbara works for a company ***that makes washing machines.***
2. The book is about a girl _____.
3. What was the name of the horse _____?
4. The police have caught the men _____.
5. Alexander Bell was the man _____.
6. What's happened to the pictures _____?
7. A mystery is something _____.
8. A dictionary is a book _____.
9. I don't like people _____.
10. It seems that Earth is the only planet _____.

UNIT 8

Comparative and superlative adjectives

1. Complete the sentences. Use *the comparative or superlative form* of the adjectives in the box. Add any other words necessary.

bad careful comfortable difficult far friendly good happy hot intelligent lucky old (2) simple suitable
--

0. This exercise is too easy. Can we try a(n) ***more difficult*** one?
1. She comes top in all the exams – she must be ___ girl in the class.
2. The temperature in July reaches forty-four degrees; it's ___ month of the year.
3. You made too many mistakes, which is why you failed. You should be ___ in the future.
4. This pen's not very good – I'd like a(n) ___ one, please.
5. My wedding day was ___ day of my life.

6. Lying down in bed is ___ sitting on a hard chair.
7. Our youngest son doesn't want to be a teacher, unlike his ___ brother.
8. Now, before we continue, are there any ___ questions?
9. I have a(n) ___ headache today than I did yesterday.
10. The rules of this game are too complicated – can we play something ___ ?
11. She's ___ person I know. She's always winning prizes in lotteries!
12. Don't worry, my dog won't bite you. He's much ___ you think – he loves people!
13. I wouldn't wear jeans if I were you – a suit would be ___ for the occasion.
14. That castle is ___ building in our town; it's more than 5000 years old.

2. Complete the text. Use *the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets. Add any other words necessary.*

Canada v. the USA

Monday, 17 October

I've just got back from a tour of the USA and Canada. I used to think they were very similar countries but I now realize they are very different. I think Canadians are ⁰ ***more polite*** (polite) and ¹ _____ (gentle) their southern neighbours. They are generally ² _____ (modest) in their behavior than the Americans who tend to be a bit ³ _____ (loud).

I used to think the USA was a ⁴ _____ (nice) place to live than Canada but I have changed my mind. Even though the USA is a ⁵ _____ (rich) nation than Canada, the standard of living appears to be ⁶ _____ (good) in Canada. The World Health Organization ranks Canada ⁷ _____ (high) the USA for its health service and Canadians have a ⁸ _____ (long) life expectancy than their American friends. However, things are much ⁹ _____ (cheap) in the USA.

The USA is one of ¹⁰ _____ (violent) countries in the world and I felt ¹¹ _____ (safe) on the streets of Toronto than in New York. The USA has a much ¹² _____ (bad) crime rate than Canada. I had a ¹³ _____ (pleasant) time in Canada. The people genuinely seemed to be ¹⁴ _____ (happy) and ¹⁵ _____ (relaxed). All in all, I think Canada is one of ¹⁶ _____ (beautiful) countries in the world to visit and probably one of ¹⁷ _____ (good) to live in, too.

Comparisons

1. Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences. Use ***much / a bit*** etc.+ a comparative form. Use ***than*** where necessary.
2. Her illness was ***much more serious than*** we thought at first. (*much / serious*)
3. This bag is too small. I need something _____ (*much / big*).

4. I'm afraid the problem is _____ it seems (*much / complicated*)
5. You looked depressed this morning but you look _____ now (a bit / happy).
6. I enjoyed our visit to the museum. It was _____ I expected (*far / interesting*).
7. You're driving too fast. Could you drive _____ (*a bit / slowly*)?
8. It's _____ to learn a foreign language in the country where it is spoken (a lot / easy)
9. I thought she was younger than me but in fact she's _____ (*slightly / old*).

2. Use the word(s) in brackets (in the correct form) to complete the sentences.

1. I like warm weather. The warmer the weather, ***the better I feel.*** (*feel*)
2. I didn't really like him when we first met. But the more I got to know him, _____ (*like*)
3. If you're in business, you want to make a profit. The more goods you sell, _____ (*profit*)
4. It's hard to concentrate when you're tired. The more tired you are, _____ (*hard*)
5. She had to wait a very long time. The longer she waited, _____ (*impatient / become*)

3. Complete the sentences using *as ... as*.

1. I'm quite tall but you are taller. I'm not ***as tall as*** you.
2. My salary is high but yours is higher. My salary isn't _____
3. You know a bit about cars but I know more. You don't _____
4. It's still cold but it was colder yesterday. It isn't _____
5. I still feel a bit tired but I felt a lot more tired yesterday. I don't _____
6. They've lived here for quite a long time but we've lived here longer. They haven't _____
7. I was a bit nervous before the interview but usually I'm a lot more nervous. I wasn't _____

4. Rewrite these sentences so that they have the same meaning.

1. Jack is younger than he looks. Jack isn't ***as old as he looks.***
2. I didn't spend as much as you. You ***spent more money than me.***
3. The station was nearer than I thought. The station wasn't _____
4. The meal didn't cost as much as I expected. the meal _____

5. I go out less than I used to. I don't _____
6. Her hair isn't as long as it used to be. She used to _____
7. I know them better than you do. You don't _____
8. There were fewer people at this meeting than at the last one. There weren't _____

5. Write sentences using *the same as*.

1. Sally and Kate are both 22 years old. Sally is _____
2. You and I both have dark brown hair. Your hair _____
3. I arrived at 10.25 and so did you. I _____
4. My birthday is 5 April. Tom's birthday is 5 April too. My _____

6. Complete the sentences with *than ... or as ...*.

1. I can't reach as high as you. You are taller _____.
2. He doesn't know much. I know more _____.
3. I don't work particularly hard. Most people work as hard _____.
4. We were very surprised. Nobody was more surprised _____.
5. She's not a very good player. I'm better player _____.
6. They've been very lucky. I wish we were as lucky _____.

7. Put the adjectives in the correct order.

1. a Chinese / little / pretty girl ... a pretty little Chinese girl ...
2. a(n) wedding / expensive / satin / white / dress
3. a detective / new / brilliant / French / film
4. a(n) Greek / ancient / fascinating / monument
5. a(n) pair of / leather / black / walking / old / shoes
6. a(n) German / brown / enormous / beef / sausage
7. a red and white / lovely / marble / Turkish / chess set
8. a round / gold / big / medallion
9. a grey / smart / cotton / new suit
10. a(n) motorcycling / old / black / dirty / jacket

UNIT 9

NUMERALS

Remember the following numerals.

1. Cardinal Numerals (кількісні числівники)

How many? One, two, three, four, five ...

14 – fourteen, 16 – sixteen, 19 – nineteen ...

100 – a hundred (= one hundred)

1 000 – a thousand (=one thousand)

1 000 000 – a million (=one million) **but:**

200 - two hundred

5 000 – five thousand

8 000 000 – eight million

but:

Hundreds of people, thousands of voices.

2. Ordinal Numbers (порядкові числівники)

Which? The first, the second, the third, the fifth ... the twentieth, the thirtieth, the seventieth ...

1. Write down and read the following numerals:

An example: 225.375 – one million two hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and seventy five.

555, 60, 1300, 22, 970, 30, 8, 100, 255, 1.222.354, 43, 8.001, 14, 201, 1447, 122.

2. Give the corresponding cardinal and ordinal numerals.

1, 8, 100, 85, 2, 20, 448, 32, 55.

Remember:

1. Read lesson *ten*. – Читайте десятий урок
2. Open the book *at* page eight. – Відкрийте книжку на восьмій сторінці.
3. My house is number *five*. – Мій будинок - № 5.

3. Translate:

1. I live in Bond Street 55 (fifty five), apartment 10 (ten).
2. Where is our Group 2? They are in Room 215.
3. Ann, read Paragraph 13.
4. Attention, please. Flight Number 35 has just arrived from Paris.

5. – Sorry, would you repeat his telephone number, please?
 - Yes, certainly. His business telephone number is 322-11-67 (three-two-two-one-one-six-seven)
6. This is Metro line 23.
7. Chapter X deals with statistical indicators during the restoration period.
8. I mean she repeated her request two hundred times.
9. Two million five hundred inhabitants live in this island.

4. Translate and write out all the numerals in the following sentences in written form.

1. St. Mary’s Episcopal Church has been a vivid example of Victorian Gothic architecture since 1874.
2. Chapter II deals with salesmanship.
3. Liz opened the booklet at page 23 and read that the (1) united kingdom in Scotland was established by Kenneth Mac Alpin in 844.
4. Our best friend lives in Prince Street 45, apartment 25.
5. If you want to know the party-in-fault in this case, call 137-89-76.
6. Haggis, a famous national food made of the heart, liver and lungs of a sheep, is served on the (25) of January, the birthday of Robert Burns, the famous Scottish poet, loved and respected by the nation.
7. The I World War (1914-18) was ended by a series of treaties, including the Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919), the Treaty of St. Germain (Sept. 10, 1919), etc. the war had cost about 8.700.000 lives.
8. On the (7) of May (May, 7), 1945 a German government formed by Doenitz surrendered unconditionally. The 92) World War was ended by signing different peace treaties.

UNIT 10

Adverbs

1. Write the correct adverbs.

+ -ly	-ic + -ally	-le > -ly	consonant + y > -ily
quick... <i>quickly</i> ...	tragic	horrible	cosy
safe	comic	sleepy.....
stupid	dramatic.....	sensible	witty
		
		impossible	
		

2. Put the adverbs from the list below into the correct column.

Why, here, badly, hardly, once, clearly, soon, where, well, off, near, at once, quite, almost, away, hard, up, now, wholly, still, often, today, only, never, then, twice, when, certainly, far, fast, there, slowly, upstairs, lately, honestly, usually, perhaps, probably, foolishly, definitely, carefully, obviously, possibly, always, suspiciously, immediately, absolutely, frequently, occasionally, drastically, in the park, tomorrow.

How	Where	When	How much	How often		
manner	place	time	degree	frequency	Sentence Adverbs	Relative Adverbs
<i>fast</i>	<i>here</i>	<i>soon</i>	<i>almost</i>	<i>often</i>	<i>certainly</i>	<i>when</i>

3. Underline the correct item.

- The arrow flew **wide** / **widely** of the target.
- Computers are **wide** / **widely** used in schools nowadays.
- Students can enter the museum **free** / **freely** on Saturdays.
- He **free** / **freely** admitted to being a liar.
- I like sitting **near** / **nearly** the fire.
- Be careful! You **near** / **nearly** the fire.
- She left too **late** / **lately** to catch the train.
- Have you seen any good films **late** / **lately**?
- The death of his friend affected him **deep** / **deeply**.
- To find water, they had to dig **deep** / **deeply** into the ground.
- I think he's a **pretty** / **prettily** good singer, actually.
- The little girl laughed **pretty** / **prettily** at the sight of the puppy.
- He tries very **hard** / **hardly** to make her happy.
- She used to be a great musician, but she **hard** / **hardly** plays at all now.
- Tommy came **last** / **lastly** in the 100m sprint.
- Last** / **lastly**, I would like to thank the caterers for providing such delicious food.
- Mr Tibbs isn't in at the moment, but he'll be here **short** / **shortly**.
- The policeman stopped **short** / **shortly** when he saw the robber had a gun.
- The eagle was flying **high** / **highly** above the mountains.
- My father is a **high** / **highly** respected surgeon.

4. Rewrite the sentences using the adverbs in brackets.

- The dentist checks my teeth. ... **The dentist checks my teeth twice a year.**
..... (*twice a year*)

2. I like spicy food. (*very much*)
3. The weather is warm in Portugal. (*quite*)
4. He won't be late. (*probably*)
5. Andrew drives. (*carelessly*)
6. He's so rude! (*always*)
7. There isn't any food left. (*hardly*)
8. We caught our flight to Paris. (*hardly*)
9. She carried the vase. (*carefully*)
10. He helps in the house. (*rarely*)

5. Rewrite the text putting the following adverbs from the list in the best position.

always / late / quickly / nearly / luckily / strangely / that morning / suddenly / still

Alf Robert is ...*always*... doing stupid things. One morning he woke up for work. He got up and ran out of the house without having breakfast. He missed the 9 o'clock bus, but the bus driver waited for him. The other passengers were all looking at him and he didn't know why. Then he realized that he was wearing his pyjamas.

6. Rewrite the text making corrections where necessary.

Cyril Morton had appeared always to most of the people in the town very mean. He lived an alone person in a Victorian old huge house on the side of the hill. Nobody saw ever him, and children were afraid persons to play near the house. Some people wondered if he was still an alive man. One day the local home for disabled received an anonymous note and a cheque for £5, 000. The note read: "This is to pay for a two-weeks holiday in Brighton for all of you." Nobody knew where the cheque had come from but, obviously, they were to accept it glad. A year later, Cyril died at the age of 92. The whole town was surprised to find out that the old man had left all his money to disabled, including his house. This shows that we should judge never elderly just because they want often to be left alone people.

7. Rewrite the sentences putting the words in the correct order.

1. on Fridays / in the café / eats breakfast / always / he
He always eats breakfast in the café on Fridays.
2. safely / they / arrived / this morning / home
3. drinks coffee / in the evening / never / Sam
4. on a yacht / she sails / every summer / round the islands
5. quietly / in his bed / slept / the baby / all night

6. often / home / she / goes / on Fridays / early
7. rarely / you / see / cricket / these days / on TV
8. in the garden / the nightingales / last night / loudly / were singing

UNIT 11

Used to (do)

1. Complete these sentences with use(d) to ... + a suitable verb.

2. Dennis gave up smoking two years ago. He used to smoke 40 cigarettes a day.
3. Liz _____ a motorbike, but last year she sold it and bought a car.
4. We came to live in Manchester a few years ago. We _____ in Nottingham.
5. I rarely eat ice cream now but I _____ it when I was a child.
6. Jim _____ my best friend but we aren't friends any longer.
7. It only takes me about 40 minutes to get to work since the new road was opened. It _____ more than an hour.
8. There _____ a hotel opposite the station but it closed a long time ago.
9. When you lived in London, _____ to the theatre very often?

2 . Brian changed his lifestyle. He stopped doing some things and started doing other things:

He stopped: studying hard
 going to bed early
 running three miles every morning

He started: smoking
 going out in the evening
 spending a lot of money

Write sentences about Brian with used to and didn't use to.

1. *He used to study hard.*
2. *He didn't use to smoke.*
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

3. Compare what Carol said five years ago and what she says today:

Five years ago:

I travel a lot.
I play the piano.
I'm very lazy.
I don't like cheese.
I've got a dog.

I'm a hotel receptionist.
I've got lots of friends.
I never read newspapers.
I don't drink tea.
I go to a lot of parties.

Today:

I eat lots of cheese now.
I work very hard these days.
I don't know many people these days.
I work in a bookshop now.
I don't go away much these days.

My dog died two years ago.
I read a newspaper every day now.
I haven't been to a party for ages.
I haven't played the piano for years.
Tea's great! I like it now.

Now write sentences about how Carol had changed. Use used to / didn't use to / never used to in the first part of your sentence.

1. *She used to travel a lot but she doesn't go away much these days.*
2. She used _____ but _____
3. _____ but _____
4. _____ but _____
5. _____ but _____
6. _____ but _____
7. _____ but _____
8. _____ but _____
9. _____ but _____
10. _____ but _____

Be / get used to something (I'm used to ...)

4. Read the situations and complete the sentences. Use (be / get) used to as in the example.

1. Jane is American. She came to Britain and at first she found driving on the left difficult.

When she arrived in Britain, she wasn't used to driving on the left, but she soon got used to it. Now she has no problems. She is used to driving on the left.

2. Juan is Spanish and came to live in England. In Spain he always had dinner late in the evening, but in England dinner was at 6 o'clock. This was very early for him.

When Juan first came to England, he _____ dinner so early, but after some time he _____ it. Now he finds it quite normal. He _____ at six o'clock.

3. Julia is a nurse. A year ago she started working nights. At first she found it hard.

At first Julia didn't like it. She _____ nights and it took her a few months to _____ it. Now, after a year, she's quite happy. She _____ nights.

5. What do you say in these situations? Use I'm (not) used to

1. You live alone. You don't mind this. You have always lived alone.

Friend: Do you get a bit lonely sometimes?

You: I'm used to living alone.

2. You sleep on the floor. You don't mind this. You have always slept on the floor.

Friend: Wouldn't you prefer to sleep in a bed?

You: No, I _____

3. You have to work hard. This is not a problem for you. You have always worked hard.

Friend: You have to work very hard in your job, don't you?

You: Yes, but I don't mind that. I _____

4. You normally go to bed early. Last night you went to bed very late (for you) and as a result you are very tired this morning.

Friend: You look tired this morning.

You: _____ Yes,

6. Read the situation and complete the sentences using used to.

1. Some friends of yours have just moved into a flat on a busy street. It is very noisy. They'll have to get used to the noise.

2. Jack once went to the Middle East. It was very difficult for him at first because of the heat.
He wasn't _____
3. Sue moved from a big house to a much smaller one. She found it strange at first.
She had to _____ in a much smaller house.
4. The children at school had a new teacher. She was different from the teacher before her but this wasn't a problem for the children.
The children soon _____
5. Somebody from Britain is thinking of going to live in your country. Warn him / her!
You _____ would _____ have _____ to _____

7. Complete the sentences using only one word each time.

1. Jane had to get used to **driving** on the left.
2. We used to **live** in a small village but now we live in London.
3. Tom used to _____ a lot of coffee. Now he prefers tea.
4. I feel very full after that meal. I'm not used to _____ so much.
5. I wouldn't like to share an office. I'm used to _____ my own office.
6. I used to _____ a car but I sold it a few months ago.
7. When we were children, we used to _____ swimming every day.
8. There used to _____ a cinema here but it was knocked down a few years ago.
9. I'm the boss here! I'm not used to _____ told what to do.

UNIT 12

Can, could and (be) able to

- 1. Complete the sentences with can / can't / could / couldn't + one of these verbs:**

~~come~~ eat hear run sleep wait

1. I'm afraid I **can't come** to your party next week.
2. When Tim was 16, he was a fast runner. He _____ 100 metres in 11 seconds.
3. "Are you in a hurry?" "No, I've got plenty of time. I _____."
4. I was feeling sick yesterday. I _____ anything.

5. Can you speak up a bit? I _____ you very well.
6. "You look tired." "Yes, I _____ last night."

2. Complete the answers to the questions with was / were able to.

1. A: Did everybody escape from the fire?
B: Yes. Although the fire spread quickly, everybody was able to escape.
2. A: Did you have difficulty finding Ann's house?
B: Not really. Ann had given us good directions and we _____
3. A: Did you finish your work this afternoon?
B: Yes. There was nobody to disturb me, so _____
4. A: Did the thief get away?
B: Yes. No one realized what was happening and the thief _____

3. Complete the sentences using could, couldn't or was / were able to.

1. My grandfather was a very clever man. He **could** speak five languages.
2. I looked everywhere for the book but I couldn't find it.
3. They didn't want to come with us at first but we were able to persuade them.
4. Laura had hurt her leg and _____ walk very well.
5. Sue wasn't at home when I phoned but I _____ contact her at her office.
6. I looked very carefully and I _____ see a figure in the distance.
7. I wanted to buy some tomatoes. The first shop I went to didn't have any but I _____ get some in the next shop.
8. My grandfather loved music. She _____ play the piano very well.
9. A girl fell into the river but fortunately we _____ rescue her.
10. I had forgotten to bring my camera so I _____ take any photographs.

Must and have to

4. Complete these sentences with must or have to (in the correct form). Sometimes it is possible to use either; sometimes only have to is possible.

1. It's later than I thought. I must or have to go now.
2. Jack left before the end of the meeting. He had to go home early.
3. In Britain many children _____ wear uniform when they go to school.

4. When you come to London again, you _____ come and see us.
5. Last night Don became ill suddenly. We _____ call a doctor.
6. You really _____ work harder if you want to pass the examination.
7. I'm afraid I can't come tomorrow. I _____ work late.
8. I'm sorry I couldn't come yesterday. I _____ work late.
9. Paul doesn't like his new job. Sometimes he _____ work at weekends.
10. Caroline may _____ go away next week.
11. We couldn't repair the car ourselves. We _____ take it to a garage.
12. Julia wears glasses. She _____ wear glasses since she was very young.

5. Make questions with have to.

1. I had to go to hospital last week.
 2. I have to get up early tomorrow.
 3. Ann has to go somewhere now.
 4. George had to pay a parking fine yesterday.
 5. I had to wait a long time for the bus.
 6. I have to phone my sister now.
 7. Paul has to leave soon.
1. Why _____ ?
 2. Why _____ early?
 3. Where _____ she _____ ?
 4. How much _____ ?
 5. How long _____ ?
 6. Why _____ ?
 7. What time _____ ?

6. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Use between two and five words. Do not change the word given.

0. The teacher gave me permission to leave the room.

Could

The teacher said ***I could leave*** the room.

1. In the end, I couldn't make it to the party because I was busy.

Able

In the end, I _____ go to the party, because I was busy.

2. At school, she was the fastest runner in her class.

Could

At school, _____ faster than anyone else in her class.

3. He managed to get in through the window.

Able

He _____ in through the window.

4. It wasn't necessary for us to attend all the classes.

Have

We _____ attend all the classes.

5. Our parents didn't let us stay up late on weekdays when we were kids.

Allowed

When we were kids, we _____ up late on weekdays.

6. If I don't find a job, I'll be broke.

Have

I _____ a job soon, otherwise I'll be broke.

UNIT 13

PASSIVE VOICE

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct passive voice.

There is an old castle in Norwich which 1) ... *is believed* ... (believe) to 2) (haunt). It 3) (call) North Castle and it 4) (say) that ghosts can 5) (see) there at night. The castle 6) (build) 400 years ago and 7) (own) by two old ladies who 8) (believe) to be witches. One day, long ago, they both disappeared and they 9) (never/see) again. In 1985 the castle 10) (buy) by a businessman and 11) (convert) into a luxurious hotel. The castle 12) (visit) by quite a few guests every year and special groups 13) (organize) to watch for ghosts. It has been a long time since any ghosts 14) (see), but one night a trick 15) (play) on some visitors by a local couple, who dressed up as the two "witches". They 16) (see) by a guest, who said she 17) (frighten) almost to death. The couple apologized the next day, and 18) (tell) never to visit the castle again, certainly not in the middle of the night dressed up as witches.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct passive voice.

Professor Higgins, who 1) ... *was awarded* ... (award) a major science prize last month, 2) (invite) to take part in a conference which

3) (hold) in London last week. He 4) (meet) at the airport by a driver who, unfortunately, 5) (give) the name of the wrong hotel to take the professor to. A large reception 6) (organize) for the professor, and at least 200 eminent scientists 7) (invite) to meet him that evening. The poor professor, however, 8) (leave) at a small hotel in a rather bad area, and when he asked to speak to the Head of the Conference Committee he 9) (tell) to try someone else because he 10) (not / hear of) there. Luckily, later that evening, the driver 11) (send) to the hotel where the reception 12) (hold), and when he 13) (ask) what he had done with the professor, everyone realized that a mistake 14) (make). The professor says that if he 15) (ever / send) another invitation to a conference, he hopes it 16) ((organize) more efficiently

3. Turn from Active into Passive.

1. An expert is restoring the antique car. ... *The antique car is being restored by an expert.* ...
2. Steven Spielberg has directed a lot of successful films.

3. The judge has fined him £300. _____
4. A number of reporters will meet the professor at the airport.

5. A famous designer is going to redecorate the President's house.

6. The Romans founded Bath in the first century A.D.

7. A nightmare woke Mary up. _____
8. The Muslims celebrate Ramadan. _____
9. Van Gogh painted "Sunflowers". _____
10. Astronauts are exploring space. _____

4. Turn from Active into Passive. Omit the agent where it can be omitted.

1. They kill elephants for ivory. ... *Elephants are killed for ivory.* (omitted) ...
2. Homer wrote the "Iliad".
3. People chop down a lot of trees every year.
4. The government will introduce new measures against crime.
5. Someone has burgled Ann's house.
6. She offered me a cup of tea.
7. They check passports at Passport Control.
8. A million people visit the cathedral every year.
9. Someone has stolen Mike's bicycle.

5. Rewrite the following passage in the Passive.

Somebody gave me a goat for my birthday last year. They had bought it from a farm down the road. We keep it tied to a tree in our garden. My husband normally looks after it, but last week his company sent him abroad on business. A few days later, our neighbour called me to the window. I hadn't tied the goat up properly. The goat was eating her washing!

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

6. Turn the following sentences into the Passive.

1. Scientists might discover a cure for cancer. ... *A cure for cancer might be discovered.*
2. Someone should help the old woman across the street.
.....
3. They might have arrested the escaped prisoner.
.....
4. They should have provided more food at the reception.
.....
5. They ought to warn the public about him.
.....
6. They should build more bus lanes.
.....
7. They could have written the answers more clearly.
.....

7. Turn from Passive into Active.

1. He was hit by a falling brick. ... *A falling brick hit him.*
2. She was employed by an international company.
3. This essay was written by Sandra.
4. The burglar might have been arrested.
5. He has been sent a parcel.
6. Roger was seen to leave.
7. The kidnappers are known to have left the country.....
8. The exhibition will be opened by the mayor.
9. It is hoped that the economy will improve.

Let's practice

1. Adverbs

A Choose the sentences which are true for you.

1. Memorizing numbers is much more difficult than memorizing words.
2. I like studying Maths even less now than when I was younger.
3. Lessons at school are quite interesting.
4. My best friend and I are just like each other.
5. I know very little about the meaning of dreams.

B Now rewrite the sentences which weren't true for you. Use these adverbs.

a lot nothing like even more very much less not at all

Example:

I like studying maths even more now than I was younger.

2. Adverbs with comparatives and superlatives

A. Look at the adverbs in these sentences. Which are used with superlatives and which with comparatives?

1. My sister is a bit taller than I am.
2. Einstein is easily the most intelligent man that ever lived.
3. Andy worked much harder for his exams than I did.
4. That was just about the best dream I've ever had.

B. Now write three sentences about yourself using some of these adverbs.

Example:

I am just about the best-looking student in the school.

3. Must and have to

Complete the sentences with *must* / *mustn't*, *have to* / *don't have to* or *had to*. Sometimes more than one form may be possible.

1. Clare isn't coming to the cyber café. She _____ revise for her exams.
2. My brother is an actor in Hollywood. _____ he _____ memorise whole scripts?
3. It was raining yesterday, so we _____ cancel the picnic.
4. You _____ talk during the exam.
5. _____ I _____ help with the housework?
6. Michael _____ go to Chicago next week for a business meeting.

7. I _____ spend more time learning vocabulary if I want to improve my English.
8. When I was younger I _____ share a room with my sister.
9. I _____ buy my mother's birthday card today.
10. You _____ smoke if you want to stay healthy.

4. *Might, may, could, must, can't*

Rewrite the first sentence using the verbs in brackets.

Example:

I don't know if Sarah is coming to class today. (might not)
 Sarah ***might not be*** coming to class today.

1. I'm sure that isn't Paul because he's on holiday. (can't)
 That _____
2. Lucy's not sure whether to go to the cinema. (might not)
 Lucy _____
3. There's a possibility that I won't buy a new computer. (may not)
 I _____
4. Maybe I'm a genius. (might)
 I _____
5. It's possible that Graham is outside. (could)
 Graham _____
6. I don't know whether to go to university. (may)
 I _____
7. I'm certain that Clare is telling the truth. (must)
 Clare _____
8. I'm not sure if they will go sailing today. (might)
 They _____

5. *The right word*

Choose the correct word for each gap, a or b.

Science

Not many people remember ¹ _____ dreams. For most people, dreams disappear as soon ² _____ they wake up. However, according ³ _____ Stephen LaBerge, ⁴ _____ practice we can put ourselves into a state where we know we ⁵ _____ dreaming. Stephen has called ⁶ _____ state "lucid dreaming". It means that having a dream is just ⁷ _____ watching a film, but with ⁸ _____ big difference – you are in control.

Many artists have used lucid dreams ⁹ _____ experiment with shapes and colours, while writers can try out plots and dialogue. It is similar ¹⁰ _____ day dreaming except that it's much ¹¹ _____ powerful.

However, Stephen admits there is ¹² _____ problem. "Learning to lucid-dream can ¹³ _____ quite hard," he says. "You ¹⁴ _____ to follow a series of exercises to become aware ¹⁵ _____ you are dreaming, and that can take months". So he has invented a device to train you to recognize a lucid dream straight away. It's called "DreamLight" and is a mask worn ¹⁶ _____ the eyes. "When you start to dream," he says, "it recognizes your rapid eye movements, and a light begins to flash inside ¹⁷ _____ mask. When you see the light in your dream, you say to ¹⁸ _____, "Aha! The DreamLight! That means I'm dreaming!"

- 1 a their b there
- 2 a when b as
- 3 a for b to
- 4 a with b during
- 5 a can b are
- 6 a this b that
- 7 a like b as
- 8 a the b one
- 9 a for b to
- 10 a to b from
- 11 a more b most
- 12 a a b the
- 13 a be b to be
- 14 a must b have
- 15 a that b than
- 16 a over b above
- 17 a a b the
- 18 a you b yourself

6. Articles

Complete the following advertisement with *the, a, an* or *no article*

¹ _____ Peak District

If you enjoy walking and climbing, come and spend ² _____ weekend in ³ _____ Peak District – Britain's most popular national park!

Situated in the north of Derbyshire, ⁴ _____ park is real "adventure" country and has some of Britain's most picturesque walks, including ⁵ _____ world-famous Pennine Way.

And it's all just four hours from London by ⁶ _____ train! For more information about ⁷ _____ train and ⁸ _____ bus services contact 0134 65678.

7. *Present simple or present continuous?*

Complete these sentences with the correct tense of the verb in brackets.

1. Most people _____ (want) to be rich and famous.
2. Kate is a supermodel. She _____ (travel) to Milan and Paris every month.
3. David _____ (not play) football today. He's injured his leg.
4. Teenage tennis stars _____ (get) younger and younger.
5. Tina _____ (always / complain) about having no money.
6. People _____ (go) on holiday to relax.
7. Paul _____ (save up) to buy a new computer.
8. Rachel _____ (always / play) computer games. She never does her homework.
9. Dave is DJ. He _____ (start) work at nine o'clock every morning.
10. According to scientists, people _____ (become) taller and taller.

8. *Present perfect*

Write five sentences about things you have and have never done.

- 1) go
- 2) have
- 3) earn
- 4) travel
- 5) buy

9. *The right verb*

Choose the correct form of the verbs in 1 – 10.

Elvis Presley (1935 – 1977)

The pop star 'king' of rock'n'roll

Writer Lee Hall's play 'Cooking with Elvis'¹ *is / is being* about an Elvis impersonator. Joe Caffrey² *has played / plays / are playing* Elvis. When he³ *is putting on / have put on / puts on* his white suit, he⁴ *has looked / is looking / looks* just like the king of rock 'n roll. At the moment Caffrey⁵ *appears / is appearing / has appeared* in the show in the West End.

Lee Hall⁶ *begins / have begun / is beginning* to make a name for himself as a writer whose plays⁷ *has looked / are looking / look* at life and death in a comical, imaginative way. They⁸ *are attracting / attracts / have attracted* large audiences to London's theatre-land. Hall⁹ *now writes / has now written / is now writing* a new play which he¹⁰ *has hoped / is hoping / hopes* will be as successful as 'Cooking with Elvis'.

10. Choose the correct alternative for each reply.

1. Clare is 20 years old.
She *mustn't be / can't be*. She looks much younger.

2. Where's Graham?
I'm not sure. He *might be / must be* watching television.
3. Do you want to go to university?
Yes, but I *have to / can* pass my exams first.
4. Is it true that Peter broke his leg?
Yes, he *can't / doesn't have to* windsurf for three months.
5. Can I smoke in here?
No, you *mustn't / don't have to* smoke in the library.
6. Does Tim like Isabelle?
He *could / might*. He asked me for her phone number.
7. Did you enjoy going camping?
Not really. I *had to / must* get up at six every morning.
8. Do you need to make a phone call?
Yes, I do. *Can't / May* I borrow your mobile phone?
9. Why isn't Dave coming to the concert?
He's been working all day. He *must / has to* be tired.

Let's practice 2

1. Past simple and prepositions of time

Rewrite the verbs in the correct form to complete the sentences, then fill in the gaps with *in, on, at, or no prepositions*

1. Paul (take) a trip to New York _____ last week. He (see) lots of interesting sights while he was there.
2. Kate's grandparents live near the sea. She usually sees them _____ the summer holidays, but this year she (visit) them _____ Christmas.
3. _____ her birthday Pam (go) to the cinema with Andy. They (watch) a romantic film together.
4. When Karl (see) a UFO _____ two weeks ago, he (tell) all his friends. Nobody (believe) him.
5. My sister (come) to stay _____ Tuesday. Her train was due to arrive _____ midday, but it was two hours late.
6. Sarah (have) a job interview _____ Friday. The company (offer) her the job _____ this morning.

2. Past simple or past continuous?

A. Use the verbs in the correct form to complete these sentences.

1. The teacher _____ (talk) about her weekend, when someone _____ (ask) her a question.

2. Tom _____ (walk) down the street when he _____ (see) Jane.
3. Mike _____ (not work) when Tina _____ (arrive). He _____ (watch) TV.
4. Clare _____ (look) different when I _____ (meet) her at the party.
5. The supermodel _____ (fall over) as she _____ (walk) along the catwalk.
6. While they _____ (climb) the mountain, it _____ (begin) to snow.
7. We _____ (drive) to London when we _____ (have) an accident.
8. I _____ (run) in the park when I _____ (notice) something strange.

B. Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

1. When they were playing tennis it was beginning to rain.
2. Tom wasn't knowing that he was being followed.
3. When I was living in Hollywood I was sometimes seeing famous actors.
4. Paul was cooking dinner when the fire was starting.
5. I drove past the bank when I was seeing the robbery.
6. When sue walked down the street, she was hearing someone call her name.

3. Active or passive?

Use the verbs in the correct form to complete these sentences.

1. Michael J. Fox _____ (star) in the film back to the Future.
2. The first film about time travel _____ (not release) until 1960.
3. Millions of people _____ (watch) the basketball match on television.
4. Someone _____ (steal) a valuable painting from the museum.
5. The criminal _____ (sentence) to ten years in jail.
6. Archaeologists _____ (discover) the remains of a roman fort.

4. Questions

You went to Hollywood last week. When you returned your friends asked these questions. Use the prompts to write the questions.

1. you / (visit) a film studio?
2. Which actors / you (meet)?
3. you / (see) any films?
4. Which films / (be directed) by Steven Spielberg?
5. When / Saving Private Ryan (be made)?
6. How / the special effects (be created)?
7. you / (be invited) to a premiere?

5. *The right verb*

Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete this text.

On the 28th December 1895, the first cinema ¹ _____ (open) in Paris. Only 35 tickets ² _____ (sell) that day, but by the end of the week more and more people ³ _____ (want) to see the moving pictures. This first silent film ⁴ _____ (direct) by Louis and Auguste Lumiere.

While the Lumiere brothers ⁵ _____ (make) their first film, H.G. Wells ⁶ _____ (write) his famous science-fiction novel *The Time Machine*. It was the first novel about time travel, and ⁷ _____ (become) an instant best-seller. It tells the story of an adventurous Victorian inventor who travels to 1917, 1940, 1966 and 802701! However, although it ⁸ _____ (complete) in 1895, the book ⁹ _____ (not turn into) a film until 1960. When it ¹⁰ _____ (release), audiences rushed to see it.

Thirty years after *The Time Machine*, other time travellers ¹¹ _____ (begin) to appear at the cinema. In 1990 Michael J. Fox ¹² _____ (take) his third trip into the future in *Back to the Future 3*, while Arnold Schwarzenegger ¹³ _____ (search) for his past in *Total Recall*. Both films were box office hits, and both ¹⁴ _____ (use) special effects to create the journeys into the past and future. These effects not only amazed and entertained audiences, but they also managed to turn fantasy into reality. People ¹⁵ _____ (can) finally experience what it was like to travel through time.

6. *Uses of will*

A. Complete dialogues 1 - 6 with a - f.

- Will you help me with my maths homework?
- What are you going to buy with your pocket money?
- Oh no! I've lost my glasses.
- Is Dave free for the basketball match?
- Where are you going this weekend?
- Did you pass your driving test?

- I don't know. Maybe I'll go to the beach.
- If I've got time.
- No, I didn't. But I will next time.
- I'll buy you an *Oasis* CD.
- I'll help you look for them.
- You can ask him, but I'm sure he won't come.

B. Now match will in each dialogue with these meanings.

- decision-making
- determination
- promise

- unwillingness
- request
- offer

7. *Present continuous, present simple, going to or will?*

Choose the correct alternative to complete the conversations.

- When *are you going to visit / do you visit* your American penfriend?
 - I don't know yet. Maybe *I'll visit / I'm visiting* her this summer.
- Some people believe that we *will live / are going to live* to 140 in the future.
- *Does Clare go / Is Clare going* to Rachel's party?
 - No, *she isn't / doesn't*. She wasn't invited.
- Which restaurant *are you going to / will you go to* this evening?
 - *We are going to / We'll go to* Planet Hollywood. I've already booked a table.
- In 50 years' time people *will have / are having* holidays in space.
- *Are they coming / Do they come* to visit this weekend?
 - No, they can't. They have to stay at home.
- Amy won £1,000 on the lottery last week. She told me *she's going to buy / she'll buy* a motorbike.
- Slow down! *You're going to / You'll* have an accident if you don't drive more carefully.
- Is that someone knocking at the door?
 - Yes, it is. Shall I answer it?
 - Don't worry. *I'll get / I'm going to get* it.
- What time *does the flight get / is the flight getting* into London?
 - At 6 p.m.
 - So, we *will probably be / are probably* home by 7.30.

8. *Present perfect and past simple*

Write complete sentences using these notes.

Example:

I / not go to / a circus / since / I / child.

I haven't been to a circus since I was a child.

- John / not fly / in a plane / since / he / ten.
- Rachel / see / any film stars / since / she / arrive / in Hollywood.
- Mark / not stop playing / computer games / since / he / buy / a computer.
- Pam / want to be / a vet / since / she / a child.
- Since / he / start / rollerblading / Graham / fall over / three times.
- Julie / not speak / to Sam / since / they / have an argument.
- Tim / be learning / German / since / he / start school.
- Since Linda / see / the film Titanic / she / not be / on a boat.

9. *Present perfect simple or continuous.*

Choose the most suitable form of the verb in these sentences.

1. Paul *has lived / has been living* in Manchester for the past couple of months, but now he's back in Bristol.
2. – You look pleased!
 - *I've just won / I've just been winning* the lottery.
3. – Shaun has got a headache.
 - *Has he been playing / Has he played* computer games?
4. – Why is Debbie upset?
 - *She has just failed / has just been failing* her exam.
5. – How long *has Greg been playing / has Greg played* basketball?
 - Since he was fifteen years old.
6. John *has applied / has been applying* for jobs recently.
7. He *has had / has been having* six interviews since December.
8. – You're dirty. What *have you been doing / have you done*?
 - *I've been cleaning / have cleaned* my bike.
9. – Linda *has been writing / has written* emails all morning.
 - How many emails *has she written / has she been writing*?

10. *Past simple or past perfect?*

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Simon _____ (be) annoyed. He _____ (have / just) an argument with his girlfriend.
2. Tony _____ (be) very excited. He _____ (never / go) to Disneyland before.
3. By the time we _____ (arrive) at the station, our train _____ (leave).
4. When Rob first _____ (meet) Isabel he was sure he _____ (see) her before.
5. Ann _____ (decide) to play basketball after she _____ (do) her homework.
6. When Sue _____ (not turn up), everyone thought she _____ (have) an accident.
7. Paul _____ (be) happy. He _____ (just / buy) his first mobile phone.
8. Gary _____ (not know) where he was. He _____ (forget) to bring his map.

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Навчальне видання

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ

для організації практичної роботи

з дисципліни

«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА»

(АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА)

*(для студентів 1 курсу денної форми навчання
напряму 6.170202 «Охорона праці»)*

Укладач: **ОМЕЛЬЧЕНКО** Аліса Володимирівна

Відповідальний за випуск *І. О. Наумова*

За авторською редакцією

Комп'ютерне верстання *І. В. Волосожарова*

План 2013, поз. 528М

Підп. до друку 28.05. 2013

Друк на ризографі.

Зам. №

Формат 60x84/16

Ум. друк. арк. 3,0

Тираж 50 пр.

Видавець і виготовлювач:

Харківська національна академія

міського господарства імені О. М. Бекетова

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Свідоцтво суб'єкта видавничої справи:

ДК № 4064 від 12.05.2011р.