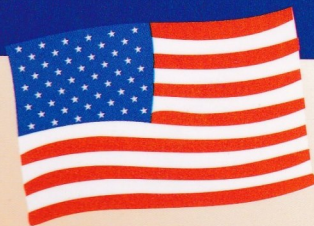


Vocabulary and Grammar in Use



**10th
FORM**

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

СБОРНИК ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИХ УПРАЖНЕНИЙ

10 класс

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Сборник лексико-грамматических упражнений составлен в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС и предназначен для повторения и закрепления грамматических и лексических тем. Темы заданий сборника соответствуют школьной программе. Технологии выполнения заданий способствуют подготовке учащихся к сдаче государственной аттестации по английскому языку.

Сборник предназначен для учителей английского языка и учащихся десятого класса общеобразовательной школы.

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Сборник лексико-грамматических упражнений

10 класс

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Методические рекомендации для учителя

Серия «School English» предназначена для изучающих английский язык в начальной, основной и старшей общеобразовательной школе и включает сборник лексико-грамматических упражнений с тестовыми заданиями, сборник тестовых заданий по лексике для самостоятельной работы и сборник тестовых заданий по грамматике для самостоятельной работы. Также в серию входят методическое руководство для учителя по организации проектной деятельности школьников на английском языке и ресурсные материалы для учителя для подготовки к сдаче ГИА и ЕГЭ по английскому языку.

Материалы подготовлены в соответствии с требованиями Федерального государственного стандарта начального образования и основного общего образования, отражают основные программные положения в области иноязычного школьного образования и основываются на современных технологиях обучения иностранному языку.

Основная цель сборника – развитие коммуникативных иноязычных умений в области устного и письменного речевого общения, последовательная подготовка учащихся к сдаче государственной итоговой аттестации по английскому языку.

Сборник лексико-грамматических упражнений предназначен для повторения и закрепления грамматических и лексических тем, составляющих основу формирования иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции учащихся 10 класса. Отрабатываемые темы полностью соответствуют школьной программе.

Сборник может быть использован по усмотрению учителя в качестве материала для домашнего задания, работы в классе, самостоятельной работы и факультативных занятий.

Сборник лексико-грамматических упражнений включает шесть частей (blocks), рассчитанных на работу в течение учебного года (по три части в каждом полугодии).

Часть 1 (Block 1) предназначена для повторения материала предшествующего года обучения и рекомендуется для выполнения в сентябре. Часть 2 (Block 2) может выполняться в течение октября и ноября. Часть 3 (Block 3) рекомендуется для выполнения в течение ноября и декабря. Часть 4 (Block 4) выполняется в январе и феврале. Часть 5 (Block 5) рекомендуется выполнять в течение марта и апреля. Часть 6 (Block 6) выполняется в мае. После каждой части предлагаются тестовые задания. Тесты разработаны в двух вариантах, которые можно использовать как одновременно, так и последовательно.

Примерный календарный план работы

Часть	Месяц	Тест	Месяц
1	сентябрь	1.1, 1.2	сентябрь
2	октябрь-ноябрь	2.1, 2.2	ноябрь
3	ноябрь-декабрь	3.1, 3.2	декабрь
4	январь-февраль	4.1, 4.2	февраль
5	март-апрель	5.1, 5.2	апрель
6	май	6.1, 6.2	май

Каждая часть (Block) состоит из трех разделов (Sections), отличающихся по характеру выполняемых заданий. Раздел 1 (Section 1) включает задания репродуктивного типа, направленные на отработку языковой формы (например, употребление глагола в соответствующей форме). Раздел 2 (Section 2) предлагает задания репродуктивно-продуктивного характера (например, дополнение предложений), что позволяет плавно перейти от механического воспроизведения речевого образца к созданию собственного речевого высказывания. Раздел 3 (Section 3) включает задания творческого характера (например, расспрос собеседника о каком-либо событии), позволяющие сконцентрировать внимание учащихся на содержании высказывания. Письменное выполнение заданий этого раздела формирует умение структурировать свое речевое поведение.

Такое распределение заданий по трем разделам позволяет последовательно выстраивать работу по формированию иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции учащихся в различных видах речевой деятельности (в частности, при построении монологического и диалогического высказываний).

Внутри каждого раздела представлено достаточное количество заданий для закрепления лексико-грамматического материала. Хотя последовательность заданий и подчинена логике «от простого к сложному» и «от знакомого к новому», нет необходимости выполнять задания в порядке, предложенном автором.

Кроме того, распределение заданий по трем разделам продиктовано необходимостью выстраивать индивидуальную образовательную траекторию учащихся с учетом дифференцированного подхода.

Topics	Literature
	Music
	Society
	Lifestyle
Grammar	Present Tenses
	Past Tenses
	Future Tenses
	The Participle
	The Adjective
	Time Clauses
	The Complex Object
	The Complex Subject

Section 1.1

1.1.1. Put the verb in brackets into the appropriate present tense form.

- 1) Please, don't make so much noise. I am trying (try) to concentrate.
- 2) Is Ann good at tennis? – Yes, she _____ (play) it twice a week.
- 3) Where is John? – He _____ (play) tennis.
- 4) Are you keen on volleyball? – Not any more. I _____ (play) it for a year.
- 5) Ron _____ (play) football this week. He _____ (hurt) his leg.
- 6) Sue's parents are Irish. They _____ (come) from Ireland.
- 7) Let's go out. It _____ (not rain) any more.
- 8) We can leave now. It _____ (stop) raining.
- 9) There is a lot of snow. It _____ (snow) all night.
- 10) It's the best book I _____ (read).

1.1.2. Underline the verb in the appropriate tense form.

- 1) When our flight was announced, we (were checking / have checked) in our luggage.
- 2) I was late for the concert. When I (arrived / had arrived), it (started / had started).

- 3) Jim was late for the concert. He (arrived / had arrived) at 7.30 p.m.
- 4) It (began / had begun) to rain when we (had driven / were driving) to the airport.
- 5) I (didn't go / wasn't going) out last night, because I (was / had been) very tired.
- 6) It (stopped / had stopped) raining by the time we (left / had left) for the airport.
- 7) Tom (needed / was needing) some pocket money, so he (found / had found) a Saturday job.
- 8) Ann (was / had been) late for the meeting. But we (waited / were waiting) for her when she (came / was coming).
- 9) Alex (passed / had past) his English exam last week. He (was working / had been working) hard for it.
- 10) Margaret was late for the concert. When she (arrived / had arrived), the orchestra (was playing / had been playing) for about 15 minutes.

1.1.3. Complete the questions with missing auxiliary verbs.

- 1) Have you ever been to a rock music concert?
- 2) What _____ Nick doing when you phoned him?
- 3) _____ you know where Ann is?
- 4) _____ the toaster working? – No, it broke down yesterday.
- 5) How long _____ Tom _____ looking for a job?
- 6) _____ you speak German? – No, but I _____ learning.
- 7) _____ Nick doing anything special tonight?
- 8) What _____ your father do for a living?
- 9) _____ anybody at home when you arrived?
- 10) _____ it your first flight? _____ you ever flown before?
- 11) _____ Helen going to college next year?

1.1.4. Underline the verb in the appropriate tense form.

- 1) I (will leave / am leaving) for Spain in a few days. This time on Wednesday I (will fly / will be flying) to Madrid.
- 2) Do you know that Sue and Jim (will get / are getting) married?
- 3) Next year my parents (will be / will have been) married for 20 years.
- 4) There's no sugar left. – Don't worry, I (will / am going to) buy it on my way home.
- 5) Oh, dear! It's 8.30! I (will / am going to) be late for school. The classes (will start / will have started) by the time I arrive.

6) (Will you help / Will you be helping) me about the house? – I'm sorry, I can't. I (will see / am seeing) my friend today.

7) I'm very tired. By the time you are back I (will go / will have gone) to bed.

8) Tom (will watch / will be watching) a football match at 8 p.m. So, don't phone him. He (won't answer / isn't answering).

1.1.5. Complete the sentences with the appropriate form of participle.

1) The new musical is so exciting (excite)!

2) Some people think that operas are _____ (bore).

3) Tom says I'm not _____ (educate) enough to enjoy such music.

4) There are a lot of _____ (break) trees after the storm.

5) The horror film we saw was really _____ (frighten).

6) The _____ (steal) car was found at last.

7) Her _____ (tremble) hands showed how _____ (excite) she was.

8) I think I know the _____ (sing) girl.

9) Try not to wake the _____ (sleep) child.

10) I was so _____ (surprise) that couldn't pronounce a word.

1.1.6. Underline the correct variant.

1) I can smell something (burn / burning).

2) Two people saw the accident (happen / to happen).

3) I expect Ann (invite / to invite) me to her birthday party.

4) Can't you hear the child (cry / crying)? I'd like you (do / to do) something about it.

5) Jim was noticed (cheat / to cheat) in the exam.

6) The coach wanted the team (train / to train) more for the final match.

7) Tom has never been seen (play / to play) computer games.

8) Ann is supposed (take / to take) her last exam on Wednesday.

9) We found the lost dog (sit / sitting) in the garden.

10) The missing cat was last seen (run / running) along the street.

1.1.7. Use the appropriate form of the words in brackets.

1) We consider them to be (they, be) one of the best musicians of the time.

2) I expect _____ (he, help) me with Maths.

- 3) My parents want _____ (I, get) on well with my sister.
- 4) John expected _____ (she, invite) him to her party.
- 5) Everybody saw _____ (he, fall) to the ground.
- 6) We have never heard _____ (she, speak) French.
- 7) Jim doesn't like _____ (she, interfere) into his plans.
- 8) I watched _____ (he, pass) the ball to the half-back.
- 9) Tom's parents don't want _____ (he, play) computer games so much.
- 10) I heard _____ (she, talk) to her neighbour.
- 11) Pam didn't expect _____ (he, lie) to her.

1.1.8. Use the verb in the appropriate tense form in the sentences with time-clauses referring to the future.

- 1) I will look (look) after the children, while you are (be) out.
- 2) I _____ (send) you a message as soon as I _____ (arrive) at the airport.
- 3) When I _____ (get) home, I _____ (go) straight to bed.
- 4) The phone _____ (not work) until you _____ (charge) it.
- 5) Tom _____ (let) you know as soon as he _____ (buy) tickets for the concert.
- 6) You _____ (not have) any pocket money until you _____ (find) a job.
- 7) I _____ (lock) all the doors before I _____ (leave).
- 8) Jenny _____ (buy) something for dinner when she _____ (drive) back from work.
- 9) I _____ (not go) out until the rain _____ (stop).
- 10) The moment she _____ (look) into his eyes she _____ (know) the truth.
- 11) I _____ (not buy) this gadget until I _____ (find) out how handy it is.

1.1.9. Complete the table by forming adjectives.

Noun	Adjective	Verb	Adjective
music	<i>musical</i>	act	
fame		care	1) 2)
talent		enjoy	
economy	1) 2)	respect	1) 2)
fear	1) 2)	prefer	

1.1.10. Add the appropriate adjectives to the countries.

Country	Adjective	Country	Adjective
Russia	<i>Russian</i>	Greece	
Canada		India	
China		Mexico	
Egypt		The Netherlands	
France		The UK	
Germany		The USA	

Section 1.2

1.2.1. Make sentences from the words. Put the verbs into the correct past forms.

1) The phone, ring, when, I, wait, for the bus.

The phone rang when I was waiting for the bus.

2) When, you, take, your English exam?

3) Jim, speak, on the phone, when, I, see, him.

4) Ann, solve, 3 problems, by the end of the lesson.

5) It, be, the first time, Ron, be late, for work. He, never, be late, before.

6) When, we, be, on holiday, the weather, be awful. It, rain, for a week.

7) Sue, hurt, her arm, when, she, play, tennis.

8) How long, you, stay, at the seaside?

9) When, I, do, the washing up, a cup, slip, out of my hand.

10) The performance, start, when, we, find, our seats, at last.

1.2.2. Make sentences from the words. Put the verbs into the correct present and future forms.

1) You, send, an e-mail, to Ann? – I, send, it, already.

Will you send an e-mail to Ann? – I've sent it already.

2) You, still, take, your, driving lessons? – Yes, but I, take, my test, next week.

3) You, speak, German? – Yes, I ... – How long, you, learn, it? – I, learn, it, for 2 years.

4) What, you, do, when, you, leave, school? – I, not know. I, not make up my mind, yet. I, think, about, it, now.

5) I, be sure, you, find, a job, by the next week.

6) You, help, me, to fix, my bicycle? – Sure. But, not today. I, see, the dentist.

1.2.3. Fill in the chart. Add other topical words.

Music styles	Musicians	Musical production
<i>classical</i>	<i>composer</i>	<i>album</i>
Literary genres	Authors	Book industry
<i>drama</i>	<i>columnist</i>	<i>copy</i>

Words: album, classical, columnist, composer, concert, conductor, copy, country, disk, drama, drummer, edit, fantasy, fiction, folk, guitarist, hip-hop, illustrate, jazz, journalist, musical, mystery, non-fiction, novelist, opera, orchestra, pianist, playwright, poet, poetry, pop, print, publish, R&B, rock-n-roll, techno, translator, saxophonist, science, screenwriter, fiction, singer, song, symphony, violinist, writer.

1.2.4. Fill in the chart to make word families.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
<i>socialise</i>	<i>society</i>	<i>social</i>
<i>preside</i>		
—	<i>politics</i>	
<i>economise</i>		1) 2)
	<i>education</i>	<i>electoral</i>
	1) <i>employment</i>	1) <i>employed</i>
	2)	2)
	3)	
	4)	
<i>protect</i>		
	<i>organisation</i>	
<i>govern</i>		

1.2.5. Fill in the chart with the topical words relating to society. Some words fit into more than one column.

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives
<i>education</i>	<i>depend</i>	<i>available</i>

Words: available, average, compulsory, constitutional, cultural, democratic, depend, educate, elect, election, employ, free, govern, government, illegal, kingdom, law, lawful, local, majority, mayor, monarch, organise, participate, politician, president, protect, public, reign, right, social, solve, spend, state, support, vote, unemployment.

Section 1.3

1.3.1. Write down sentences of your own using the given verbs in the appropriate tense forms.

1) listen to loud music

John always listens to loud music. (always)

I was listening to loud music and didn't hear the phone ring.

I had a headache. I had been listening to loud music.

2) take a driving test

_____ last week.

_____ next Tuesday.

Don't phone _____.

_____ yet?

_____ from 1 to 3 p.m. yesterday.

_____ by next week.

_____ by the time I phoned.

3) play the guitar

_____ every day.

_____ ? (ever)

_____ since his childhood.

I can hardly hear you. _____.

_____ looked exhausted. _____.

_____ some time in the future?

_____ this time yesterday.

1.3.2. Complete the sentences giving your own ideas. Use the Complex Object.

1) Parents always expect _____

2) I considered music _____

3) I sometimes watch _____

4) My friends expect _____

5) I consider high tech gadgets _____

6) I'd like people _____

1.3.3. Complete the sentences with time clauses. Use the correct tense forms.

1) When people stop cutting down forests _____

2) When I leave school _____

3) When governments care more about culture _____

4) When more people in the world get good education _____

5) When people reach other galaxies _____

1.3.4. Give answers to the questions about your likes and dislikes in music.

1) What sort of music do you like?

2) What do you like about this sort of music?

3) When did this style appear?

4) What musicians play in this style?

5) What kind of music do you dislike?

6) What do you dislike about this kind of music?

1.3.5. Describe a book you have read recently. Try to use the adjectives *amazing, awful, boring, brilliant, dreadful, fascinating, monotonous, ridiculous and thrilling*.

I have recently read a book named _____.
 It was written by _____. It's a _____ (genre of the book). The story centres around _____.
 The main characters are _____.
 I find the book _____.

1.3.6. List your arguments for and against some activities.

	For	Against
1) Hanging out with friends	1) You can discuss news.	1) It's a waste of time.
	2)	2)
2) Go shopping	1)	1)
	2)	2)
3) Chatting online	1)	1)
	2)	2)
4) Surfing the Net	1)	1)
	2)	2)
5) Doing extreme sports	1)	1)
	2)	2)
6) Keeping fit	1)	1)
	2)	2)
7) Having healthy eating habits	1)	1)
	2)	2)

Test 1.1

1. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) I was sending an e-mail _____.
a) yesterday
b) at that time
c) by 8 p.m.
d) the day before
- 2) The phone had been charged _____.
a) yesterday
b) at that time
c) by 8 p.m.
d) the day before
- 3) The room hasn't been cleaned _____.
a) for a long time
b) at that time
c) 2 weeks ago
d) last year
- 4) Jim applied for a job _____.
a) by that time
b) at that time
c) last week
d) tomorrow
- 5) I am meeting my friend _____.
a) yesterday
b) tonight
c) by 8 p.m.
d) the day before

2. Fill in the gaps with the present and past participles.

- 1) The dog frightened the child. The _____ child burst out crying.
- 2) I wish I knew who stole my bike. The _____ bike wasn't found.
- 3) The film bored me. It was a _____ film.
- 4) The news surprised him. It was _____ news.
- 5) I threw away the _____ vase. I wonder who broke it.

3. Match the two parts of the sentences with time clauses. There is an odd part in the right column!

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1) It was raining hard... | a) by the time you return. |
| 2) Tom hurt his leg... | b) since he came. |
| 3) I will have been sleeping for 2 hours... | c) when I got up. |
| 4) Jim had fallen asleep... | d) when you return. |
| 5) I will be listening to music... | e) while he was playing tennis. |
| | f) by the time I returned. |

4. Fill in the gaps using the Complex Object or Complex Subject.

- 1) How many people saw the accident _____?
- 2) Jane expects me _____ her to my birthday party.

3) I have never seen her _____ tennis.

4) She was made _____ the test.

5) Can you smell the dinner _____ in the kitchen?

5. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate form of the word in brackets.

1) He is considered to be very _____ (*talent*).

2) She is the most _____ (*care*) mother I've ever seen.

3) A superhero is expected to be _____ (*fear*).

4) _____ (*China*) is a very difficult language to learn.

5) Kathy is considered to be a _____ (*beauty*) girl.

Test 1.2

1. Choose the correct answer.

1) I will send you an e-mail _____.

a) in 5 minutes

c) for a minute

b) by 7 a.m.

d) since 9 a.m.

2) The music has been playing _____.

a) at 6 p.m.

c) yesterday

b) since morning

d) in the morning

3) He will be playing football _____.

a) at 4 p.m.

c) since 5 a.m.

b) for 2 hours

d) the following day

4) Jane had finished washing up _____.

a) by that time

c) yesterday

b) at that time

d) in the evening

5) Kathy was having breakfast _____.

a) yesterday

c) by 9 a.m.

b) at 8 a.m.

d) since 8.30

2. Fill in the gaps with the present and past participles.

1) It was my first flight. It was a very _____ experience.

2) It was such a _____ book! I nearly fell asleep while reading it.

3) I'm very embarrassed. It's really an _____ situation.

4) There are a lot of _____ trees after a terrible storm.

5) Thieves stole a painting from the museum. The police are looking for the _____ painting.

3. Match the two parts of the sentences with time clauses. There is an odd part in the right column!

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1) The musical will have started... | a) when you phone her. |
| 2) Jim torn his jeans... | b) for the time you are here. |
| 3) Alex had solved the problem... | c) while he was climbing over the fence. |
| 4) Sue will be having lunch... | d) by the time I offered to help. |
| 5) Tom was jogging in the park... | e) by the time you get there. |
| | f) when we saw him. |

4. Fill in the gaps using the Complex Object or Complex Subject.

- 1) We found Jim _____ in the school yard.
- 2) Ron's parents want him _____ university.
- 3) Can't you hear somebody _____ in the next room?
- 4) You are supposed _____ the test tomorrow.
- 5) The missing bike was last seen _____ at the front door.

5. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate form of the word in brackets.

- 1) I wouldn't give him my bike - he is so _____ (care).
- 2) I don't think this chair is very _____ (comfort).
- 3) He is supposed to learn _____ (Germany).
- 4) I don't expect him to help you - he's a _____ person. (self)
- 5) I'd like you to be more _____ (act).

Topics	Success and Achievements Holidays and Travel
Grammar	Conditional III <i>I wish...</i> and <i>if only...</i> Giving Advice. <i>Had better...</i> and <i>it's worth doing...</i> The Passive

Section 2.1

2.1.1. Use the verbs in brackets to form Conditional III.

- 1) If you had paid (pay) attention in the Chemistry lesson, you would have done (do) better in your test.
- 2) Her mother _____ (become) a doctor if she _____ (enter) university.
- 3) If I _____ (not argue) with my sister last night, I _____ (ask) her to help me with my homework.
- 4) She _____ (go) to the concert on Saturday if she _____ (not be) so busy.
- 5) If it _____ (rain) yesterday, I _____ (stay) at home.
- 6) She _____ (phone) me if she _____ (not lose) my phone number.
- 7) If John _____ (be) good at singing, he _____ (enter) the music business.
- 8) If you _____ (wake up) in time, you _____ (catch) the 8 o'clock train to London.
- 9) Our team _____ (not win) the game if they _____ (not train) much.
- 10) Sue _____ (get) the job if she _____ (have) the diploma.
- 11) If you _____ (sound) more confident, you _____ (not mess up) the interview.

2.1.2. Rewrite the sentences with *if*.

1) Bob was successful in life because he always did his best.

If Bob hadn't always done his best, he wouldn't have been successful in life.

2) Helen didn't get the job because she didn't know any foreign language.

If Helen _____

3) I didn't buy the pocket book because I didn't have enough money on me.

If I _____

4) Alex had a good teacher, so he became interested in English.

If Alex _____

5) Max worked hard, so he passed a difficult examination.

If Max _____

6) She messed up the job interview because she didn't give details of her personal qualities.

If she _____

7) He fulfilled his dream and was very proud of his achievement.

If he _____

8) My flight was delayed for 2 hours, so I was late for the bus.

If my flight _____

9) I didn't quite enjoy my holiday because the hotel wasn't very good.

If the hotel _____

10) Mother reminded me about the interview, so I didn't forget about it.

If Mother _____

11) He succeeded in the music business because he was very talented.
If he _____

2.1.3. Make sentences with *wish* or *if only* for the situations.

1) We live far from the railway station.

I wish we lived closer to the railway station. If only we didn't live so far from the railway station.

2) She failed all her exams.

I wish she hadn't failed her exams. If only she had passed her exams.

3) I'm not very good at playing volleyball.

I wish _____

4) You play computer games too much.

If only _____

5) I can't speak German.

I wish _____

6) It's a pity I argued with my parents last night.

If only _____

7) He is sorry he was rude to the teacher.

He wishes _____

8) George doesn't do well at school.

If only _____

9) It's a pity I did badly in my maths test.

I wish _____

10) Ann doesn't do sport.

If only _____

11) Tom isn't very tall.

Tom wishes _____

12) His flight was delayed for an hour because of bad weather.

If only _____

2.1.4. Change the active sentences into the Passive (the Present, Past and Future Simple).

1) They don't allow pets in the café.

Pets are not allowed in the café. Pets were not allowed in the café. Pets won't be allowed in the café.

2) Bad weather will delay the flight to Madrid.

3) They boil water for tea.

4) They book flights on the Internet.

5) They serve good food in this café.

6) Passengers fasten seat belts.

7) Storms sometimes destroy buildings.

8) People often fulfill their dreams.

9) People sometimes miss their chances to succeed.

10) He will accept our invitation.

11) They recommend a trip to Edinburgh.

2.1.5. Change the active sentences into the Passive (the Present and Past Continuous).

1) They are building a new theatre over there.

A new theatre is being built over there.

2) They were writing an essay at 1 p.m.

An essay was being written at 1 p.m.

3) I know they are accepting the invitations to the party.

I know _____

4) The teacher is explaining him his mistakes.

He _____

5) Let's hurry! They are announcing our flight.

Let's hurry! _____

6) They were playing the same song the whole evening!

7) Somebody was following me on my way to school.

I _____

8) Somebody is recording our interview.

9) Somebody was doing our room when we returned from the excursion.

When we _____

10) The waiter is serving him at the moment.

He _____

11) They are servicing my car at the moment.

My car _____

2.1.6. Change the active sentences into the Passive using the perfect forms.

1) They have opened a new theatre in the town.

A new theatre has been opened in the town.

2) How many problems had you solved by the end of the lesson?

How many problems had been solved by the end of the lesson?

3) Hollywood has just made a new film.

4) Passengers had booked all the flights to London by the morning.

5) Have they accepted your invitation?

6) His parents haven't taught her any foreign language.

She _____

7) I realized that they had lost my resume.

I realized that _____

8) They had packed all their things by the evening.

9) Somebody has just shut the door.

10) Somebody had closed the windows before the storm started.

11) They have returned all the books to the library.

12) Why haven't they taught you to swim?

Section 2.2

2.2.1. Make a passive sentence from the words in brackets to complete the situation.

1) It's not a difficult task. (when, it, finish) When will it be finished?

2) She doesn't know anything. (she, tell, the truth)

3) She has to stay at home. (she, allow, out)

4) I can't use my hotel room at the moment. (it, clean)

5) What has happened to your bicycle? (it, steal, last night)

6) Bob is in hospital. (he, attack, in the street)

7) John isn't going to Helen's birthday party. (he, invite)

8) There are a lot of passengers at the airport. (all flights, cancel, due to fog)

9) Why can't I drive here? (a new road, build, round the city)

10) What are you going to do with the office? (it, redecorated)

11) What is the matter with the apple tree? (it, break, in the storm)

2.2.2. Put down questions in the Passive to the statements.

1) Bell invented the telephone in 1876.

What was invented in 1876?

When _____

2) They grow rice in India.

What _____

Where _____

2.2.4. Fill in the gaps with the words given below to describe different types of holidays.

1) When you are on a / an activity holiday you spend your time doing a particular activity such as walking, canoeing, rock-climbing, painting or cooking.

2) A / An _____ holiday is a type of organized holiday in which people do new and exciting things, for example a trek or safari.

3) A / An _____ holiday is arranged by a travel company for a fixed price that includes cost of your hotel and transport, and sometimes meals and entertainment.

4) A / An _____ holiday or place is one where you can cook your own food.

5) During a / an _____ holiday you work, for example doing unpaid work to benefit the community in which you are staying.

6) A _____ is a holiday that two people take after they get married.

Words: self-catering, activity, package, honeymoon, working, adventure.

2.2.5. Use the given words to form the sentences in the Passive in the appropriate tense form.

1) A lot of, e-mails, send

A lot of e-mails are sent _____ every day.

A lot of e-mails were sent _____ an hour ago.

A lot of e-mails are being sent _____ at the moment.

A lot of e-mails have been sent _____ already.

A lot of e-mails will be sent _____ in a few minutes.

A lot of e-mails were being sent _____ at this time yesterday.

A lot of e-mails had been sent _____ by the evening.

2) the vase, break

Look! _____

_____ two days ago.

_____ just _____

_____ by the time you came in.

_____ if you are not careful.

2.3.2. Give at least two pieces of advice for each situation. Use *had better*, *it's worth* / *it's not worth doing*.

1) It might rain.

*You'd better take an umbrella. We'd better stay at home.
You'd better cancel your picnic.*

2) Have you read the book? Is it good?

Yes, it's really worth reading. No, you'd better not buy it.

3) He is addicted to computer games.

4) The film is long and boring.

5) Margaret has flunked her exam.

6) The museum is full of interesting exhibits.

7) George has difficulty remembering people's names and birthdays.

8) He doesn't have enough money to go on holiday.

9) John doesn't like package holidays.

10) There are fantastic sandy beaches on the island.

11) Lucy is going to the job interview tomorrow.

2.3.3. Continue the situations by giving sentences of your own in the Passive.

1) The castle looks very old.

When was it built? / It was built in the 17th century.

2) What has happened to the window?

3) The room looks neat and tidy.

4) Madame Tussaud's museum is very popular with tourists.

5) My bag has disappeared!

6) There's no milk in the fridge.

7) People couldn't watch TV in the 19th century.

8) Trees were lying across the road.

9) The house looked much better.

10) I couldn't sleep last night.

11) Fortunately, there were no victims in the accident.

2.3.4. Complete the text by giving your own ideas.

A holiday is an occasion when you go and stay in another place for pleasure. Different people take holidays on various purposes. Some _____, others prefer _____. A lot of people have holidays relative to sports activities, such as _____.

_____ . There are also such purposes as recreation, _____.

In this case people can choose a resort or a spa.

Tourism for recreation is very popular in our region. The local nature is _____.

Today a great attention is paid to ecological tourism, which _____.

A holiday can be organized in different ways. It may be done with the help of _____, or one can organise _____, that is a self-catering type of holiday.

One of the tourist activities is studying. Some people _____.

Test 2.1

1. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) The house _____ by the hurricane.
a) destroy c) have been destroyed
b) was destroyed d) destroy
- 2) A package holiday _____ to us.
a) recommends
b) recommended
c) has been recommended
d) has recommended
- 3) His car _____ the whole week.
a) is servicing c) was being serviced
b) was servicing d) was serviced
- 4) Your room _____ at the moment.
a) is being cleaned c) has been cleaned
b) is cleaned d) will be cleaned
- 5) An e-mail _____ in a minute.
a) is sent c) is being sent
b) has been sent d) will be sent

2. Fill in the gaps to form Conditional III.

- 1) If I _____, I wouldn't have missed my flight.
- 2) If he had taken the examination, he _____ it.
- 3) I would have arrived earlier if my flight _____.
- 4) If you hadn't messed up the interview, you _____ the job.
- 5) If the weather _____ last weekend, we would have gone on a picnic.

3. Match each statement with the appropriate *if* or *wish* sentence. There is an odd sentence in the right column!

- 1) It rains a lot in Great Britain.
2) It snowed much last week.
3) Tom isn't here.
4) George was ill last week.
5) There are a lot of people in the cafe.
- a) If only he hadn't been.
b) If only it didn't.
c) I wish there were not.
d) I wish it hadn't.
e) If only there hadn't been.
f) I wish he were.

4. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate forms of the Passive.

- 1) A new road _____ there last year.
- 2) The film _____ at the moment.
- 3) An essay _____ by 3 p.m.
- 4) The problem _____ soon.
- 5) Ann _____ already _____ to the party.

5. Put down the appropriate piece of advice.

- 1) Your essay is too short.

-
- a) It's worth writing.
 - b) It's not worth writing.
 - c) You'd better add some more ideas.
 - d) You'd better make it shorter.

- 2) I don't understand my biology homework.

-
- a) You'd better try to be up to the task.
 - b) You'd better give it up.
 - c) It's worth messing up.
 - d) It's not worth overcoming it.

- 3) It's a rainy season now.

-
- a) It's worth going there now.
 - b) It's not worth going there now.
 - c) You'd better book the flight.
 - d) You'd better reserve a hotel.

- 4) I can't wake up in the morning.

-
- a) You'd better go to bed later.
 - b) You'd better not go to bed at all.
 - c) It's worth going to bed earlier.
 - d) It's not worth going to bed earlier.

- 5) You don't look very well.

-
- a) It's worth taking an umbrella.
 - b) It's not worth putting on your coat.
 - c) You'd better see a doctor.
 - d) You'd better go to school.

Test 2.2

1. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) A new theatre _____ already.
a) builds c) was built
b) will be built d) has been built
- 2) The flight _____ on the Internet.
a) will book c) will be booked
b) books d) booked
- 3) We _____ at the moment.
a) will be served c) have been served
b) were served d) are being served
- 4) The film _____ the whole month.
a) was being shown c) shown
b) was shown d) shows
- 5) The office _____ next year.
a) is redecorated
b) will be redecorated
c) is being redecorated
d) was redecorated

2. Fill in the gaps to form Conditional III.

- 1) I would have gone on a trip if I _____ the opportunity.
- 2) If our team had played the game, they _____ it.
- 3) He wouldn't have fallen ill if he _____ smoking.
- 4) If he had done badly in the test, he _____ a good mark.
- 5) If the weather _____, our flight wouldn't have been delayed.

3. Match each statement with the appropriate *if* or *wish* sentence. There is an odd sentence in the right column!

- 1) Alex has flunked his exam.
2) Bill is addicted to computer games.
3) Nick hasn't passed his driving test.
4) It was the worst holiday in my life.
5) It's raining.
- a) I wish he had.
b) If only it were.
c) If only he were not.
d) I wish he hadn't.
e) If only it hadn't been.
f) I wish it were not.

4. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate forms of the Passive.

- 1) The tree _____ by the storm last week.
- 2) An essay _____ at the moment.
- 3) The room _____ by 5 p.m.
- 4) The e-mail _____ soon.
- 5) There is no butter in the fridge. It _____.

5. Put down the appropriate piece of advice.

- 1) You can pass your exam.

-
- a) It's worth taking it.
 - b) It's not worth taking it.
 - c) You'd better flunk it.
 - d) You'd better mess it up.

- 2) Our car is missing.

-
- a) You'd better give it up.
 - b) You'd better call the police.
 - c) It's worth servicing it.
 - d) It's not worth driving it.

- 3) I've missed my flight.

-
- a) It's worth booking it.
 - b) It's not worth catching it.
 - c) You'd better try to catch it.
 - d) You'd better try to catch the next flight.

- 4) The room looks awful.

-
- a) You'd better have it redecorated.
 - b) You'd better have it served.
 - c) It's worth having a holiday.
 - d) It's not worth painting it.

- 5) You look tired.

-
- a) It's worth getting up.
 - b) It's not worth overcoming it.
 - c) You'd better have a holiday.
 - d) You'd better go to work.

Topics	Education Work
Grammar	Reported Speech, Reporting Verbs Modal Verbs for Speculation Phrasal Verbs (<i>to look...</i>) Giving Advice. <i>If I were you...</i> ; <i>You should (shouldn't)...</i> ; <i>Why don't you...?</i>

Section 3.1

3.1.1. Rewrite the statements in reported speech. Use reporting verbs *to add*, *to admit*, *to agree*, *to claim*, *to complain*, *to explain*, *to point out*, *to promise*, *to protest*, *to reply*, *to say*, *to tell* and *to threaten*.

1) Jane said "I haven't passed my examination. I'll have to take it again."

Jane complained she hadn't passed her examination. She added (that) she would have to take it again.

2) John said "I'm out of work. But I'm trying to find a part-time job."

3) My parents said "You'll have great career opportunities when you graduate from a university."

4) I said "I don't want to get a degree in Law when I leave school."

5) Nick's father told him "You'll get only odd jobs if you don't enroll at university."

6) Alan said "I've been studying at university for two terms, but I've dropped out."

7) The IT teacher said "I'll teach you how to use the new programme."

8) Helen said "I lost my job last week. I wasn't very good at it."

9) Max said "I work 10 hours a day. I don't like the long hours."

10) Tom told the interviewer "I'm studying Business at college, but my course finishes next year."

11) Ann said "I'm going for a job interview tomorrow. I'm rather nervous."

3.1.2. Rewrite the questions and imperatives in reported speech. Use the verbs to ask, to want to know, to wonder, to order, to tell, to warn and to advise.

1) The teacher asked Tom "Why are you making so much noise?"

The teacher wondered why Tom was making so much noise.

2) The teacher told Tom "Don't make so much noise."

The teacher asked Tom not to make so much noise.

3) The interviewer asked Nick "Do you have any experience as a manager?"

4) Charlie asked the interviewer "Do you mean I've got the job?"

5) Mr. White asked the student "When did the English Revolution begin?"

6) The teacher asked us "Pay attention!"

7) The man told me "Don't touch the dog. It's dangerous."

8) Bill asked me "Please don't tell my parents that I have failed my exam."

9) The advisor asked Kate "What are you going to do when you leave school?"

10) He told me "Try to get some experience before you apply for the job."

11) She asked me "Will you speak to your parents about your plans for the future?"

12) The doctor told him "Give up smoking if you want to be healthy."

3.1.3. Rewrite the sentences using the modal verbs *must*, *may*, *might* and *could* for speculation with the correct form of the Infinitive.

1) Why don't you apply for the job? I'm sure you will get it.

You must get it.

Why don't you apply for the job? I think it's possible that you'll get it.

You may / might / could get it.

You're taking your exam next week. I'm certain that you are studying hard at the moment.

You must be studying hard at the moment.

You're taking your exam next week. I think it's possible that you are studying hard at the moment.

You may / might / could be studying hard at the moment.

2) I'm sure he is out of job.

3) I'm sure somebody was here.

4) I think it's possible that Paul will become a lawyer.

5) I think it's possible that she is taking her exam now.

6) I'm sure it will rain soon.

7) It is possible that you are tired.

8) You look tired. I'm certain that you have studied a lot.

9) It's possible that she'll become famous because she is very talented.

10) I'm certain that they've missed their flight.

11) It's possible that my bike was stolen.

3.1.4. Rewrite the sentences using *must* (if you are sure that it's true) or *can't* (if you think it's impossible) with the correct form of the Infinitive.

1) I'm sure she goes to the theatre a lot.

She must go to the theatre a lot.

2) It's not possible that you saw me there. I was in another place.

You can't have seen me there because I was in another place.

3) I'm sure I was sleeping, because I didn't hear the phone.

4) I'm sure it is an uneasy time for him, because he dropped out of university.

5) I don't believe that he has dropped out of college; he has always been a hard working student.

6) I don't think the exam was very difficult, because Jim passed it.

7) I'm sure he has been studying much because he has passed his exam.

8) It's impossible that he's still waiting for her.

9) I'm sure that Dennis has applied for a job.

10) I don't believe she is in London. I'm sure she left a week ago.

11) He speaks English very well. I'm sure he lived in England.

12) It's not possible that they went on a picnic in such nasty weather.

3.1.5. Use the appropriate phrasal verb (to look after / for / forward to / down on / out for / through / up) to complete the sentences.

1) I'm looking forward to my adventure holiday.

2) If you don't know the meaning of the word, you'd better look it up in a dictionary.

- 3) Ann sometimes looks _____ her baby brother.
- 4) Why do you look _____ her? Do you think she isn't good enough?
- 5) What are you looking _____? – I must have lost my phone.
- 6) When you are in a crowd, you should look _____ pickpockets.
- 7) Have you read the book? – No, I've just looked _____ it.
- 8) I wish I could get the job. I was really looking _____ it.
- 9) She might have not seen me. She was reading and didn't look _____.
- 10) It's not always easy to look _____ your pet.
- 11) He is too proud of himself and looks _____ other people.

Section 3.2

3.2.1. Form sentences from the words in brackets. Use *may*, *might* or *could* and the correct form of the Infinitive.

- 1) Do you know if she has a pet? (have, a dog)

She could have a dog.

- 2) Tom didn't come to the party. (not, know, about it)

He might not have known about it.

- 3) Helen wasn't at school yesterday. (fall ill)

- 4) Where is Susan? I can't find her. (go shopping)

- 5) I wonder where Nick is going. (go, to the job interview)

- 6) Do you know if Alex is telling the truth? (lie)

- 7) I wonder why he didn't answer the phone. (be, in the bath)

- 8) Why is Ann so upset? (flunk, her exam)

- 9) No one answered the doorbell. (they, be, out)

10) Mr. Gray isn't in his office. (have lunch)

11) How do you think she hurt her hand? (cut, it)

12) What do you think John is doing now? (revise, for the exam)

3.2.2. Complete the sentences with *must*, *can't* or *couldn't* and use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1) There were no lights in the house. They must have been (be) out.

2) There are lights in the house. They can't be (be) out.

3) He revised well for the exam. He _____ (flunk) it.

4) His German is very good. He _____ (grow up) in Germany.

5) You are not enrolling at university? You _____ (be) serious!

6) Ann _____ (be) hungry. She hasn't had anything since breakfast.

7) Is he going to study for a degree in Physics? He _____ (be) mad; he has never been good at Physics.

8) He _____ (play) football now; he's hurt his leg.

9) She's late, but he _____ (wait) for her still.

10) I _____ (lose) my passport. I've just seen it.

11) Susan knew everything. She _____ (hear) our conversation.

12) I saw somebody through the window. They _____ (be) out.

3.2.3. Fill in the gaps with the words given below to describe different types of schools.

1) A _____ school is owned by the government.

2) You usually have to pay to study at a _____ school.

3) Most of the schools are _____; it means that girls and boys study there together.

4) But there are still _____ schools for only boys or only girls.

5) A school where students live in during school term is a _____ school.

6) Some students go to _____ schools if they want to become actors, dancers.

Words: private, specialist, single-sex, state, boarding, co-educational (co-ed).

3.2.4. Fill in the chart of the job categories. Add at least two more jobs to each.

Skilled job	Professional job	9-5 job in an office
plumber	architect	bank clerk
Working in the medical profession	Working in the armed forces / emergency services	Working from home as a freelancer
vet	pilot	artist
Working in show business	Running your own business	
actor	hairdresser	

Words: doctor, naval officer, hairdresser, carpenter, secretary, author, lawyer, vet, nurse, beautician, pilot, dentist, florist, singer, gardener, plumber, surgeon, actor, mechanic, dancer, fisherman, artist, architect, fire fighter, engineer, bank clerk, translator.

3.2.5. Fill in the chart with the words to make the word families.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
<i>advise</i>	1) <i>advice</i> 2) <i>advisor</i>	<i>advisory</i>
interview	1) 2)	—
lose	1) 2)	—
	1) management 2)	—
	promotion	—
leave		—
	1) examination 2)	—
apply		—
		interesting
ease		
	graduation	—

3.2.6. Write down at least two jobs that each of the following people could and couldn't do.

	Jobs they could do	Jobs they couldn't do
I find a 9–5 job in an office boring.	<i>gardener</i>	<i>clerk</i>
I'm not going to enroll at university.		
I want to get a degree in Business.		

	Jobs they could do	Jobs they couldn't do
I'm good at working with my hands.		
I'd like to save people's lives.		
I want to make people look better.		
I can't stand the sight of blood.		
I can't work for others.		
My ambition is to become famous.		
I'd like to have a part-time job.		

Section 3.3

3.3.1. Rewrite the careers guidance meeting in reported speech using reporting verbs to add, to advise, to agree, to ask, to explain, to point out, to reply, to say, to tell, to think, to want to know, to wonder.

Advisor: How are you getting on, Jack?

Jack: I'm fine, thank you.

Advisor: What do you want to do when you leave school?

Jack: I'm not sure what to do, I haven't decided yet.

Advisor: Have you discussed it with your family?

Jack: Yes, my parents talk to me very often about that.

Advisor: What do they want you to do?

Jack: They want me to go to university to get a degree in Law. They both are lawyers and they want me to follow in their footsteps. But I don't think I want to do it. I can't stand being behind a desk. And I don't want to go to university.

Advisor: What do you enjoy doing?

Jack: Well, lot's of things: doing sports, playing the guitar, listening to music, hanging out with my friends.

Advisor: That's interesting. Have you ever thought of becoming a musician?

Jack: Not really. I don't think I'm talented enough to become a famous celebrity. And otherwise it's not worth trying.

Advisor: Then it might be useful for you to get some experience and try to get different jobs, temporary or permanent. There are a lot of jobs on offer at the job centre. You can start doing some part-time job in summer.

Jack: I think I'll try, thank you.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has some minor blemishes and faint smudges, particularly near the top center. The edges of the paper are slightly irregular.

3.3.2. Write down at least two different variants to explain each situation. Use the modal verbs *must*, *may*, *might*, *could* and *can't* for speculations and the correct form of the Infinitive.

1) I wonder what Ann is going to do when she leaves school.

She must go to university to get a degree in Biology. She
has mentioned it several times.

She may not know it yet.

2) Nick didn't apply for a job in the building industry as he was planning.
I wonder why not.

3) Alex has always been a good student. Why hasn't he passed his exam?

4) Why nobody answers the doorbell? I'm sure there is somebody in.

5) Why do you think Tom is out of work? Has he been sacked or what?

6) Do you think his parents will be happy to learn about his ambition to be a doctor?

7) Why didn't Kathy say hello when she passed us in the street?

8) I'm looking for my bag but can't find it anywhere.

9) I wonder why Ann didn't answer the phone.

10) Why are they playing such loud music so late at night?

3.3.3. Write a short report about your school: type of school, classes, how students get there, hours, rules.

3.3.4. Imagine you are a career advisor. Give at least two pieces of advice for each situation. Use *If I were you...*; *You should (shouldn't)...*; *Why don't you...*

1) My ambition is to become an actress.

If I were you, I wouldn't. Very few people can be good actors.

You shouldn't think it's easy.

Why don't you join a theatre group?

2) I'm not good at working with my hands.

3) I can't stand being behind a desk.

4) I want to run my own business.

5) I'd like to take some experience in the real world when I leave school.

6) I want to enter music business.

7) I don't want to work in the evenings or at weekends.

8) I enjoy looking after small children.

9) My ambition is to become a celebrity.

10) I enjoy travelling.

11) I think I can become the boss of a big company.

3.3.5. Write an answer to the letter. Use *If I were you...*; *You should (shouldn't)...*; *Why don't you...* .

Dear _____,

Sorry I haven't written for ages, but I've been really busy studying. In fact, I'm having a real problem studying for my exams this year. You always do so well. What would you advise me to do? Please write back as soon as you can.

Jane

Test 3.1

1. Choose the correct answer.

1) George complained that he _____ his examination.

a) didn't pass

c) hadn't passed

b) hasn't passed

d) had passed

2) Kathy pointed out she _____ to university when she left school.

a) goes

b) went

c) will go

d) would go

3) Bill admitted he _____ his parents he wanted to be a fire fighter.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| a) didn't tell | c) wasn't telling |
| b) hadn't told | d) won't tell |

4) Ann wrote she _____ for her exams then.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a) was studying | c) had studied |
| b) studied | d) would study |

5) Helen admitted she _____ very good at her job and was thinking about trying to find another one.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| a) isn't | c) hadn't |
| b) wasn't | d) wouldn't be |

2. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate modal verbs for speculation.

1) It looks like raining. It _____ start raining soon.

2) I can't find my book. I _____ have lost it.

3) You _____ have seen me at the party. I wasn't there.

4) He didn't revise well for his exam. He _____ flunk it.

5) Nick is going for a job interview tomorrow. He _____ be nervous.

3. Match each statement with the appropriate piece of advice. There is an odd sentence in the right column!

1) I am not satisfied with my job.

a) If I were you, I would ask for a pay rise.

2) They are paying me too little.

b) You shouldn't be a fisherman then.

3) I've failed my exam.

c) Why don't you try to find another one?

4) I get seasick easily.

d) Why don't you go to a drama school?

5) I want to work in the armed forces.

e) You shouldn't get depressed.

f) If I were you, I would be a naval officer.

4. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate part of the phrasal verb.

1) I've been looking _____ a part-time job and have got one at last.

2) Sue works evenings and weekends as a babysitter looking _____ small children.

3) I'm looking _____ to my summer holidays.

4) If somebody isn't good at anything, it's not a reason to look _____ him.

5) I know what the word means. I've looked it _____ in the dictionary.

5. Choose the correct form of the Infinitive after the modals for speculation.

- 1) She knows all the latest performances. She must _____ to the theatre a lot.
a) go b) have gone c) went d) is going
- 2) I can't find my bag. I might _____ it.
a) lost c) have lost
b) be loosing d) have been loosing
- 3) He's lost his job and may _____ for a new one now.
a) have looked c) be looking
b) have been looking d) looking
- 4) She got a five for her exam. She must _____ hard for it.
a) study c) be studying
b) have been studying d) studying
- 5) He can't still _____ for her. She's two hours late.
a) wait c) have been waiting
b) have waited d) be waiting

Test 3.2

1. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Ann pointed out that she _____ all her exams.
a) passed b) has passed c) had passed d) was passing
- 2) John replied he _____ a part-time job the following summer.
a) gets b) would get c) had got d) will get
- 3) I explained what I _____ at that time the day before.
a) was doing c) has been doing
b) had been doing d) would be doing
- 4) Paul admitted he _____ good at working with his hands, so he wouldn't take a skilled job.
a) won't be b) wasn't c) isn't d) hasn't been
- 5) Sam wrote he _____ for his Maths exam then.
a) was revising c) had been revising
b) would be revising d) is revising

2. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate modal verbs for speculation.

- 1) The door is open. Somebody _____ be in.
- 2) My bike has disappeared. It _____ have been stolen.
- 3) She _____ have seen me in the park. I was at school at the time.

4) Ann has always been a good student. She _____ pass her exams quite well.

5) Tom is qualified for the job. He _____ get it.

3. Match each statement with the appropriate piece of advice. There is an odd sentence in the right column!

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) I am good at working with my hands. | a) You shouldn't get depressed. |
| 2) I'm not satisfied with my wages. | b) If I were you, I would train for a skilled job. |
| 3) I've lost my job. | c) Why don't you apply for a part-time job? |
| 4) I can't find a full-time job. | d) Why don't you try to find a better paying job? |
| 5) I'd like to be an architect. | e) You should go to university. |
| | f) If I were you, I would be a nurse. |

4. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate part of the phrasal verb.

1) Why don't you look the words _____ in a dictionary, if you're not sure what they mean?

2) I was looking _____ the concert, but it was cancelled.

3) Sometimes grandparents look _____ their small grandchildren when their parents work.

4) Do you know where Ann is? I am looking _____ her.

5) If you look _____ people, you won't find many friends.

5. Choose the correct form of the Infinitive after the modals for speculation.

1) I can't find my phone. I must _____ it at home.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| a) leave | c) have been leaving |
| b) have left | d) be leaving |

2) John is a very experienced engineer. He might _____ in the profession for 20 years.

- | | |
|------------|----------------------|
| a) work | c) be working |
| b) working | d) have been working |

3) Ann has just got a job. She can't _____ for a new one now.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| a) be looking | c) have looked |
| b) have been looking | d) looking |

4) He is taking his Maths exam tomorrow. He must _____ very nervous now.

- | | | | |
|-------|--------------|-------------|-------|
| a) be | b) have been | c) had been | d) is |
|-------|--------------|-------------|-------|

5) He has three cars. He must _____ a lot of money.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| a) have | c) have been having |
| b) have had | d) has |

Topics	Appearance
	Character
	Culture and Entertainment
Grammar	Articles
	<i>Have something done</i>
	Indirect Questions
	Phrasal Verbs (<i>to get...</i>)

Section 4.1

4.1.1. Fill in the gaps with articles if needed.

- 1) _____ telephone was invented by Bell.
- 2) I'd like to buy _____ new telephone.
- 3) I didn't like _____ phone I saw yesterday.
- 4) _____ women used to wear only skirts.
- 5) What _____ beautiful hair she has!
- 6) _____ miniskirts appeared in _____ 1960s.
- 7) Do you know the proverb "_____ health is above _____ wealth"?
- 8) _____ paper was invented in _____ China in _____ 1st century.
- 9) John got into _____ trouble.
- 10) Did you get _____ job you applied for?

4.1.2. Rewrite the sentences using *have something done* in the correct tense.

- 1) Workers are repairing the roof of Jane's house.

Jane is having the roof of her house repaired.

- 2) Workers have just repaired the roof of Jane's house.

Jane has just had the roof of her house repaired.

- 3) They will repair the roof of Jane's house next week.

Jane will have the roof of her house repaired next week.

- 4) The hairdresser has dyed Jill's hair.
- _____
- _____

5) The manicurist will do Helen's nails tomorrow.

6) The mechanics are servicing my car.

7) The barber trims my brother's hair every month.

8) I saw how the barber was shaving Max's head.

9) The gardener is cutting grass in Joe's garden.

10) The optician has tested Helen's eyes.

11) The photographer took their photos during their wedding ceremony.

12) An IT specialist will fix Nick's computer tomorrow.

4.1.3. Rewrite the questions using *have something done*.

1) When did mechanics service your car?

When did you have your car serviced?

2) Will they rebuild Tom's office?

3) Why has the hairdresser dyed her hair?

4) How often does the barber trim your hair?

5) Are they building a swimming pool in your garden?

6) Was a photographer taking your photos when I saw you in the park?

7) When will Tom's friend fix his computer?

8) Did you take your coat to the cleaners yesterday?

9) Where does the optician check people's eyes?

10) When did the artist paint his portrait?

11) Have they repaired Mr. Hill's house?

4.1.4. Make the questions more polite, starting them with *Do you know...; Do you happen to know...; Do you think...; Can / could you tell me...; Do you have any idea...; I was wondering...; I'd like to know...; Can anyone tell me... .*

1) Where is Trafalgar Square?

Could you tell me where Trafalgar Square is, please?

2) Are you going to have your hair dyed?

I'd like to know if you are going to have your hair dyed?

3) Has he ever studied abroad?

4) How much does this computer cost?

5) Why did he drop out of university?

6) What time does the museum open?

7) How has he managed to pass his exam so well?

8) How often does Helen have her hair cut?

9) What is the weather going to be tomorrow?

10) Are there any bus tours to Oxford?

11) What is John going to do when he leaves school?

4.1.5. Use the appropriate phrasal verb (to get around / by (on, with) / in / over / on (with) / off) to complete the sentences.

1) I really want to get _____ my fear of taking exams.

2) John doesn't earn much money, but he's getting _____.

3) You really need a car to get _____ the city.

4) I must get _____ now or I'll miss my train.

5) Do you have any idea when Jill's flight gets _____? I promised to meet her at the airport.

6) It's not always easy to get _____ a failure.

7) You could get _____ with that computer, but a new one would be better.

8) I was wondering if Tom gets _____ well with his sister.

9) I'm going to Trafalgar Square. Could you tell me where I should get _____?

10) The hotel I stayed at wasn't good. To make things worse I didn't get _____ with the hotel manager.

Section 4.2

4.2.1. Develop the situations by writing sentences with *have something done*.

1) Your hair is too long. I think you should have it cut.

2) Ann took her dress to the cleaners. She _____.

3) I am going to the manicurist on Wednesday. I _____.

4) I don't like my hair colour. – Why don't you _____?

5) Helen had such beautiful long hair! Why has she _____?

6) My car broke down. I will _____.

7) I saw you at the jewellers. You were _____.

8) His phone is working again. He has _____.

9) Why are there no windows in John's house? – He is _____.

10) What are those workmen doing in your house? – Oh, I'm _____.

4.2.2. Answer the questions using *have something done*.

1) Do you dye your hair yourself?

No, I have it dyed at the hairdresser's.

2) When did you clean these trousers?

3) Did they paint their house themselves?

4) When did Tom repair his car?

5) Has Helen fixed her old watch?

6) Does your brother trim his beard himself?

7) How often does she cut her hair?

8) Did Alex cut the tree himself?

9) Did Helen make this dress herself?

10) When did she knit the pullover?

4.2.3. Fill in the chart. Add the words given below.

Hairstyle	Face	Body
<i>bleached</i>	<i>beard</i>	<i>suntanned</i>
Beauty products	Beauty professionals	Style of dress
<i>mascara</i>	<i>beautician</i>	<i>neat</i>

Words: slim, beard, shampoo, elegant, shoulder-length, pale, dimples, manicurist, plump, hairdo, deodorant, suntanned, gel, fit, muscular, complexion, mascara, smart, ponytail, straight, soap, moustache, scruffy, dreadlocks, trendy, beautician, brown-eyed, figure, clean-shaven, wig, well built, stocky, hairdryer, wrinkles, conditioner, mousse, skin cream, hairdresser, untidy, slender, well-dressed, bleached, neat.

4.2.4. Fill in the chart with the words to make the word families.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
<i>attract</i>	<i>attraction</i>	attractive	<i>attractively</i>
beautify	1) 2)		
		well-dressed	—
	wave		—
—		elegant	
shave			—
		good-looking	—
—	skin		—
			short
		actual	
describe			—

4.2.5. Fill in the gaps with the words given below to describe different character qualities.

- 1) A _____ person is honest and sincere.
- 2) _____ people are angry and violent.
- 3) Friends should be _____: always willing to support you.
- 4) _____ people can invent and develop original ideas.
- 5) _____ people care only about themselves.
- 6) A _____ person easily becomes unhappy or angry for no particular reason.
- 7) Being _____ means to offer help during difficult or unhappy times.
- 8) A _____ person is unkind and cruel to others.
- 9) _____ people are angry, bitter or unhappy because someone has something that they don't have.
- 10) A _____ person is the one who is not truthful or willing to do things that are not honest.

Words: mean, trusting, loyal, jealous, supportive, moody, selfish, aggressive, dishonest, creative.

4.2.6. Fill in the chart with the words to make the word families.

Noun	Positive adjective	Negative adjective
trust	trusting trustworthy	untrustworthy
patience		
help	honest	
	kind	
justice		disloyal
selfishness		
	happy	
wisdom		disrespectful

4.2.7. Fill in the chart. Add other qualities.

Positive character qualities	Negative character qualities
<i>decisive</i>	<i>selfish</i>

Adjectives: well-meaning, decisive, moody, responsible, mean, caring, selfish, hospitable, creative, unforgiving, enthusiastic, violent, generous, loyal, jealous, dishonest, rude, supportive, cruel, quarrelsome, sincere, untrustworthy.

4.2.8. Fill in the chart. Add the words given below. Some words can go to several categories.

Art	Theatre	Music	Cinema
artist	audience	band	director

Words: opera, artist, sculpture, jazz, thriller, gallery, songwriter, cartoon, drama, portrait, screenplay, special effects, audience, performance, guitarist, stage, fantasy, musical, frame, band, festival, documentary, play (noun), group, comedy, director, exhibition, concert, soundtrack, playwright, drummer, actor.

Section 4.3

4.3.1. Write down at least two indirect questions in the following situations.

1) You are in the theatre. Ask for directions.

I wonder where my seat is? Do you happen to know when the performance will finish?

2) In a restaurant. Ask the waiter for something.

3) In a History class. You don't remember the dates of some historical events.

4) You are choosing a new bag in the shop. Ask a shop assistant for some information.

5) You are waiting in a queue to buy tickets for a concert. Ask a person in front of you for some information.

6) You don't remember the contents of the book which you read some time ago.

4.3.2. Fill in the chart.

Things you do yourself	Things you have done for you
1) <i>I can fix my bike.</i>	1) <i>I have my hair cut.</i>
2)	2)
3)	3)
4)	4)
5)	5)

4.3.3. Write down opposite character qualities.

- 1) supportive – *selfish, unkind*
- 2) kind – _____
- 3) pessimistic – _____
- 4) jealous – _____
- 5) joyful – _____
- 6) sincere – _____
- 7) caring – _____
- 8) aggressive – _____
- 9) truthful – _____
- 10) energetic – _____
- 11) shy – _____

4.3.4. Give answers to the questions.

1) What is your hair style (length, style, colour)?

2) Do you like your hair style? Why? / Why not?

3) Would you like to change your hair style? How?

4) What is your style of dress? What kind of clothes do you prefer to wear?

5) What kind of impression do you think your appearance produces on other people?

4.3.5. Describe your friend's appearance and character.

1) His / Her hair (general opinion, length, style, colour): my friend's hair looks _____

2) His / Her height / build / figure: _____

3) Other features: _____

4) Style of dress: he / she usually wears _____

5) The general impression: he / she looks _____

6) His / Her character qualities: he / she is _____

4.3.6. Write a review of a film you have seen recently. Remember to use different strong adjectives: *amazing, awful, boring, brilliant, dreadful, fascinating, monotonous, ridiculous, spectacular, stunning, thrilling*.

Background information: I have recently seen a film named _____. It was directed by _____. It's a _____ (genre of the film). The film is set in (where and when) _____.
_____.

The plot and the main characters: _____

Your opinion of some aspects of the film (acting, screenplay, soundtrack, directing, special effects): _____

Your general opinion of the film and a recommendation: _____

Test 4.1

1. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Bill _____ his car serviced every year.
a) has b) is having c) had d) has had
- 2) Bill can't drive now. He _____ his car serviced.
a) has b) is having c) had d) has had
- 3) Bill can drive now. He _____ his car serviced.
a) has b) is having c) was having d) has had
- 4) Bill _____ his car serviced last month.
a) has b) is having c) had d) has had
- 5) When I met Bill he _____ his car serviced.
a) has b) was having c) had d) has had

2. Fill in the gaps with articles if needed.

- 1) It's _____ film in two parts.
- 2) She has got _____ short curly dark hair.
- 3) He usually wears _____ casual clothes.
- 4) I don't like _____ clothes she usually wears.
- 5) _____ kilt is a Scottish tradition.

3. Match each question with the appropriate answer. There is an odd sentence in the right column!

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1) When will Mr. Brown have his house rebuilt? | a) At the moment. |
| 2) How often do you have your hair trimmed? | b) Next month. |
| 3) What are you having built in your garden? | c) My jacket. |
| 4) Why have you had your hair dyed? | d) I'd like to look better. |
| 5) What did you have dry-cleaned? | e) A swimming pool. |
| | f) Once a month. |

4. Fill in the gaps to complete indirect questions.

- 1) I _____ to know what happens at the end of the film.
- 2) Do you _____ you can give me a menu?
- 3) I _____ why he had his hair dyed.
- 4) Do you have _____ when she arrives?
- 5) I was _____ when we use indirect questions.

5. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Ann doesn't travel by air. She can't get _____ her fear of flying.
a) off b) in c) by d) over
- 2) Tom has lost his job. But he's getting _____ somehow.
a) on b) around c) by d) over
- 3) The best way to get _____ the city is by bus.
a) in b) around c) on d) off
- 4) We must get _____ or we'll miss our bus.
a) in b) on c) by d) off
- 5) They often quarrel. They don't get _____ well with each other.
a) on b) off c) by d) in

Test 4.2

1. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Jim _____ his hair cut every two months.
a) has b) is having c) had d) has had
- 2) Jim _____ his hair cut last week.
a) has b) is having c) had d) has had
- 3) Jim _____ his hair cut at the moment.
a) has b) is having c) had d) was having
- 4) I saw how Jim _____ his hair cut.
a) has b) is having c) had d) was having

- 5) Jim looks nice. He _____ his hair cut.
 a) has b) is having c) has had d) had

2. Fill in the gaps with articles if needed.

- 1) It's _____ opera in three acts.
 2) Ann didn't like _____ film she saw on Saturday.
 3) She has got _____ beautiful long red hair.
 4) _____ television was invented in the 20th century.
 5) I wouldn't like to be _____ beautician.

3. Match each statement with the appropriate piece of advice. There is an odd sentence in the right column!

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1) When did you have your carpets cleaned? | a) The windows. |
| 2) How often do you have the grass cut? | b) Every week. |
| 3) When will you have your washing machine fixed? | c) At the moment. |
| 4) Why have you had your office repaired? | d) Last week. |
| 5) What are you having replaced around the house? | e) Tomorrow. |
| | f) It was time to do it. |

4. Fill in the gaps to complete indirect questions.

- 1) Could you _____ where the modern art section is?
 2) Do you _____ what time it is?
 3) I _____ why he had his hair dyed.
 4) Do you _____ to know when the bus left?
 5) _____ anyone tell me when our flight gets off?

5. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) You won't earn much money in a part-time job, but you'll be able to get _____.
 a) on b) by c) over d) in
- 2) Phil is still upset. He can't get _____ his failure.
 a) on b) around c) over d) off
- 3) It's easy for tourist to get _____ the place by bus.
 a) around b) over c) off d) on
- 4) This is the right bus stop. You should get _____ here.
 a) around b) over c) off d) on
- 5) I wonder if he gets _____ well with his boss.
 a) off b) by c) on d) in

Topics	Games and Sports
	Food
	Shopping
	Spending Money
Grammar	Quantifiers: <i>both, neither, either, all, none, most</i>
	Possessive's
	Verb Patterns with the Gerund and Infinitive
	Prepositions
	Phrasal Verbs (<i>to give...</i>)

Section 5.1

5.1.1. Underline the appropriate quantifier.

- 1) John spends (most / most of) his time playing computer games.
- 2) (None / No) of the games are difficult.
- 3) It wasn't a very good football match. (Neither / Either) team played well.
- 4) Which of the two games do you prefer? – I don't like (neither / either) of them.
- 5) It was a very exciting hockey match. (Both / All) teams played well.
- 6) I've got (neither / either) time nor desire to play these boring computer games.
- 7) Are you American or British? – (None / Neither). I'm Australian.
- 8) How many of these sports do you do? – (All / All of) them.
- 9) (Most / Most of) tourists visit Westminster.
- 10) (None of / None) these books are mine.

5.1.2. Join the nouns using either the Possessive's or of.

- 1) fans / Brazil – Brazil's fans
- 2) the centre / the field – the centre of the field
- 3) game / Saturday – _____
- 4) boots / Ronaldo – _____
- 5) the end / the match – _____
- 6) newspaper / last Sunday – _____
- 7) the beginning / the game – _____

- 8) the house / my aunt and uncle – _____
- 9) tail / the dog – _____
- 10) children / the Browns – _____

5.1.3. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate form.

- 1) Could you please stop making (*make*) so much noise?
- 2) He hopes to get (*get*) the job he has applied for.
- 3) You'd better avoid _____ (*drive*) during the rush-hour.
- 4) I can't stand _____ (*work*) behind the desk.
- 5) I was wondering where you learnt _____ (*drive*)?
- 6) Would you mind _____ (*turn*) the music down, please?
- 7) Our team managed _____ (*score*) a goal at last.
- 8) I don't fancy _____ (*play*) volleyball today.
- 9) This job involves _____ (*travel*).
- 10) Let me _____ (*show*) you how to play this game.
- 11) He practices _____ (*play*) the piano every day.

5.1.4. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate prepositions.

- 1) I'm tired of washing up.
- 2) Have you ever dreamt _____ becoming a professional sportsman?
- 3) I wish you had apologised _____ being so rude.
- 4) He was very proud _____ scoring the goal.
- 5) She has never been good _____ basketball.
- 6) Ann was really sorry _____ being so late.
- 7) Helen is interested _____ learning German.
- 8) Are you thinking _____ becoming a pilot?
- 9) He is famous _____ winning all the matches.
- 10) I'm not keen _____ playing chess.
- 11) All fans expect you to succeed _____ winning the game.

5.1.5. Use the appropriate phrasal verb (*to give away / back / off / up*) to complete the sentences.

- 1) His mother wanted him to give _____ smoking.
- 2) You'd better give _____ your old clothes that you don't wear anymore.

- 3) The car gives _____ too much smoke.
- 4) That's Tom's CD. I should remember to give it _____ to him.
- 5) The boxer refused to give _____ and continued fighting.
- 6) We have had the walls painted. But they are still giving _____ a smell of paint.
- 7) Every time George borrows money from people, he never gives it _____.
- 8) She has given _____ playing tennis. She is too old for it.

5.1.6. Fill in the gaps with the prepositions *for, in, of* or *to*.

- 1) Have you got an invitation to the party?
- 2) The committee decided that there was no need _____ a new school.
- 3) Is this the answer _____ your question?
- 4) There has been an increase _____ prices.
- 5) Experts are trying to find out the cause _____ the fire in the building.
- 6) What were your reasons _____ giving up your job?
- 7) He keeps a photo _____ his family on his desk.
- 8) There is a great demand _____ skilled workers.
- 9) If the accident is your fault, you must pay for the damage _____ the other car.
- 10) I still haven't received a reply _____ my e-mail.

5.1.7. Underline the correct preposition.

- 1) Jim doesn't get on well (with / to) his brother.
- 2) Jim wasn't a loyal friend, so my attitude (for / to) him changed.
- 3) I took your coat (by / in) mistake.
- 4) Would you like to go (on / for) a walk?
- 5) Tomorrow we are going (on / for) a tour around London.
- 6) Did you watch the match (by / on) television? – No, I listened to it (by / on) the radio.
- 7) Don't offer her another piece of cake. She's (in / on) a diet.
- 8) Where are you planning to go (in / on) holiday?
- 9) I wonder what you had (on / for) breakfast?
- 10) Look! The wood is (on / in) fire. What do you think was the cause (for / of) it?

Section 5.2

5.2.1. Fill in the chart. Add other sports.

Play	Go	Do
football	skating	gymnastics

Sports: aerobics, badminton, boxing, chess, cricket, diving, football, golf, gymnastics, hill walking, ice hockey, jogging, snowboarding, water sailing, skiing, windsurfing.

5.2.2. Make sentences using the appropriate quantifiers: *both*, *neither*, *all*, *none* or *most*.

1) Diving, water skiing, water sports.

Both diving and water skiing are water sports.

2) Diving, water skiing, windsurfing, winter sports.

None of them are winter sports.

3) Golf, rugby, snowboarding, outdoor sports.

4) Golf, rugby, snowboarding, indoor sports.

5) Chess, boxing, outdoor sports.

6) Ice hockey, football, rugby, volleyball, individual sports.

7) Grape, apple, carrot, cherry, peach, cabbage, fruits.

8) Carrot, onion, vegetables.

9) Orange, plum, vegetables.

10) Lemon, pineapple, banana, fruits.

11) Broccoli, potato, lettuce, cherry, pumpkin, apple, vegetables.

5.2.3. Fill in the chart. Add other sports and games.

Team sports	Individual sports	Winter sports
<i>ice hockey</i>	<i>golf</i>	<i>skiing</i>
Outdoor sports	Indoor sports	Water sports
<i>hill walking</i>	<i>chess</i>	<i>windsurfing</i>
Ball sports	Games and pastimes	
<i>football</i>	<i>cards</i>	

Words: aerobics, badminton, boxing, cards, chess, cricket, crosswords, diving, draughts, football, golf, gymnastics, hill walking, ice hockey, jigsaws, jogging, monopoly, rugby, scrabble, snowboarding, solitaire, strategy games, Sudoku, skiing, volleyball, water sailing, windsurfing.

5.2.4. Fill in the gaps with the words given below to describe different types of shops.

1) I buy food for my dog at the _____ shop.

2) Where can I buy boot polish? – At a _____ shop.

- 3) We've run out of bread. Will you please go to the _____?
- 4) I'll be passing the _____ on my way home. Shall I buy some meat?
- 5) If you need some vegetables you should buy them at the _____.
- 6) I was very surprised that there was neither salt nor sugar on sale at the _____.
- 7) You can buy cosmetics at the _____.
- 8) I usually buy underwear at this _____ store.
- 9) A _____ store is one of a group of similar shops owned by the same company.

Words: baker's, butcher's, chain, chemist's, clothes, greengrocer's, grosser's, pet, shoe.

5.2.5. Fill in the chart with verbs and nouns.

Verb	Noun
employ	1) <i>employee</i> 2) <i>employer</i>
	shop
order	
	advertisement
apologise	
	1) <i>assistant</i> 2)
complain	
	compensation
replace	
	service
suggest	

5.2.6. Supply the missing words given below. There is an odd word!

- 1) Where do you get your pocket money from?
- 2) Do your parents give you pocket money or do you _____ it yourself by doing _____ jobs?

3) What do teenagers _____ their money on?

4) I'm _____ up for a mobile phone.

5) Sometimes I _____ money to my friends, but I never _____ money from them.

6) Sometimes teenagers _____ their money on things they don't really need.

7) People who buy things are called _____.

Words: borrow, consumers, earn, lend, odd, pay, pocket, save, spend, waste.

Section 5.3

5.3.1. List your arguments for and against some games and pastimes.

	Arguments for	Arguments against
Computer games	1) <i>They improve your computer skills.</i>	1) <i>They are addictive.</i>
	2)	2)
	3)	3)
Cards	1)	1)
	2)	2)
	3)	3)
Crosswords	1)	1)
	2)	2)
	3)	3)
Sudoku	1)	1)
	2)	2)
	3)	3)

5.3.2. Put down topical words and word combinations.

Fruits	Vegetables	Meat
raspberry	lettuce	beef
Drinks	Spices	Shops
coffee	salt	baker's
Ways of cooking	Healthy foods	Unhealthy foods
raw	fruit	fizzy drinks

5.3.3. Put down possible answers to the questions expressing your own ideas.

1) Why do people do sports?

2) Why many young people are keen on computer games?

3) Do you enjoy doing sport? Why?

4) What sports do you do / go? What sporting games do you play?

5) What sports do you enjoy watching on the TV? Why?

6) What are your favourite pastimes? What do you like about them?

5.3.4. Put down answers to the questions about your ways of spending money.

1) Where does your pocket money come from? Do your parents give it to you? Do you earn it yourself doing odd jobs?

2) What do you spend your money on?

3) Do you save up to buy something you want? What for are you saving up at the moment?

4) Do you think teenagers waste their money on things they don't really need?

5) Do you enjoy shopping? What kind of shops do you buy at?

5.3.5. Comment on the following idea giving your arguments (at least five sentences).

The art is not in making money, but in keeping it.

Test 5.1

1. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Helen took my umbrella _____ mistake.
a) by b) in c) on d) with
- 2) Alex wasn't invited _____ the party.
a) to b) for c) on d) in
- 3) There has been a rise _____ food prices.
a) on b) in c) for d) at
- 4) There is no answer _____ this question.
a) in b) for c) on d) to
- 5) I had only a cup of tea _____ breakfast.
a) on b) to c) for d) at

2. Fill in the gaps with the verbs in the appropriate form.

- 1) Don't let him _____ computer games so much.
- 2) John managed _____ university.
- 3) You should practise _____ English every day.
- 4) I don't fancy _____ out tonight.
- 5) Ann offered _____ the flight on the Internet.

3. Match the two parts of the sentences. There is an odd sentence in the right column!

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) I'm really sorry... | a) on opera. |
| 2) He succeeded... | b) with doing the same thing. |
| 3) Jane is really keen... | c) for waking you up. |
| 4) Ray is proud... | d) at repairing things. |
| 5) Bob isn't good... | e) of his progress in Maths. |
| | f) in winning the game. |

4. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate quantifier.

- 1) _____ football and hockey are team sports.
- 2) Which of the sports are you keen on, football or hockey? – I don't fancy _____ of them.
- 3) _____ of the two games are interesting for me. I think they are boring.
- 4) _____ time the team played quite well.
- 5) How much time is left? – _____. The match is over.

5. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) It's difficult to give _____ bad habits.
a) away b) back c) off d) up
- 2) Remember to give my pen _____ when you've finished with it.
a) away b) back c) off d) up
- 3) The library was giving _____ old books.
a) away b) back c) off d) up
- 4) This juice is giving _____ a nasty smell. I don't think it's OK.
a) away b) back c) off d) up
- 5) She gives some money _____ for good causes.
a) away b) back c) off d) up

Test 5.2

1. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Is there a need _____ another shop in this part of the town?
a) at b) in c) of d) for
- 2) I haven't seen any films _____ television recently.
a) by b) at c) on d) in
- 3) The cause _____ the accident is still unknown.
a) to b) of c) for d) at
- 4) Fortunately the damage _____ the house wasn't serious.
a) to b) at c) with d) for
- 5) I wonder why his attitude _____ his job is so negative.
a) on b) to c) for d) at

2. Fill in the gaps with with the verbs in the appropriate form.

- 1) Are you going to give up _____?
- 2) This job involves _____ a lot of people.

- 3) Would you mind _____ the door?
- 4) Tom decided _____ a computer.
- 5) Let me _____ you the truth.

3. Match the two parts of the sentences. There is an odd sentence in the right column!

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) I'm interested... | a) with washing up. |
| 2) Tom is very good... | b) on cricket. |
| 3) You'd better apologise... | c) of becoming an actress. |
| 4) She has always dreamt... | d) for being so late. |
| 5) Jill is not keen... | e) at playing chess. |
| | f) in learning English well. |

4. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate quantifier.

- 1) I could only solve three out of five problems. So _____ the problems were too difficult for me.
- 2) _____ of the problems were easy, I had to ask for help to solve them.
- 3) _____ Problem 1 and Problem 2 were difficult.
- 4) Which of the two problems was more difficult? – _____. They were quite easy.
- 5) He didn't solve _____ Problem 1 or Problem 2.

5. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Give me _____ my mobile. You've been talking for ages.
a) away b) back c) off d) up
- 2) Don't give _____. Keep trying.
a) away b) back c) off d) up
- 3) The animal gives _____ a terrible smell when it is frightened.
a) away b) back c) off d) up
- 4) Why don't you give _____ your old toys?
a) away b) back c) off d) up
- 5) You shouldn't give _____ your job.
a) away b) back c) off d) up

Topics	High Tech Gadgets Environment
Grammar	Future Forms Articles (<i>bed, church, college, hospital, prison, school, university, work</i>) Phrasal Verbs (<i>to take...</i>) Verb + Object + Preposition Prefixes Comparative Structures: <i>the (more)...</i> , <i>the (more)...</i>

Section 6.1

6.1.1. Underline the correct variant.

1) My friend is in (hospital / the hospital). Tomorrow I'll go to (hospital / the hospital) to visit him.

2) John wants to go to (university / the university) after he leaves (school / the school).

3) My mother asked me to go to (school / the school) to meet my little sister. She couldn't do it herself because she was at (work / the work).

4) Criminals are sent to (prison / the prison). Lawyers and relatives go to (prison / the prison) to visit them.

5) Many tourists visit (church / the church), it's an old and beautiful building. His mother is a regular churchgoer. She goes to (church / the church) every Sunday.

6) Do you happen to know how many people go to (college / the college) after (school / the school)?

7) Let's meet at (college / the college) at 5 p.m. – I think it'd be better if we meet in front of (school / the school) at 4.30.

8) Ann is ill; she is staying in (bed / the bed). Why isn't (bed / the bed) made?

9) Sue is a nurse; she works (in hospital / at the hospital).

10) Could you tell me where (university / the university) is?

11) Parents are regularly invited to (school / the school) to meet the teachers.

12) Why isn't Mr. Brown at (work / the work)? – He went to (hospital / the hospital) where his son was taken after an accident.

6.1.2. Underline the appropriate future form.

- 1) It's 5 already! I (will / am going to) be late for the meeting.
- 2) There is no salt left. – Isn't there? Then I (will / am going to) go and buy some.
- 3) Look! There is a lot of snow on the roof. It (will / is going to) fall down.
- 4) You'd better apply for this job. I think you (will / are going to) get it.
- 5) I can't open the box. – It's quite easy. I (will / am going to) show you.
- 6) Why are you turning on the television? – I (will / am going to) watch a football match.
- 7) The clouds are getting darker. It (will / is going to) rain soon.
- 8) (Are you going / will you go) out tonight? – I'm tired. I think I (will / am going to) go to bed.
- 9) Why isn't the bed made? – Don't worry. I (will / am going to) make it.
- 10) What would you like to have – water or juice? – I (will / am going to) have water, please.
- 11) Has Sue decided on what to do when she leaves school? – Yes, she (will / is going to) enter university.

6.1.3. Choose the appropriate word or phrase to complete the sentence.

- 1) Our team is playing the final match on Tuesday.
- 2) The weather forecast says it will rain _____.
- 3) Did you send Ann an e-mail? – Oh, no, I forgot. I'll send it _____.
- 4) The musical will already have started _____.
- 5) _____ he will be playing tennis.
- 6) I don't think I'll go out _____. I'm too tired.
- 7) Will you be passing the greengrocer's _____?
- 8) She will have finished her driving course _____.
- 9) I'll phone you _____.
- 10) I will have left school _____.
- 11) Thank you for lending me the money. I'll pay you back _____.
- 12) Will you be using your digital camera _____?

Words and phrases: on Tuesday, by the end of the year, by the time we get to the theatre, at 5 o'clock tomorrow, tonight, tomorrow, next week, as soon as I arrive, now, by the time I am 17, tomorrow evening, on your way home.

6.1.4. Use the verbs in brackets in the appropriate future form.

- 1) We've run out of bread. – Really? I' ll go (go) and get some.
- 2) _____ you _____ (go) out tonight? – No, I think I _____ (stay) at home.
- 3) Can I phone you at 7 p.m.? – Please, don't. I _____ (watch) a football match on television. Phone me at 8.30. The match _____ (finish) by then.
- 4) _____ you _____ (use) your bicycle tomorrow? – No, you can take it.
- 5) Nick _____ (leave) tomorrow. This time tomorrow he _____ (fly) to Paris.
- 6) Helen _____ (get) married next week.
- 7) You are spending your pocket money too quickly. By the end of the week you _____ (spend) all your money.
- 8) Can you phone me later? – Sure, I _____ (phone) you tonight.
- 9) Have you fixed your phone? – Not yet, I _____ (fix) it tomorrow.
- 10) Do you think Joe _____ (pass) his exam? – I think he _____ (fail), because he hasn't done any work for it.

6.1.5. Use the appropriate phrasal verb (to take after / off / out / over / up) to complete the sentences.

- 1) All my relatives say that I took after my mother.
- 2) You'd better take _____ your coat. It's quite warm.
- 3) What are you doing tonight? – My boyfriend is taking me _____.
- 4) Who will take _____ the company when its president retires?
- 5) When Mr. Jones retired, he decided to take _____ gardening.
- 6) Our flight was delayed, and the plane took _____ 3 hours later.
- 7) He resembles neither his mother nor his father. He may have taken _____ his grandparents.
- 8) I hope Alex will take me _____ for my birthday.
- 9) Why don't you take _____ a hobby instead of playing computer games all the time?

10) I am afraid we are going to miss our flight. When we arrive at the airport our plane will have taken _____!

11) When something happens to the US president, the vice-president takes _____.

6.1.6. Add the appropriate prefix: ANTI-, EX-, MIS-, NON-, OUT-, RE- or UN-.

- 1) former president – EX -president
- 2) be larger in number – _____ number
- 3) marry again – _____ marry
- 4) against law – _____ lawful
- 5) without alcohol – _____-alcoholic
- 6) not hear correctly – _____ hear
- 7) play better than the other – _____ play
- 8) express train – a _____-stop train
- 9) understand wrongly – _____ understand
- 10) former boyfriend – _____-boyfriend
- 11) take an exam again – _____ take an exam

6.1.7. Form the opposite of the words by adding prefixes.

approve	<i>disapprove</i>	logical	
different		mature	
efficient		perfect	
friendly		possible	
healthy		rational	
kind		satisfied	
legal		sincere	

6.1.8. Fill in the gaps with prepositions.

- 1) There is little information about the job. Ask for more.
- 2) My friends congratulated me _____ passing the exam.
- 3) Don't blame it _____ me! It's not my fault.
- 4) You don't do well at school. You should do something _____ it.
- 5) Can you explain this rule _____ me?

- 6) Violent computer games can be blamed _____ the increase of violence in teenagers.
- 7) Two students were accused _____ cheating in the examination.
- 8) I borrowed these books _____ the library.
- 9) Nick prefers football _____ tennis.
- 10) Alex spent £40 _____ a new coat.
- 11) The article was translated _____ English _____ Russian.

Section 6.2

6.2.1. Complete the sentences using the words given below with or without *the*.

- 1) Sue got home very late. She was tired and immediately went to _____.
- 2) If somebody is seriously ill, he may be taken to _____.
- 3) When children are six they go to _____.
- 4) Parents sometimes go to _____ to talk to the teachers.
- 5) Andrew is a surgeon. He works at _____ not far from his house.
- 6) There has been an increase in the number of school leavers who want to continue their education at _____.
- 7) Religious people go to _____ regularly.
- 8) Do you happen to know where _____ Tom studies at is situated?
- 9) John's brother is in _____ for theft. John was allowed to visit him in _____.

Words: bed, church, college, hospital, prison, school, university, work.

6.2.2. Make sentences from the words. Use the appropriate future form.

- 1) Do, anything special, next weekend?

Are you doing anything special next weekend?

- 2) I, go, shopping. I, buy, some bread.
- _____
- _____

- 3) Nick, fix, his computer, by tomorrow.
- _____
- _____

4) I, think, Jane, get, the job.

5) We, go, to London, next week.

6) You, think, our team, win, the match?

7) My little sister, start, school, this time next year.

8) Ann, take, two exams, by May.

9) Alex, help, you, to fix, your bike.

10) I, be, in Paris, for two weeks, by the time you come.

11) This time, next week, he, take, his first exam.

6.2.3. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate prefixes. Some prefixes can be used more than once.

1) If you over cook vegetables, there'll be no vitamins left.

2) Alice is going on a diet. She thinks she's _____ weight.

3) The USA is called a nation of immigrants. It is a _____-cultural country.

4) I'm afraid you'll have to _____ write your essay.

5) If a plane flies faster than sound, it is called a _____ sonic jet.

6) All my friends think I should eat more, because I'm _____ weight.

7) Very ancient times are called _____ historic times.

8) Arkady and Boris Strugatsky are _____-authors. They wrote together a lot of books.

9) Do you believe in _____ natural: ghosts, witches and the like?

10) I think the meat is _____ done. It's almost raw.

11) There are too many people in the room. It is _____ crowded.

Prefixes: RE-, SUPER-, MULTI-, OVER-, UNDER-, PRE-, CO-.

6.2.4. Tick the appropriate column or columns to show which high tech gadgets can be used to do the following.

Actions	Mobile phone	Laptop	MP3 player	Digital camera	Cam-corder	iPod	DVD player
Send e-mails							
Store information							
Send a picture message to a friend							
Store music collection							
Film a friend's birthday party							
Edit home movies							
Watch movies							
Record university lectures							
Search on the Internet							
Listen to music							
Edit an essay on the underground							
Read books							
Listen to the news							
Show photos to friends							
Burn songs onto a CD							
Plan your day / week							
Play games							
Organise your social life							

6.2.5. Fill in the chart adding the appropriate prefix. Some words can have more than one prefix.

DIS-	IL-	IM-
<i>disadvantage</i>		
IN-	MIS-	NON-
OVER-	UN-	UNDER-

Words: advantage, accurate, alcoholic, certain, convenient, dependent, done, fiction, friendly, healthy, honest, interpret, legal, logical, moral, paid, patient, pleased, possible, print, proper, resident, satisfied, sincere, sleep, spell, understand, value, verbal.

6.2.6. Fill in the gaps with the words to complete the sentences.

- 1) There are a lot of endangered species of plants and animals.
- 2) We should reduce energy and water _____ to protect the environment.
- 3) People often pollute and destroy wildlife _____.
- 4) Human activity causes global _____, and temperatures are rising.
- 5) Cutting down woods has _____ effects on the environment.
- 6) We should try to reduce _____ packaging and choose products with simple packaging that can be _____.

7) Environmental _____ is the knowledge how to protect the environment.

8) To _____ energy you should switch off all the lights before you leave.

9) We mustn't _____ litter in the streets.

10) There are many _____ to recycling.

Words: endangered, consumption, habitats, warming, negative, excessive, recycled, awareness, save, drop, advantages.

6.2.7. Fill in the chart with the words to make the word families.

Verb / Verb + Noun	Noun	Adjective
—	<i>excess</i>	excessive
reduce		—
	1) pollutant 2)	—
	environment	
protect		
		warm
waste		
	energy	
—		global
	1) consumer 2)	—
create	1) 2)	

6.2.8. Find synonyms or definitions to the words and phrases. There can be more than one synonym to some items.

1) cut down on something — _____

2) replace something — _____

3) switch off — _____

4) consumption — _____

5) package — _____

6) rubbish — _____

- 7) environment – _____
- 8) wildlife – _____
- 9) ban – _____
- 10) cut down forests – _____
- 11) negative effects – _____

Words and phrases: reduce the amount, prohibit, save, waste, nature, litter, clear forests, buy a new thing instead of an old one, use, turn off, wrap, disadvantages, animals.

Section 6.3

6.3.1. Make up a list of things you are going to do, will be doing or will have done.

Next week	1) <i>I am going to buy a new dress.</i>
	2)
	3)
Next year	1)
	2)
	3)
This time next year	1) <i>I'll be learning German.</i>
	2)
	3)
By the end of the year	1) <i>I'll have taken all my exams.</i>
	2)
	3)

6.3.2. Give a promise to fit the situation.

1) I don't have enough money on me to buy this gadget. – *That's no problem. I'll lend you some.*

2) The room is in a mess. – _____

3) I haven't booked the flight on the Internet. – _____

4) Oh, we've left our passports at home! – _____

5) I can't work out how to use this gadget. – _____

6) I promised to meet Anna at the airport. – _____

7) My car won't start. I'm going to be late for work! – _____

8) I've got a headache. – _____

9) Have you sent out the invitations? – _____

10) The vase has broken! – _____

11) It looks like it's going to rain. – _____

6.3.3. Complete the sentences giving your own ideas. Use the comparative structure *The (more)...*, *the (more)...* .

1) The more you learn, the _____

2) The older you get, the _____

3) The more friends you have, the _____

4) The more sincere you are, the _____

5) The more you lie, the _____

6) The more polite you are, the _____

7) The more you travel, the _____

8) The happier you are, the _____

9) The busier people are, the _____

10) The more high tech gadgets appear, the _____

6.3.4. Describe high tech gadgets you have.

1) I've got a _____. I use it to _____

2) _____

3) _____

6.3.5. Complete the table with the words and phrases relating to 3R of environmental protection.

Reduce	Reuse	Recycle
<i>energy consumption</i>	<i>old clothes</i>	<i>paper</i>

Test 6.1

1. Choose the correct answer.

1) I think Helen _____ her driving test.

a) will pass

c) will have passed

b) will be passing

d) is passing

5. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) I think you can borrow some money _____ Alex.
a) of b) for c) from d) to
- 2) The goalkeeper was blamed _____ the defeat of the team.
a) of b) for c) on d) at
- 3) I congratulated Jim _____ passing his driving test.
a) of b) to c) on d) for
- 4) How much did you spend _____ this gadget?
a) for b) on c) to d) of
- 5) I prefer pears _____ apples.
a) to b) for c) of d) on

Test 6.2

1. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Tom _____ university. He told me so.
a) will enter c) will have entered
b) will be entering d) is going to enter
- 2) Your phone is ringing. – It's OK. I _____ it.
a) will answer c) am going to answer
b) will be answering d) will have answered
- 3) This time tomorrow I _____ to Madrid.
a) will fly c) am flying
b) will be flying d) am going to fly
- 4) I _____ for Paris by that time.
a) will leave c) will have left
b) will be leaving d) am leaving
- 5) Look at those heavy clouds. It _____.
a) will rain c) is raining
b) will be raining d) is going to rain

2. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words.

- 1) Tom's mother went to _____ to meet his teacher.
- 2) David hasn't got up yet. He's still in _____.
- 3) My mother is a doctor. She works at _____.
- 4) British children go to _____ from the age of five.
- 5) The robber was caught by the police and was sent to _____.

3. Match the prefixes with the words. There is an odd word!

- | | |
|---------|---------------|
| 1) out- | a) print |
| 2) mis- | b) rational |
| 3) non- | c) number |
| 4) in- | d) alcoholic |
| 5) un- | e) convenient |
| | f) certain |

4. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate prefixes.

- 1) People of different nationalities live in Russia. It is a _____-cultural country.
- 2) The teacher asked me to _____ write the test.
- 3) The vegetables are _____ cooked. They are almost raw.
- 4) If you do something together you _____-operate.
- 5) The fish is _____ done. You've practically burnt it.

5. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Let me explain _____ you what I mean.
a) of b) for c) about d) to
- 2) The defeat in the match was blamed _____ the captain.
a) of b) for c) on d) at
- 3) Ann's hair isn't in good condition. She should do something _____ it.
a) of b) about c) on d) for
- 4) Can I ask _____ another cup of tea?
a) for b) on c) about d) of
- 5) Sue was accused _____ being rude.
a) about b) for c) of d) on

Содержание

Методические рекомендации для учителя	3
BLOCK 1	
Section 1.1	5
Section 1.2	9
Section 1.3	13
Test 1.1	16
Test 1.2	17
BLOCK 2	
Section 2.1	19
Section 2.2	25
Section 2.3	29
Test 2.1	33
Test 2.2	35
BLOCK 3	
Section 3.1	37
Section 3.2	42
Section 3.3	46
Test 3.1	51
Test 3.2	53
BLOCK 4	
Section 4.1	55
Section 4.2	59
Section 4.3	63
Test 4.1	66
Test 4.2	67
BLOCK 5	
Section 5.1	69
Section 5.2	72
Section 5.3	75
Test 5.1	78
Test 5.2	79
BLOCK 6	
Section 6.1	81
Section 6.2	85
Section 6.3	90
Test 6.1	92
Test 6.2	94

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9